MEXICO

Area .............. .. 1,969,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1932) ........... 17,184,000
Density per sq. km. ............ 8.7
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) ...... 20,581 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.

The President of the Republic has at his disposal a Council of National Defence, whose function it is to examine the national defence problems raised by the General Staff of the army.

SECRETARIAT OF WAR AND MARINE.

The Secretary of War and Marine is responsible for the organisation and administration of the army and navy.

Organisation: The Central Offices, which include those of the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries with their staffs, and the Oficialia Mayor (Directorate of Army Services) which comprises the following subdivisions:

Technical Commission;
Communications Section;
Railway Section;
Wireless Service;
as well as services and offices not included in the following Departments:

Staff Department;
Infantry Department;
Cavalry Department, which controls the horse-breeding and remount services of the army;
Artillery Department;
Engineers Department;
General Intendance of the army;
Naval Department;
Department of Justice;
Aviation Department, comprising an aeronautical service created on October 1st, 1930;
Directorate of Intendance and Administration;
Health Department;
Directorate of Military Records.
Each Department is responsible to the Secretary of War and Marine and exercises general control over the administration, operation and activities of the corps and services under it.

**Inspectorate-General of the Army.**

The Inspectorate-General of the army is the auxiliary and highest organ of the Secretariat of War and Marine. Its duties are to superintend the organisation, discipline and preparation of the army for war and to supervise the quality and methods adopted for the manufacture of armaments, etc.

The Inspectorate-General is under the direct control of the Secretary for War and Marine.

It consists of three sections: Army, Navy and War Material.

The army inspection is entrusted to permanent or temporary inspection commissions which are appointed by the Secretary for War and Marine on the proposal of the Inspector-General.

The head of the Inspectorate-General of the army is a general of division appointed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Secretary for War and Marine.

A law which has been voted and put into force, and the regulations which are being made under it, completely transform the military organisation of the country and provide for the formation of the following commands and administrative services which will work with the Secretariat of War and Marine and under its direct orders:

I. Staff of the army;
II. Directorate of War Material;
III. Higher Commands.

The Staff of the army carries out studies of all problems relating to the military organisation of the country, and performs its duties as laid down in the relevant regulations.

The regimental staffs and the special staffs of the President, the Secretary and Under-Secretary of War and Marine are attached to the Staff of the army. Their duties are laid down in their respective regulations.

The Directorate of War Material acts as a central organ for purchases, manufacture and administration of material for the army; its duties are laid down in its regulations.

The Higher Commands include the headquarters of areas, corresponding to the territorial organisation, or of higher formations, as laid down in the respective regulations.

**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. Higher Formations.

The District Commands (Jefaturas de operaciones) organise the higher formations in time of war.

2. Arms and Services.

**Infantry**: 52 battalions and 2 companies of regional infantry.

The unit of this arm is the battalion, which consists of 3 companies of fusiliers and 1 machine-gun company.

**Cavalry**: 75 regiments and 2 independent squadrons.

The unit is the regiment, which consists of 3 squadrons and 1 machine-rifle section.

**Artillery**:

(a) **Field Artillery**.—2 regiments. The unit is the regiment, which consists of 2 groups of 2 batteries each, armed with 75-mm. guns.

(b) **Mountain Artillery**.—1 regiment, which consists of 2 groups of 2 batteries each, armed with 70-mm. guns.

In 1929, the artillery (4 regiments) possessed 76 guns and 15,700 shells, as well as 17 guns and 41,617 shells in the depots.

**Engineers**:

1 engineer battalion with 3 companies.

1 corps of artillery engineers.

**Aviation**: 2 regiments.

The technical and administrative unit is the regiment, which consists of 3 squadrons with 3 flights each.

**Air Material.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>14,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**.—To meet the requirements of the service, the number of machines was increased in 1933 to 66 with a total horse-power of 26,411.

**Special Corps**:

2 regiments of the Presidential Guard with 3 squadrons each, 2 independent battalions of the Presidential Guard with 3 companies each and 1 machine-gun battery, National Pensioners Corps, permanent companies of the federal territories and military bands.

**Services**.

The supply of arms, munitions, military clothing and equipment is provided for by the Department of Army Manufactures and Intendance, which is not
under the Secretariat of War and Marine and which is responsible for the manufacture of arms, cartridges, powder, articles of clothing and equipment, the national arsenal and the ammunition and explosives factory. The stores of arms and ammunition, clothing and equipment are under the Secretariat of War and Marine. The health, administrative and legal services are provided for by the hospitals, infirmaries, supply depots and courts-martial established in Mexico.

The Intercommunications Service, established in 1930, acts in war time as a liaison organ between the Supreme Command and the army units; in peace time as a liaison organ between the Secretariat of War and Marine and the services attached to it.

Militarily Factories.

National arms factory.
National cartridges factory.
National powder factory.
National laboratory of artillery ammunition and explosives.
National artillery factory.

Arms manufactured in 1928-29.

1,467 Mauser carbines, 7 mm. calibre.
2,110 Mauser rifles, 7 mm. calibre.
14,575,000 cartridges of various calibres.
8,101 shrapnel shells for field guns.
3,300 shrapnel shells for mountain guns.
116 regulation packs for mountain artillery and machine-guns.

Arms repaired by the National Factories in 1928-29.

17 field guns.
8 mountain guns.
6 light guns.
18 machine-guns of various types.
100 packs for mountain artillery and machine-guns
12,905 rifles of various calibres.
1,060 carbines, 7 mm. calibre.

Arms purchased abroad.

110 Thompson machine-guns.
10,000 rifles of various calibres.
5,000 Winchester carbines, 30-30 calibre.
430,000 cartridges, 7 mm. calibre.
3,705,400 cartridges of various calibres.

Summary Table of Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>227²</td>
<td>210¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery :</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 52 machine-gun companies and 2 regional companies.
² In addition, 75 automatic-rifle sections.
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. There are four reserves, as follows:

The first reserve includes officers who have retired from active service in the normal manner, and also rank and file who have completed the period of active service for which they enlisted.

The second reserve consists of men 21 years of age who have performed their period of service in the above reserve, or who are not in active service or in the first reserve. The normal period of service in the second reserve is five years.

The third reserve consists of men who have completed their period of service in the second reserve; they remain in this reserve for five years.

The fourth reserve consists of men who have completed their period of service in the third reserve. Service in the fourth reserve is for fourteen years.

The first reserve may be mobilised in case of war or internal disorders, and also for manoeuvres or for embodiment with the active service effectives.

The second reserve may only be mobilised in case of war or for manoeuvres.

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.

From the rank of corporal up to colonel, promotions may only take place within the same arm or the same service.

From the rank of brigadier-general up to general commanding a division, this condition is not insisted on for officers of combatant arms.

Corporals who are recommended for promotion to first-class sergeants must enter the N.C.O.s' school and take the courses laid down; they are promoted after passing their examination.

First-class sergeants recommended for promotion to 2nd-lieutenant are promoted after finishing their studies in the officers' training schools.

Officers are promoted to the next higher rank after three years' service in their appointment. To qualify for promotion, they must have passed creditably through the courses of study laid down in the general scheme of military education, and must have served in their present rank for at least one year.

Field-officers may be promoted to the next higher rank after four years' service in their appointment. The officers recommended must in all cases have served for at least eighteen months in their present rank.
 Brigadier-generals and generals commanding brigades are promoted to the next higher rank after five years' service in their appointment.

The "Information Courses" provided in the general scheme for military education afford these officers an opportunity for scientific study.

Where officers are equally qualified for promotion, the selection is made by the Higher Command.

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 (Jefes).
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 (34 students in 1932);
Training School (in formation);
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.

(1932.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Rank and file</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>23,404</td>
<td>25,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>3,984</td>
<td>18,733</td>
<td>22,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services 1</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special corporations 2</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,775</td>
<td>44,243</td>
<td>53,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Intendance and Administration, Medical Corps and Military Justice.
2 Military bands and auxiliaries.
2. **Budgetary Effectives.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>9,330</td>
<td>8,845</td>
<td>8,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>4,691</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>3,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and file</td>
<td>42,634</td>
<td>40,506</td>
<td>40,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56,655</td>
<td>53,170</td>
<td>53,348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **Navy.**

**LIST OF UNITS.**

(I934.)

Coast-defence ship: *Anahuac* (1898)
- Displacement, 3,162 tons. Dimensions: 267.4 x 47.9 x 13.1 feet. H.p. 3,400 = 15 kts.
- Guns: 2 9.4-inch; 4 4.7-inch.

Miscellaneous: 29 units (gunboats, transport, etc.).

III. **Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</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>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Draft estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pesos (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat of War and the Marine</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Factories and Military Supplies</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of Wholesale prices (1929 = 100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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1 Including the Presidential Guard (1,518) and the Pensioners' Corps (759).