CUBA

Area .............. 114,000 sq. km.
Population (IX. 1931) .... 3,962,000
Density per sq. km. ........ 34.8
Length of railway system (1929) (excluding some industrial lines) .... 5,000 km.

I. Army.

Note.—The Decree of February 8th, 1934, repeals the Army Organisation Law of July 20th, 1926, and dissolves the army organised in accordance with its provisions.

In its place a Constitutional Army has been created which is to be organised in accordance with new legislation and decrees.

The following particulars relate to the former Cuban army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Supreme Command.

The supreme command of the army is vested, under paragraph 17 of Article 68 of the Constitution, in the President of the Republic, who exercises his powers in time of peace through the secretariat of the army and navy and through the Chief of the Staff. In case of war or grave disorder, the President may place the army, entirely or in part, under the command of one or more officers under his orders.

Army and Navy Department.

The Secretary of State for the Army and Navy is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the President of the Republic in questions relating to defence.

The Army and Navy Department consists of two divisions: the Control and Administrative Divisions.

The Control Division consists of the following sections: Inspection, Military Law, Intelligence, Veterinary, Medical, Personnel, Education, Police, Engineers.

The Administrative Department consists of the following sections: Supply, Accountancy and Pay, Train, Remounts, War Material.
STAFF.

The Chief of Staff is appointed by the President of the Republic. He is responsible, under the orders of the President or the Secretary of State for the Army and Navy, for the direction, inspection and administration of all the branches of the army, including the military academies and schools of every description.

It is the duty of the staff to undertake enquiries and to keep itself informed on all questions relating to the effective strength of the army and its preparation for military operations.

An aviation section is attached to the Staff. It comprises a military aviation bureau and a civil aviation bureau.

MILITARY AREAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Western province</td>
<td>Staff, 1 cavalry regiment and 10 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Camaguey</td>
<td>Staff, 1 cavalry regiment and 6 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>Staff, 1 cavalry regiment and 5 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Matanzas</td>
<td>Staff, 1 cavalry regiment and 5 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Havana (except for Columbia and the municipal district of Havana)</td>
<td>Staff and 6 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Staff, 4 infantry battalions, 1 signallers’ corps, an aviation section and 1 cavalry regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fortress of La Cabaña</td>
<td>Staff, 3 coast artillery battalions, 1 field artillery battery, 2 mountain artillery batteries and 1 corps of engineers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pinar del Rio</td>
<td>Staff, 1 cavalry regiment and 6 squadrons of gendarmerie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

Infantry: 4 battalions.

Each infantry battalion consists of a staff, 4 companies, a machine-gun section and a horse-drawn train section.

Cavalry: 6 regiments.

Each cavalry regiment consists of a staff, 3 squadrons, a machine-gun section and a horse-drawn train section.

Artillery:

1 field artillery battery.
2 mountain artillery batteries.
3 coast artillery battalions.
Each battalion of the coast artillery consists of a staff, 4 companies, a machine-gun section and a horse-drawn train section.

**Air Force** (on November 24th, 1931):

16 fighter, observation and training aeroplanes with a total horse-power of 5,590.

**Engineers**: 2 companies.

**Signal Service**: 2 companies (telegraph, telephone and wireless).

### SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infantry</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Machine-gun 4 Transport 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cavalry</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Machine-gun 6 Transport 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artillery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Machine-gun 3 Transport 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Machine-gun 2 Transport 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Machine-gun 2 Transport 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signallers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine-gun 2 Transport 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13 Machine-gun 13 Transport 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GENDARMERIE, RURAL GUARDS AND POLICE.

**Gendarmerie.**

The gendarmerie forms part of the army and comprises 38 squadrons.

**Rural Guard.**

The corps of rural guards is employed in time of peace, under the orders of the President of the Republic, for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property in other than urban areas. The rural guards have a maximum establishment of 42 squadrons, numbering (1931-32) 4,657 privates.

The rural guards have a double organisation—first, military and, secondly, that of rural police. As regards their military organisation, they are governed by the laws, regulations, orders and circulars of the army; as regards their rural police organisation, they are governed by the special regulations of the rural guard.

The President of the Republic is empowered, having due regard to the economic needs and resources of the nation, to increase or decrease the total establishment of N.C.O.s, corporals or privates, of any squadron, company
or battery, to a maximum of 150 or a minimum of 60; or in the case of squadrons employed in the maintaining of public order, to a maximum of 200 or a minimum of 75, provided, however, that the grand total of the establishment of N.C.O.s, corporals and privates is not exceeded.

Applicants for service in the rural guards must be 21 years of age, must not have been convicted of any crime, and must be able to read and write.

National Police.

The National Police are under the authority of the Secretariat of the Government and count (in 1931-32) 2,241 officials and agents.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory for all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45.

At present, however, service in the army is voluntary; but men who sign contracts of service are obliged to serve for not less than two years.

Enlisted men cannot remain in the ranks beyond the age of 58, when they are retired. Officers of the army are recruited from cadets who have left the Cadet School after four years and non-commissioned officers who have passed through the N.C.O.s' school.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

For the purpose of military education, the Cuban army possesses the following organisations:

(1) The cadet school at Moro, Havana, for the instruction of cadets.
(2) A practical training school (cavalry and infantry sections) at Columbia, for the training of officers of these arms.
(3) A practical training school (artillery section) at Cabaña, for the advanced training of artillery officers.
(4) Corporals and under-officers' schools: one to each battalion, or one or more in each district.
(5) Recruiting schools: one to each battalion, or one or more in each district.
(6) A garrison class in each military station.
(7) An academy for N.C.O.s, corporals and other ranks of all units and detachments of the army.
(8) The flying school at Columbia for the training of air pilots and observers.
(9) The veterinary and farriery school at Columbia.
(10) The school for motor drivers and lorry drivers at Havana.
(11) The armourers' school at Havana.
(12) Naval Academy.
(13) Naval School at Mariel.
(14) School for mechanics of the navy.
I. EFFECTIVES IN 1931. ¹

Total effectives... 13,155
Officers... 867

2. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES (1931-32). ¹

The figures in the following table differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Lieut.-colonels</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Second lieutenants</th>
<th>Total number of officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s</th>
<th>Other ranks</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War Department...</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>187¹</td>
<td>588²</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>9,308</td>
<td>10,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical service...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary service...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal service...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>715³</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>9,783</td>
<td>11,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including 89 supernumerary second lieutenants.
² Not including 1 chief and 2 assistant chiefs of General Staff.
³ Not including 75 cadets.

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1933.)

Cruisers:


Gunboats: 12 units of a total tonnage of 2,161 tons; guns of a calibre of 3 inches, 2.24 inches and 1.46 inches.

Total tonnage: 5,416 tons.

Miscellaneous: 5 units (transport, coast-defence).

EFFECTIVES.

Total effectives... 1,159
Officers... 153

¹ Including the rural guard and the air force.
III. **Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

The budget year covers the period from July 1st to June 30th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closed accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat of War and the Marine</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—The above figures do not include military, naval or war pensions, which are charged partly to the Ministry of Finance, partly to a special section of the budget and partly to special funds.