CHILE

Area ...... 742,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1933) ...... 4,433,000
Density per sq. km. ...... 6.0
Length of railway system (XII. 1931) ...... 8,937 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The President of the Republic is the supreme military authority of the nation.
The Minister of National Defence may exercise this authority as deputy for the President.


The task of the Council of National Defence is to study questions regarding the preparation of national defence; in particular, any questions which involve co-operation between governmental departments or other organs.

The Council of National Defence includes:

The President of the Republic;
The Minister of National Defence;
The Minister of Marine;
The Minister of the Interior;
The Minister for Foreign Affairs;
The Finance Minister;
The Minister for Agriculture;
The Minister for Health, Public Relief and Insurance;
The Minister of Public Works and Communications;
The Inspector-General of the Army;
The Director-General of the Navy;
The Chief of the Army General Staff;
The Chief of the Naval War Staff.

The civil Ministers who are members of the Council only attend its meetings when there are questions on the agenda which require their presence.
The following are technical assessors to the Council of National Defence:

(a) The Director-General of Air Services;
(b) The Director of Army War Material;
(c) The Director of Artillery and Naval Defences;
(d) The Under-Secretaries to the above-mentioned Ministries;
(e) The Assistant Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Naval War Staff.

2. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence is subdivided into three Under-Secretariats: the Under-Secretariat for War, the Under-Secretariat for Aviation and the Under-Secretariat for the Navy. The Under-Secretariat for War consists of the Directorate of Staff and the Directorate of Services (Construction Section, War Material Section, Health Section, Army General Staff, etc.).

A Superior Council, which is in charge of all questions relating to army and police horses, is attached to the Ministry of National Defence.

The Ministry also includes a technical military Cabinet, which is responsible for studying and preparing schemes for the unification of the various branches of the armed forces.

Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council to the Minister of National Defence consists of the commanders-in-chief of the army and air force and the Director-General of the Navy, the chiefs of the General Staffs of the army, navy and air force, and the under-secretaries of the army, navy and air force.

The Minister of National Defence presides over the Council.

3. INSPECTORATE-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Inspectorates of Arms, which are under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, are responsible for the permanent supervision of the training of the corps of all arms. These inspectorates are:

The Infantry and Andes Units Inspectorate;
The Cavalry Inspectorate;
The Artillery and Train Units Inspectorate;
The Engineer and Communications Inspectorate.

4. ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The Army General Staff consists of:

The Chief of the General Staff;
The Director of Ordnance;
The Deputy-Chief of the General Staff;  
The Central Department;  
The Intelligence Service;  
The Transport Department;  
The Historical Section.

5. DIRECTORATE OF SERVICES.

The Directorate of Services is under the authority of the Ministry of National Defence. It consists of:

(a) The War Material Department;  
(b) The Administrative Department;  
(c) The Medical Department;  
(d) The Remounts Department;  
(e) The Directorate of Factories;  
(f) The Directorate of Arsenals.

The War Material Department consists of an Experimental Section, an Industrial Mobilisation, Ammunition, Explosives and Chemical Warfare Section, an Armament and Transport Section, and an Engineer Stores and Motor-Transport Section.

MILITARY TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

The army is distributed territorially as follows:

The first area includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapacá and Antofagasta; the second area includes the provinces of Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua and Valparaíso; the third area, Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua and Curicó; the fourth area includes the provinces of Talca, Linares, Maule, Nuble, Concepción, Bio-Bio and Arauco; the fifth area, Malleco, Cautín, Valdivia, Llanquihue and Chiloé.

The territory of Magallanes constitutes a special district, to which is allotted the Magallanes detachment.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.  
(November 1931.)

The army consists of:

3 divisions;  
1 detachment (at Magallanes);  
1 sapper regiment;  
1 signal battalion;  
1 railway battalion;  
1 train battalion.
Each division consists of 3 infantry regiments, 1 mixed Andes regiment, 1 light artillery regiment, 1 train battalion (those of the first and third divisions are in cadres), and 1 cavalry brigade consisting of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 horse artillery group.

The Magallanes detachment consists of 1 infantry regiment of 2 battalions, 1 mountain artillery battery and 1 motor transport section.

The various units are composed of:

(a) Infantry regiment: an administrative staff, 2 battalions\(^1\) 1 infantry gun section, 1 signal section.

The battalions consist of a fighting staff, 2 rifle companies\(^2\) and 1 machine-gun company with 4 guns.

(b) Mixed Andes regiment: an administrative staff, 1 battalion, 1 mountain artillery group, 1 signal section, 1 scouting section.

The Andes battalion consists of a fighting staff, 3 Andes companies and 1 machine-gun company with 6 guns.

The mountain artillery group consists of a fighting staff and 2 batteries, 1 consisting of howitzers and the other of guns.

(c) Cavalry regiment: an administrative staff, 2 squadrons of lancers,\(^3\) 1 machine-gun squadron with 4 guns, 1 cavalry gun section in cadres, 1 signal section.

(d) Artillery regiment: an administrative staff, 2 groups\(^4\) of 2 gun batteries and 1 howitzer battery.

One of the regiments is composed of 2 groups of 2 batteries each, 1 of guns and 1 of howitzers.

(e) Horse artillery group: an administrative staff, a fighting staff, 3 gun batteries.\(^5\)

(f) Sapper regiment: an administrative staff, 3 battalions of 2 companies.

(g) Signal battalion: an administrative staff, a fighting staff, 4 signal companies.

(h) Railway battalion: an administrative staff, 2 companies.

(i) Train battalion: an administrative staff, a horse-transport column, a motor-transport column.

One train battalion also includes a sanitary company.

\(^1\) Not including 1 battalion in cadres.
\(^2\) Not including 1 company in cadres.
\(^3\) Not including 1 squadron in cadres.
\(^4\) Not including 1 group in cadres.
\(^5\) Not including 1 battery in cadres.
Air Force.

The air force consists of:
- 2 aero-land groups;
- 1 aero-naval group;
- 3 independent flights (1 bombing flight and 2 flights of amphibians);
- 2 training flights.

Each aero-land group consists of 1 chaser flight and 1 attacking and observation flight.

The aero-naval group consists of 1 flight of sea-planes, 1 flight of torpedo-carriers and 1 flight of chaser sea-planes.

There exist in all 11 flights comprising 105 aeroplanes (in 1932).

**SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher units</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3+6 gr.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including the 3 mixed Andes regiments and 1 Magallanes regiment.
2 Not including 9 battalions in cadres and including 3 Andes battalions and 2 Magallanes battalions.
3 Including 22 machine-gun companies and not including the companies in cadres.
4 Including 6 machine-gun squadrons and not including the squadrons in cadres.
5 Of which 18 light artillery batteries, 9 horse artillery batteries and 7 mountain artillery batteries.

POLICE FORCES.

Chilian Carabineers.

The Carabineers' Corps, which comes under the Ministry of the Interior, is the only force organised on a military basis. It is responsible for all urban, rural, Customs and other police services.

The units of the Carabineers' Corps are grouped under prefectures, one for each province, making a total of eighteen.

The armament of the Carabineers' Corps consists of 12,630 carbines (7 mm.), 6,000 rifles (7 mm.), 5,806 revolvers (9 mm.), 582 revolvers (7 mm.), 1,956 pistols, 4 machine-guns (7 mm.) and 70 automatic rifles of various calibres.

The collective armament is generally kept in store at Santiago.

Training consists of theoretical training (laws, regulations, judicial police, forensic medicine, etc.) and practical training (musketry, horsemanship, physical training, training in barracks and field training).

The Carabineers are divided into two corps, comprising 16 regiments, 19 groups and 111 squadrons.

There is also a School of Carabineers, consisting of a staff and 4 squadrons, including one machine-gun squadron.

Volunteers are recruited from among nationals who have completed their term of military service. The term of enlistment, which may be renewed, is five years.
Officers passing out of the School of Carabineers undertake to serve for at least three years.

The budgetary effectives are as follows (1934):

**Carabineers.**

- Officers .............. 804
- N.C.O.s and Carabineers ........ 14,935
- Pupils of the School of Carabineers ........ 25
- Investigation Service ........ 1,127

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

For recruiting, mobilisation and other services connected with national defence, the Republic is divided into five recruiting areas, corresponding to the five infantry divisions of which the army consists. The general officers commanding these zones also act as commanders-in-chief of the respective divisions.

Each area is divided into zones, which are under brigade commanders or officers performing similar duty; and each zone is further subdivided into districts.

Military service is compulsory. All citizens of both sexes, with the exception of the cases provided for by law, may be called up by the President of the Republic for employment in time of war in the various services required by the nation under arms.

The liability to military service covers a period of 26 years (between the ages of 20 and 45)—namely:

- Regular army: 1 year;
- First reserve: 9 years from the date of termination of service in the regular army;
- Second reserve: from the date of termination of service in the first reserve, until the age of 45 years.

In peace-time, reservists must undergo the following periods of training:

- Between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive, two periods varying between 15 and 45 days;
- Between the ages of 32 and 40 inclusive, one period varying between 15 and 30 days;
- Between the ages of 41 and 45 inclusive, one period of not more than 15 days.

If the number of effectives, which is fixed annually by law, is lower than the number of persons liable for service, lots are drawn.

In 1930, the contingent called up comprised 15,500 men; in 1931, 10,000 men; in 1932, 4,000 men; in 1933, 2,400 men. In 1934, the contingent called up comprised 5,300 men, of whom 4,930 for a period of six months and 370 for a period of 9 months.
The number of citizens who have to be furnished by the conscription is fixed as follows for the different units:

- Infantry regiment: 422 (562 for each of the three regiments of the first division);
- Cavalry regiment: 301;
- Light artillery regiment: 281;
- Mountain artillery group: 138;
- Railway regiment: 222;
- Aviation regiment: 198.

Supplementary Personnel.

The supplementary personnel consists of all citizens, irrespective of sex, who, belonging to military formations and organisations in time of peace, form the mobilisable army. In peace-time, the President of the Republic may call up specific categories of the supplementary personnel for military training.

The supplementary personnel includes officers, non-commissioned officers and men and the personnel of both sexes without specific employment.

The supplementary officers are divided into two categories: combatant reserve officers and reserve officers of the various services.

CADRES.

(a) Officers of the Regular Army.

These officers are recruited exclusively from the cadets of the Military School, except in the case of certain non-commissioned officers, who, if they fulfil the conditions laid down by the law, may obtain the rank of second lieutenant in train units, and may rise to the rank of captain in that arm.

(b) Officers of the Reserve.

The President of the Republic determines annually the number of candidates for commissioned rank. After completing the programme of instruction and passing an examination, cadet officers may be promoted up to the rank of captain of reserve.

Promotion.

Promotion from the rank of candidate up to that of lieutenant-colonel inclusive goes by seniority.

Before they can become candidates, men must have completed the course at the Military School.

For promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, the candidate must have served one year with the troops.
To qualify for promotion to lieutenant, an officer must have served three years with the troops as second lieutenant.
For promotion to captain, an officer must have served five years as lieutenant.
For promotion to major, six years as captain.
For promotion to lieutenant-colonel, four years as major.
For promotion to colonel, three years as lieutenant-colonel.
For promotion to brigadier-general, three years as colonel.
For promotion to major-general, an officer must be a brigadier-general and have carried out the duties entrusted to him by the Government.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The Staff College.

The Staff College is an instructional establishment placed under the Chief of the General Staff; its object is to give a certain number of army officers an advanced education in military science, and to give a certain number of other officers a more thorough general education with a view to their being subsequently attached to the staffs with the Higher Command, or employed as instructors of military science.

Military Technical Academy.

The aim of this school is to give officers of all arms the necessary technical training for directing the war supply services of the army.

The Military School (140 candidates and 90 cadets in 1931).

The Military School is the training and education centre for youths who are candidates for army commissions under the terms of Article 15 of the law on army promotions.

The school is organised in two sections: the War School (military courses) and the Cadet School (general courses), and in four practical training schools, for: infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering.

Flying School.

School of gunnery and air bombing.

Schools for infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering.

PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

The President of the Republic may authorise the Ministry of Education to organise courses of preparatory military training in public and private educational establishments.

In 1933, special courses in civics and military training were introduced at public and private educational establishments, the syllabus being drawn up jointly by the Education and National Defence Departments.
### EFFECTIVES.
#### (1934.)

**Officers**

- Generals: 7
- Colonels: 32
- Lieutenant-colonels: 57
- Majors: 116
- Captains: 256
- Lieutenants and second-lieutenants: 552

Total: 1,020

**Other ranks**

- Permanent cadre: 7,000
- Conscripts: 4,000

Total: 11,000

### II. Navy.

#### LIST OF UNITS.
#### (1934.)

In 1934, the active squadron consisted of one cruiser (General O'Higgins) three destroyers, three submarines and four auxiliary vessels. The Navy's other vessels have been kept in the reserve.

#### 2 battleships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date: (1) of launching; (2) of entry into service</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Almirante Latorre</td>
<td>1913-15</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capitan Prat</td>
<td>1890-1909</td>
<td>6,902</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3 cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. General O'Higgins</td>
<td>1897-8</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>62½</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chacabuco</td>
<td>1898-1902</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>46½</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2 Coast-defence battleship.
3 Reconstructed in 1909.
4 Armoured cruiser.
5 Large refit in 1928-29.
6 Protected cruiser.
7 Refitted in 1920.

1 Not including intendance and administrative, medical service and veterinary service officers, the number of whom was 177.
2 No information is available in respect of 1934.
3 Men called up for a period of six months.
### 11 destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 2 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Serrano</td>
<td>Bld. 1</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>III 4.7, I 3 (A.A.), VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alm. Riveros</td>
<td>1911–13</td>
<td>1,694–1,742</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31–32</td>
<td>II 4.7, II 4. IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alm. Lynch</td>
<td>1912–13</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>VI 4. VI tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Launched in 1928.
2. Guns and torpedo-tubes.

### 9 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Tequialda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rucumilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quidora</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1,540</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>I 4.7. VIII tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Colocolo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Guale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Guns and torpedo-tubes.

### Miscellaneous: 17 different units (sloop, coastguard vessel, etc.).

### Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34,902</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,420</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>11 4</td>
<td>15,140</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6,804</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>74,266</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not including guns under 3-inch.
2. Including 6 launched but not yet completed.
3. Of 21-inch and 2 of 18-inch.
4. Of 21-inch and 12 of 18-inch.
5. Of 21-inch and 18 of 18-inch.
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Army</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>112.6</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>132.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat of the Navy</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>100.3</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>127.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsecretariat for Aviation</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>224.8</td>
<td>181.7</td>
<td>151.8</td>
<td>229.1</td>
<td>226.7</td>
<td>284.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indexes of</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of living (March 1928 = 100)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Average, January-February 1935.

**Notes.**—1. The above figures refer only to the appropriations under the ordinary budget.

Up to and including 1932, the expenditure on national defence was shown under the Ministry of War (including in 1932 a Subsecretariat for Aviation) and the Ministry of the Navy. Expenditure on aviation for 1930 and 1931 was included in that of the Ministry of the Interior. For subsequent years, defence expenditure is shown under the Ministry of National Defence, with three Subsecretariats.

2. In addition to the ordinary budget there are appropriations for the army and the navy covered by proceeds of loans under various special laws (extraordinary budget and other laws). The amounts expended under these laws during the individual years have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesos (000,000’s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The navy budget includes certain items of civil expenditure—lighthouses, harbour administration, etc.—which it has been impossible to separate.

4. While army expenditure includes some pension charges, the greater part appears under the Ministry of Finance and amounts to over 30 million pesos annually.