## BRAZIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>8,525,000 sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (XII. 1932)</td>
<td>44,002,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. km.</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of land frontiers</td>
<td>12,000 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast line</td>
<td>9,200 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of railway system (XII. 1931)</td>
<td>32,764 km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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, 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 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 co-ordinated 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.
3. 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 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 Espirito 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, 3 cavalry divisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Juiz de Fora</td>
<td>State of Minas Geraes.</td>
<td>4th Infantry Division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Curitiba</td>
<td>States of Paraná and Santa Catharina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>São Salvador</td>
<td>States of Baia and Sergipe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Belém</td>
<td>States of Piauí, Maranhão, Pará, Amazonas and territory of Acre.</td>
<td>Western Detachment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Campo Grande</td>
<td>State of Mato Grosso.</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.

The district commands are under the authority of the Minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Army in accordance with the Law on the Organisation of the War Ministry. They are responsible for the command both of the troops and of the territorial service.

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 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.

Note.—A Law of May 24th, 1934, provides for the new organisation of the active army in time of peace.

It is expected that the normal organisation of the active army will be completely carried out in ten years. The execution of this plan of reorganisation has been entrusted to a commission presided over by a general of division nominated by the Chief of the General Staff. This commission, whose activities are placed under the supervision of the War Minister, puts forward annual programmes for the execution of the scheme.

Pending the complete execution of the general programme of reorganisation, the provisional organisation of the forces of the active army in time of peace is being proceeded with. This organisation, which will be carried out progressively, is to be completed in three years.

The particulars of (1) the plan for the reorganisation of the active army and (2) its provisional organisation are given below.

I. PLAN FOR REORGANISATION OF THE ACTIVE ARMY.

1. Higher Formations.

5 Infantry Divisions. The composition of an infantry division is as follows:

  Infantry: 2 brigades of 2 regiments or 1 regiment of infantry and 3 (or in exceptional cases 6) battalions of light infantry.
  Artillery: 1 brigade of 2 mounted artillery regiments, 1 pack artillery regiment and 1 howitzer regiment; 1 artillery, brigade comprising 1 mounted artillery regiment less.
  Cavalry: 1 regiment of divisional cavalry.
  Engineers: 1 battalion.

One of the infantry brigades and one of the regiments of mounted artillery in one of the infantry divisions have not been organised; the units which take their place form the garrison troops of the military districts in which there are no higher formations.

3 Cavalry Divisions. The composition of a cavalry division is as follows:

  Cavalry: 2 brigades of 2 regiments each.
  Artillery: 2 horse artillery groups.
Infantry: 1 mounted infantry battalion.

Machine-gun cars: 1 regiment.

Signals: 1 mounted company.

Northern Detachment (8th military district):

4 light infantry battalions;
1 independent group of pack artillery;
1 mixed engineer company.

Western Detachment (9th military district):

2 regiments of independent artillery;
3 battalions of light infantry;
1 mixed artillery regiment;
1 engineers battalion.

2. Arms and Services.

Infantry:

13 regiments;
29 light infantry battalions;
3 mounted infantry battalions;
2 light tank battalions;
3 machine-gun battalions;
1 training battalion;
1 battalion and 1 independent company of guards.

Special frontier troops:

2 battalions;
2 independent companies.

Cavalry:

16 regiments of independent cavalry;
5 regiments of divisional cavalry;
3 regiments of machine-gun cars;
2 independent cavalry squadrons;
1 training regiment.

Artillery:

9 mounted artillery regiments and 1 independent battery (70 batteries);
3 heavy motorised artillery regiments (14 batteries);
1 mixed artillery regiment (6 batteries);
5 howitzer regiments (30 batteries);
5 pack artillery regiments, 1 group and 1 independent battery (39 batteries);
6 mounted artillery groups (18 batteries);
6 groups and 8 independent batteries of coast defence artillery;
3 anti-aircraft regiments (12 batteries); 1 training group.

Each anti-aircraft artillery regiment possesses 1 machine-gun battery and 1 searchlight battery.

**Engineers:**

6 engineer battalions; 2 bridge-building battalions; 2 railway battalions; 1 mounted battalion of sappers and bridge-builders; 3 mounted signals companies; 1 sappers training company; 1 signals training company; 1 army telegraph company; 3 mixed companies of engineers; 7 companies of aerodrome pioneers.

**Train:**

4 mixed train squadrons; 2 train corps (2 squadrons).

**Air Force:**

7 air regiments; 2 lighter-than-air battalions; 2 independent lighter-than-air companies.

Troops which form garrison of the 6th and 7th Military Districts:

**6th Military District:**

2 light infantry battalions; 1 independent cavalry squadron; 1 independent battery of mounted artillery; 1 mixed company of engineers.

**7th Military District:**

5 light infantry battalions; 1 independent cavalry squadron; 1 battery of pack artillery; 1 mixed company of engineers.

General reserve troops, comprising:

3 machine-gun battalions (motor); 3 regiments of heavy motorised artillery; 2 railway battalions; 2 train corps and 4 train squadrons; 1 mounted battalion of sappers and bridge-builders; 2 battalions of bridge-builders; 2 light tank battalions;
Air-force, anti-aircraft artillery and lighter-than-air units; 1 artillery observation group.

Service troops:
- 6 district intendance formations;
- 7 district medical formations;
- 2 companies and 6 platoons of artificers;
- 1 central air park company;
- 1 central air depot company.

2. Provisional Organisation of the Active Army.

Infantry:
13 regiments of infantry (3 of Type I and 10 of Type II);
26 light infantry battalions (3 of Type I and 23 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, Para;
- 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.

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;
- 6 groups of coast defence artillery;
- 8 independent batteries of coast defence artillery.

The mounted artillery 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.

The composition of the howitzer regiments is the same as that of the mounted artillery.

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

The training group consists of 3 mounted artillery batteries.

Engineers:

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

Each engineer battalion consists of 2 sapper companies, 1 signalling company and 1 supernumerary company. Each battalion of bridging engineers consists of 2 bridging companies, 1 equipment company and 1 supernumerary company. Each railway battalion consists of 4 companies, including 1 supernumerary company.
Train:

2 train corps
4 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.

Each train corps consists of 1 horse squadron and 1 motor squadron.

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).

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 (1931).

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

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.

1 Not including school aeroplanes which are unfit for use in war.
Military Factories (1934):

- 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.

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 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 (1933):**

<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare service</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total: 275 officers, 396 N.C.O.s, 4,590³, 5,261³ men

**Animals:**

- Horses: 667
- Mules: 84

In 1934, the military police included 279 officers, 353 N.C.O.s and 4,728 men.

In addition to the military police, there is a federal district civil police controlled by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. The civil police includes the civil guard (1,164 officers and men), the special police, the maritime police, etc., with a total (in 1934) of 2,615 officers and men. This figure does not include the Customs police, which consists of 75 officers and N.C.O.s and 850 Customs guards.

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: preparatory 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>Combatants</th>
<th>Non-combatants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-lieutenants</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-colonels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier-generals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</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>
</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 who complete the course at 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 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 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.

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.

**Schools of the Various Arms.**

These are as follows:

A Directorate-General of Training;
1 Infantry School (1 battalion);
1 Cavalry School (1 regiment);
1 Artillery School (1 training group);
The Military Colleges give theoretical and practical instruction, and also purely practical training. The former is divided into two courses: a main 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 main 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 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 Naval War College.

The School for Submarines and Submarine Weapons.

An Engine-room Course has also been instituted to give advanced training to specialist officers.

In 1929, there were also 691 military training centres (320 shooting-ranges and 371 training schools) attended by 11,745 members and 11,820 pupils of secondary and higher schools.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</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 basis</td>
<td>36,018</td>
<td>1,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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 PRESCRIBED ESTABLISHMENT. (1934 and 1935.)

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

Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Total Effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Generals</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commanders</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonels</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>1,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenants</td>
<td>2,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,704</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.C.O.s, corporals and other ranks: 73,534

Grand total: 79,238

Animals employed in the army (1933): 21,080

II. Navy.

ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Minister’s Cabinet—Department of Current Questions.
Board of Admiralty.

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1 Including 1,707 N.C.O.s serving as officers.
2 Police forces organised on a military basis of the Federated States and the capital of the Republic, for the purpose of ensuring public order.
3 Budgetary effectives.
4 Prescribed establishment.
5 Including 601 second-lieutenants, 460 sergeant-instructors and office staff and 3,000 men of the special army establishment contingent.
General Staff.
Directorate of Personnel.
Directorate of Aeronautics.
Directorate of Navigation.
Directorate-General of Arsenals.
Directorate of Finance.
Directorate of the Mercantile Marine.
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.

CORPS OF MARINES

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, 1 anti-aircraft battery, 2 district companies, 1 company of military prison warders, 1 supernumerary company and 1 training company.
## EFFECTIVES.

**(1934.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Petty officers</th>
<th>Other ratings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnale on active service:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>11,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Air Force</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine corps</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>15,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIST OF UNITS.

**2024.**

<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>1980-10</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>XII 12, XII 4.7 (Minas-Geraes: XVI), II 3 (A.A.) (Minas-Geraes: IV), VI 3-pdr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sao Paulo</td>
<td>1909-10</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>401.6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>X 4.7, IV 3 (A.A.), IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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>

1. Guns and torpedo-tubes.  
2. Large refit in 1917-1919.  
9 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. Pará</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rio Grande do Norte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Paraíba</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>7 5/6</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>II 4, IV 3-pdr., II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Alagoas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Santa Catarina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sergipe</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decree of June 11th, 1934, authorises the construction of 9 destroyers.

I submarine:

<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 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Humaya</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>18.5/10</td>
<td>I 4, VI tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guns and torpedo-tubes.

Miscellaneous: 8 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</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To</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></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>8</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>9</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54,726</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including guns under 3-inch.
2 16 of 18-inch and 4 of 21-inch.
3 21-inch.
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year, with the exception of 1934-35, covering the period from April 1st, 1934 to March 31st, 1935. For the intermediate period, January-March 1934, one-fourth of the 1933 budget was applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ministry of War</th>
<th>Ministry of the Marine</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>306.6</td>
<td>182.9</td>
<td>489.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>275.4</td>
<td>121.3</td>
<td>396.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>265.9</td>
<td>149.7</td>
<td>415.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>330.1</td>
<td>165.9</td>
<td>496.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>390.8</td>
<td>230.2</td>
<td>621.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>441.7</td>
<td>230.6</td>
<td>672.3</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 6.0 for 1930, 7.8 for 1931, 8.7 for 1932 and 7.3 for 1933. As from 1934-35 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 appropriations for pensions, which have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Military and naval pensions</th>
<th>Paper milreis (ooo,ooo's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td></td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>