MEXICO

Area .................................. 1,600,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1936) .................. 18,596,000
Density per sq. km. .................... 9.4
Length of railway system ............. 20,827 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Under the Constitution, the President of the Republic is the supreme head of the army and navy.

SECRETARIAT OF WAR.

The President of the Republic exercises the command through the Secretary for War, who has at his disposal for this purpose:

(1) Organs of command,
(2) Administrative organs.

The organs of command are:

The Under-Secretary’s Office,
The Commission for Military Studies (Technical Directorate of the Army),
The Inspectorate-General of the Army,
The General Intendance,
The Directorate of War Material.

The administrative organs are:

The Directorate of Services (Oficialía mayor),
Staff Department (Central Directorate),
Infantry Department,
Cavalry Department,
Artillery Department,
Engineers Department,
Air Force Department,
Department of Reserves,
Naval Department,
Department of Military Justice,
Army Medical Department.
Commission for Military Studies.

The chief duty of the Commission for Military Studies (Technical Directorate of the Army) is to prepare the armed forces of the nation for war.

It is subdivided into seven sections:

- Staff section;
- Arms section;
- Armament and war material section;
- Services section;
- Physical education section;
- Archives and library section;
- Press section.

Inspectorate-General.

It is the duty of the Inspectorate-General to supervise the preparation of the armed forces of the nation for war.

In carrying out this task, it is assisted by five inspection commissions:

- 2 commissions for the army;
- 1 commission for the air force;
- 1 commission for the navy;
- 1 commission for the services.

General Intendance.

The General Intendance is responsible for drawing up and supervising the war budget and the accounts of the War Department, acquiring the material needed for the army, navy and air force, etc.

Directorate of War Material.

The Directorate of War Material is in charge of the manufacture of the armaments, ammunition, explosives and war material in general for the armed forces.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

For purposes of instruction and training, the Republic is divided into thirty-six military areas which have been determined in accordance with the physical geography of the country and its political divisions.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.\(^1\)

The army consists of:

1. The organs of command,
2. The regular troops,
3. The reserves.

The organs of command of the army are:

- The commands of the military areas,
- The district commands,
- The garrison commands,
- The staffs of the units.

**Arms and Services.**

**Infantry**: 50 battalions each comprising:

- Headquarters,
- 1 signal group,
- 3 rifle companies,
- 1 machine-gun company,
- 1 auxiliary section (at present in reserve).

1 fixed company stationed in the southern district of Lower California, consisting of:

- 1 headquarters group,
- 3 rifle sections,
- 1 machine-gun section.

**Cavalry**: 40 regiments each comprising:

- Headquarters,
- 1 signal section,
- 3 dragoon squadrons,
- 1 machine-gun squadron,
- 1 mounted auxiliary section (at present in reserve).

**Artillery**: The question of the material required for the proper equipment of the artillery arm is now under consideration and at the present time there are only 2 regiments for training the officers of this arm:

- 1 field regiment comprising four 75-mm. batteries,
- 1 mountain regiment comprising four 70-mm. batteries.

There are also 154 guns in the arsenals.

**Engineers**: Two battalions consisting of three sapper companies and one signal company.

**Air Force**: The air force consists of two air regiments each comprising three groups of three flights.

\(^1\) March 1936.
Air Material (1936).

Number of aeroplanes ... 51
Total horse-power ... 20,755

Military Factories.
Arms factory.
Ammunition factory.
Powder factory.
Chemical laboratory for sanitary material.
Artillery foundry.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is voluntary; volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35 undertake to serve in the active army, navy or air forces for three years. Young men of 18 to 21 years of age may not be accepted for enlistment without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Volunteers may also be accepted for the various reserves of the national army.

Reserves:

The army reserves are under the Department of Reserves set up by Decree of February 1st, 1936. They consist of men who are required under the Constitution of the Republic to undergo at the place where they live civic and military training to keep them fit for military service so that they can be called up when the nation is in danger.

RECRUITING OF OFFICERS AND N.C.O.S.

The cadres of N.C.O.s and officers consist of men who have passed their examinations in the military schools.

Promotion.

In order to be promoted to the rank of corporal, privates must pass an examination before a jury appointed by the head of their corps.

Corporals wishing to obtain the rank of sergeant must, before being recommended for promotion, attend a course at the school for N.C.O.s; they are promoted on completion of the course.

Sergeants are promoted to the rank of second lieutenant after completing the full course at the Officers' Training School (Military College); young civilians possessing the necessary qualifications are also admitted to that school.

Officers may be promoted to the next higher rank after three years' service in their appointment; no lieutenant may, however, be promoted to the rank of second captain unless he has followed the proper course at the Military Training School.

Field officers may not be promoted to the next higher rank until they have served for five years in their appointment. They must attend the course prescribed under the general scheme of military training.
Age-limits.

Officers and other ranks are compulsorily retired when they are no longer fit to perform their duties, or when they have served for the periods laid down by the law and have attained the following ages:

I. 45 years in the case of privates, corporals and N.C.O.s.
II. 50 years in the case of officers.
III. 60 years in the case of field-officers (Jejes).
IV. 65 years in the case of brigadier-generals.
V. 68 years in the case of generals commanding brigades.
VI. 70 years in the case of generals commanding divisions.

Military Schools.

Higher War School;
Military Training School;
Signal and Liaison School;
Military Intendance School;
Army Veterinary School;
Army Medical School;
Military Flying-School;
Naval School;
Military College (550 students in 1933).

Effectives.

I. Establishment.
(March 1936.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generals</th>
<th>Field Officers</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active army</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unattached</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>1,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the available list</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>1,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>2,193</td>
<td>6,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance and Administration</td>
<td>279¹</td>
<td>48¹</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Army Inspectorate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2,777</td>
<td>2,163</td>
<td>19,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3,728</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>13,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,946</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>35,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including the navy.
II. Navy.

The navy comprised in 1935: 4 transport vessels (1,300 to 1,600 tons), 10 coast-defence ships of 180 tons and 29 miscellaneous units. The effectives for 1936 comprise 1,409 officers and men.

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat of War and the Marine</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Factories and Military Supplies</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of Wholesale prices (1929 = 100)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Estimates.
2 January 1936.

Notes.—1. Expenditure on the air force is included in that of the Secretariat of War and the Marine.

2. The figures in the table above do not include appropriations for military and naval pensions, which are shown in the budget under the heading "Public Debt", jointly with civil pensions.

3. The budget of the Department of Factories and Military Supplies contains some civil expenditure.