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.

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, whose powers are exercised directly by the Secretary for National Defence and through the Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutional Army.

NATIONAL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for National Defence is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the President of the Republic in questions relating to defence. He acts as the direct representative of the President, from whom his orders and instructions are regarded as emanating.

The National Defence 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 Division consists of the following sections: Supply, Accountancy and Pay, Train, Remounts, War Material.

GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff deals with all questions affecting the army and its preparedness for military operations; it studies questions relating to the organisation, distribution, equipment, armament, and training.
of the military forces (regulars and reserve); it proposes all measures affecting military training, transport, communications, barracks and supplies, etc.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is an officer holding the rank of colonel, appointed by the President of the Republic.

The Commander-in-Chief receives his orders from the President of the Republic, either direct or through the Secretary for National Defence.

The Commander-in-Chief is responsible for the control, inspection, and administration of all branches of the army, including the military schools. He also has direct command over the whole of the army personnel.

The Commander-in-Chief has three assistants the Inspector-General, who is appointed by the President of the Republic, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, who are in charge of their respective auxiliary departments. They are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The army consists of a general staff, 8 regiments, 44 squadrons of the rural guard, and various military corps (engineer, flying, medical, veterinary service, etc.).

Air Force (on November 24th, 1931):

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

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 (1933-34) 4,657 privates (included in the army effectives).

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.
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.

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.

National Police.

The National Police are attached to the National Defence Department. The supreme command of the National Police is vested in the President of the Republic, whose powers are exercised through the Secretary of State for National Defence or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The chief of the National Police is selected from among the officers of the army; he is appointed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Secretary of State for National Defence.

The National Police are organised on a military basis; their status is therefore governed by the laws and decrees concerning the military reserve.

Recruitment to the National Police is by voluntary enlistment open to all citizens between 21 and 35 years of age. In the event of war or of serious internal disturbances, the National Police may be organised on the same lines as the constitutional army and may use the same weapons as the latter.

The establishment of the National Police for the year 1936 is 309 officers, 298 N.C.O.s and 5,769 guards.

Port of Havana Maritime Police.

The Port of Havana Maritime Police (45 officers and men in 1933-34) is under the administrative control of the Secretary of State for National Defence, and for service purposes is directly under the orders of the Chief of the Naval General Staff.

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.

Re-enlistment is allowed up to the age of 45.

After four years' service, sergeants may prolong their contract of service until they reach the maximum age-limit. Enlisted men who have reached the age of 54 and have had less than fifteen years' service may re-enlist for a period of four years.

The officers of the army are appointed by the President of the Republic.
Cadets from the Cadet School or the Officers’ School who have passed the examination of the Military School may be admitted as officers in the general establishment of the army, with the rank of second-lieutenant, in the proportion of 50 per cent for each school. Flying officers come from the Flying School.

All vacancies in ranks higher than that of second-lieutenant are filled by the promotion of officers from the next lower rank.

**Army Reserve.**

The Army Reserve is a corps which forms an integral part of the army and whose chief function is to co-operate with the latter in event of national danger.

The Army Reserve consists of veterans of the wars of independence wishing to join, civilian employees paid from army funds, the police forces of the Republic and, generally, any citizens wishing to join the Army Reserve.

Men are admitted to the Army Reserve on the same terms as to the army, except that the age-limit is 60.

**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.
13. Naval School at Mariel.

Pupils of the Cadet and Flying Schools are regarded as candidates for commissions. In order to be admitted as a pupil, a man must have served in the army for at least two years, must not be more than 35 years of age (except in the case of second-lieutenants, N.C.O.s, or sergeants), and must have passed the examinations.
I. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES. ¹

1933-34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Defence Department</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>
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<tr>
<td>Medical service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>308</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal service</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>9,778</td>
<td>11,685</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

¹ Including 133 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.

1935.

Cruisers:

1. *Cuba* (1911)

2,055 tons. Dimensions, 260 × 39 × 14 feet.
- H.p. 6,000 = 18 kts.
- Guns: 2 4-inch; 6 3-inch; 4 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.

2. *Patria* (1911)

(Training-ship)

1,200 tons. Dimensions, 200 × 36 × 13 feet.
- H.p. 4,000 = 16 kts.
- Guns: 2 3-inch; 4 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.

Gunboats: 5 units of a total tonnage of 1,096 tons; guns of a calibre of 3 inches, 1.85 inches and 1.46 inches.

Total tonnage: 4,351 tons.

Miscellaneous: 14 units (transport, coast-guard patrol-vessels).

¹ Including the rural guard.
² Including 75 cadets.
BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES.
(1933-1934.)

Total effectives .................. 1,185
Officers ......................... 161

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
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<td>Estimates</td>
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<td>Secretariat of War and the Marine</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
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</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.