BRAZIL

Area ............ 8,525,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1932) ............ 44,002,000
Density per sq. km .......... 5.2
Length of land frontiers .......... 12,000 km.
Coast line .. .. .. 9,200 km.
Length of railway system (XII. 1931) ... ... 32,764 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Brazil comprise the army, the military air force and the navy. The first and second of these are under the control of the Ministry of War, and the third under the Ministry of Marine.

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 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.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

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 Ordinance.
- 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 subdivided into two subsections: 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 Photographic service and the Military 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.
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>1</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>Federal District, States of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.</td>
<td>1st Infantry Division, coast-defence artillery troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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, 3rd cavalry divisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Juiz de Fora</td>
<td>State of Minas Gerais.</td>
<td>4th Infantry Division.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Curitiba</td>
<td>States of Paraná 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 Alagoas.</td>
<td>Troops of the 5th Infantry Division (not organised).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Recife</td>
<td>States of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará.</td>
<td></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>9</td>
<td>Campo Grande</td>
<td>State of Mato 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 Gerais, which is divided into two areas. The Federal Territory of Acre belongs to the recruiting area of Amazonas. The recruiting areas are subdivided 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.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

I. HIGHER FORMATIONS.

(1) 5 Infantry Divisions, of which only 4 are organised. 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 Divisional General Commanding, the Divisional Staff, the Chiefs of Services and their assistants, escort to G.O.C.

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.

1 The troops of the 5th Infantry Division are divided among the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts.
(4) **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.

### 2. ARMS AND TECHNICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

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

**Infantry.**

- 13 regiments;
- 26 light infantry battalions;
- 3 mounted infantry battalions;
- 1 training battalion (3 companies, including 1 machine-gun company).

Of the 13 regiments, 6 consist of 3 battalions each and 7 of 2 battalions each. Each regiment also has 1 machine-gun company. The battalions consist of 3 companies, including 1 machine-gun company; of the 26 light infantry battalions, 3 consist of 1 rifle company and 1 machine-gun company, and 23 of 3 companies, including 1 machine-gun company.

There is also a "Corps of Marines" belonging to the navy, and consisting of the effectives of the naval regiment, whose duty it is to co-operate with the naval forces in national defence and to participate in the navy's service. The naval regiment is composed of 2 infantry battalions (with 8 companies and 2 machine-gun platoons), 1 field artillery group (with 3 batteries), 1 labour company, 1 engineer company and 1 mixed company.

**Cavalry.**

- 20 regiments.

Of the 20 regiments, 14 consist of 2 squadrons each, 5 of 3 squadrons each, and 1 (training regiment) of 4 squadrons; each regiment also has a machine-gun squadron.

**Artillery:**

(a) Field-artillery:

- 7 mounted artillery regiments (42 batteries, including 3 mountain batteries);
- 14 heavy artillery groups (5 105-mm. batteries; 1 155-mm. battery; 8 mountain artillery batteries; 6 horse artillery groups);
I mixed artillery regiment (I mounted artillery battery, 
I horse artillery battery, and I mountain artillery
battery); 
I training group.

(b) Coast-defence artillery:
7 groups (14 batteries);
5 independent batteries.

Engineers.
6 battalions (15 companies and I squadron of sappers, bridging
engineers and signallers);
I railway battalion (3 companies).

Air force.
3 companies and I group composed of 2 flights.

Air-Material (1931).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical Service.

There is an inspector-general of 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;
II garrison hospitals;
Convalescent hospital;
Surgical first-aid station;
Military sanatorium;
Isolation hospital;
Military microbiological institute;
Central depot of medical material;
District depot of medical material.

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).

1 Not including school aeroplanes which are unfit for use in war.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

I. 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.

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.

Military service begins at the age of 21 and ceases at the age of 44 years.

After service with the colours, men pass into the Active Army Reserve up to the age of 30 years; subsequently they pass into the Second-Line Army up to the age of 37 years and, finally, they pass into the Second-Line Army Reserve up to the age of 44 years.

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 conscripts—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) Periods of 4 or 6 months' training for citizens possessing a certificate of higher education.

(d) A period of 5 years in the case of N.C.O.s from the schools.

The provisions laid down in paragraph (c) above have not yet been put into application.

The Minister of War may prolong or reduce the period of service by not more than three months.

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.

Service in the Second-Line Reserve.

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.

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

Service in the Auxiliary Troops.

Service in the auxiliary troops (gendarmerie) is counted as service in the army.

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 Ministry 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.

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 Army 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, radiotelegraphists and radiotelephonists; 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, 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, is divided into three courses: (i) 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 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 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 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 is attended by corporals, men and civilians who have passed a competitive examination. The course lasts six months.

The Cavalry School 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, 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 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.
INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION.

At the request of the Ministries concerned, all industrial establishments operating in the national territory are required to supply them with the information necessary for the organisation of national defence.

EFFECTIVES.

1. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES REACHED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land armed forces</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,505</td>
<td>4,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis</td>
<td>36,018</td>
<td>1,851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air forces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES AND REAL EFFECTIVES ON OCTOBER 7TH, 1932.

The figures in the tables below differ in character from the figures in the preceding table, and are not comparable with each other.

(a) Budgetary Effectives.

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisional Generals</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commanders</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.C.O.s 3

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,101</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Corporals and other ranks 3

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals employed in the army

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 1,707 N.C.O.s serving as officers.
2 Police forces organised on a military basis of the Federated States and the capital of the Republic, for the purpose of ensuring public order.
3 Prescribed establishment.
BRAZIL

(b) Actual Effectives on October 7th, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>34,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>10,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>8,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>3,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>1,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,524</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Military Police.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>3,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,312</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The military police, recruited by voluntary enlistment, comprises: a staff, 6 infantry battalions, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 auxiliary service corps (headquarters and 2 companies), and services.

II. Navy.

I. ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Minister’s Cabinet—Department of Current Questions.
Board of Admiralty.
General Staff.
Directorate of Personnel.
Directorate of Aeronautics.
Directorate of Navigation.
Directorate-General of Arsenals.
Directorate of Finance.
Directorate of Ports and Coasts.
Directorate of Naval Construction.
Directorate of Armaments.
Directorate of Health.
Directorate of Training (in formation).
Naval Justice ("Auditoriat").
Naval Archives and Library.

1 Under the Ministry of the Interior. In addition to the military police, there are the civil police (132 superintendents and 236 constables); the naval police (11 inspectors and 51 men); and the civil guard (238 officers, 323 N.C.O.s, and 3,751 men).

By a Decree dated September 27th, 1932, the strength of the military police was fixed at 275 officers and 5,306 men.
2. METHOD OF RECRUITMENT.

Naval ratings are recruited by a system of voluntary enlistment after admission to the schools for naval apprentices in the different States, and subsequently to the boys’ training-ship, the total period of service being nine years as from the date of admission. Re-enlistment is optional; men may re-enlist for periods of three years up to the age-limit of 45.

Petty officers are selected from seamen, provided they comply with certain specified conditions and after passing an examination.

The corps of naval combatant officers, artificers and engineers is made up of personnel leaving the Naval School. The personnel of other corps is admitted by examination within the prescribed age-limits and in the lower ranks.

A marine corps is attached to the navy. Its present strength (1932) is 2,000 men, recruited solely by voluntary enlistment for a period of three years, with the option of re-enlistment for successive periods of the same duration up to the age-limit of 45.

Compulsory military service, which was established by the Law of January 1908, revised in 1920, extends to the navy in the case of Brazilians over 21 years of age who have taken up a naval occupation. It has never been necessary to draw lots for the navy, as the voluntary system furnishes the personnel required to fill the vacancies.

3. EFFECTIVES.

(1932.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naval Forces</th>
<th>Naval Air Force</th>
<th>Marine Corps</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others ratings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel on active service:</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty officers</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others ratings</td>
<td>8,901</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,591</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>2,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel in auxiliary service</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. LIST OF UNITS.

(1932.)

Note.—The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion.

1 This personnel belonging to the Directorate of Navigation and to the Directorate of Ports and Coasts do not receive military training.
BRAZIL

Battleships:
2. *São Paulo* ¹ (1909-1910)

Cruisers ²:

Coast-defence Vessel:
*Floriano* ⁴ (1897-1899)

Destroyers:
1. *Maranhão* (1913-1922)
2. *Matto Grosso* (1908-1908)
3. *Piauhy* (1908-1908)
4. *Pará* (1908-1908)
7. *Alagoas* (1908-1909)
8. *Santa Catharina* (1908-1909)

4 submarines:
1. *F. 5* (1913-1914) Displacement, $\frac{250}{350}$ tons. Dimensions, 150 $\times$ 13.8 $\times$ 9.7 feet. H.P. $\frac{700}{500} = \frac{13.5}{8.5}$ kts. 2 18-inch tubes.
2. *F. 3* (1913-1914)
3. *F. 1* (1913-1914)
4. *Humayta* (1927-1929) Displacement, $\frac{1,450}{1,884}$ tons. Dimensions, 262.6 $\times$ 25.3 $\times$ 14 feet. H.P. $\frac{4,000}{2,200} = \frac{13.5}{8.5}$ kts. Guns: 1 4-inch; 6 21-inch tubes.

Miscellaneous: 6 different units (minesweepers, monitor, river gunboats, etc.).

---

¹ Large refit in 1917-1919.
² The cruiser *Barroso* (3,450 tons) was placed out of commission during 1931.
³ Completely refitted 1925-26.
⁴ Refitted 1924-25.
### SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.

**BRAZIL**

(1932.)

<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>38,400</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-defence vessel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,974</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>56,036</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. Expenditure on National Defence.

#### I. Actual Expenditure for the Years 1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Forces</th>
<th>Naval Forces</th>
<th>Air Forces</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milreis (000,000's)</td>
<td>Milreis (000,000's)</td>
<td>Milreis (000,000's)</td>
<td>Milreis (000,000's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectives</td>
<td>216.7</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air forces of the navy</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>254.7</td>
<td>161.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.—**

1. The amount of expenditure on the Air forces of the navy cannot be subdivided.

2. The total expenditure on land forces in the table above does not include the expenditure on formations organised on a military basis of the Federation or the expenditure of the States and the "Federal District". The expenditure of the latter (including that on their formations organised on a military basis—viz., Military Police) amounted to 132.8 million milreis.

3. There is no information with reference to the annexed tables A to F (block credits, pensions, etc.).

---

¹ Not including guns under 3-inch.
² 21-inch.
³ 18-inch.
⁴ 3 of 18-inch and 1 of 21-inch.
2. **Budget Expenditure for the Years 1928 to 1933.**

The data in the table below are in continuation of those given in earlier editions of the *Armaments Year-Book*. These data should not be compared with those in the foregoing table, which are based on the answer of the Brazilian Government in response to the Council's request for information concerning the state of its armaments (see Preface, page 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Closed accounts</code></td>
<td>Revised estimates</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>247.0</td>
<td>274.2</td>
<td>306.6</td>
<td>257.2</td>
<td>265.9</td>
<td>330.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>155.6</td>
<td>170.5</td>
<td>182.9</td>
<td>153.8</td>
<td>149.7</td>
<td>165.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402.6</td>
<td>444.7</td>
<td>489.5</td>
<td>411.0</td>
<td>415.6</td>
<td>496.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes.**—1. The budget is drawn up partly in gold, partly in paper milreis. Conversion of gold into paper has been made at the rates of 4.6 for 1928, 4.5 for 1929, 6.0 for 1930, 6.75 for 1931, 8.7 for 1932 and 7.3 for 1933.

2. The gross expenses of military factories are included in the appropriations of the Ministry of War.

3. The budget of the Navy Department includes certain minor appropriations of a civil character—e.g., harbour-master's offices, lighthouses and buoys.

4. Aviation expenditure is distributed over various naval and military appropriations.

5. The above figures include appropriations for pensions, which have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and Naval Pensions</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Closed accounts</code></td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper milreis (ooo,ooo's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military and Naval Pensions</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>