# UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

**Area**  
21,176,000 sq. km.

**Population (XII. 1933)**  
168,000,000

**Density per sq. km.**  
7.9

**Length of railway system (XII. 1930)**  
77,046 km.

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## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The military system of the Union was completely changed in 1925. The reorganisation of the military system of the Union is necessitated by the impossibility of giving military training to the whole of the annual contingent of men of military age within the limits of the present permanent army.

The military system of the Union combines the principles of a cadre permanent army and a territorial militia.

The regular army of 562,000 men, by a system of two years’ service with the colours, is capable of absorbing and training an annual maximum of 260,000 men; the annual contingent of recruits, however, is 1,200,000; excluding from this number 400,000 as being unfit for military service or exempted for family reasons, there remain 800,000 liable to military service. Of these the regular army absorbs 260,000, and the territorial formations 200,000. The remaining 340,000 are trained outside the ranks of the army.

The main principle of this system of territorial militia is to ensure preparatory military training. 842,000 men are receiving this training in 4,500 training centres (1926). The territory of the Union is divided for the purpose into a number of areas (divisional, department or army corps areas); their head authority for purposes of registration and mobilisation is the district Commissariat.

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1 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics includes the Federative Socialist Republic of Russian Soviets, the Socialist Republic of the Soviets of the Ukraine, the Socialist Republic of the Soviets of White Russia, the Federative Socialist Republic of the Soviets of Transcaucasia (Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia), the Turcoman Soviet Socialist Republic, the Usbeg Soviet Socialist Republic and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tadjikistan.
The Red Army of workmen and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics includes:

(1) The army;
(2) The navy;
(3) The air force.

The Red Army also contains units for special purposes, such as:

(1) The troops of the State Political Department (O.G.P.U.)\(^1\);
(2) The escort guards.

All citizens may be required to defend the Union, but the military defence of the country falls exclusively upon the workers; those who do not belong to the working-class pay a special tax and are called upon in peace time to perform certain duties; in time of war they serve in special units.

The Red Army consists of:

(1) Permanent cadres;
(2) Militia forces known as territorial units.

The latter are built up on the militia system and are called territorial because each of them is assigned to an area in which its effectives are recruited.

Each territorial unit consists of:

(1) Cadres (permanent units);
(2) Mobile units (non-permanent units).

The cadres of the territorial units are established in accordance with the militia system; in peace time they do not make up complete organic units, although their effectives are larger than those of ordinary militia units.

The cadres of the territorial units consist of the command, of the administrative staff required for current work, of the medical and veterinary staff and of the rank and file.

Men belonging to the cadres of the territorial units serve for an uninterrupted period with the regular army; their function is to train men belonging to the mobile units and men who receive preparatory military training or training outside the army. Mobile units receive annual training with the cadres; in the intervals they are given their military training in their home district without being taken away from their ordinary occupations. During their period of training, the non-permanent territorial troops form part of the permanent army (the Red Army proper).

\(^1\) The State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) forms part of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, set up on July 11th, 1934.
Military training outside the army is given to citizens who belong neither to the regular army nor to the territorial army.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

For the external defence of its territory, the Union possesses common military forces under a single command.

I. Congress of the Soviets.

The Congress of the Soviets of the Union and, failing it, the Central Executive Committee of the Union, are the supreme authorities of the Union; they are competent to deal with the following military questions: the declaration of war, the conclusion of peace, the approval of the State budget, and the organisation and control of the military forces of the Union.

2. Council of People's Commissaries.

The Council of People's Commissaries is designated by the Central Executive Committee, the decisions of which it executes.

3. Council for Labour and Defence of the Union.

The Council for Labour and Defence of the Union was established in order to co-ordinate the activities of all public bodies in the sphere of national defence and in that of national economics.

It is the supreme military and economic authority for dealing with all economic questions connected with defence of the Union.

The Council for Labour and Defence of the Union, which is under the Council of People's Commissaries, consists of 8 members appointed by the Council of People's Commissaries.

It is presided over by the President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

4. People's Commissariat for the Defence of the U.S.S.R.

The People's Commissariat for the Defence of the U.S.S.R. is responsible for the military administration of the country from the point of view of land, naval and air defence.

The head of the armed forces of the Union is the People's Commissary for the Defence of the U.S.S.R.

Delegates of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the U.S.S.R., approved by the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union, are attached to the Councils of People's Commissaries in the respective Republics of the Union.
A Chief Inspectorate of Civil Aviation of the Union is attached to the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the U.S.S.R. to co-ordinate the civil aviation of the Union. The Chief Inspector of Civil Aviation of the Union is appointed by the People's Commissary for the Defence of the U.S.S.R.

The People's Commissariat for the Defence of the U.S.S.R. has under its direct orders:

1. The Army Staff.
2. The Central Army Administration.
3. The Army Political Administration.
4. The Inspector-General of Armaments.
5. The Military Air Force Administration.
6. The Naval Administration.
7. The Army Service Corps.
8. The Military Works Administration.
11. The Health Administration.
12. The Veterinary Administration.

The Army Staff, which examines all technical questions concerning the defence of the country, has under its orders the inspectors of the different arms. It consists of five departments: operations, organisation and mobilisation, military communications, intelligence and field preparation, battle orders.

The Central Army Administration deals with all questions concerning recruiting, the training of regimental staff and the rank and file, military schools, etc.

The Central Army Administration comprises five departments: command, military schools, recruiting and military service, remounts and military topography, and two offices: rationalisation and statistics.

The Political Administration is responsible for the political training of the army. It deals with all questions relating to the political personnel of the Red Army and controls its activities.

It consists of three sections: organisation, propaganda, mobilisation.

The Inspector-General of Armaments, who has a technical staff, has the following administrations under his orders: artillery, military technique and chemistry applied to war, mechanisation and motorisation.

The Military Air Force Administration is the supreme organisation in regard to military aviation. Its Commander-in-Chief also commands the whole of the military air forces of the Red Army.

The Naval Administration deals with questions concerning the organisation, mobilisation, technical training and special supplies of the naval forces.

5. **The Commander-in-Chief.**

The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Union is appointed and dismissed by the Council of People's Commissaries.
Within the limits of the decisions of the higher authorities of the Union, the Commander-in-Chief enjoys complete autonomy in all strategical questions, provided he reports his decisions to the People's Commissary and to the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

The following are under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, as defined in special regulations:

(a) The Deputy Commander-in-Chief for Naval Affairs, as regards all operations questions;
(b) The Deputy Commander-in-Chief for the cavalry;
(c) The Staff of the Army;
(d) The Inspectorate of the Army Medical Corps;
(e) The officer in charge of military training establishments;
(f) The officer in charge of the artillery, who is also the head of the principal artillery command;
(g) The head of the Engineers Command;
(h) The head of the Veterinary Command;
(i) All military academies.

The following are also directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief:

As regards military operations:

(a) All army commanders in the military frontier districts and the commanders of independent armies;
(b) The air department;
(c) The commander of the Union organs invested with special missions.

Generally, and through the intermediary of army commanders:

The fortresses and fortified districts throughout the territory of the Union.

6. POLITICAL ORGANS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Political Command of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union.

The Political Command constitutes the supreme organ and directs all political activity in the army.

It is competent in questions concerning the training of political cadres, political direction, the army Press, the organisation of military propaganda among the people, etc.

(2) Revolutionary military councils in the military areas.

These councils, which constitute the supreme organs of military power in the military areas, centralise the direction of political activity, strategy and military organisation within their different areas.

(3) Army corps political secretariats attached to the territorial district departments.

(4) Political sections of infantry and cavalry divisions and of independent cavalry brigades, territorial infantry divisions and garrison units.

These sections are responsible, in particular, for the political training of future recruits.

(5) Political sections attached to the special garrison units.

(6) Political organ attached to various army units (regiments, etc.).
7. **Delegates of the People's Commissariat on the Councils of the People's Commissaries of the Allied Republics and on Local Organs.**

The delegates of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union on the Councils of the People's Commissaries of the Allied Republics are appointed according to the general regulations governing the People's Commissaries of the Union and are under the direct orders of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union.

The local organs of military and naval administration throughout the territory of the Union receive instructions from the People's Commissary for the Defence of the Union and are directly under the latter.

The military districts are administered by army commanders, who are appointed by the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union.

The rights and duties of the Army Command and of the Military Councils of the districts are determined by the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union, which also fixes their composition.

The rights and duties of the local military and naval organs are determined, in accordance with the laws in force, by the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union which also fixes their composition.

**ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.**

The Red Army is divided in peace time into:

1. Field troops;
2. Training detachments;
3. Auxiliary troops for service behind the front line;
4. Special troops comprising:
   a. The troops of the State Political Department (O.G.P.U.)\(^1\);
   b. Frontier guards;
   c. Detachments for special purposes.

(1) The field troops or troops in the active army are organised in units possessing fairly large cadres. The fortress garrisons also form part of the field troops.

(2) The training detachments are employed for the training of the cadres and the troops; they train the future instructors and specialists and they are responsible for the training of the horses. In the event of war, these detachments may be used as cadres for the creation of new units.

(3) The auxiliary detachments intended for service behind the front line are composed of men fit for military service whom it is not desirable to employ in the field army because they belong to the bourgeoisie. Labour companies varying in number are established for this purpose in each military district. These detachments are not formed into units larger than a company.

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\(^1\) The State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) forms part of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, set up on July 11th, 1934.
(4) The special troops are under the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union as regards recruiting, organisation, equipment, supply, military training and effectiveness. They are employed by the competent civil authorities.

(a) The troops of the State Political Department\(^1\) are divided into battalions, companies, squadrons and half-companies, which are organised on the same lines as the corresponding units of the Red Army. Most of these troops are composed of volunteers who have served in the Red Army. They have staffs and commanders in the military districts.

(b) The frontier guard troops are responsible for protecting the property of inhabitants in the frontier districts, putting a stop to smuggling, preventing the unlawful crossing of the frontier, etc. They constitute an independent corps, divided into three districts, which are subdivided into sectors and subsectors. They are formed into battalions, companies, squadrons and half-companies. They are organised in the same way as the corresponding units of the Red Army. The frontier guard troops are composed mainly of volunteers.

(c) At the head of the detachments for special duties is an officer, assisted by a staff. In the military districts and in the departments, these detachments are placed under the orders of the military commanders of the districts or departments. They consist mainly of communists and are formed into independent battalions and squadrons organised in the same way as in the Red Army.

This category of troops also includes the detachments for special purposes attached to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

The territory of the Union is divided into eleven military areas. The areas are so organised that they can be placed upon a war footing in a very short space of time.

The military areas are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Chief town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Moscow area</td>
<td>Moscow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Leningrad area</td>
<td>Leningrad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Volga area</td>
<td>Samara.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Ukraine area</td>
<td>Kharkov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Area of the Northern Caucasus</td>
<td>Rostov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) White Russian area</td>
<td>Smolensk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Middle Asia area</td>
<td>Tashkent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Siberian area</td>
<td>Novosibirsk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Army of the Red Flag of the Caucasus</td>
<td>Tiflis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Special Army of the Far East.</td>
<td>Alma Ata.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^1\) See footnote on the preceding page.
TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

(a) Territory in Europe.

(b) Territory in Asia.
Composition of Military Areas.

At the head of each military area is a Revolutionary Military Council acting as the supreme military authority of the area. The Revolutionary Military Council is presided over by the Officer commanding the troops of the area. The Revolutionary Military Council of the area is under the direct authority of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union; it is responsible for the general political as well as military direction of the area, and provides liaison between the military area and the organs of the Government situated in that area. It is also responsible for making preparations for mobilisation, for army training and for inspections; in addition, it directs the military training of citizens outside the army.

Each military area comprises:

1. The general staff of the area;
2. Political department;
3. Command of the air forces of the area;
4. Officers commanding the different arms;
5. Officer commanding the supply service;
6. Medical corps command;
7. Veterinary command.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

I. HIGHER FORMATIONS.¹

The higher units of the Red Army are the following:

1. Infantry divisions;
2. Infantry corps;
3. Cavalry divisions (independent cavalry brigades), and
4. Cavalry corps.

Each of these units comprises a command, with a commander, a military commissary and a certain number of formations.

The command of an infantry division or corps comprises: (1) staff, (2) political section, (3) medical section, (4) veterinary section.

¹ The official and public documents of the Union which the Secretariat has been able to obtain do not give the number of the higher and lower units. According to unofficial publications, the Red Army is composed of 23 light infantry corps, 4 cavalry corps, 26 light infantry divisions (plus 47 territorial divisions), 9 cavalry divisions (plus 5 territorial divisions), 7 independent cavalry brigades and 1 independent light infantry brigade. The infantry is composed of 83 regiments (plus 145 territorial regiments) comprising 252 battalions (plus 435 territorial battalions). The infantry comprises also 166 artillery batteries (plus 290 territorial batteries). The cavalry is composed of 18 brigades (plus 8 territorial brigades), comprising 614 regiments (plus 20 territorial), composed of 335 squadrons (plus 147 territorial). There are also 60 machine-gun squadrons (plus 20 territorial). The artillery comprises 35 regiments of light artillery (plus 52 territorial) and 21 regiments of heavy artillery (plus 2 territorial). The number of batteries of light artillery is 333 (plus 500 for the territorial artillery); the number of batteries of heavy artillery is 189 (plus 18 for the territorial artillery). The engineers are composed of 21 battalions (plus 2 territorial), 26 independent companies (plus 47 territorial companies) and 11 independent squadrons (plus 5 territorial). The accuracy of these figures cannot be vouched for.
The commands of cavalry divisions and corps are practically the same as those of the other units.

**Infantry Corps.**

An infantry corps consists of from two to four infantry divisions, one regiment of heavy field artillery and one independent engineer battalion.

**Infantry Division.**

An infantry division consists of three regiments, one cavalry squadron, one light artillery regiment, one independent signalling company and one independent engineering company.

**Cavalry Corps.**

A cavalry corps consists of two or three cavalry divisions, one independent mounted howitzer group and one independent signalling squadron.

**Cavalry Division.**

A cavalry division consists of four or six cavalry regiments grouped into two regiments per brigade, one horse artillery group and one engineer squadron.

**Independent Cavalry Brigade.**

A cavalry brigade consists of three regiments, one horse artillery group, half a squadron of engineers and half a signalling squadron. In time of war these units serve to constitute armies and army groups.

2. **Arms and Services.**

**Infantry.**

There are two kinds of infantry regiment:

1. The cadre regiments;
2. The territorial regiments.

The cadre regiments consist of:

1. The command, at the head of which are a commander and a military commissary, to whom are attached a chemical section and a section of sappers and men of the camouflage service.
2. The regimental staff, which includes a section of mounted scouts, a signals section, a band section and the office staff.
3. Three rifle battalions, each consisting of a signal section, a section of auxiliary weapons (58 mm. mine-throwers and 37 mm. guns) and 4 companies, one of which is a machine-gun company. Each rifle company consists of 3 sections with 2 machine-gun groups and
3 groups of riflemen, 1 machine-gun section with 2 groups and 1 administrative section with a signals group. A machine-gun company consists of 3 sections of 2 groups each.

(4) A regimental artillery group of 2 batteries with 3 guns (76 mm. each).

(5) A regimental school consisting of 3 rifle sections, 2 machine-gun sections and 1 administrative section.

The regiment also includes 1 army service corps group, 1 medical group and 1 veterinary group.

The territorial regiment has only a limited cadre consisting of the same organic units as those of the regular regiments, the sole difference being that some of these units consist of one or two men only. When mobile units are called up to attend a training course, the effectives of the territorial regiment are equal to those of a regiment on a war footing.

Cavalry.

The cavalry regiment consists of:

(1) A command, at the head of which are a commander, a military commissary, a chief of the chemical service and cavalry instructors.

(2) Four or five squadrons, of which one is a machine-gun squadron. Each squadron consists of three or four platoons of three groups. The machine-gun squadron consists of four platoons, each having four machine-guns.

There is also one medical company, one veterinary company, one army service corps company and one school for N.C.O.s.

The territorial regiment consists of the same units as the regular regiment.

The independent cavalry squadrons are made up in almost the same way as divisional squadrons.

Artillery.

The artillery of the Red Army is divided into: (1) small-calibre artillery (attached to battalions), (2) regimental artillery, (3) light field artillery, (4) mountain artillery, (5) light field howitzer artillery, (6) heavy field artillery, (7) heavy field howitzer artillery, (8) mounted artillery, (9) mounted mountain artillery, (10) howitzer artillery (horse), (11) heavy artillery, (12) heavy howitzer artillery, (13) anti-aircraft artillery, (14) trench artillery.

The last four types of artillery are usually organised as independent units.

The light field artillery, mountain artillery, mounted artillery and anti-aircraft artillery are armed with 76 mm. guns; the howitzer artillery with guns of 122 and 144 mm. and the heavy artillery with guns of 107 and 155 mm.; the heavy howitzers have 205 and 260 mm. guns.
The organic units of artillery are: (i) the regiment; (2) the independent artillery group and (3) the independent artillery battery.

The artillery regiment consists of:

(i) The command, at the head of which are the regimental commander and a military commissary;

(ii) The regimental staff;

Each regiment also has medical and veterinary sections and an army service corps section.

(iii) Three groups; two groups have 3 each and one group 4 batteries of 3 guns each.

The composition of the independent artillery groups and batteries does not materially differ from that of the regimental units.

Engineers.

The engineers consist of sapper battalions, bridging regiments or battalions, railway regiments, electro-technical battalions and companies, camouflage battalions and motor regiments, battalions and companies.

The battalions consist of two, three or four companies.

The railway regiment has four battalions (two operating and two building companies).

Technical Units.

The technical units are as follows: (1) armoured units, (2) signalling, (3) gas.

Armoured Units.

The armoured units are divided into three groups:

(i) Armoured trains; (2) Armoured cars; (3) Tanks.

(i) Armoured Trains.

Armoured trains include: (i) front-line units and (2) base units. There are armoured train regiments, comprising a certain number of groups; each group consists of 3 trains, one of which is for instructional purpose. There are also independent groups.

The base unit consists of 20 to 25 trucks.

The front-line units are armed with 2 or 4 76-mm. guns and 6 machine-guns, or with one gun of 107 mm. (sometimes supplemented by a 76-mm. gun) and two machine-guns.

(ii) Armoured Cars.

These units are organised in groups of 9 cars.

(iii) Tanks.

Tanks are grouped in regiments. Each regiment contains 2 or 3 battalions divided into 2 or 3 companies. The light tanks are armed
with a machine-gun or a 37-mm. gun and the heavy tanks with 2 to 4 machine-guns and a 57-mm. gun.

**Signalling.**

The signalling service (telegraph, wireless and military postal service) is organised in regiments of two or three battalions with from two to five companies, independent battalions containing three companies, independent companies with three or five sections, independent squadrons consisting of three platoons, independent wireless battalions with three companies and wireless regiments consisting of two to three battalions of two to five companies each.

**Gas.**

This service is organised in technical battalions and experimental battalions. Each group has an administrative section, a number of companies for the discharge of gas and some flame-throwing companies.

**AVIATION.**

The air forces consist of independent bombing, fighting and reconnaissance flights, groups of fighter and reconnaissance machines, naval aviation units and independent balloon groups. A flight consists of three to five groups, each group possessing six to twelve machines. The independent reconnaissance and fighting group has six or twelve machines; the independent balloon group consists of a station with one balloon in active service and one in reserve.

**AIR MATERIAL.**

*(On January 1st, 1931.)*

- Number of aeroplanes: 750
- Total horse-power: 310,400

**“OSOAVIACHIM” (AIR AND CHEMICAL DEFENCE).**

This association was formed by the fusion of the three following societies:

- Society of Friends of Aviation;
- Society for the Encouragement of Aviation and the Chemical Industry;
- Society for the Encouragement of National Defence.

The duty of the “Osoaviachim” is to co-operate in the defence of the Union and to develop those industries which are the most important and indispensable from the economic and technical points of view and for the defence of the country; in particular, the aeronautical and chemical industries.
The association co-operates with the Red Army for the purpose of adding to its military power and aiding materially in the defence of the country. The whole of the military activities of the association are exercised through the Red Army command.

The military activity of the "Osoaviachim" organisations is chiefly based on the voluntary principle, and covers all categories of workers of both sexes. The regulations of this association provide for the admission of all citizens on reaching the age of 14; children of 7 to 14 years of age are admitted as "young friends" of the association.

Under an agreement between the "Osoaviachim" Central Council and the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union, the "Osoaviachim" organisations can be entrusted—in full independence of the military authorities—with the compulsory military training, as provided by law, of certain categories of men liable to military service and of army clerical staff. Such training is placed under the supervision of instructors recruited among the "Osoaviachim's" own members (from among the higher officers of the Red Army reserve). The "Osoaviachim" is also responsible for military training given outside the army in accordance with a programme drawn up by the military high command. The instructors in charge of such training are not drawn from the army but are recruited from among the members of the "Osoaviachim"; supervision by the military high command takes the form of periodic inspections.

The military activity of these organisations consists in:

(a) Promoting and improving military knowledge among those categories of workers who have completed their military service in the regular army and the mobile territorial units of the Red Army, and among those who receive military training outside the army;

(b) Giving military, political and physical training to young men who offer their services before they are called up, to those categories of men who are liable to military service and to army clerical staff who, for certain reasons, have not performed their military service in the Red Army;

(c) Improving the military knowledge of pupils of the military schools where advanced military training is given to men who have offered their services before they are called up and to those who receive their training outside the army;

(d) Giving elementary military instruction and elementary physical training of a practical military character to the pupils of schools where compulsory military training does not exist;

(e) Providing military instruction for women workers, with a view to the formation of trained cadres for service at the front or in the rear;
(f) Imparting military instruction to the mass of the workers and organising propaganda with a view to their participation in the active work of the "Osoaviachim";

(g) Imparting the rudiments of military instruction and physical culture to young pioneers;

(h) By authority of the Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs, the "Osoaviachim" also undertakes the military training of reservists (in 1930-31: 560,000 men for the infantry, 50,000 for the cavalry and 7,600 for the navy).

Military training is given in the "Osoaviachim" organisations by means of:

(a) Special courses;
(b) Correspondence courses;
(c) Advanced training clubs;
(d) Study circles, etc.

The special courses are organised for training lower- and middle-grade officers on long leave or in the army reserve and for training women for certain army work such as political, wireless and telephone work and work connected with the administration and intendance. Courses may also be organised for the training of specialists in various branches (tanks, tractors, etc.).

The training of middle-grade, senior and higher officers on long leave or in the army reserve is given by correspondence courses.

The object of the advanced training clubs is to improve the tactical and technical knowledge of officers. The study circles are designed to give military instruction to the contingent of workers who have received no military training and to instruct the rank and file of the army on long leave or in the reserve, men belonging to the mobile territorial units and young men who have offered their services before they are called up, or who receive their training outside the army.

The general control of the military training given by the "Osoaviachim" organisations is in the hands of the "Osoaviachim" Central Council.

The programme and curriculum of the compulsory military training and the contingent of men liable to military service and army clerical staff called upon to receive compulsory military training by the "Osoaviachim" organisations are fixed by the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union in agreement with the "Osoaviachim" Central Council.

In 1930, the "Osoaviachim" had 5,100,000 members; in 1932, it had over 12 million members.
Workers' and Peasants' Militia.

The Workers' and Peasants' Militia is a decentralised body under the orders of the local authorities, who provide the funds for its upkeep and direct its activities.

A body attached to the State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) called the "Directorate-General of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia" is responsible for the general direction of the militia.

The duties of the militia are:

(a) To prevent and suppress crime;
(b) To ensure the safety of persons and property;
(c) To supervise the sanitary condition and public equipment of communities;
(d) To regulate street traffic.

The Workers' and Peasants' Militia is recruited by the voluntary enlistment of workers and peasants. The members of the militia are housed like private individuals, except those who attend the higher personnel courses. The latter are housed in common quarters organised on the same system as the quarters occupied by the pupils of "open" schools.

The members of the militia attend training courses extending over a period of 2 months. The instruction given is vocational and includes the study of service regulations, the constitution and policy of the Soviet Union, revolver practice and physical training. Members of the militia are not given any military training.

The higher personnel receives training at study courses or schools, the period of instruction varying from 5½ months to 1 year. The curriculum is the same as described above, but its scope is relatively wider. The training is given by members of the higher personnel of the militia.

Militiamen are armed with revolvers, and have no other individual or collective equipment, nor do they possess any technical resources such as engineering or signalling material, accessory appliances, etc.

The numerical strength of the militia is 110,000 men, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher personnel</td>
<td>19,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate personnel</td>
<td>90,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water and Forest Police.

Approximate strength: 12,560 men, armed with revolvers. This strength is included in the figure for the Frontier Guard of the O.G.P.U.

Customs Guards (formation organised on a military basis).

This force is subdivided into platoons and companies. It is responsible for guarding bonded warehouses. Approximate strength: 1,800 men, armed with rifles.

Railway Guard.

Approximate strength: 14,000 men, armed with revolvers, 1,500 of whom are responsible for the maintenance of order at stations, landing-places, etc., and are included in the strength of the O.G.P.U. troops within the country.

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1. The State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) forms part of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, set up on July 11th, 1934.


**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

**O. G. P. U. Frontier Guard** (formation organised on a military basis).
Approximate strength: 26,350 men, with individual and collective arms.

**O. G. P. U. troops within the country** (formation organised on a military basis).
Approximate strength: 12,240 men, with individual and collective arms.

**Factory Guard.**
Approximate strength: 8,000 men, 3,500 of whom are included in the strength of the O. G. P. U. troops within the country. The guards are armed with revolvers and rifles of an old pattern issued in small quantities (one rifle per 10 men).

**Escort Guard** (formation organised on a military basis).
Approximate strength: 13,200 men, armed with rifles and carbines. This force is responsible for escorting sentenced persons to their place of detention.

The Water and Forest Police, the Railway Guards and the Factory Guards are recruited by voluntary enlistment; the method of recruiting the Customs Guards, the O. G. P. U. Guards, the O. G. P. U. troops within the country and the Escort Guards is the same as in the case of the regular army. The Frontier Guards of the O. G. P. U. and the O. G. P. U. troops within the country receive military training; the training of the Customs Guards and the Escort Guards is given by military instructors and consists of exercises in close formation.

The men belonging to other similar formations do not receive military training.

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

**I. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.**

The defence of the country is an obligation to which all citizens of the Union are liable. Only workers may be entrusted with the armed defence of the Union.

Women workers may perform military service as volunteers. Women workers who are studying at higher educational establishments in which there is a military training course outside the army cadres receive theoretical military instruction according to the curriculum of the establishment.

In war time the Council of People’s Commissaries of the Union may, on the proposal of the People’s Commissary for the Defence of the Union, call up women workers for special military service. The People’s Commissariat for the Defence of the Union has the right to take a census in peace time of all women workers liable for special service in war time.

The rest of the population, if passed fit for service, is placed in a special reserve for service behind the lines. In peace-time citizens belonging to that reserve are required, for a period which may not exceed three years, to perform defensive and strategical duties; in time of war, all citizens of 40 years or under belonging to the special reserve are called to the colours and drafted into that reserve.

For each period of six months during which citizens drafted into the territorial reserve fail to perform the duties for which they are liable, they are required to pay a military tax for the whole year.

---

1 See footnote on the preceding page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparatory Long furloughs Uninterrupted Reserve</th>
<th>Preparatory Long furloughs Uninterrupted Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY INSTRUCTION</td>
<td>MILITARY SERVICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>1st year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of the recruits.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Signalling Service, Armoured Units, Railways, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Defence, Aviation (specialists).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Mobile Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside the army cadres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparatory military instruction
Long furloughs and furloughs between recalls
Uninterrupted service
Reserve
Recall

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Compulsory military service, which begins at the age of 19 and lasts till the close of the fortieth year, is divided up as follows:

- Preparatory military training;
- Service with the colours;
- Service in the reserve.

(a) *Preparatory Military Training*: see pages 719 and 720.

(b) *Service with the Colours*.

Citizens who have completed their twenty-first year are called upon to serve for five years. Such service is performed in the regular army, or in territorial mobile formations or outside the army or, finally, in the industrial war establishments.

Military service with the colours in regular units consists of an uninterrupted period of two, three or four years in the Red Army, according to the arms, and long furlough of one, two or three years subject to recall for one or two months' service.

Active service in the mobile territorial units is performed in the following manner:

1. During the first year, a period of three months' training.

2. During the four succeeding years men are recalled for periods of: (a) not more than five months in all (not more than two months in each year) in the infantry and artillery; (b) not more than eight months in all (not more than two months in any one year) in the cavalry; (c) not more than six months in all (not more than two months in any one year) in the special territorial units (engineers, technical troops). In addition, men may be recalled each year in the intervals between the above periods for a short improvement course not exceeding seven days. For the remainder of their service—during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of their active service—men belonging to mobile territorial units are sent on leave; while thus situated, they may be required to carry out certain military duties which do not oblige them to leave their homes or interrupt their ordinary work.

Men who perform their active military service elsewhere than in the cadres receive military training in the form of periodical courses lasting not more than six months in all (not more than two months in any one year) and extending over five years.

The period of service in the industrial war establishments is two years. During this period, the men are required to undergo military training for a period fixed by the People's Commissary for Military and Naval Affairs. After completing their service in the industrial war establishments, the men are sent on furlough for three years.

Privates and non-commissioned officers may, if it is in the interest of the service, be permitted to re-engage at the conclusion of their normal period of military service. The same rule applies to men who have been sent on long furlough.
Such engagements are for prescribed periods, but in no case for less than one year.

They may be further renewed, on the expiration of the above periods, but not beyond the forty-fifth year of age.

(c) The Reserve.

Having completed their active service, men are placed in the reserve. The reserve army consists of the first reserve up to the age of 34 inclusive and the second reserve up to the age of 40 inclusive.

Men belonging to the reserve are called upon to attend improvement courses not exceeding a total of three months for the whole of the time they belong to the reserve (a maximum of one month in the year).

After completing their service in the industrial war establishments, the men are drafted into the reserve, where they remain until they have completed their fiftieth year. Reservists are required to attend “refresher” courses in the industrial establishments for a period not exceeding six months for the whole of the time they belong to the reserve (a maximum of one and a half months a year).

The rank and file and the lower ranks of the regimental staff may be allowed, on request, after completing their active service in the cadres of the army, to re-engage in the Red Army, as supernumeraries. The same rule applies to men who are away on long leave. They must re-engage for not less than one year, after the expiration of which they may have their engagements renewed, on request, for further periods, but not beyond the age of 46.

II. Exemption from Service for Family Reasons.

In time of peace, men liable for military service with the colours may, under certain conditions, be excused service in the regular army for special family reasons; men belonging to this class perform their military service in the territorial mobile formations; they can also be given their military training outside the army.

III. Exemption from Military Service on Religious Grounds.

Citizens exempted from military service on account of their religious beliefs undergo a medical examination with the class to which they belong. They may be declared fit or unfit for certain defensive and strategical work. In the former case, they are liable to perform this work until they have completed their 40th year.

In peace-time, they are drafted for a period of at least two years into special formations where they carry out defensive and strategical work during the whole of the time the recruits belonging to the same class remain with the colours.

IV. Postponement.

School-teachers, students, and teachers at higher educational establishments, who are liable to service with the colours, may secure postponement to enable them to complete their studies.
V. DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECRUITS.

As soon as they have passed their medical examination, men are drafted into the regular army or into the territorial mobile formations in an order determined by lot.

The annual contingent is fixed each year by the Council of Labour and Defence. The contingent is then allotted by the People's Commissariat for Naval and Military Affairs.

About 33 per cent of the contingent is allotted to the regular army, 25 per cent to the mobile units of the territorial militia and about 42 per cent to military training outside the army.

VI. MILITARY SERVICE OF STUDENTS OF COLLEGES OR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Students at higher educational establishments and technical schools receive military training in lieu of compulsory military service. This instruction comprises a theoretical course which is given in the schools and practical training in the army units.

The theoretical course lasts from 430 to 580 hours; the practical training from three to four months. The duration of the theoretical course and the practical training may be reduced by decision of the People's Commissary for the Defence of the Union.

Pupils who have passed through the courses in higher-grade schools in which there is no advanced military instruction perform their active military service in the regular army, in which, after one year's service, they have to take an examination and are passed into the category of middle-grade regimental staff of the reserve. Those who pass the examination are given long leave; those who fail remain in the army to complete their normal period of military service. Pupils who have passed through the courses in technical schools, workers' universities or secondary schools, in which there is no advanced military instruction, perform their military service in the army for two years. For the first year of their service, they belong to schools of arms which train the cadres of junior regimental staff. Those who have passed successfully through the courses in these schools are promoted, during their second year of service, to junior regimental staff rank and prepare for passing into the category of middle-grade regimental staff. At the end of their second year of service, if they have passed an examination, they are given long leave and graded as middle-grade regimental staff of the reserve. Those who fail at the passing-out examination are also given long leave, but are graded as junior regimental staff of the reserve. After successfully passing through the school courses, regimental staff may continue to serve as supernumeraries.

VII. VOLUNTEERS.

Workers below the age at which compulsory military service begins and not less than 18 years of age (or 17 years if they have entered a military school) may enlist as volunteers in the regular army; men who have received military training outside the ranks of the army, or who belong to mobile units of the territorial army, are also accepted.

These volunteers engage for a prescribed period varying with the arm and are not sent on furlough until the date fixed for conscripts performing compulsory service.
VIII. MILITARY TAX.

Men who have been borne on the rolls of the Territorial Army since 1925, or of units of the Regular Army since 1924, but who are not in fact performing military service, are liable in peace time to a military tax throughout the period when they are thus situated. The military tax is assessed on the basis of the income tax and the single agricultural tax; men who are not liable to any other taxation pay a military tax of fifteen roubles a year.

The military tax is payable, yearly, during the first five years in which the man is borne on the rolls of the Territorial Army. Thenceforward it is only payable at the end of each successive period of six years until the man ceases to belong to the Territorial Army.

IX. MOBILISATION.

Men belonging to the regular army or the mobile territorial formations who are on leave, men who are performing their military service without being in the army, and also reservists, may be mobilised in the event of war.

Mobilisation is decreed by the Councils of Commissaries of the Union.

Men allowed postponement are exempted from mobilisation; they may be called up by a special decree.

The mobilisation of the following may be postponed:

(a) Workmen and employees in factories, workshops and establishments engaged in supply work for the Red Army;
(b) Workmen and employees in the transport and communication services;
(c) The employees in the different branches of State political administration;
(d) Skilled workmen and employees in workshops, factories and establishments manufacturing articles of primary necessity for the population;
(e) The responsible officials of certain Union administrations;
(f) Certain professors of teaching establishments.

X. CADRES.

The cadres include: (a) regimental staff, (b) political staff, (c) administrative staff, (d) medical staff and (e) veterinary staff.

From the point of view of military preparation the regimental cadres include lower-grade, middle-grade, senior and higher personnel.

The lower-grade personnel is recruited from among men who have received the necessary training during their service in units of the Red Army.

The other grades are recruited from among soldiers who have received middle-grade, advanced or special military training or who have had military experience.
The lower-grade personnel is drafted into mobile units when sent on extended leave to districts where such units are recruited. The length of service of such personnel is three years, during which they are recalled for not more than two months.

The middle-grade personnel is recruited from the military and naval schools.

The age-limit for middle-grade personnel is fixed at 40; for the other grades at between 45 and 50.

After reaching the age-limit, the middle-grade, senior and higher personnel pass into the reserve, where they remain until they are 50, 55 or 60 according to their category.

The middle-grade and senior personnel of the reserve are employed to train men who are performing their service outside the army, for a maximum period of twelve months (not more than two months each year).

The junior regimental staff and supernumeraries of the regimental staff who have served for a minimum period of three years and fulfil certain conditions may be transferred to the reserve in the category of medium regimental staff. The same rule applies to the rank and file, who may, subject to the same conditions, be transferred to the reserve in the category of the junior regimental staff.

**Military Schools.**

Military schools for the training of middle-grade regimental staff:
- 15 infantry schools. Period of study 3½ years.
- 4 cavalry schools. Period of study 3½ years.
- 4 artillery schools. Period of study 4 years.
- 2 engineering schools. Period of study 4½ years.
- 2 signalling schools. Period of study 4½ years.

Special schools:
- Technical Armament School.
- Technical Artillery School.
- School of Military Communications.
- School of Military Topography.
- Course for armoured units.

The period of study in these schools is 4½ years.

To supplement the military training of the regimental staff there are thirteen improvement courses and three courses for senior officers.

Military colleges for senior officers:
- Military College (Moscow). Period of study 2 to 3 years.
- Military Flying College (Moscow). Period of study from 4 to 5 years.
- Technical Military College (Leningrad). Period of study 4½ years.
- Naval College (Leningrad). Period of study 4 years.

There are also military sections in certain higher educational establishments.

**PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.**

The object of pre-military training is to ensure the military, political and physical preparation of the workers.

Pre-military training is only compulsory in certain of the Republics and National Areas; it is organised by the services of the
Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs. The number of persons having undergone such training in 1932 was 34,220; the duration of training was 138 hours.

Pre-military training is also given in some secondary technical establishments and lasts 2 years. The number of youths who underwent such training (43 hours each year) in 1932 was approximately 231,000.

Furthermore, the physical and athletic training and the primary military training are given free of charge to young men belonging to the “Osoaviachim” Society (see page 709) irrespective of their military obligations. In 1932, 201,500 members were trained, on the basis of a programme totalling 120 hours, 52 of which were devoted to physical and political instruction.

**MILITARY TRAINING GIVEN OUTSIDE THE ARMY.**

Ordinary military training given outside the army is given through the education services of the military commissariats. In 1932, 33,770 men underwent such training for 42 days.

Ordinary military training given outside the army is also given in the “Osoaviachim” organisations, by order of the military authorities. In 1932, 56,400 men underwent such training. In addition to ordinary military training, advanced military training is given outside the army with the object of training reserve platoon commanders, which is followed by some of the students of the Higher Civil Schools. In 1932, 29,640 persons underwent advanced military training given outside the army.

**EFFECTIVES.¹**

Since 1924, the effectives are maintained at an invariable figure of 562,000 men.

1. Red Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total effective</th>
<th>Including commanding personnel of middle and higher ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land forces</td>
<td>504,303</td>
<td>30,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air forces</td>
<td>28,658</td>
<td>4,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces</td>
<td>29,039</td>
<td>2,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,700</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including the reserve and the non-permanent territorial force.
2. *Formations organised on a Military Basis.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Including commanding personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O.G.P.U. ¹ frontier guards</td>
<td>28,150</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.G.P.U. ¹ troops stationed in the home country</td>
<td>17,240</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of O.G.P.U. ¹ troops</td>
<td>45,390</td>
<td>3,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort guards</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives of formations organised on a military basis</td>
<td>58,590</td>
<td>3,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.**

1. *Social Composition of the Army.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>January 1st, 1930</th>
<th>January 1st, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workmen</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commanding personnel included, on January 1st, 1934, 42.3 per cent of workmen.

2. *Political Composition of the Army.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>January 1st, 1930</th>
<th>January 1st, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communists</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior communists (&quot;Komsomol&quot;)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel not belonging to any party</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>January 1st, 1930</th>
<th>January 1st, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communists</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior communists (&quot;Komsomol&quot;)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel not belonging to any party</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) forms part of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, set up on July 11th, 1934.
## II. Navy.

### LIST OF UNITS.*

*1933.*

4 capital ships (battleships):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the ships</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) of completion</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Beam</td>
<td>Draught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Marat</td>
<td>1911-14</td>
<td>23,370</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Oktiabrskiaia Revolutia</td>
<td>1911-14</td>
<td></td>
<td>27½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mihail Frunze</td>
<td>1911-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 cruisers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the ships</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament ¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) of completion</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Beam</td>
<td>Draught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Profintern</td>
<td>1915-25</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>50½</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>XV 5.1, IV 4 (A.A.), IV 3. IX tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Voroshilov</td>
<td>1916-</td>
<td></td>
<td>18½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tcherevonaya Ukraina</td>
<td>1915-24</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>50½</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>XV 5.1, IV 4 (A.A.), IV 3. IX tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krasnaia Bessarabia</td>
<td>-1932</td>
<td></td>
<td>20½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aurora²</td>
<td>1900-1903</td>
<td>6,830</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>X 5.1, V 6-pdr. (A.A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Komintern²</td>
<td>1905-</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>XIV 5.1, IV 3 (A.A.), II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
² Employed as training ships.

---

* The official and public documents of the Union which the Secretariat has been able to obtain do not give information on the navy of the Union in 1933. The data which follow are taken from unofficial technical publications and their accuracy cannot be vouched for.
### 38 destroyers (mine-layers):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Petrovski</td>
<td>1917²</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>IV 4, IV 9-pdr., I 9-pdr. (A.A.). XII tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karl Marx</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>9²</td>
<td>32,700</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>V 4, II 3 (A.A.). IX tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frunze</td>
<td>1915³</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>II 4.7. IV tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karl Liebknecht</td>
<td>1912⁴</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>IV 4. IX tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marti</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>II 11-pdr. II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Martynov</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>II 11-pdr. II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Badina</td>
<td>1901⁵</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>II 11-pdr. II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Konstruktor</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>625</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>III 4, II 3-pdr. (A.A.) II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16 (+ 6 building or completing) submarines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date of launching</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Draught (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spartakovetz</td>
<td>building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dekabrist</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bubnov</td>
<td>1912-17</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>16-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Politruk</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L.55</td>
<td></td>
<td>845</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1916-24</td>
<td>375-467</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and tubes above water and submerged.
² In 1928.
³ Refitted and rearmed 1928.
⁴ Rebuilt and rearmed 1931.
⁵ I refitted in 1923.
⁶ I in 1907.
⁷ For I vessel.
⁸ For 8 vessels.

Miscellaneous: 72 different units (gunboats, armoured gunboats, mine-layers, mine-sweepers, training-ships, etc.).
### Summary Table of Naval Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Artillery¹</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Tubes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Calibre (inches)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93,480</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49,980</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>47³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41,776</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>284⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11-pdr.</td>
<td>66 + 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>16 + 6</td>
<td>9,679 + 2,550</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>66 + 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>194,915 + 2,550</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14-pdr.</td>
<td>413 + 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>197,465</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Not including guns under 3-inch.
² 18-inch.
³ Including 45 of 21-inch and 2 of 18-inch.
⁴ Including 4 of 21-inch, 276 of 18-inch and 4 of 15-inch.
⁵ For 3 units.
⁶ Including 3 under construction.

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### Effectives.

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

Up to and including 1929-30, the financial year covered the period from October 1st to September 30th. As from 1931, the financial year coincides with the calendar year. For the intermediate period, October-December 1930, a special budget for three months was drawn up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928-29</th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roubles (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Joint Budget:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union</td>
<td>856.0</td>
<td>1,046.0</td>
<td>1,288.4</td>
<td>1,278.5</td>
<td>1,450.0</td>
<td>1,665.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Administration of the Army and Navy</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>123.7</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special forces</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort troops</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total A</td>
<td>944.9</td>
<td>1,125.4</td>
<td>1,404.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Special Account:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Administration of the Army and Navy</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total B</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>960.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Estimates.
2 August 1st.
3 New series.
4 July 1st.
5 No longer published.

Notes.—1. Air force expenditure is included in the above expenditure of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union.

2. Expenditure of the People's Commissariat for the Defence of the Union includes expenditure for military pensions and expenditure on social insurance. The latter is paid into a special fund, which provides assistance in the event of temporary incapacity, disablement, unemployment and sickness of the civil personnel in the army. Expenditure on military pensions amounted for 1929-30 to 6.3 million roubles and on social insurance to 2.2 million roubles.

3. The expenditure of the special account represents expenditure covered by sale of condemned army stores, etc.
4. Certain voluntary associations, such as the "Osoaviachim" and the "Afavtodor" devote part of their funds to national defence. These funds are devoted to the purchase of a certain quantity of war material for the army over and above the quantities provided for by the State budget. The amount of this expenditure is small and for 1929-30 amounted, at most, to 1 per cent of total national defence expenditure.

5. "Patron" organisations sometimes supply to the units of which they are patrons certain sums of money which are used for improving educational services for men serving in the red army.