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 consists of the active army, the army reserve and the territorial guard.

The active army consists of:
   Officers, aspirant officers, and assimilated personnel;
   Soldiers (volunteers and men drawn by lot);
   The first category of reservists who form part of the active army (disponibilidade).

The army reserve comprises:
   The corps of reserve officers;
   Reserve aspirant-officers and N.C.O.s;
   Citizens aged from 21 to 40 inclusive and reservists under the age of 21 not belonging to the active army.

The territorial guard comprises:
   Territorial guard N.C.O.s recruited in accordance with the laws in force;
   Citizens between the ages of 41 and 45 inclusive belonging neither to the active army nor to its reserve.
In the last place, there are auxiliary troops, consisting of contingents from the gendarmeries of the various federated States (militarised police) and of the Federal District (military police). Service with the auxiliary troops is counted as service in the army.

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.

I. War Office.

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 Director of Aviation.
- 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.

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 manœuvres, 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.

2. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The object of the Council of National Defence, which was set up in 1927, is to prepare the material necessary to enable the Government to take decisions on matters relating to national defence; in particular, it studies questions which are likely to concern several Ministries.

The Council of National Defence is presided over by the President of the Republic and consists of all the Ministers of State, the chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs and of the generals and admirals appointed to exercise certain commands or to fill important offices in time of war.

The Council of National Defence may invite other military or civilian experts, including the representatives of private undertakings, to be present at its meetings.

The Council of National Defence is assisted in its work by the Commission of Enquiry for National Defence, the General Secretariat for National Defence and the National Defence Sections attached to each Ministry.

Commission of Enquiry for National Defence.

The Commission of Enquiry for National Defence makes a preliminary examination of the questions to be submitted to the Council of National Defence; it also studies questions submitted to it by the Government or by the Council of National Defence.

The Commission may likewise propose to the Government the executive measures necessary for the settlement of questions affecting several Ministries.

The President of the Republic acts as President of the Commission of Enquiry for National Defence; the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs act as Vice-Presidents.

General Secretariat for National Defence.

The General Secretariat for National Defence centralises all questions to be submitted to the Commission of Enquiry and to the Council of National Defence.
The General Secretariat for National Defence is under the direct authority of the President of the Republic and is under the direction of the Chief of the President’s General Staff, who also acts as Secretary-General for National Defence.

National Defence Sections.

A National Defence Section is attached to each Ministry. Generally speaking, these Sections deal with problems the nature and importance of which are such as to affect the national defence interests for which that Ministry is responsible.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Brazil is divided into eight districts and one military area, each consisting of one or more of the Federated 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</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.</td>
<td>1st Infantry Division, coast-defence artillery troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>States of São Paulo and</td>
<td>Goyaz.</td>
<td>2nd Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Porto Alegre</td>
<td>State of Rio Grande do Sul.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Infantry Division, 3rd Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Juiz de Fora</td>
<td>State of Minas Gerais.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4th Infantry Division, Detachments from the 5th Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curitiba</td>
<td>States of Parana and Santa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catharina.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>São Salvador</td>
<td>States of Bahia, Sergipe and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alagoas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Recife</td>
<td>States of Pernambuco, Para-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rahyba, Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Ceará.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belem</td>
<td>States of Piauí, Maranhão,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pará, Amazonas and territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Acre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Campo Grande</td>
<td>State of Matto Grosso.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 mixed brigade.</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 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.**

1. **Higher Formations.**

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.

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.

---

1 The troops of the 5th Infantry Division are divided among the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts.
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 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 Services.

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, whose duty it is to co-operate with the naval forces in national defence and to participate in the navy's service. The corps comprises: 2 infantry battalions (with 8 companies and 2 heavy machine-gun platoons), 1 mixed field artillery group (with 3 batteries) and heavy machine-guns, 2 district companies, 1 company of military prison warders, 1 supernumerary company and 1 training company.

Cavalry: 20 regiments, including one training regiment.

Of the 20 regiments, 15 consist of 2 squadrons each and 5 of 3 squadrons each; 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 (105-mm. batteries; 1 155-mm. battery; 8 mountain artillery batteries; 6 horse artillery groups);
- 1 mixed artillery regiment (1 mounted artillery battery, 1 horse artillery battery, and 1 mountain artillery battery);
- 1 training group.

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

(c) Anti-aircraft artillery:
- 3 regiments, each comprising one or two groups of artillery consisting of 3 batteries of 4 guns; one or two batteries of anti-aircraft machine-guns (12 guns to a battery); one searchlight battery.

Engineers:

- 6 battalions (15 companies and 1 squadron of sappers, bridging engineers and signallers);
- 1 railway battalion (4 companies).

Air force: 3 regiments.

The air regiments consist provisionally of 2 groups each; at the present time (May 1933), however, two of the three regiments contain only one group each.

Each aviation group consists of 2 squadrons and each squadron of 2 sections of 3 or 4 aeroplanes each.

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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></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.

---

1 The organisation of the anti-aircraft artillery, as provided for in the Decree of April 4th, 1933, will be carried into effect progressively.
2 The organisation of the air forces, as laid down in the Decree of April 4th, 1933, provides for a total of 7 regiments comprising 2 to 4 groups of 2 or 3 squadrons each. The organisation of the air forces will be carried out progressively.
3 Not including school aeroplanes which are unfit for use in war.
The medical establishments are as follows:

Central army hospital;
3 divisional hospitals;
5 district hospitals;
11 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 Arsenals, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul;
The Infantry Cartridge 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).

POLICE FORCES.

Military Police.

The military police of the Federal District are commanded by a general or colonel on the active list of the army.

This force consists of a staff, six battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, with which are incorporated machine-gun units, an auxiliary service corps (2 companies), and various other services.

Military training is directed by army officers and police training by the officers of the force itself.

The military police are under the direct control of the Ministry of Justice and are at the disposal of police authorities for the maintenance of public order and safety in the Federal District.

The military police is an auxiliary force of the active army.

The officers are retired under the same conditions as army officers.

The rank and file of the corps of military police are recruited by voluntary enlistment for a period of three years; candidates must be Brazilian born and aged from 18 to 40. Service in the military police is regarded as equivalent to service in the army.

The rank and file may re-enlist up to the age of 58.

Effectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare service</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountancy service</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General intendance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six infantry battalions</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>3,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry regiment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps of auxiliary services (headquarters staff and 2 companies)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary personnel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>4,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including 282 bandsmen.
2 Not including 38 assimilated personnel and bandsmen.
3 Not including 320 assimilated personnel and bandsmen.
Animals: Horses 667 Mules 84

In addition to the military police, there are the civil police (151 superintendents and 225 constables), the naval police (11 inspectors and 51 men), the civil guard (238 officers, 323 N.C.O.s and 3,751 men), and the special police (22 officers and 200 policemen).

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory for every Brazilian above the age of 21.

Every citizen must apply for inscription in the rolls within twenty months of his reaching 18 years of age.

Liability for military service lasts twenty-five years, beginning at the age of 21.

In case of war against a foreign Power, or in order to maintain the integrity of the national territory, all Brazilians over the age of 18 may be called up for service in the defence of the country.

Service in the army consists of:

(a) A period of twenty years in the active army and its reserve (those aged from 21 to 40 inclusive);

(b) A period of five years in the territorial guard (those aged from 41 to 45 inclusive).

The term of compulsory military service in the active army is from twelve to eighteen months.

Reservists belonging to the first category may be called up for service in the active army during a period of three years from the date of their discharge.

In time of peace, only men under the age of 30 may be incorporated in the active army for service, either by the drawing of lots or by voluntary enlistment.

In order to determine who are to be called up, lots are drawn annually in each recruiting district among all registered citizens liable for compulsory military service.

Lots are drawn in the first place amongst registered citizens belonging to the oldest class and so on to the youngest class; lots are first drawn amongst those registered automatically through failing to appear before the authorities and afterwards amongst those who have registered of their own accord.

The term of service to be performed by those selected by lot for incorporation in the army is fixed annually by the War Minister. In the case of pupils of the civil secondary establishments over 21 years of age and possessing the certificate of preparatory military training, it is, however, six months.

Reservists are divided into three categories:

(1) Reservists who have undergone military training;
(2) Reservists who have not undergone adequate military training;
(3) Reservists who have not undergone military training at all.

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 four 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 five 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 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 four to six 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.

Voluntary Enlistment.

All Brazilians over the age of 18 and under the age of 30 may volunteer for service in the army.

The period of service for volunteers in the army and navy is fixed annually before the date of incorporation by the Minister concerned; it cannot, however, be less than one year.

Enlistment and Re-enlistment.

Sergeants or corporals, artificers or specialists under the age of 30, who have performed their compulsory military service, may be enlisted for a statutory period.

Other ranks may also enlist within the limits of the number fixed by law. Sergeants up to the age of 45 and corporals, artificers and specialists up to the age of 40 may be re-enlisted.

Exemptions.

Exemption from service may be temporary or permanent.

The following are exempted temporarily:

(a) Those found to be unfit for service for a period of one to ten months inclusive;
(b) Those with dependent relatives within the meaning of the law.

The following are exempted permanently:

(a) Those who, on medical examination, are deemed to be completely unfit for service or likely to remain unfit for a period exceeding ten months;
(b) The permanent clergy of all churches.

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 sergeant-major 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 theHigher 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.
Military Education.

Military education consists of:

Elementary training, intended for illiterate recruits, and comprising elementary education, training as artificers and training as specialists for the air forces.

Secondary training, intended to prepare candidates for officers' schools, and comprising instruction in essential and subsidiary subjects for pupils of the military colleges, and training in subsidiary subjects for sergeants of the active army.

Technical training, intended for reservists in general and also for the training of sergeant specialists for the active army and the training of reserve officers, etc. Technical training also includes preparatory military training or pre-military training for secondary-school pupils.

Advanced training, which comprises advanced technical training, staff training and information courses for generals and colonels in the different arms.

Military Schools.

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: (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 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 workers. 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 601 military training centres (320 shooting ranges and 371 training schools) attended by 11,745 members and 11,820 pupils of secondary and higher schools.

PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

Secondary-school pupils undergo preparatory military training in the preparatory military training schools attached to secondary schools; it consists exclusively of physical training and musketry. Pupils over 21 years of age who have passed through these schools are required to perform only six months' military service when called up for incorporation after the drawing of lots, or, if they prefer it, may opt for a reserve officers' training corps.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land armed forces</td>
<td>49,505</td>
<td>4,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis²</td>
<td>36,018</td>
<td>1,851</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.
Air forces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</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.**

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

(a) *Budgetary Effectives.*

**Officers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Total 1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<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>2,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,546</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s 1</td>
<td><strong>8,682</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals and other ranks1</td>
<td><strong>44,725</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,953</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals employed in the army (1933)</td>
<td><strong>21,080</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) *Actual Effectives.*

**October 7th, 1932**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Total</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>

1 Prescribed establishment for 1933.
2 Including 6,725 corporals, 8,000 volunteers and 30,000 conscripts.
II. Navy.

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.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

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 is ten 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 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 service in the active navy is for a period of three years, beginning at the age of 21. Liability for service in the navy extends over a total period of twenty-five years. It has never been necessary to draw lots for the navy, as the voluntary system furnishes the personnel required to fill the vacancies. The term of service for naval ratings selected by lot is fixed by law at two years.
EFFECTIVES.

(1932.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel on active service:</th>
<th>Naval Forces</th>
<th>Naval Air Force</th>
<th>Marine Corps</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty officers</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others ratings</td>
<td>8,901</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>11,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,591</strong></td>
<td><strong>355</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,975</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel in auxiliary service:

| **1,104** |

LIST OF UNITS.

(1933.)

2 battleships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) Of launching (2) Of entry into service</th>
<th>Normal displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Minas Geraes</td>
<td>1908-10</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>XII 12, XII 4.7, II 3 (A.A.), VI 3-pdr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sao Paulo</td>
<td>1909-10</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) Of launching (2) Of entry into service</th>
<th>Normal displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bahia</td>
<td>1909-10</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>401.6</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>X 4.7, IV 3 (A.A.), IV 3-pdr., IV tubes (21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 coast-defence vessel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date (1) Of launching (2) Of entry into service</th>
<th>Normal displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* Guns and torpedo-tubes.
* Large refit in 1917-1919.
* Completely refitted 1925-26.
* Refitted 1924-25.

For 1933: Naval Forces, 8,644; Naval Air Force, 450; Marine Corps, 2,594; total, 11,688.

This personnel belonging to the Directorate of Navigation and to the Directorate of Ports and Coasts do not receive military training.
10 destroyers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament(^1) (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maranhão</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>III 4, IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matto Grosso</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piauhy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pará</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parahyba</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>II 4, IV 3-pdr., II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alagoas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Catharina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergipe</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Guns and torpedo-tubes.

4 submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.p.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament(^1) (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 F 5, F 3, F 1</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9.8-12</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>II tubes (18).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Humayta</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>I 4, VI tubes (21).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Guns and torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous : 9 different units (minesweepers, monitor, river gunboats, etc.).

### SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38,400</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</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>4</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><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>56,036</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Not including guns under 3-inch.

\(^2\) 21-inch.

\(^3\) 18 of 18-inch and 4 of 21-inch.

\(^4\) 6 of 18-inch and 6 of 21-inch.
III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<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>Closed accounts</td>
<td></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>275.4</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>121.3</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>396.7</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, 7.8 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></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>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimates</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>38.1</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>