BRAZIL

GENERAL

Area . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,525,000 sq. km.
Population (xii. 1929) . . . . . . . 40,273,000
Density per sq. km. . . . . . . . 4.7
Length of land frontiers . . . . . 12,000 km.
Coast line . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,200 "
Length of railway system (xii. 1929) . 31,915 "

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President of the Republic is Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces; in peace time he carries out this function through the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine and in war time may appoint an individual to discharge the duties of the supreme command.

The various duties of the War Office are allocated to different offices directly subordinate to the Minister of War, with the Secretariat of State as their central organ.

These consist of:

The Central Department.
The Department for Military Personnel.
The General Staff.
The Director of Engineer Services.
The Director of Ordnance.
The Medical Director.
The Director of Army Finance.
The Director of Army Intendance.
The Headquarters of the military districts and areas.
The Department of Military Justice.
The Promotion Commission.

The Secretariat of State consists of the Department of the Minister and the Department for Current Affairs.

The General Staff.

The General Staff is responsible for directing the General Staff services and working out arrangements for the preparation for war. It is responsible for directing army training.
The Chief of the General Staff is a divisional general with authority over all other generals of the same rank. He is responsible for proposing to the Minister all measures which the war experience and technical progress may show to be necessary for the defence of the country, studying the reports submitted by the inspectors of the various arms and officers commanding higher units, examining the curricula of the military schools, directing army manoeuvres, laying down general directions for the schemes of mobilisation, co-ordinating the work of the various sections.

The Chief of the General Staff is assisted by two deputy-chiefs, each at the head of a department. The two deputy-chiefs are brigadier-generals. The General Staff also includes an independent section and certain auxiliary services.

The First Department is divided into two sections: "intelligence" and "operations". The Intelligence section is sub-divided into two sub-sections: one for the American continent armies and the other for the armies of Europe and Asia.

The Second Department is also divided into two sections: "mobilisation" and "transport and statistics".

The Independent Section is responsible for research work connected with military history and geography; it also publishes the General Staff Bulletin.

The following are also subordinate to the General Staff: the Army Geographical Service, the Commission for the General Survey of Brazil, the Military Photographic and Printing Section.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Council of National Defence is an advisory organ. It serves as a centre for intelligence and undertakes the study of financial, economic, military and moral questions which concern the defence of the country.

It is composed of:

(a) Permanent members:
1. The President of the Republic;
2. The Minister of War;
3. The Minister of Marine;
4. The Minister of Finance;
5. The Minister of Communications;
6. The Minister of Agriculture;
7. The Minister of the Interior;
8. The Minister for Foreign Affairs;
9. The Chief of the Staff of the Army;
10. The Chief of the Staff of the Navy.

(b) Occasional members:
Any other persons requested to attend by the President of the Republic.

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY LAW.

Military law is administered by the Military Courts in the twelve judicial circuits into which the country is divided and by the Supreme Military Court for the whole country.

B. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY

The Brazilian Army is divided into two main organisations:

(a) The first-line army, consisting of the active or regular army, the first-line reserve and auxiliary troops;
(b) The second-line army with the reserve.
The objects of the first-line army, which is intended to train men for service with the field armies, are, in co-operation with the navy, the defence of the country and the maintenance of the laws and federal republican form of government established by the Constitution.

The active or regular army, which is stationed in all parts of the country, forms a school for the military training of young men recruited by drawing lots among the annual contingents. The units of the active army constitute centres for the spread of national culture and a means of strengthening the bonds of national solidarity between the various federated States, which enjoy wide constitutional autonomy.

The Active or Regular Army consists of:

1. Officers on full pay of all the permanent establishments, and the personnel of the Auxiliary Services.
2. Aspirant officers.
3. Non-commissioned officers (sergeants, corporals and lance-corporals) and other personnel of equivalent grades.
4. The pupils in the Military Schools who are liable to mobilisation.
5. Soldiers (volunteers and men drawn by lot).

The first-line reserve, to which all men under 30 years of age who have undergone military training belong, supplies the effectives for the mobilisation of the active army.

The First-Line Reserve consists of:

1. Officers, aspirant officers and non-commissioned officers of the First-Line Reserve recruited as laid down in the various regulations.
2. Other citizens of 21 to 30 years of age (excepting those who are performing active service) and reservists of less than 21 years of age.

The auxiliary troops consist of contingents from the gendarmeries of the various Federal States and of the Federal District.

The object of the second-line army is to supply reinforcements for the first line, more particularly units for the lines of communication, fortress garrisons and men for the auxiliary services of the combatant forces.

The Second-Line Army consists of:

1. Officers and non-commissioned officers recruited under the various regulations.
2. Citizens of more than 30 and less than 37 years of age.

In war time, men under 21 or over 44 may be called up for service with the Second-Line Army.
The Second-Line Reserve consists of:

1. Non-commissioned officers recruited as laid down in the regulations.
2. Citizens of more than 37 and less than 44 years of age.

The transfer to the Second-Line Army of men who have completed their period of service in the First-Line Army, and transfers from the Second-Line Army to the Second-Line Reserve, take place in the year following that in which the men attain the ages of 30 and 37 years respectively, at the same time as the dismissal of the year-class which has completed its period of service in the Active Army.

The Second-Line Army is exempt from service in peace time, except for purposes of the census returns. It is not liable to mobilisation, except in the circumstances laid down in the constitution of the Republic. It is, nevertheless, liable to annual periods of training lasting from 4 to 6 weeks, and may be called up for that purpose at suitable times when the necessary authorisation has been given by the National Congress.

C. MILITARY DISTRICTS

Brazil is divided into eight districts and one military area, each consisting of one or more of the Federal States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>States included in district or area</th>
<th>Corresponding higher units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>States of São Paulo and Goyaz.</td>
<td>2nd Infantry Division.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Porto Alegre</td>
<td>State of Rio Grande do Sul.</td>
<td>3rd Infantry Division, 3 cavalry divisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Juiz de Fora</td>
<td>State of Minas Geraes.</td>
<td>4th Infantry Division.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Curitiba</td>
<td>States of Parana and Santa Catharina.</td>
<td>Detachments from the 5th Infantry Division.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>São Salvador</td>
<td>States of Bahia, Sergipe and Alagôas.</td>
<td>Troops of the 5th Infantry Division (not organised).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Belem</td>
<td>States of Piauí, Maranhão, Pará, Amazonas and territory of Acre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Campo Grande</td>
<td>State of Matto Grosso.</td>
<td>1 mixed brigade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of the incorporation of volunteers and youths drawn by lot, and of all other proceedings under the military service laws connected therewith, Brazil is divided into three military...
zones. The first zone consists of the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th and 8th military districts and the military area; the second zone consists of the 4th district; and the third zone of the 3rd and 5th districts.

All Federal troops of the first and second lines in each district or area are subordinate to the officer commanding the division or detachment stationed in the district or area. The latter is responsible for recruiting in his district area. Each State, as also the Federal District, constitutes one military recruiting area, with the exception of the State of Minas Geraes, which is divided into two areas. The Federal Territory of Acre belongs to the recruiting area of Amazonas. The recruiting areas are sub-divided into census and recruiting districts, each of which consists of a single municipality. Every municipal district in the Federal District similarly constitutes a census and recruiting district.

Group inspectorates of military districts.

The group inspectorates of military districts are directly under the Minister of War. They are responsible for the discipline, training, organisation and mobilisation of the troops belonging to the district groups and are in direct touch with the Army Staff, the directorates and the military establishments.

D. HIGHER FORMATIONS

The Army is composed as follows:

(1) 5 Infantry Divisions, of which only 4 are organised.\(^1\)

The composition of an infantry division is as follows:

**Divisional Headquarters:** The Divisional General Commanding, the Divisional Staff, the Chiefs of Services and their assistants, escort to G.O.C.

**Troops:**
- **Infantry:** 2 brigades of 2 regiments each, 1 of which may be a regiment of 3 light infantry battalions.
- **Artillery:** 1 brigade of 2 mounted artillery regiments, 1 heavy artillery regiment and 1 mountain artillery group.
- **Cavalry:** 1 regiment.
- **Engineers:** 1 battalion.
- **Air Force:** 1 observation flight.

The personnel and departments of the various services.

(2) 3 Cavalry Divisions.

The composition of a Cavalry Division is as follows:

**Divisional Headquarters:** The Brigadier-General Commanding, the Divisional Staff, the Chiefs of Services and their assistants, escort to G.O.C.

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\(^{1}\) The troops of the 5th Infantry Division are divided among the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts.
Troops:  Cavalry: 2 brigades of 2 regiments each.
Artillery: 2 horse artillery groups.
Infantry: 1 mounted infantry battalion.
Air Force: 1 observation flight.

The personnel and departments of the various services.

(3) 1 Mixed Brigade with the following composition:

Brigade Headquarters: The Brigadier-General Commanding, the Brigade Staff, the Chiefs of Services and their assistants, escort to G.O.C.

Troops: 3 light infantry battalions.
2 independent cavalry regiments.
1 mixed artillery regiment.
1 engineer battalion.
1 mixed flight.

The personnel and departments of the various services.

(4) 1 Coast-Defence Artillery District (on the coast of the 1st Area), consisting of:

Coast-Defence Headquarters: The Brigadier-General Commanding, the District Staff and Chiefs of Services.

Troops: 2 groups of 3 batteries each and 8 independent batteries.

E. ARMS AND TECHNICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

1. Arms.

The following are the units in the different arms of the active army:

Infantry\(^1\): 13 regiments of 3 battalions each.
29 light infantry battalions.
3 mounted infantry battalions.
2 army establishments guard companies.

In addition to the three battalions, each regiment also has a heavy machine-gun company. Battalions are organised in four companies. At present only the regiments in the 1st Division have three battalions.

Cavalry: 15 independent cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each.\(^2\)
5 divisional cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each.
4 remount depots.

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\(^1\) According to the Military Year-Book (Almanak Militar) of the Brazilian War Office for 1925, two light infantry battalions, the third battalions of ten infantry regiments and an Army establishments guard company are organised as skeleton units without effectives; three mounted infantry battalions and the headquarters of two brigades have not yet been organised. The fourth companies of the various battalions are only organised in war time upon general mobilisation.

\(^2\) Three independent regiments are without effectives.
Artillery: (a) Field-artillery:
10 mounted artillery regiments consisting of 3 groups of 3 batteries each.
5 heavy artillery regiments of 3 groups (divisional artillery).
3 heavy artillery regiments of 4 groups (army artillery).
1 mixed artillery regiment (1 mounted group, 1 field group and 1 mountain group).
5 independent mountain artillery groups of 2 batteries.
6 independent horse-artillery groups of 2 batteries.

(b) Coast-defence artillery: 2 groups of 3 batteries, 3 groups of 2 batteries and 8 independent batteries.

Engineers: 6 battalions: 5 of 3 companies each and 1 of 4 companies.
1 railway battalion.
1 railway company.
1 aviation company (flying school).
3 signals squadrons.

Special troops, the officers of which are drawn from all arms:
12 air force flights.
1 tank company.
5 divisional medical groups.
3 administrative companies.

The Navy has a naval regiment composed of 2 infantry battalions (with 8 companies and 2 machine-gun platoons), one field artillery group (with 3 batteries), one workmen company, one engineers company and one mixed company. The budgetary effectives for 1930 have been fixed at 1,510 men (1,497 in 1929).

2. Army Medical Corps.

There is an inspector-general of the army medical services, a technical inspector of medical material and services in each military district and area, and a Higher Medical Board.

The medical establishments are as follows:
Central Army Hospital;
3 divisional hospitals;
5 district hospitals;

1 The following have not yet been embodied: one mounted artillery regiment, three heavy artillery regiments of four groups, three horse-artillery groups, two mountain artillery groups, the third groups of the mounted artillery regiments, the second and third groups of the heavy artillery regiments and the two brigade headquarters.

2 The three signals squadrons and the mounted field engineers company belonging to one of the battalions have not yet been organised. Two battalions are merely skeleton units.
BRAZIL

11 garrison hospitals;
Convalescent hospital;
Surgical first-aid station;
Military sanatorium;
Isolation hospital;
Military micro-biological institute;
Central depot of medical material;
District depot of medical material.

3. Technical Establishments.
The following are the principal technical establishments:
The Arsenals, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul;
The Cartridge and Military Pyrotechnical Factory, Rio de Janeiro;
The Black Powder Factory, Estrella (State of Rio de Janeiro);
The Chemical Powders and Explosives Factory, Piquete (State of São Paulo).

F. RECRUITING SYSTEM

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Every Brazilian above the age of 21 is liable to military service for
the defence of the country and its constitution. The requisite effectives
are recruited by voluntary enlistment, without bonus and, if this does
not supply the required number, by compulsory service based on the
drawing of lots.

Although compulsory service was introduced under the Federal Constitution
of 1891, no regulations in this respect were issued prior to the law of January
4th, 1908. The latter law again was not put into effect until 1916, when lots
were drawn for the contingent for the following year. The law of January 4th,
1908, then underwent certain amendments, which do not, however, affect its
substance; the regulations established under it were supplemented in 1920.

Every citizen must apply for inscription in the rolls in the first ten
months, or, in the case of a man living in the first district, in the first
four months of the year in which he completes twenty years of age. He may also apply for inscription upon reaching seventeen years. The annual contingent for incorporation consists of all young men over twenty years of age inscribed in the rolls who are selected by lot. Should the number of the latter be insufficient, lots are drawn again amongst the contingent which was not called up from the preceding year.

Service in the Active Army.
The period of service in the Active Army is as follows:

(a) From 1 to 2 years training for volunteers and youths drawn
by lot — the period varying according to the arm and
the orders issued each year by the War Ministry.
(b) Periods of 2 to 3 years for enlisted and re-enlisted men.
(c) A period of one year for volunteers and youths drawn by lot who report themselves in advance to the unit, of whatever arm, to which they are assigned, at any time before the day laid down for their incorporation, provided that they have acquired the requisite proficiency by the end of the year.

(d) Periods of 4, 6 or 16 months' intensive training for volunteers.

(e) A period of 5 years for volunteers who are aspirants for the rank of sergeant in the different schools, or for specialists' certificates in the Air Force or Tank Corps.

Service in the First-Line Reserve.

The reservists of the First-Line Army are divided into the following categories:

The first category consists of youths who have been released from service in the Active Army (including the Military School) and sent on furlough.

The second category consists of men who have received military training.

The third category consists of men of 21 to 30 years of age who are neither included in the above categories nor incorporated in the Active Army or auxiliary forces, no matter whether or not they are borne on the muster-rolls.

Reservists are liable for training as follows:

Men belonging to the first or second categories may be called up on two occasions for manoeuvres, or larger tactical exercises, for periods not exceeding 4 weeks each, namely, for one such period before they attain the age of 25 and for a second period while they are between 25 and 30 years of age. Those under 25 years of age must further report once a month, during two years only, at a musketry range, and go through a musketry course.

Men belonging to the third category have to attend these musketry courses for 5 years; they must further undergo military training in the special reservists' schools, which the Government will organise in certain units, or will form from detachments from these units, under conditions to be laid down hereafter, and they must present themselves, when required to do so, for the training.

Service in the gendarmeries of the Federal District and States of the Union is reckoned as army service.

Re-engagements.

The following may contract re-engagements:

(a) Sergeants fulfilling the requisite conditions, up to a number not exceeding three-quarters of the total establishment of company, squadron or battery sergeants.

(b) After the first re-engagement, not more than two-thirds of the total establishment of company, squadron or battery sergeants may be retained in service.
(c) After the second re-engagement not more than half the total establishment of company, squadron or battery sergeants may be retained for another four years.

(d) After 10 years' service all sergeants, independently of re-engagement, may be retained until they have served 25 years.

(e) Corporals capable of passing the sergeants' examination up to 5 years service.

(f) Bandsmen, buglers, telegraphists, artificers and specialised staff of the Medical and Veterinary Services until they cease to belong to the second-line army.

(g) Air Force and tank specialists for successive periods of three years until they cease to belong to the second-line army.

2. MEN DEBARRED FROM SERVICE.

The following are debarred from service in the army: (a) before incorporation: men sentenced to forfeiture of civil rights; men sentenced for crimes against the independence or territorial integrity of the country; men sentenced for a degrading offence; (b) after incorporation: men coming under one of the foregoing headings; men sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment; deserters who have completed their sentence.

3. EXEMPTIONS.

The following are exempted from military service in peace and war: men passed physically unfit; men appealing on religious grounds, subject, however, to approval by the Minister of War. In the latter case, a man granted exemption loses all rights and privileges as a Brazilian citizen.

The following are exempted from service in the active army in peace time:

(a) Only sons of widows, unmarried mothers, wives divorced from or deserted by their husbands who are the sole support of their families;
(b) Sons of disabled fathers supported by them;
(c) Husbands of disabled women;
(d) Eldest brothers of families without father or mother who support a minor brother, sister or disabled grandfather or grandmother unable to support themselves.

G. CADRES

(1) N.C.O.s.

The non-commissioned cadres consist of sergeants and corporals. The following are the grades of sergeant: sergeant-major and first, second and third sergeants.

Appointment to non-commissioned rank is made as follows: Corporals are selected by competitive examination from men of the rank and file who are liable for service on mobilisation. Promotion to sergeant is by competitive examination among corporals in each unit. Candidates who qualify are appointed third sergeant. Third sergeants in the infantry may also be appointed from the Sergeants' School for that arm. Promotion among N.C.O.s from the rank of third sergeant up to and including that of warrant officer is also by competitive examination among candidates holding the rank immediately junior.

(2) Officers.

The establishment of officers is divided into three main categories: combatant officers, medical officers and departmental officers.
The combatant officers in the various arms are commissioned from the Military School at Realengo (Federal District). On leaving the School pupils are appointed officer-cadets and are posted to the various units. Officer-cadets are promoted second lieutenant in accordance with the place obtained by them in the Military School final examinations.

Medical officers include doctors, chemists and veterinary surgeons. Doctors and chemists are commissioned by competitive examination among civilian doctors and chemists who have obtained the degree of a medical faculty. Veterinary officers are appointed from the Veterinary School.

The departmental officers are allocated to one of the following three corps: army intendance, administration and accountancy.

The army intendance officers are supplied from the Higher Intendance School. Entrance to the school is by competitive examination reserved for combatant army officers or officers in one of the services.

Administrative officers and accountants are drawn from two special schools. Entrance to these schools is by competitive examination, which may be taken by sergeants belonging to army units. The foregoing officers cannot be promoted above the rank of captain.

Officers on the Army General Staff are drawn from officers in the various arms who have taken the staff college course. After serving five years on the General Staff, these officers revert to their unit, with which they must serve for not less than a year.

**TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Military education consists of:

I. Primary training:

(a) Elementary, given to soldiers in the regimental schools;

(b) Elementary and professional, aiming at providing the ordinary units and services of the army with specialists, and at gradually replacing civilian employees in the factories and arsenals by soldiers belonging to the artificers' companies. This training is given in the companies or platoons of military apprentices for a period of five years, beginning at the age of 17 in the ordinary units and service formations; it is also given to men volunteering for this training;

(c) Supplementary and professional, given in the sergeants' schools in the case of infantry, field artillery and engineering sergeants; in the cavalry schools, in the case of sergeants of this arm; in the aviation school in the case of sergeants of this arm and motor mechanics; in the communications courses, in the case of telegraphists, radio-telegraphists and radio-telephonists; in the various schools attached to the veterinary school, and in the Coastal Artillery Training Centre (to be created) in the case of sergeants of this arm.

II. Secondary training:

(a) College, in the military colleges;

(b) Professional, in the preparatory course of the Military School intended for civilians and soldiers who are candidates for the Military School, and for sergeants who are candidates for the course for officers in the army administration.

III. Advanced training.

The Information Course for general Officers had 9 pupils in 1929.

The Realengo Military School, Rio de Janeiro (750 pupils in 1929), is intended for the training of officers of the various arms. The period of studies is three years. The first two years are employed in general military training and the last in specialised training for each arm. Candidates for entrance to the School must be in
possession of the higher educational certificate, have performed six months' service
in an army unit and have passed a competitive examination in mathematics. Pupils from the military colleges are admitted ipso jure to the Military School.

Training at the Staff School, Rio de Janeiro (86 pupils in 1929) is divided into three courses: (1) the staff course in the strict sense of the term, lasting three years for officers with the rank of lieutenant and captain and two years for field officers; (2) a refresher course lasting one year for field officers and, in exceptional cases, captains; (3) information course for General officers.

The Officers' Advanced School (101 pupils in 1929) is intended for infantry, artillery and engineer officers. There are two courses, one for subalterns and the other for officers of higher rank. A signalling training centre (24 pupils in 1929) is attached to this school.

The Military Flying School, Rio de Janeiro, gives the necessary training to air pilots, observers, mechanics and expert artificers. It has a flying unit company attached to it.

The Intendance School (584 pupils in 1929) undertakes the training of army intendance and accountancy officers.

The Advanced Veterinary Service School, Rio de Janeiro, gives courses lasting three years, consisting of the requisite theoretical and technical training for army veterinary personnel. The School also gives a course for farriers.

The Infantry Sergeants' School (584 pupils in 1929) is attended by corporals, men and civilians who have passed a competitive examination. The course lasts six months.

The Cavalry School (46 pupils in 1929) for officers of this arm.

The Coastal Artillery Training Centre for specialists of this arm.

The Communications Training Centre under the Telegraphic Service for the instruction of specialists in this branch of engineering.

The Military Geographical Institute for the training of geographical engineers and of the staff of the Geographical Service.

The Military Engineering School for the training of engineer officers.

The Military Colleges (1,774 pupils in 1929), of which there are three, at Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Fortaleza are intended to give secondary education to boys who propose to enter the military or naval schools. The courses given in these schools last six years. Education is given free to orphans who are the sons of soldiers.

The object of the Army Musketry Directorate, which is under the direction of a senior infantry officer, is to direct, organise on uniform lines and superintend the military training given in the rifle clubs, secondary and higher educational establishments and other institutions for training reservists. The commission acts as intermediary between the above-mentioned institutions and the army.

The Practical Course affords training for army doctors and pharmacists.

The Provisional Chemical Course is intended to train officers employed in the manufacture of powder and explosives.

The Provisional Cavalry School provides advanced training for officers.

The Army Medical Practical School (33 pupils in 1929) holds two courses, viz: a training course for candidates for the medical corps; and an advanced course for officers serving in that corps.

The Naval School holds an elementary course (2 years) for boys from 14 to 16 and an advanced course (5 years) for boys from 16 to 18. The school's object is to train boys desiring to become naval officers. It is under the direct authority of the Minister of Marine.

The School for Submarines and Submarine Weapons.

An Engine-Room Course has also been instituted to give advanced training to specialist officers.

In 1929 there were also 691 military training centres (320 shooting ranges and 371 training schools) attended by 11,745 members and 11,820 pupils of secondary and higher schools.
### H. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

#### Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commanders</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>1,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,191</td>
<td>4,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>5,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals and other ranks</td>
<td>36,423</td>
<td>36,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>47,103</td>
<td>46,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military Police:
- Officers: 224
- N.C.O.s: 298
- Other Ranks: 3,751
- **Total**: 4,273

Animals employed in the Army: 15,298

### II.

#### Navy.

**Note.** — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion. The dash (—) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

**LIST OF UNITS**

**(1930)**

#### Battleships:

1. **Minas Geraes** *(1908-1910)*

2. **São Paulo** *(1909-1910)*

3. **Barroso** *(1896-)*
   - Normal displacement, 3,150 tons. Length, 401 ½ feet. Beam, 39 feet. Mean draught, 13 feet 7 ½ ins. Guns: 10 4.7-inch; 4 3-inch; 4 3-pdr. 4 torpedo-tubes (18-inch) above water.


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1. Not including 200 aspirant officers and 1,926 (1,880 for 1930) officers on the reserve list, and 1,065 pupils in various military schools.
2. Large refit in 1917-1919.
Coast-Defence Vessel:


Destroyers 2:


2. Amazonas (1908)
3. Matto Grosso (1908)
4. Piauhy (1908)
5. Pará (1908)
7. Parahyba (1909)
8. Alagoas (1909)
9. Santa Catharina (1909)
10. Parana (1910)
11. Sergipe (1910)

4 submarines:

2. F. 3 (1913-14 3)
3. F. 1 (1913-14 3)
4. Humayta (1927 4) Displacement: \( \frac{1,450}{1,884} \) tons. Dimensions: 284 1/2 x 25 1/2 x 14 feet, H. P. 4,920 = 18.5/10 kts. 6 tubes (21-inch).

Miscellaneous: 9 different units. (Submarine-carrier, training-ship, river craft, etc.)

**Summary Table of Naval Units.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38,400</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence ship</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft carriers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6,534</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>60,079</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personnel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers : Ordinary cadres</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary cadres</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary cadres</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissionned officers</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>1,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7,336</td>
<td>7,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The depreciated tonnage as at January 1st, 1931 is calculated as follows:

(1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous craft, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.

(2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.

(3) For torpedo-craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

2 Only sloops, despatch vessels and gunboats.

1 Refitted 1924-25.
2 The date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship.
3 Date of launching
4 Date of completion.
NAVY

Distribution (in %) of tonnage of the navy among the different classes of vessels in 1913, 1919 and 1930

Note. — Only units completely finished on the dates in question have been included.

Number and Tonnage (in thousands of tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers and torpedo-boats</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 2 coast-defence vessels.
2 Including 1 coast-defence vessel.
Gunboats and torpedo-gunboats.
NAVY

Number of Units and Tonnage
in 1913, 1919 and 1930
BRAZIL

NAVY

TOTAL TONNAGE

Tons
(ooo's omitted)
1913 .... 74.4
1919 .... 63.6
1929 .... 60.1
1930 .... 60.1

1913 1919 1929 1930

0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000

III.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

1. The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

2. The budget shows gross figures, i.e., receipts collected by the various departments in the course of their administration are accounted for on the revenue side of the budget.

3. The budget is given partly in gold, partly in paper milreis.

4. In addition to the appropriations for the various departments, the budget contained, until 1927, a number of special credit authorisations.

5. If for any reason the budget is not voted in time, the previous estimates remain in force.

6. The expenditure on defence is shown under the chapters, Ministry of War and Ministry of the Marine.
B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I. Summary of Defence Expenditure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>246,087</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>273,254</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>290,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>150,821</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>164,470</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>161,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>396,908</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>437,724</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>451,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in paper milreis</td>
<td>402,635</td>
<td>438,506</td>
<td>459,216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — 1. These figures include appropriations for non-effective services (pensions), but not service of debt.
2. The conversion of gold into paper milreis has been made at par for 1928, 1929 and 1930:
   Par for January 1928, 1929 and 1930: 1 gold milreis = 4.6 paper milreis.

II. Analysis of Defence Expenditure.

1. The following table shows the main items of expenditure charged to the Ministry of War:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Administration</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>4,686</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>2,670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Justice</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>7,790</td>
<td>7,504</td>
<td>9,494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenals and fortifications</td>
<td>11,796</td>
<td>18,562</td>
<td>13,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factories</td>
<td>6,052</td>
<td>4,715</td>
<td>5,731</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Services</td>
<td>62,309</td>
<td>61,589</td>
<td>66,524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances to</td>
<td>904,332</td>
<td>97,499</td>
<td>109,732</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>21,335</td>
<td>22,991</td>
<td>27,170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay and allowances to</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-effective services</td>
<td>39,126</td>
<td>50,203</td>
<td>45,555</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence allowances</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra personnel</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military works</td>
<td>39,126</td>
<td>50,203</td>
<td>45,555</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General services (Engineers,</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aviation, supply, transport,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constructions, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen expenses</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1,591</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>290,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on account of</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>246,087</td>
<td>273,254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous years</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>273,254</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>290,190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gross expenses of military factories are included in the appropriations of the Ministry of War.
2. The following table shows the main items charged to the Ministry of the Marine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gold milreis</td>
<td>Paper milreis</td>
<td>Gold milreis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet of the Minister, etc.</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiralty</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>1,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and identification (Central Office)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central engineering administration</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central health administration</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>1,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central supply and depot administration</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>2,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Justice</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Board</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>3,591</td>
<td>5,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Board</td>
<td>4,196</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>5,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval printing</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library, museums, archives</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour and Shore Board</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal, Arms and Radiography</td>
<td>28,768</td>
<td>28,684</td>
<td>9,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Instruction</td>
<td>2,759</td>
<td>2,790</td>
<td>3,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>20,552</td>
<td>20,231</td>
<td>21,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>25,844</td>
<td>29,186</td>
<td>31,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval regiment</td>
<td>3,005</td>
<td>3,121</td>
<td>3,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached personnel</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-effective services</td>
<td>7,376</td>
<td>8,825</td>
<td>9,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expendi-</td>
<td>21,034</td>
<td>20,997</td>
<td>22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualling</td>
<td>21,034</td>
<td>20,997</td>
<td>22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence allowances,</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost of representation, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and musical instruments</td>
<td>6,644</td>
<td>5,641</td>
<td>5,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructures and furniture</td>
<td>5,074</td>
<td>5,942</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material for naval constructions</td>
<td>2,717</td>
<td>7,685</td>
<td>10,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and war material</td>
<td>6,458</td>
<td>7,526</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions and accessory services</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,909</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of the fleet</td>
<td>3,676</td>
<td>3,034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various expenses</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in gold</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>150,821</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. — (a) The budget of the Navy includes certain minor appropriations of a civil character as, for instance, harbourmasters' offices.

(b) Aviation expenditure is distributed over various naval appropriations.
III. Expenditure on Non-effective Services.

The expenditure for non-effective services was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>21,335</td>
<td>22,991</td>
<td>27,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>7,376</td>
<td>8,988</td>
<td>9,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,711</td>
<td>31,979</td>
<td>37,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Receipts collected by the Defence Departments.

In the budgets for 1929 and 1930 the following receipts are specially accounted for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts by Powder Factories</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts by Arsenals</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts by Military and Naval Colleges</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Widows' Fund</td>
<td>1,290.9</td>
<td>1,706.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Widows' Fund</td>
<td>583.0</td>
<td>555.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,063.3</td>
<td>2,425.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the Widows' funds of the Army and of the Navy received 7,200 and 5,700 gold milreis, respectively, for 1929 and 6,700 and 5,500 gold milreis, respectively, for 1930.