UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

NOTE. — As we mentioned in the introduction to the present volume, the Secretariat has not in all cases been able to carry out the whole programme. This remark applies particularly to Soviet Russia, since the documents it has been able to obtain regarding this country have not enabled it to deal with all the points in its programme.

GENERAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia in Europe</td>
<td>3,526,375 sq. km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Caucasus and Don Region</td>
<td>277,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>10,109,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Republics (1916)</td>
<td>5,672,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,586,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

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

I. ASSEMBLY OF THE SOVIETS.

The Assembly of the Soviets of the Union and, failing the Assembly, 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.

1 The Union of Socialist Soviet 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, and the Federative Socialist Republic of the Soviets of Transcaucasia (Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia).
2. THE SOVIET OF THE PEOPLE’S COMMISSARIES.

The Soviet of the People’s Commissaries issues all decrees and all administrative regulations.

3. THE SOVIET FOR LABOUR AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Soviet for Labour and National Defence was established in order to co-ordinate the activities of all public bodies in the sphere of national defence.

The Soviet for Labour and National Defence consists of 8 members appointed by the Soviet of the People’s Commissaries.

It is presided over by the President of the Soviet of the People’s Commissaries.

4. THE PEOPLE’S COMMISSARIAT FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The People’s Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs, whose task is to organise, control and provision all the armed forces throughout the territory of the Union, was constituted by virtue of Articles 49 and 51 of the fundamental constitutional law of the Union.

The Commissariat is presided over and its activities are controlled by the People’s Commissary.

The Commissariat deals in particular with:

(a) The drawing up and execution of plans and measures for national defence;
(b) The organisation of the military and naval forces of the Union;
(c) Registration and calling-up for military service; the training and preparing for war of the Red Army and the Red Navy;
(d) The preparatory military training and athletic training on military lines of all young men who do not enter the army or navy;
(e) Preparation of lists of horses, carriages, harness, etc.;
(f) The political and general training of the military personnel of the army and the navy;
(g) the hydrographic department;
(h) The means of communication of the Union for military and naval purposes.

The functions of the People’s Commissariat for military and naval affairs also include the publication, in the event of mobilisation, of all orders regarding the calling-up of the troops and the supplying of the stores required by the army and navy of the Union.

In exceptional cases requiring an immediate decision, and involving the execution of military and naval measures, which in ordinary times would be outside his competence, the People’s Commissary for Military and Naval Affairs acts on his own responsibility and employs all
possible means to protect the interests of the Union. He reports at once, to the Council of the People's Commissaries of the Union, the measures which he has taken and the reasons which made it necessary to take them.

The instructions of the People's Commissary for Military Affairs or his deputy with regard to the affairs of his Commissariat are issued in the form of decrees of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

Decisions within the competence of all the other allied and affiliated Commissariats are taken in agreement with the countries concerned, by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

5. REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIETS.

The Revolutionary Military Council of the Union is an organ of the People's Commissariat for the Military and Naval Affairs of the Union.

In addition to the People's Commissary, who presides over the Revolutionary Military Council, the Council consists of:

(a) The Deputy People's Commissary for Military and Naval Affairs;
(b) The commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Union;
(c) Members nominated by the Council of People's Commissaries.

6. ORGANISATIONS AND AUTHORITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE UNION.

The following are under the direct control of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union:

(a) The commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Union;
(b) His deputy for the Red Navy and the Commissary for the Naval Forces of the Union;
(c) A special section of the military and naval departments for provisioning the Red Army and Navy;
(d) The officer in charge of supplies for the Red Army;
(e) The staff of the army;
(f) The political department;
(g) The main aviation department;
(h) The army commanders of the frontier districts; the commanders of independent armies and the Revolutionary Military Councils of the fleets and flotillas;
(i) The inspection department of the Revolutionary Military Council, whose functions include the inspection of the training of troops, the inspection of fortresses and the general control of the administration of the army and navy;
(j) The military finance section, whose duty it is to draw up and carry into effect the budget of the military department.
7. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Union is appointed and dismissed by the Council of the 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 questions of a strategical order, provided he reports the matter 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 military health inspectorate;
(e) The officer in charge of military training establishments;
(f) The officer in charge of the artillery, who is also the head of the artillery administrative department;
(g) The head of the engineers administrative department;
(h) The head of the veterinary administrative department;
(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 aviation administrative department;
(c) Organs of the Union engaged upon special missions;

In a general manner and through the intermediary of army commanders:

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

8. STAFF OF THE ARMY.

At the head of the staff of the Red Army is the Chief of Staff, who is appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council.

A Commissary for War, appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council, is accredited to the staff of the Red Army.

The staff comprises:

The office of the 1st Deputy Chief of Staff, consisting of:

(a) An Operations Section;
(b) An Information Section;
(c) An Army Training Section;
(d) Military Topographical Corps.
The office of the 2nd Deputy Chief of Staff, consisting of:

(a) An Organisation Section;
(b) A Mobilisation Section;
(c) A Personnel (Cadres) Section.

The Central Department for the military training of workers, which is responsible for all questions relating to sports and preparatory military training:

The Central Department for Military Communications;
The Communications Department;
The Staff Central Cipher Section;
The Staff Intendance Section.

9. Political Department of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

The Political Department of the Revolutionary Military Council is an organ which controls political instruction and administrative policy in the Red Army and in the Navy of the Union.

This Department receives instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is informed of the decrees and orders of the Revolutionary Military Soviets.

At the head of the Political Department is an official appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council.

Commissaries are accredited to the Commanding Officers.

The rights and duties, together with the competence of the Political Department as regards questions relating to political instruction and administrative policy in the Army and the Red Navy, are determined by special regulations approved by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

10. Officer in Charge of Supplies of the Red Army.

The Officer in Charge of Supplies has supreme control over matters relating to the provisioning of the Red Army as regards stores and other requirements. He is also responsible for the general supervision of the execution of military supply orders.

A Commissary appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union is accredited to the Officer in Charge of Supplies. The rights and duties of this official are determined by general regulations concerning the military commissaries, as approved by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

The Officer in Charge of Supplies is appointed by decree issued by the Revolutionary Military Council. He acts under the orders of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union and receives instructions and advice from the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Union.
The Officer in Charge of Supplies has under his direct orders:

(a) The Department of Military Intendance, which is responsible for all matters relating to the military provisioning of the Red Army;
(b) The Military Engineering Department;
(c) The Artillery Department;
(d) The Aviation Department of the Red Army;
(e) The Communications Department of the Red Army.

The Central Department for Military Communications is also under the Officer in Charge of Supplies as regards special railway equipment.

II. 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 Military and Naval Affairs 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 Military and Naval Affairs 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 Military and Naval Affairs of the Union and are directly under the latter.

The military districts are administered by Army Commanders, who are appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union. In special cases the Revolutionary Military Council may establish Revolutionary Military Councils in these districts.

The rights and duties, as well as the composition, of the Army Command and of the Military Councils of the districts are determined by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

The rights, duties and composition of the local military and naval organs are determined, in accordance with the laws in force, by the Revolutionary Military Council.

B. COMPOSITION OF THE RED ARMY IN PEACE-TIME

The Red Army is divided in peace-time into:

1. Field troops;
2. Instructors detachments;
3. Auxiliary troops for service behind the front line;
4. Special troops comprising:
   (a) The troops of the Political Department;
   (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 belong to the field troops.

(2) The instructors' 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.

(4) The special troops are under the Commissariat for War as regards recruiting, organisation, equipment, provisioning, military training and effectives. As regards their use, they are under the competent civil authorities.

(a) The troops of the State Political Department are divided into battalions, companies, squadrons and platoons, 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 a staff 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 unit, divided into three districts, which are sub-divided into sectors and sub-sectors. They are grouped into battalions, companies, squadrons and platoons. 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.
C. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS

The territory of the Union is divided into a certain number of military areas. Some of these areas bear the name of fronts or armies, in view of the fact that they may become future theatres of war. 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>Number</th>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Chief Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Moscow area</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leningrad area</td>
<td>Leningrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Volga area</td>
<td>Samara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ukraine area</td>
<td>Kharkov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Area of the Northern Caucasus</td>
<td>Rostov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Western Front</td>
<td>Smolensk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Turkestan Front</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Western Siberian area</td>
<td>Novo Nikolayevsk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Army of the Red Flag of the Caucasus</td>
<td>Tiflis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fifth Army of the Red Flag</td>
<td>Chita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kirghiz area</td>
<td>Orenburg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The administration of military areas:

At the head of the administration of a military district is the officer in command of the armed forces in the district or the Revolutionary Military Soviet, consisting of the officer in command of the armed forces, his deputy and members of the revolutionary military committee.

The officer in command of a military district is appointed by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, and is directly under its orders; as regards military operations, the officer in command of the district is under the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The Administration of the military district comprises:

- The staff of the district;
- The Council of the military district, which is an advisory organ for financial questions and intendance;
- The political department of the district;
- The physical training inspectorate;
- The officer in charge of aviation;
- The health department;
- The veterinary department;
- The officer in charge of supplies;
- The military intendance department;
- The military pay office of the People's Commissariat for Finance;
- The transport department, etc.
- The military tribunal.
- The officer in charge of the artillery, the artillery services and armoured cars.
The chief engineer officer and the engineering services.
The military schools inspectorate, and
The special (political) section.

The military commissariats of the Departments ("Gubernya") and Cantons ("Uesd").

The chief object of these bodies is to organise mobilisation in the event of war. At the head of each department and each canton is a military commissary.

D. HIGHER UNITS ¹

Light infantry corps.

At the head of these corps is a commander, a deputy commander, and a military commissary.

The corps command comprises:
- the staff;
- a chief medical officer and a chief veterinary officer;
- an officer in command of the artillery;
- a political inspectorate;
- an engineer officer, who commands the independent battalion of field engineers;
- an officer in charge of military supplies;
- a military tribunal.

Each army corps contains:
- 2 divisions of light infantry;
- 1 group of heavy artillery, with 2 batteries and 1 Army artillery park;
- 1 battery of field engineers, with 2 companies and 1 park company;
- 1 signal company.

Light infantry divisions.

At the head of each division is a commander, a deputy commander, and a military commissary.

The divisional command comprises:
- The divisional staff and a military commissary;
- The officer in command of the artillery;
- The officer in charge of military supplies;
- the divisional medical officer;
- the divisional veterinary officer;
- a military tribunal section;
- the inspectorate delegate of the workers and peasants (only in divisions which are not included in the corps);

¹ The official documents which the Secretariat has been able to obtain do not give the number of the higher and lower units. According to unofficial service publications, the Red Army is composed of 17 army corps; 52 infantry divisions (34 regular and 15 territorial, together with 3 national divisions in Transcaucasia); 10 divisions of cavalry, and 10 independent cavalry brigades. The accuracy of these figures cannot be vouched for.
The division consists of:

- 3 light infantry regiments;
- 1 cavalry regiment (with 4 squadrons);
- 1 group of light artillery with 3 batteries;
- 1 howitzer group with 2 batteries;
- 1 divisional artillery park;
- 1 divisional school (infantry, cavalry and machine guns);
- 1 divisional artillery school;
- 1 company of field engineers;
- 1 signal company;
- 1 motor group.

Cavalry corps.

This corps consists of 2 cavalry divisions and 1 signal squadron. The command consists of a corps staff, a political inspectorate, medical and veterinary officers, and an officer in command of the artillery.

Cavalry division.

At the head is a divisional commander and a military commissary. The command consists of a staff, a medical officer, a veterinary officer, an officer in charge of military supplies, a divisional engineer officer, who commands the independent field engineers squadron, a political section, an inspectorate delegate, a military tribunal section and a club.

The cavalry division comprises:

- 3 cavalry brigades, each containing 2 regiments;
- 1 group of horse artillery with 3 batteries and 1 ammunition column;
- 1 school (cavalry and machine-gun cavalry);
- 1 divisional field hospital;
- 1 squadron of independent field engineers;
- 1 signal squadron.

Independent cavalry brigade.

At the head of the cavalry brigade are a commander and a military commissary.

The brigade command comprises:

- a staff, which has the same powers and duties as the divisional staff;
- a political section;
- an inspectorate delegate;
- an officer in charge of military supplies;
- a medical and a veterinary officer;
- a brigade engineer officer, who commands the independent half-squadron of field engineers;
The brigade consists of 3 cavalry regiments, 1 independent section with two horse-drawn batteries, 1 independent half-squadron of field engineers and 1 school.

E. ARMS AND SERVICES

Infantry.

The basic unit of the Red infantry is the light infantry regiment. At the head of the regiment are a commander and a military commissary, together with their deputies.

The regiment consists of:

- the staff of the regiment, with a chief of staff and his deputies.
- 3 battalions.
- a platoon of mounted scouts, sub-divided into 2 sections;
- a signal detachment (3 sections);
- 3 machine-gun detachments with 4 platoons each;
- an intendance section;
- a medical section;
- a political section, consisting of 2 secretaries of the military commissariat.

There is also an officer in charge of the chemical defence arrangements of the regiment.

Each battalion is divided into 3 companies, each consisting of 3 combatant platoons and 1 administrative platoon.

Cavalry.

The cavalry is divided into strategical cavalry and divisional cavalry.

The basic cavalry unit is the cavalry regiment, with a commander, a military commissary and their deputies.

Each regiment comprises, in the case of the strategical cavalry:

- the staff of the regiment with a chief of staff and a political commissary;
- 4 squadrons of cavalry and 1 mounted machine-gun squadron.

A regiment of divisional cavalry only contains 3 squadrons.

Each squadron is divided into 4 platoons and each platoon into 2 sections;

- political section;
- intendance section;
- signal detachment;
- medical section;
- veterinary field hospital.

There are also:

(1) cavalry remount regiments. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons, a staff, a medical section, an intendance department, schools, a veterinary field hospital and a school for farriers.

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1 See note page 773.
(2) cavalry remount groups, consisting of 3 squadrons and organised like the remount regiments.

Artillery.

The Red artillery consists of:
- light artillery (foot, horse and mountain);
- field howitzer artillery;
- heavy field artillery;
- special artillery: trench, anti-air and heavy.

The field artillery consists of:
- groups of light foot artillery with 3 batteries of 4 guns; each battery is divided into 2 platoons;
- groups of horse artillery, containing 3 batteries with 4 guns; in groups, and 1 battery of mountain artillery, which are organised the same way as the foot artillery.
- howitzer groups, containing 2 batteries with 4 guns.
- groups of heavy artillery, containing 2 batteries with 4 guns.

At the head of the groups is a group commander and a military commissary. The command and the services of the artillery group are the same as those of the light infantry regiments.

There are also district training batteries in the military districts. The personnel of these batteries is divided into permanent and temporary personnel. The length of the course for the temporary personnel is from 6 to 9 months.

The special artillery is employed for the destructive bombardment of fortifications.

The trench artillery consists of groups of mine-throwers and independent batteries.

Engineers.

The engineers include field engineers, bridge builders, and mining, searchlight and camouflage sections.

The field engineer units include independent companies, squadrons, half-squadrons and independent battalions of field engineers; the bridge train units contain battalions and motor groups of bridge builders.

The mining section is composed of various groups.

Technical corps.

The technical corps consist of:
- armoured mobile troops;
- railway sections;
- signal sections;
- the aeronautical corps;
- chemical warfare troops.

Auxiliary services.

The auxiliary services are divided into communications services, transport services, the disciplinary service, etc.
F. SYSTEM OF RECRUITING

1. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

All citizens of male sex, wherever they may reside, are liable to compulsory military service in the Red Army and the Red Navy for the defence of the Union.

2. EXCLUSION, MODIFICATION AND POSTPONEMENT.

Persons who have been deprived of their electoral rights in consequence of judicial sentences are excluded from the Red Army and Navy.

Persons to whom the armed defence of the Republic cannot be entrusted by reason of the social class to which they belong or of the hostility which they have shown towards the Soviet regime are called up for military service by special decisions.

The Central Pan-Russian Executive Committee may, by special decision, postpone the calling-up of men belonging to certain racial groups residing in the territory of the Republic, who, by reason of their manner of life or degree of civilisation, are not yet fit to serve in the ranks of the Red Army.

The calling-up of recruits may also be temporarily postponed if they are physically unfit, in ill-health, or desirous of continuing their studies.

3. LENGTH OF SERVICE AND DURATION OF MILITARY LIABILITY.

The length of service in the ranks of the Red Army and in the Navy is as follows:

(a) In the case of the Navy and naval branches of the Army, four years.

(b) In the case of air fleet specialists, three years.

(c) In the case of farriers and clerks who have undergone a special course of instruction, three years.

(d) In the case of the temporary personnel of the military and naval schools, the length of service is prescribed in the Decrees relating to such schools.

(e) In the case of all other personnel of the land forces, two years.

After completing their service, the men are sent on indefinite furlough, and are placed in the Reserve of the Army or Navy, whence they are called up for active service in case of war.

Soldiers remain in the Reserve up to forty years of age. After that age, Reservists are no longer liable for military service and may no longer be called up for service in the ranks of the Army, except in cases of extreme necessity and by a special decision of the Central Pan-Russian Executive Committee.
In the event of war being declared, all men with the colours are retained in the Army or Navy until demobilisation.

4. CALLING-UP AND DISCHARGE OF THE CLASSES.

All men belonging to the same class who have completed the age of twenty on January 1st of the year in which they are called up are incorporated in the Red Army or Navy.

The calling-up of each class by a Decree of the Council of the People’s Commissaries takes place annually in the autumn. The exact date is determined, in respect of each part of the territory, by agreement between the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, the People’s Commissary for Internal Affairs and the People’s Commissary for Agriculture.

The soldiers of the Red Army and Navy who are to be placed in the Reserve are sent on indefinite furlough each year in the autumn; the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic has the right to grant collective or individual furlough before the prescribed date in cases in which the soldiers concerned are considered to be sufficiently trained.

5. VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.

Volunteers may also be admitted to the Red Army and Navy in accordance with special regulations drawn up by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic.

Foreigners desiring to serve in the Russian Armies and to take part in the defence of the principles of the Russian Revolution may also be admitted.

Men serving with the colours enjoy all their rights as citizens of the Republic and are subject, at the same time, to all the liabilities and conditions of military service.

Soldiers in the Army or Navy Reserve are subject to special regulations as regards military service, and may at any time be recalled or required to take part in local mobilisations.

6. ORGANISATION OF TERRITORIAL CORPS AND MILITARY SERVICE IN THESE CORPS.

The number and composition of the territorial corps and the districts in which they are to be formed are determined by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union.

Corps of this kind are composed of cadres (permanent personnel) and mobile formations (militia).

The length of military service in the mobile formations is four years. The Revolutionary Military Council of the Union has the right, with
the approval of the Council for Labour and National Defence, to modify this period according to local circumstances and to meet the special conditions of military service in the different arms.

The mobile formations consist of men above the age fixed for calling to the colours.

Men who are designated for incorporation in the mobile formations are liable, in the year preceding their incorporation, to a three months' period of preparatory military training.

The categories of citizens who are to be incorporated in the territorial armies are designated by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union, with the consent of the Council for Labour and National Defence.

Workers and employees who are exempted from service in the Army on mobilisation may not be incorporated in the territorial corps of the Army.

Men incorporated in the mobile formations of the territorial Corps are subject to the military regulations specially drawn up for these corps and, in particular, are required to comply with the regulations concerning registration, medical examination, training, recall to the colours, etc.

While serving with the forces, the personnel of the mobile formations are subject to all the military laws applicable to the active Army.

The periods and dates for and at which the mobile formations are to be called up for training or other purposes are fixed by the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union, which must take into consideration the requirements of training and local economic conditions; the total period of training during the four years of service in the mobile formations may not exceed two months in any one year, or five months in all.

Men incorporated in the mobile formations retain the employment which they had before their incorporation during the whole period of training and recall.

After completing their military service in the mobile temporary formations, citizens pass into the Reserve and are entered in the General Military Registration List. They are employed in time of war to supplement the militia corps and the corps of the Red Army.

7. MILITARY TRAINING OF WORKERS.

The Revolutionary Military Council of the Union has the right, on the basis of the laws in force, to call up citizens for compulsory military training at any time after January 1st of the year in which they attain the age of 16 until the end of the period during which they are on the Military Registration List.

The Revolutionary Military Council is responsible for the organisation of military training, which is carried out either outside the army or by means of short periods of service in the army or navy.
Citizens between 16 and 18 years of age are subjected to military training, consisting mainly of physical training and elementary military training given by civil associations under the control and supervision of the military department. The military department may, during the period in question, call up the youths concerned for compulsory practice work, the duration of which must not exceed 4 weeks, or 160 hours in all.

From the age of 19 to the year in which they are called up, citizens are required to undergo military training for periods not exceeding 4 weeks each and 10 weeks in all.

Citizens who have reached the calling-up age, but who do not serve in the Red Army or Navy, together with older citizens who for any reason have not received military training, are given military instruction for a period of 5 years. During this time they may be called up, by decision of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Union, for periods not exceeding 2 months in any one year or 8 months in all.

The Revolutionary Military Council of the Union has the right to lengthen the period of instruction in the case of men undergoing military training whose progress appears unsatisfactory; such increase may not exceed the length of service prescribed in the case of the active permanent Army.

Citizens receive their military instruction from the cadres of the Red Army or Navy, with the help, if necessary, of the reserve cadres.

During the period of military training outside the Army, as well as during the period in the cadres of the Army, citizens are under the same obligations as other soldiers.

Citizens who have satisfactorily performed their military training, together with men in the reserve cadre who are called up, may obtain from the military department exemption from being called up or recalled for service in the Red Army or Navy.

8. Repetition Courses in the Reserve.

Citizens in the reserve of the Red Army or Navy are required to attend three refresher courses not exceeding one month each in the period during which they are entered in the Military Department Register.


Citizens who undergo their military training outside the Army are not fed by the State and do not receive any pay; those, on the other hand, who receive their training in the Army are maintained by the Government.

Citizens who are employed in State or private undertakings or establishments receive, during the whole period of their military training, the full wages which they draw in the institutions in question.
G. CADRES

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The military schools may be classified as follows:

Army schools.
Command courses.
Training schools.
Repetition courses.
Advanced schools.
Military academies.

Persons who desire to be admitted to a school or to attend courses must fulfil the conditions which are required of all citizens who enlist voluntarily in the Army.

There are Army schools in each infantry, cavalry or artillery division and in the independent units of the technical arms and of the engineers.

The length of the course is from 4 to 8 months.

The command course is designed to train cadres for the infantry, cavalry, engineering and technical troops, and the battery commanders in the artillery.

The length of the course is one year for the infantry and cavalry and 18 months for the other arms.

The training schools are intended to train platoon commanders. The length of the courses in these schools is three years in the case of the infantry and cavalry, and four years in the case of the artillery engineers and technical troops.

The repetition courses are intended to supplement the instruction of the subaltern cadres. The length of the course is from 8 to 11 months.

The advanced military schools are designed to give advanced training to officers in tactical and technical matters.

The military academies provide higher military training for officers and train the higher military commanders.

These academies are divided into:

(a) The military academy of the Red Army, which provides a general education as well as general military training.
(b) The technical and military engineering academy.
(c) The artillery academy.
(d) The military intendance academy.
(e) The naval academy.
(f) The aviation academy.
(g) The army medical academy.
II.

Navy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total tonnage</th>
<th>Depreciated tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battleships and battle-cruisers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast defence vessels and monitors</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft-carriers</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers and light cruisers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedo-boats and destroyers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Craft</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26,484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gun-boat, mine-layer and mine-sweepers.

Depreciated tonnage (on January 1st, 1924), is calculated as follows:

1. For battleships, battle cruisers, coast defence ships, monitors, aircraft carriers and miscellaneous vessels, a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.
2. For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.
3. For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

Sources.


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