URUGUAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>187,000 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (XII. 1934)</td>
<td>2,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. km</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of railway system (XII. 1930)</td>
<td>2,746 km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Army.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces consist of three categories:

(1) *The active army*, which comprises the standing army, the reserves of the standing army, the auxiliary forces, consisting of the administrative personnel holding military rank and the civilian personnel in the service of the Ministry of National Defence, and the police force, which, in the event of mobilisation, is transferred to the authority of the general commanding the corresponding area.

The auxiliary forces of the active army are organised in the various departments in which they reside, on the same lines as the field units, and receive military training in peace time, so far as this is compatible with their normal duties.

(2) *The mobile reserve*, which is intended to reinforce the active army either as an auxiliary service or for service in the rear.

(3) *The territorial reserve*, whose duty it is to ensure the working of the organisations and services which are essential to the existence of the country and the armies and to provide garrison troops for the inland zones.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence is the organ through which the President of the Republic exercises the supreme command over all the land and sea forces.
The Ministry of National Defence consists of:

I. The Under-Secretariat, consisting of two divisions:

Administrative division (3 sections).
Technical division comprising:
- Veterinary and remount service and military camps section;
- Military school;
- Military constructions;
- War arsenal;
- Wireless communications;
- Military printing press;
- Photographic section.

II. The Intendance of the Ministry. The adviser attached to the Ministry acts as intendant with general supervision as regards discipline, cleanliness, conservation and orders.

GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE ARMY.

The Chief of the Army General Staff acts as Inspector-General of the army.

The Inspector-General of the army centralises the command and, in the event of mobilisation, assumes supreme command of the mobilised armies. He directs the organisation and preparation of the army with the immediate collaboration of the Army General Staff.

Under the direct orders of the Inspector-General of the army are:
- The inspectors of the various arms and of training;
- The military zones and the troops directly under the Chief of the Army General Staff;
- The department of the Inspector-General, consisting of the inspection secretariat, the printing press of the Army General Staff and the general administration of the inspectorate;
- The personnel division of the Army General Staff, except the sections attached to the Ministry of National Defence;
- The Inspector-General's adjutants, with the acting adjutants of the Army General Staff;
- The Army General Staff.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The Army General Staff and the staffs of the infantry divisions comprise two groups: an active or field service group in command of the troops and mobilised with the latter, and a territorial group responsible for the command and mobilisation of the area and remaining in the district in the event of mobilisation.
The Army General Staff consists of the following divisions:

(a) Organisation and operations;
(b) Material, animals and transport;
(c) Training;
(d) Historical and archives;
(e) Geographical;
(f) Adjutants;
(g) Secretariat.

DEFENCE COUNCIL.

The Defence Council is an advisory body attached to the executive authority, to study all questions relating to national defence.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The country is divided into four military areas; to each of these is allotted a brigade comprising units of all three arms—together with their respective services—which can be placed on a war footing in the event of general mobilisation, and formed into the two army divisions.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Formations.
   2 divisions (4 brigades which are mobilised in war time).

2. Arms and Services.

   Infantry.
   19 battalions having each 3 companies (including 1 machine-gun company each).

   Cavalry.
   9 regiments of 3 squadrons each.
   1 regiment of carabineers (frontier surveillance corps).

   Artillery.
   (a) Horse artillery: 1 regiment.
   (b) Mounted artillery: 2 regiments.

   Engineers.
   Sappers.—1 battalion of 3 companies.
   Railway Troops.—1 battalion having 2 companies.
   Bridging Troops.—1 battalion having 2 companies.
   Signalling Troops.—1 battalion having 2 companies.
Air Force.

A Directorate of Military Aviation is attached to the Ministry of National Defence; it consists of four sections:

First section: questions relating to air bases, schools and personnel;
Second section: organisation, operations and civil aviation;
Third section: administration and audit;
Fourth section: questions relating to workshops, general warehouses and the various services.

There are at present two air bases. The first base possesses 1 reconnaissance squadron, 1 bombing squadron and 1 fighter squadron and also wireless and photographic sections and auxiliary services. The second air-base possesses 1 wireless, meteorological and photographic section.

In 1936, the air material consisted of 5 medical and transport aeroplanes, 15 school aeroplanes and 20 war aeroplanes.

Medical Service.

(1) Medical service.
(2) Research and analysis service.
(3) Pharmaceutical service.
(4) Dental service.

Veterinary Service.

Military Administration Service.

(1) Military offices.
(2) Intendance.
(3) Auditing.

Military Establishments.

Military Academy, Military Cadet School, Army Officers' Practical Training School, Regimental School of N.C.O.s, Engineering School, Military Flying-School, Naval School, and compulsory courses for officers (regimental courses for cadets and 2nd lieutenants; practical courses for lieutenants, courses for engineer officers and preparatory courses of the Staff).

POLICE.

The police force, which is organised in units, possesses a military character from the point of view of training, command, armament and discipline. The Republican Guard (262 officers, N.O.C.s and men) and the fire brigade are subject to the same regulations as army units.
The period of service with the police force performed by army officers on the active list is regarded as military service.

There are also an *urban and rural police force* (6,124 officers, N.C.O.s and guards) under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior, a *Customs police force* (865 officers, N.C.O.s and guards) under the Director-General of Customs and a *Metropolitan Guard* (police of Montevideo), which is provided with mechanical material and armoured cars.

*Civil Guards.* The Civil Guards (1,722 officers, N.C.O.s and guards) form part of the police force. They are instructed in the use of war firearms by army officers and N.C.O.s.

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

The standing army is recruited from the whole of the national territory and comprises enlisted volunteers and volunteer reservists. Enlisted volunteers are required by contract to serve for at least one year in the standing army. The contingent of enlisted volunteers is responsible for the instruction and training of the cadres in peace time.

The contingent of volunteer reservists consists of citizens who attend the courses in musketry and special training. This instruction is given on public holidays at the ranges belonging to the army. The volunteer contingent also includes citizens who voluntarily undergo a practical course in field and fighting service in the instructional units responsible for training and incorporating the contingents of volunteer reservists.

In time of war, military service is compulsory.

The organic law constituting the national guard authorises the President of the Republic to call on all citizens between 17 and 30 to undergo military training on Sundays and holidays during three months in the year.

*Cadres.*

The cadres consist of officers and N.C.O.s who are either actually with the colours or available for service.

All the combatant officers of the standing army have passed through the Military School.

Promotions are either by seniority, by competition, or by selection. In the case of promotion by seniority, account is taken of physical fitness, of military qualifications, not only for the rank to which the candidate is to be promoted, but also for the rank immediately above it, and of the time during which the candidate has commanded troops in his present rank. The seniority required for promotion is 3 years for cadets, second-lieutenants and lieutenants, 5 years for captains, 4 years for majors and lieutenant-colonels, 5 years for colonels, and 3 years for generals. The necessary period of command in the candidate’s present rank in the infantry, artillery, cavalry and engineers is 3 years up to the rank of captain inclusive, and 2 years for field officers.
EFFECTIVES.

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS.

Maximum establishment of officers in each arm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generals</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES (1935).

Officers 1:

- Lieutenant-general ........................................... 1
- Major-generals ................................................. 7
- Brigadier-generals ............................................ 10
- Colonels ....................................................... 57
- Lieutenant-colonels .......................................... 69
- Majors ......................................................... 127
- Captains ...................................................... 217
- Lieutenants ................................................... 153
- Second-lieutenants .......................................... 75
- Cadets ......................................................... 12

Total ............................................................... 812

Other ranks:

- N.C.O.s ....................................................... 572
- Corporals and men 2 ......................................... 6,178

Total ............................................................ 6,750

Grand total ...................................................... 7,562

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1 Not including officers of administrative services ranked with combatant officers and officials.
2 Including trumpeters and 70 apprentices.
II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1935.)

Torpedo gunboat:

*Uruguay* (1910) 1,150 tons. Dimensions: 278 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 feet. Guns: 2 4.7-inch; 4 12-pdr.; 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

Miscellaneous: 4 units (training-ship, gunboat, tugs).

Effectives: 739 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

Up to and including 1932 the financial year covered the period from July 1st to June 30th. The 1932-33 financial year was declared to be terminated on December 31st, 1932, by the Budget Law of January 5th, 1933. As from 1933 it coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</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>Ministry of War and the Marine..</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.**—1. The expenditure of the Ministry of War and the Marine also includes expenditure of a civil character—e.g., harbour-masters’ offices.

2. Military pensions are not included in the expenditure of the Ministry of War and the Marine, but are charged to the chapter “Clases pasivas”.