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 Brazilian armed forces 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, cadet officers, and assimilated personnel;
- Soldiers (volunteers and men drawn by lot);
- The first category of reservists who form part of the active army (disponibilité).

The army reserve comprises:
- The corps of reserve officers;
- Reserve cadet 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 Ministry of War centralises the Federal administrative business connected with the army.

It comprises:

The command.
The administration of army personnel.
The general administration of the army.
The technical administration of war material.
Special organs and commissions (commission for army promotion, military justice, commission for the budget and financial control, etc.).

The Minister exercises his functions direct or through the Chief of the General Staff of the Army or the heads of the various departments, together with the special organs and commissions.

I. The Command: General Staff of the Army.

The General Staff of the Army is responsible for the working-out of arrangements in preparation for war; regulations and instructions necessary for the tactical and technical training of the army; the preparation of land army mobilisation in general and in particular; organs of command for the field of operations and for the interior. The Chief of the General Staff of the Army exercises command over the army as regards technical preparation for land warfare (including aviation and coast defence). He is assisted by deputy-chiefs, and is in constant touch with the General Staff of the Navy. He has at his disposal the following organs:

The Supreme War Council, of which he is President.
The General Staff of the Army.
Group Inspectorates of Districts.
Inspectorate of Coast Defence.
Commands of districts and higher formations.
Technical Departments of War Material, General Administration and Army Personnel, so far as they are concerned with military technical training.
Schools, and centres and other training institutions.
Army Geographical Service.
Special Inspectorate of Frontiers.

The Army General Staff comprises:

The High Command.
The Staff.
Two sub-commands—(1) Intelligence, operations and training; (2) Organisation, mobilisation, recruiting, transport, statistics and field commissariat—each consisting of two sections.
One section directly subordinate to the High Command.
The auxiliary services: the Army General Staff Printing Service, the Army General Staff Photo-Cartographic Service, the Paymaster’s Department and the Secretariat.

The command of the Army General Staff is exercised by a general of division.
The two assistant-chiefs of the Army General Staff have the rank of general.

The Chief of the Army General Staff and the two assistant-chiefs are appointed by Government decree, and the other officers by the War Minister.
The assistant-chiefs are appointed on the proposal of the Chief of the Army General Staff.
The work of the general staffs is carried out by officers of all five arms possessing the qualifications required by the regulations governing the establishment of officers of the General Staff.
The establishment of officers of the General Staff consists of officers belonging to the Army General Staff and to the general staffs of the inspectorates, districts and higher formations.

The Supreme War Council studies questions relating to operations and preparation for them, together with such questions affecting the fundamental interests of the army and national defence as are submitted to it by its president. The group inspectors of districts and at least three generals are members of this Council by virtue of their office. A general officer representing the naval command may also be convened. When the Minister for War attends the sessions of the Supreme War Council, he takes the chair.

The Group Inspectorates of Districts are directly under the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. They are mainly responsible for progress in the training of the troops and services (including reserves) of the districts under their jurisdiction.

There are two groups of districts. More may be created by the Government on the advice of the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. The group inspectorates of districts have their own staffs.
The Coast Defence Inspectorate is directly under the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. It deals especially with questions relating to the permanent defence of the sea-coast and rivers, in conjunction with the chief commands concerned and the naval authorities, etc. It has its own staff.

The District Commands are under the Chief of the General Staff of the Army in respect of their duties, and under the Ministry for administrative purposes. They exercise territorial and troop command in accordance with the law on the general organisation of the army.

The Special Inspectorate of Frontiers is under the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, and deals with questions relating to the frontiers of Amazonas and north-eastern Mato Grosso. It is not a permanent institution, and is governed by special regulations.

II. Administration of Army Personnel.

The organs of administration of the army personnel are:
- The Department for Military Personnel.
- The Directorate of Military Service and Reserves.
- The Army Identification Service.
- The Disabled Ex-Service men’s Home.

III. General Army Administration.

The Department of General Army Administration is responsible for preparing all matters of general army administration which require a decision from the Minister or the chief concerned, and do not relate to questions coming within the sphere of the chiefs of the General Staff of the Army or other departments.

The Head of the Department of General Administration directs the aviation, engineering, signalling, war material, intendance, health, etc., services.

IV. Technical Administration of War Material.

The organs of the technical administration of war material are:
- The Technical Department of War Material.
- The factories and arsenals.
- The organs for studying and testing material.


All questions relating to national security are examined and coordinated by the Supreme National Security Council and by the special bodies set up to deal with mobilisation requirements.

The Supreme National Security Council is presided over by the President of the Republic, the other members being the Ministers of State, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army and the Chief of the Naval General Staff.

The Supreme National Security Council draws up a list of industrial establishments, including transport undertakings, of importance to national security.

The Council of National Defence, which was set up in 1927, has 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 nine districts, each consisting of one or more of the Federated States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>States of São Paulo and Goiás.</td>
<td>2nd Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Porto Alegre</td>
<td>State of Rio Grande do Sul.</td>
<td>3rd Infantry Division, 3rd Infantry Division, 4th Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Juiz de Fora</td>
<td>State of Minas Gerais.</td>
<td>4th Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Curitiba</td>
<td>States of Paraná and Santa Catarina.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>São Salvador</td>
<td>States of Baia and Sergipe.</td>
<td>5th Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Recife</td>
<td>States of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Belém</td>
<td>States of Piauí, Maranhão, Pará, Amazonas and territory of Acre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each military district has at its disposal the necessary organs for dealing with recruiting, the military training of citizens, the preparation and execution of mobilisation and the defence of the territory in so far as its own area is concerned.

Each district has invariably a recruiting service, troops of the active army, authorities in charge of the preparation and training of the personnel of the active army and its reserves, special mobilisation authorities, etc.

From the point of view of air defence, the country is divided into military air zones defined by law.

The powers of the officers in command of the military air zones are similar to those of the officers in command of the military districts in so far as the training and employment of the units and other branches of the air forces are concerned. For disciplinary purposes such units and the other air formations are placed under the authority of the officers in command of the military districts.

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.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.  

Infantry:

13 regiments of infantry (8 of Type I and 5 of Type II);  
27 light infantry battalions (6 of Type I and 21 of Type II);  
1 training battalion;  
1 battalion of guards;  
1 company of guards;  
1 frontier battalion, Amazon district;  
1 frontier battalion, Mato Grosso;  
1 frontier company, Pará;  
1 frontier company, Iguassú and Paraná.

The infantry regiments are of two types: Type I, which consists of 3 battalions of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company, comprising 2 heavy machine-gun sections and 1 light machine-gun section; and Type II, which consists of 3 battalions of 2 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company, comprising 2 heavy machine-gun sections and 1 light machine-gun section. One machine-gun company, comprising 3 heavy machine-gun sections, is also attached to each of the infantry regiments.

The composition of the light infantry battalions is the same as that of the infantry battalions.

The guard battalion consists of 3 rifle companies, 1 machine-gun company and 1 tank company.

The training battalion consists of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company, comprising 4 machine-gun sections and 1 mortar section.

Cavalry:

14 regiments of independent cavalry;  
5 regiments of divisional cavalry;  
1 training regiment.

Each independent or divisional cavalry regiment consists of 3 cavalry squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.

The training regiment consists of 2 cavalry squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron, comprising 4 machine-gun sections and 1 mortar section.

1 April 1936.
Artillery:

7 regiments of mounted artillery;
1 mixed artillery regiment;
5 divisional groups of pack artillery;
2 independent batteries of pack artillery;
3 howitzer groups;
1 battery of motorised artillery (155 C.);
6 groups of mounted artillery;
1 training group;
4 groups of coast defence artillery;
9 independent batteries of coast defence artillery.

The mounted artillery regiments and howitzer regiments are of four different types: Type A, comprising 1 group of 3 batteries, 1 group of 2 batteries and 1 supernumerary battery; Type B, comprising 2 groups of 2 batteries and 1 supernumerary battery; Type C, comprising 1 group of 2 batteries, 1 group of pack artillery and 1 supernumerary battery; Type D, comprising 2 groups of 2 batteries, 1 group of pack artillery and 1 supernumerary battery.

The mixed artillery regiment consists of 1 artillery group of 2 batteries, 1 pack artillery group of 2 batteries, 1 horse artillery battery and 1 supernumerary battery.

Each horse artillery group consists of 2 batteries, including 1 reserve battery.

The training group consists of 3 mounted artillery batteries.

Engineers:

4 battalions of sappers;
2 battalions of bridge-builders;
1 signals battalion;
1 railway battalion and 1 independent railway company;
1 mounted company of sappers;
1 mounted signals battalion;
3 companies of aerodrome pioneers;
2 training companies (sappers and signals);
1 army telegraph section.

Train:

2 train squadrons.

The train squadrons are of two types: Type A, which consists of 1 horse platoon and 1 motor platoon, and Type B, which consists of 1 mixed horse platoon and 1 motor platoon.

Air Force:

There exists a Directorate of Aviation, directly controlled by the War Minister, in so far as administration and discipline are
concerned, and by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army as regards all questions relating to preparations for war (training, organisation and mobilisation).

The Directorate of Aviation consists of:

The Director of Aviation.

The Secretariat.

3 divisions of 3 sections each (personnel, organisation, airways; material, research and projects, technical and statistical information; training, foreign aviation, mobilisation and operation).

General services (medical, intendance, engineering, war material, meteorology, airways).

Internal services.

The Air Force comprises 3 regiments (one of 2 groups and 2 of one group) and cadres for 4 regiments.

There are two types of air force regiments: Type I, comprising 2 aviation groups of 2 squadrons, 1 training squadron and 1 supernumerary company; and Type II, comprising 1 aviation group of 2 squadrons, 1 training squadron and 1 supernumerary company.

**Air Material (1935)**

(Army)

Number of aeroplanes \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \) 33

Total horse-power \( \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \) 19,300

Services:

6 district intendance formations;

1 district medical formation;

2 companies and 6 platoons of artificers;

1 central air park company;

1 central air depot company.

**Military Factories (1935):**

Powder factory at Estrela;

Smokeless powder factory at Piquete;

Infantry cartridge factory;

Artillery projectiles factory;

Anti-gas material factory;

Shell-case and detonator factory for the artillery;

Rifle-barrel and sword factory for portable armament;

Army carriage works;

Central clothing and equipment establishment.

\(^1\) Not including school aeroplanes which are unfit for use in war.
SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>2292</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>793</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Train</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Including 26 of light infantry, 1 Guards battalion and 1 training battalion; excluding 2 frontier battalions.
2 Including 80 machine-gun companies and 1 tank company.
3 Including 20 machine-gun squadrons.
4 Not including supernumerary companies.

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 police officers.

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 a reserve 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 (1935):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<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>-</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare service</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accountancy service</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General intendance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health service</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six infantry battalions</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>3,6781</td>
<td>4,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry regiment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5532</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps of auxiliary services (headquarters staff and 2 companies)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary personnel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>4,5903</td>
<td>5,2613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals: Horses: 667
Mules: 84

1 Not including 282 bandsmen.
2 Not including 38 assimilated personnel and bandsmen.
3 Not including 320 assimilated personnel and bandsmen.
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 training.

The number of reservists in the three categories enumerated above has been fixed at 15,000 for the year 1935.

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.

The cadres of the army consist of the active cadres and the reserve cadres.

For the training of the cadres and specialists, the army has at its disposal: special schools from among whose pupils the officers and non-commissioned officers of both the active army and the reserves are recruited; advanced practical schools or courses corresponding as far as possible to each arm or service; schools or centres for the training of technicians or specialists; the Staff College; and information or study centres for colonels and generals, or provisionally for officers of various ranks.

The training of cadres and specialists may be supplemented by courses or practical experience in civil establishments and abroad.

Promotion in the army is gradual and progressive, except in the case of cadet officers, who are promoted at the end of their school course.

Promotion from the rank of second-lieutenant up to that of colonel inclusive takes place within the cadres of the arms or services concerned according to the number of vacancies. Promotion to the rank of brigadier-general is by competitive examination.

The minimum period of service in the rank below that to which the officers concerned are to be promoted is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Cadets</th>
<th>Second-lieutenants</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Lieutenant-colonels</th>
<th>Colonels</th>
<th>Brigadier-generals</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

The age-limits for promotion from one rank to another in the active army are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Combatants</th>
<th>Non-combatants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-general</td>
<td>59 to 62 years</td>
<td>59 to 62 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>57 to 60</td>
<td>55 to 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonel</td>
<td>53 to 56</td>
<td>53 to 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>51 to 54</td>
<td>49 to 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>47 to 50</td>
<td>43 to 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>40 to 43</td>
<td>43 to 46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers of the Army General Staff.

An officer cannot become a member of the General Staff without having taken a course at the Staff College.

The officers on the establishment of the General Staff are selected from the officers forming the establishment of the various arms.

Officers graduating from the Staff College pass a period of probation on the Army General Staff or on the General Staffs
of the higher formations. The probationary stage is divided into three periods lasting two years in all, including the intervals between the periods—viz., 2 months with the Army General Staff, 8 months with the General Staff of the 8th or 9th Military District or with a cavalry division, and 10 months with the General Staff of one of the other military districts.

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 general 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 four years. Candidates for entrance to the school must be at least 16 years of age; they must have received a secondary education and are required to pass a competitive examination. Pupils from the military colleges are admitted ipso jure to the Military School. There are 650 students.

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 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 school has 100 students.

The Intendance School.

The Advanced Veterinary Service School, Rio de Janeiro.

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

The Army Technical School provides training in armaments, chemistry, building and electricity.

The schools of the various arms (1 infantry battalion, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 training group, 2 engineer companies) are intended for infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineer officers.

The Military Colleges give theoretical and practical instruction, and also purely practical training. The former is divided into two courses: a general course and a supplementary course. The practical course is given side by side with the theoretical and practical instruction, and includes military training and physical education.
The general course lasts for five years, and the supplementary course for two years.

The pupils form a corps of five companies in the Rio de Janeiro college and three companies in each of the other two colleges.

In the Rio de Janeiro Military College there is also a cyclist company and a cavalry squadron. In each of the other two colleges there is a platoon of each of these units.

The number of pupils in the Rio de Janeiro Military College is limited to 1,000; for the Military Colleges of Porto Alegre and Fortaleza the figures are 700 and 500 respectively.

The object of the Directorate of Military Service and the Reserve, 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.

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.

**PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.**

Secondary-school pupils not under 16 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.

**RIFLE CLUBS.**

Rifle clubs are associations organised by Brazilians where they receive military and musketry training to prepare them for national defence.

When war threatens, they may be called upon for national defence.

These clubs, however, are not deemed to form part of the military or militarised forces.

Rifle clubs may apply to the Directorate of Military Service and the Reserve to be incorporated, such application being made to the Musketry Inspector of the military area concerned.

**INDUSTRIAL MOBILISATION.**

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

Officers:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commanders</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>3,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.C.O.s, corporals and other ranks²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>72,525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cadets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals employed in the army (1936)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strength of the land army may be raised, during the period for which it is fixed and within the limits of the budget votes, by 15,000 first- and second-class reservists for manoeuvres of higher formations or third-class reservists for periods of intensive training.

II. Navy.

ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Minister's Cabinet—Department of Current Questions.
Board of Admiralty.
Secretariat.
General Staff.
Directorate of Personnel.
Directorate of Aeronautics.
Directorate of Navigation.
Directorate-General of the Rio Arsenal.
Directorate of Finance.
Directorate of the Mercantile Marine.
Directorate of Naval Construction.
Directorate of Armaments.
Directorate of Health.
Directorate of Training.
Naval Administrative Courts.
Naval Archives and Library.

¹ Budgetary effectives (1934 and 1935).
² Prescribed establishment.
³ Including 601 second-lieutenants, 1,291 sergeant-instructors and office staff and 460 sergeants, corporals and other ranks of the medical and veterinary corps, but excluding 3,000 men of the special army establishment contingents.
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; they must comply with certain specified conditions and pass 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.

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.

Naval Air Reserve.

The Naval Air Reserve consists of first-, second- and third-class reservists.

First-class reservists are pilots and specialists recruited from among naval air officers transferred to the reserve and from junior members of the Naval Reserve.

Second-class reservists include reserve pilots recruited from among civilians who hold a pilot's certificate.

Third-class reservists include reserve pilots, engineers and mechanics recruited from civilians licensed by civilian flying-schools (flying-clubs, etc.), from civil engineers who have served for three years in civil and military aviation establishments and, lastly, from civilians who have served the same term in the naval air arm or a similar establishment as specialist air mechanics.

Naval Schools.

The Naval School provides a junior course (2 years) for youths between 14 and 16 and a senior course (5 years) for youths between 16 and 18. Its purpose is to train youths preparing for a naval officer's career. It comes directly under the Minister of the Navy. The Naval School has 250 pupils.

Naval War College.

Naval Air School.

Submarine and Submarine Weapons School.

An Engine-Room Course has been arranged to give advanced training to specialist officers.
NAVAL AIR ARM.

The naval air arm includes the Directorate of Aeronautics, the Naval Air Force, the Naval Air School, the Naval Air Offices and the air bases and special services.

The supreme command of the naval air forces is held by the General Officer Commanding, who is directly under the Ministry of Marine.

The Directorate of Aeronautics comprises the Director's secretariat, a technical administrative department (general administration of aeronautics) and a technical military department (aeronautics general staff).

AIR MATERIAL (1935)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aircraft</th>
<th>81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total horse-power</td>
<td>5,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CORPS OF MARINES

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

The marine corps is 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.

EFFECTIVES.

(I935.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel on active service:</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Petty officers</th>
<th>Other ratings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>II,949</td>
<td>13,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Air Force</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine corps</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>2,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>15,770</td>
<td>17,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including school aeroplanes which are unfit for use in war.
LIST OF UNITS.
(1935.)

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 (1) 1909–10 (2)</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>XII 12, XIV 4.7, II 3 (A.A.) (Minas-Geraes: IV), VI 3-pdr. (Minas-Geraes: none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. São Paulo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the ships</th>
<th>Date 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>2. Rio Grande do Sul</td>
<td>1909–10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 coast-defence vessel:


8 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 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maranhão</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>9 1/4</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>III 4. IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mato Grosso</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Piauí</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Paráiba</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>7 1/8</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>II 4, IV 3-pdr., II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Alagoas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Santa Catarina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sergipe</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The decree of June 11th, 1934, authorises the construction of 9 destroyers.
2 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
1 (+ 6 building) 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>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Humayta</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>14, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous: 18 different units (training-ship, monitor, river craft, 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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Calibre (inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Torpedo tubes</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>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4,854</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>1 + 6</td>
<td>1,450 + 5,400</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>building</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>building</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14 + 6</td>
<td>54,166 + 5,400</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>building</td>
<td>building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including guns under 3-inch.
² 21-inch.
³ 14 of 18-inch and 4 of 21-inch.

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

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of War</td>
<td>275.4</td>
<td>714.0</td>
<td>422.6</td>
<td>576.1</td>
<td>441.7</td>
<td>475.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Marine</td>
<td>121.3</td>
<td>182.0</td>
<td>185.2</td>
<td>218.1</td>
<td>230.6</td>
<td>247.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396.7</td>
<td>896.0</td>
<td>607.8</td>
<td>794.2</td>
<td>672.3</td>
<td>722.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes.—1. Until 1933 the budget was drawn up partly in gold, partly in paper milreis. Conversion of gold into paper has been made at the rates of 7.8 for 1931, 7.7 for 1932 and 7.1 for 1933. As from 1934, the budget is drawn up in paper milreis only.

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 expenditure for pensions, which has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military and naval pensions</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Figures refer to the period 1.IV.1934 to 31.III.1935.