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 land frontier:

- With Finland...... 1,590 km.
- Estonia........... 277 km.
- Latvia........... 269 km.
- Poland............ 1,412 km.
- Roumania........ 742 km.
- Turkey........... 602 km.
- Iran............... 1,750 km.
- Afghanistan...... 1,700 km.

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

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The military system of the Union, which was reorganised in 1925, combines the principles of a cadre permanent army and a territorial militia.

The regular army is composed of men who perform a continuous period of military service lasting from 2 to 4 years. In peace-time, the strength of the regular army is reduced; in war-time, it is increased by the recall to the colours of men on long furlough and trained reservists.

The territorial militia consists of a small establishment of permanent cadres and of mobile units composed of men who are called up, in peace-time, for short periods of military training (one to three months a year for five years). The militia is called territorial because each of its mobile units is assigned an area in which its effectives are recruited.

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

Under the new draft Constitution of July 11th, 1936, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia of the Federative Soviet Socialist Republic of Transcaucasia are promoted to the rank of federated republics. In addition, two new republics have been created—viz., Kazakhstan and Kirghiz.
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).

Military training outside the army is given to citizens who belong neither to the regular army nor to the territorial army.

The regular army, which, prior to 1934, consisted of 562,000 men,1 by a system of two years' service with the colours, was capable of absorbing and training an annual maximum of 260,000 men; the annual contingent of recruits, however, was 1,300,000; excluding from this number 400,000 as being unfit for military service or exempted for family reasons, there remained 800,000 liable to military service. Of these, the regular army absorbed 260,000, and the territorial formations 200,000. The remaining 340,000 were trained outside the ranks of the army in special camps (six months' training for five years in all).

Having a present strength of 1,300,000 men the army is capable of absorbing and training an annual maximum of 600,000 recruits.

The Red Army includes the army, the navy, the air force and also units for special purposes, such as the special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs and 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.

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;2 they

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1 940,000 in 1934, and 1,300,000 in 1935.
2 Under the new draft Constitution of July 11th, 1936, the supreme authority in the Union is the Supreme Council, consisting of two chambers—viz., the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.
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.

A Military Council is attached as an advisory organ to the People’s Commissariat for the Defence of the Union. It is presided over by the People’s Commissary and, including the Commissary and his two assistants, comprises eighty members chosen by the Council of People’s Commissaries of the Union from the list submitted by the People’s Commissary for the Defence of the Union.

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 General 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 General 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 General 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.

(1) 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.

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**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:
   1. The special troops of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs;
   2. Frontier guards;
   3. 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.

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 effectives. They are employed by the competent civil authorities.

(a) The special troops of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs 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:

1. Moscow area ..................................... Moscow.
2. Leningrad area .................................. Leningrad.
3. Volga area ....................................... Samara.
4. Ukraine area ..................................... Kharkov.
5. Area of the Northern Caucasus .............. Rostov.
7. Middle Asia area ................................ Tashkent.
8. Siberian area ..................................... Novosibirsk.
10. Special Army of the Far East.

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
TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS.

(a) Territory in Europe.

(b) Territory in Asia.
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.

The army of the U.S.S.R. consists of the following arms: infantry, cavalry, artillery, armoured cars and tanks, technical troops, chemical troops, aviation.

Until 1935, 26% of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. was represented by divisions in cadres (permanent forces) and 74% by territorial divisions (non-permanent forces). After 1935, the corresponding figures are 73% and 27%.

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.

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 (regular army and territorial militia) is composed approximately of 23 light infantry corps, 4 cavalry corps, 84 light infantry divisions, 16 cavalry divisions and 6 independent cavalry brigades. The infantry is composed of 263 regiments comprising 790 battalions. The infantry comprises also 526 artillery batteries. The cavalry is composed of 32 brigades, comprising 80 regiments, composed of 400 squadrons. There are also 80 regimental machine gun batteries and 80 machine-gun squadrons. The artillery comprises 100 regiments of light artillery and 25 regiments of heavy artillery. The number of batteries of light artillery is 952; the number of batteries of heavy artillery is 225. The engineers are composed of 23 battalions, 84 independent companies and 21 independent squadrons. There are also 11 bridging battalions, 5 tank regiments and 12 independent tank battalions, 10 railway regiments. 3 chemical warfare regiments and 11 independent chemical warfare battalions. The accuracy of these figures cannot be vouched for.
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, (5) intendance section, (6) military justice department, (7) court-martial, (8) State political administrative section, (9) chemical service.

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 platoon and a platoon of sappers and men of the camouflage service.

(2) The regimental staff, which includes a platoon of mounted scouts, a signals platoon and a band section.
(3) Three rifle battalions, each consisting of a signal section, a platoon of auxiliary weapons (58-mm. trench-mortars and 37-mm. guns) and 4 companies, one of which is a machine-gun company. Each rifle company consists of: 3 rifle platoons composed of 3 rifle sections and 1 trench-mortar section; a machine-gun platoon (2 heavy machine-guns) and an administrative platoon (signals, medical service, etc.).

The machine-gun company possesses 6 heavy machine-guns.

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

(5) The 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) Five squadrons, of which one is a machine-gun squadron. Each squadron consists of three or four troops of three groups. The machine-gun squadron consists of four troops, 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: (1) the regiment; (2) the independent artillery group and (3) the independent artillery battery.

The artillery regiment consists of:

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

(2) The regimental staff;

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

(3) 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:

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

(1) Armoured Trains.

Armoured trains include: (1) 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.
(2) **Armoured Cars.**

These units are organised in groups of 9 cars.

(3) **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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of aeroplanes</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
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<td></td>
<td>310,400</td>
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"**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 the Defence of the Union, 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.

POLICE FORCES.
(May 15th, 1933.)

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 special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs 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>Higher personnel</th>
<th>19,021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate personnel</td>
<td>90,979</td>
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</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 special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs.

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 special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs.

Frontier Guard of the special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (formation organised on a military basis).

Approximate strength: 26,350 men, with individual and collective arms.

Special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (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 special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. The guards are armed with revolvers and a few rifles of an old pattern (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 Frontier Guards and the special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, and the Escort Guards is the same as in the case of the regular army. The Frontier Guards and the special troops of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs 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.

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

Pre-regimental training;
Service with the colours;
Service in the reserve.

(a) Pre-regimental Training.

Young men of 19 who are liable to military service receive, during the two years preceding their enrolment in the army, military training for a total period of two months.

(b) Service with the Colours.

Citizens who have completed their nineteenth 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 (four years in the Navy), 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 called up 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 the Defence of the Union. 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 (from 28 to 34 inclusive) and the second reserve (from 35 to 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.

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 the Defence of the Union.

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; 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, 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 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 personnel of regimental cadres are classified as lower-grade, middle-grade (lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain), senior (major, colonel) and higher (brigadier-general, divisional commander, commander of army corps, army commander of first and second grade, marshal).

The lower-grade personnel is recruited from among men who have received the necessary training in a regimental school during their first year of service in the army.

The middle-grade regimental staff is trained in the military schools, where the course lasts three years.

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 on the active list 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 4½ 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.

Lastly, there are thirteen military academies for senior officers (16,000 pupils). The period of study is five years. Some Universities have military faculties (six in 1936).

**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 the Defence of the Union. 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 secondary technical establishments and lasts two years. This training is confined to a theoretical course the total length of which varies from 120 to 140 hours.

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 842) 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.

Advanced military training consists of a theoretical course the total length of which varies from 430 to 580 hours and practical training in the army units lasting from three to four months.
### EFFECTIVES.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers, N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935 and 1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>562,000</td>
<td>940,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formations organised on a Military Basis (1933).**

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

#### Annual Contingents of Recruits.

The annual contingents of recruits, based on the 1926 census,³ are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contingent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>2,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1,460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1,670,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

#### 1. Social Composition of the Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage on:</th>
<th>January 1st, 1930</th>
<th>January 1st, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workmen</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                  | 100.0          | 100.0             |

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

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¹ Land, air and sea forces, not including the reserve and the non-permanent territorial force.
² The State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) forms part of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, set up on July 11th, 1934.
³ According to the census of December 17th, 1926, the population of the U.S.S.R. was 147,000,000. For the year 1936, the population can be estimated at over 170,000,000.
2. Political Composition of the Army.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Type</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>Total</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel not belonging to any party</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Political Composition of the Commanding Personnel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>January 1st, 1930</th>
<th>January 1st, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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></td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel not belonging</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to any party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.*

(1935.)

4 capital ships (battleships):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the ships</th>
<th>Date of launching, (2) of completion</th>
<th>Displacement (tons)</th>
<th>Dimensions (feet)</th>
<th>H.P.</th>
<th>Speed (kts.)</th>
<th>Armament 1 (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Marat</td>
<td>1911-14</td>
<td>23,606</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Oktiabrskaja-Revolutia</td>
<td>1911-14</td>
<td>23,256</td>
<td></td>
<td>27½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mihail Frunze</td>
<td>1911-15</td>
<td>23,908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Guns and torpedo-tubes.
2 Standard displacement.
3 This ship is understood to have been condemned, but may actually be in course of refit.

* 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 1935. The data which follow are taken from unofficial technical publications and their accuracy cannot be vouched for.
### 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 (number and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Profintern</td>
<td>1915-25</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>507½</td>
<td>50½</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>XV 5.1, IV 4 (A.A.), IV 3. IX tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tchervonaya-Ukraine</td>
<td>1915-24</td>
<td>6,954</td>
<td>507½</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>IV 7.6, IV 4 (A.A.), XII tubes (21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Krasni Kavkaz</td>
<td>1916-30</td>
<td>8,030</td>
<td>50½</td>
<td>20½</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krasnaia Bessarabia</td>
<td>1929-32</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>21½</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and torpedo-tubes.
² Training-ship.
³ Standard displacement.
⁴ Refitted and rearmed, employed as training-ship.

### 35 destroyers (including 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>Armament ¹ (number, and calibre in inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Petrovski</td>
<td>1917²</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>IV 4, III 3, I 9-pdr. (A.A.), XII tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karl Marx</td>
<td>1923³</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>32,700</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>V 4,⁴ III 3 (A.A.). IX tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frunze</td>
<td>1915⁵</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>IV 4, III 3. IX tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Uritsky</td>
<td>1914–1915</td>
<td>1,150–1,171</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>28–30</td>
<td>IV 4, III 3. IX tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yakov Sverdlov</td>
<td>1912⁶</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>IV 4, III 3. 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>5</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>II 3. II tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Badina</td>
<td>1901⁷</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>II 11-pdr. II tubes (15).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zhelesniakov</td>
<td>1905-1907⁸</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>7-5-7.8</td>
<td>6,200-6,500</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>III 4, I 3-pdr., I 1-pdr. (A.A.), III tubes (18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Guns and tubes above water and submerged.
² In 1928.
³ Date of completion for two units; third unit completed in 1927.
⁴ One unit has only IV 4.
⁵ Refitted and rearmed 1928.
⁶ Rebuilt and rearmed 1931.
⁷ 1 refitted in 1923; the other unit reported non-effective.
⁸ In 1907; one unit may be scrapped or non-effective.
### 26 (12 building) 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>
<th>Armament 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><em>Komsomoletz</em> building</td>
<td>1933-35 2</td>
<td>1,039/1,335</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>14/8.5</td>
<td>I 4. VI tubes (21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Garibaldi</em></td>
<td>1933-35 2</td>
<td>896/1,318</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>15/8</td>
<td>I 4 (A.A.). VIII tubes (21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Spartakovets</em></td>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>896/1,318</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>15/8</td>
<td>I 4 (A.A.). VIII tubes (21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>Bubnov</em></td>
<td>1912-17</td>
<td>650/784</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>2,400/16-18</td>
<td>I 4-pdr. (A.A.), 3 II 75-mm. IV tubes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Politruk</em></td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>650/784</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>560/10</td>
<td>II 3, I 6-pdr. IV tubes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>L.55</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>870/1,139</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>2,400/17.5</td>
<td>I 4. VI tubes (21).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Holland</em></td>
<td>1916-24</td>
<td>375-467/72</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>480/13</td>
<td>I 6-pdr. IV tubes (18).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Guns and tubes above water and submerged.
2 Date of completion.
3 For 1 vessel.
4 For 8 vessels.

**Miscellaneous:** 60 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>Artillery 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93,786</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49,604</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyers</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36,094</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>26⁵</td>
<td>18,664⁵</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>198,148</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Not including guns under 3-inch.
2 18-inch.
3 Including 54 of 21-inch and 2 of 18-inch.
4 Including 254 of 18-inch and 4 of 15-inch.
5 Not including 12 units under construction for which details are not available.
EFFECTIVES


III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
<th>1936</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>1,288.4</td>
<td>1,296.2</td>
<td>1,420.7</td>
<td>5,000.0</td>
<td>8,200.0</td>
<td>14,815.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special forces</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>116.1</td>
<td>126.6</td>
<td>5,000.0</td>
<td>8,200.0</td>
<td>14,815.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort troops</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000.0</td>
<td>8,200.0</td>
<td>14,815.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,404.0</td>
<td>1,412.3</td>
<td>1,547.3</td>
<td>5,000.0</td>
<td>8,200.0</td>
<td>14,815.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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.

6. War pensions paid to the disabled in the world war and the civil war and to their families are charged to the local budgets (budgets of the municipal and district soviets).