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Handbook on USSR Military Forces: Chapter II -- Personnel Administration

War Department (USA)

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Handbook on USSR Military Forces
Chapter II
Personnel Administration

War Department
Washington, DC

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Abstract

TM 30-340, Handbook on USSR Military Forces, was “published in installments to expedite dissemination to the field.” TM 30-430, Chapter II, 15 May 1946, “Personnel Administration,” contains a thorough exploration of the Soviet military personnel system.

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TM 30-430
CHAPTER II

TECHNICAL MANUAL
HANDBOOK ON U. S. S. R. MILITARY FORCES

TM 30-430 is being published in installments to expedite dissemination to the field. This chapter should be inserted in the loose-leaf binder furnished with Chapter V, November 1945.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 15 May 1946

TM 30-430, Handbook on U. S. S. R. Military Forces, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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**CHAPTER II
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**

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RESTRICTED
CONFIDENTIAL**CHAPTER II**
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**INTRODUCTION****1. DISADVANTAGES OF RED ARMY PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**

In addition to conscription, classification, assignment, promotion, and separation, Red Army personnel administration agencies also are charged with supervision of morale and loyalty to the state and to the Communist Party and with all types of military and political training.

One of the principal weaknesses of Red Army personnel administration is the excessive number of agencies with similar or overlapping functions and responsibilities. This characteristic is especially prominent in the supervision of loyalty, in which the Main Administration of Counterintelligence, agencies of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), agents of the Commissariat of State Security (NKGB), and the Main Political Administration share responsibility with Red Army counterintelligence personnel.

Weaknesses are strikingly apparent in the handling of administrative paper work. There appear to be no machine records units or high-speed facilities to expedite the handling of personnel information. The lack of records on enlisted men, except in their units or home countries, impedes the effectiveness of personnel administration at all higher echelons. Systems for objective classification, such as aptitude tests and analytical recording, are notably absent. Preconscription skills are employed only when directly analogous to army requirements.

Provisions for the promoting of the welfare of enlisted men are singularly weak. Although clubs, motion pictures, reading matter, and other forms of entertainment are provided, their quantity and distribution are inadequate in comparison with the facilities of other armies.

2. ADVANTAGES OF RED ARMY PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

One of the advantages of the Soviet military system is the continuous maintenance of detailed mobiliza-

tion plans. They are prepared in great detail and are revised periodically with meticulous care. In addition to specific plans for the utilization of all U. S. S. R. resources, mobilization plans include detailed personnel requirements.

All persons liable to call for active duty in event of mobilization are given specific instructions as to their individual assignment or reporting station. Instructions include the day and hour to report. The assignment of individuals after they report is governed largely by plans based on careful evaluation of anticipated requirements.

Lessons learned in combat are evaluated rapidly and integrated into Red Army training and tactical doctrine with marked facility. The use of technical journals and army newspapers as training vehicles has proved successful. In general, the training films and instructional methods of the Red Army are of high quality.

The Red Army has outdone other armies in political indoctrination and the development of combat morale on the basis of over-all political objectives. Considerable emphasis always is placed on sustaining the cultivated convictions of military personnel. The administrative apparatus for this task, the materials used, and the planning of indoctrination are extensive and appear to be effective.

Systematic use of awards, decorations, and commendations for the building of troop morale also has been highly developed.

The system of officer selection is one of the outstanding advantages of Red Army personnel administration. Commissions and promotions in officer grades are distributed so as to insure a steady flow of new officers, adequate training and experience, and close correlation with the training courses of schools and academies.

Finally, close cooperation between the Red Army and the civil agencies and meticulous coordination of the requirements of both in peace and in war extend into the field of personal administration, as

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into all other fields. Application of the conscription law, release of personnel from active duty, and detached service provisions all are managed to provide maximum use of available manpower.

3. OTHER DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

The personnel practices of the Red Army include other distinctive features which are neither disadvantageous nor advantageous. One of these is the sharp distinction in training, in assignments, and in responsibility between command or staff officers and troop officers of each of the arms and services. Another is the use of identical machinery for conscription, mobilization planning, mobilization, the replacement system, and demobilization. Available trained personnel is considered only as potential manpower for the expansion of the standing army. No organizations comparable to the National Guard and Organized Reserves of the United States have existed in the U. S. S. R. since 1937.

Another peculiarity of Red Army personnel administration is found in the military penal system. Army disciplinary regulations include only such requirements as do not spring directly from the basic penal code of the U. S. S. R. Although commanders alone have authority to try and sentence offenders against military regulations, violations of the basic penal code of the U. S. S. R. are handled by a system of Military Tribunals subordinate to the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R.

4. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Progressive development and the expansion of a corps of professional career officers before and during World War II have affected Red Army personnel administration. Although the granting of special privileges and separate treatment for officers,

especially in the replacement and mobilization systems, have complicated the processes of personnel administration, they also have made possible a greater degree of reliance on individual officers.

The change from an army of workers and peasants to an army drawn from all classes has furthered the development of a professional status for army personnel. The change also has helped to raise the general educational level of the army.

Instead of the former four individual forces, the standing army, its reserves, the Territorial Forces, and their reserves, there now is only a single, centrally-controlled army with closely integrated reserves. The effects of the change are apparent in the greater standardization of training techniques and in the length and frequency of training periods for reserve personnel.

The gradual, but frequently interrupted, increase in the freedom of the Red Army from interference from other agencies has increased the responsibility of the Red Army for administration of its personnel. Although the authority of the political apparatus within the army has not been diminished, it has been confined to the purely political field. Thus, purely military aspects of personnel policy are left entirely in the hands of military personnel.

Counterintelligence machinery of the Red Army has been removed from NKVD control and subordinated to the Main Administration of Counterintelligence of the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense.

5. PROBABLE FUTURE TRENDS

Efforts to overcome some of the disadvantages of Red Army personnel administration certainly are to be expected in the future. Early efforts to introduce modern record systems, equipment, selection systems, and classification methods are anticipated.

PART I. BASIC CONCEPTS OF MILITARY SERVICE

Section I. LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE

1. UNIVERSAL SERVICE LIABILITY

Personnel administration in the Red Army is based fundamentally on the definitions of military service included in the Constitution of 1936 and in subsequent laws stemming from the Constitution. The Constitution states that "universal military service is law . . . military service in the workers' and

peasants' Red Army is an honorable duty . . . defense of the Fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U. S. S. R."

The selection of personnel and the terms of service and duty in the Red Army are determined by the "Universal Military Service Law" of September 1939, and by subsequent amendments and decrees. This law and the decrees are expansions of the constitutional principle of a universal liability for military service. They establish and define the groups

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of citizens liable to conscription. They define the various categories and classes of military personnel in terms of active duty liabilities and the periods of service during which personnel are subject to military penal law.

2. CONSCRIPTION LIABILITY

Under the terms of the 1939 Law of Compulsory Military Service, all able-bodied males who reach their nineteenth birthday in any given calendar year are subject to conscription under the quotas set for that year. Citizens more than 50 years of age automatically are exempted. Students who graduate from secondary schools after their eighteenth birthday but before their nineteenth birthday, are not eligible for conscription on the basis of age, but they may be inducted. In 1940, the minimum age of conscription was reduced to 17. This adjustment may have been cancelled with the end of other special war legislation.

Certain classes of especially qualified women, such as nurses and veterinary specialists, within the conscription age group, are registered as liable for service in the Red Army in time of war or emergency. These classes are conscripted only in time of war or emergency and serve the same periods of active and reserve duty as do male officers or enlisted men of similar grade or rank.

Unless they possess special qualifications, all conscripts are inducted for active service as privates.

Persons wholly unfit for military service because of physical defects are exempted from conscription into active service.

Persons under arrest, exiled, deported, or deprived of their suffrage rights by the courts are excluded from conscription while under sentence. Citizens of other nations also are excluded and may not volunteer for service in the Red Army.

Large numbers are deferred from among those called up for service in the Red Army. Persons who are too ill for service and those who are less than 20 years of age and still in secondary school may be deferred three times. Deferments must be not less than 3 months and not more than 12 months apart. Certain other classes, such as scientists, rural school teachers, workers in distant and isolated regions, relocated farmers, and specially qualified workers in essential civilian work and services, may be deferred until 30 years old. In time of war, the legal provisions for deferment may be cancelled by decree.

3. FULFILLMENT OF SERVICE OBLIGATIONS

After conscription, three forms of military service in the Red Army are accepted as fulfillment of the universal obligation in the defense of the U. S. S. R. They are active duty, extended leave or furlough, and reserve status. Active duty and extended leave or furlough together are referred to as "active service."

Active duty includes periods of active assignment to units or formations of the Red Army and detached duty of a military nature with civil agencies. Extended leaves are granted to officers, and extended furloughs to enlisted men, after completion of the periods of active duty required of them. Personnel on leave or furlough are carried as active members of the Red Army, but are free to accept employment and to live at home as civilians. Officers and enlisted men of the reserve are members of the Red Army, but are subject to military regulations and military penal law only during the required active training periods.

The reserve component of the Red Army is divided into two categories for the determination of the priority of mobilization. Categories are based on the origin of the personnel.

Reserve Category I, composed of officers and enlisted men who have completed the periods of active service (duty and leave or furlough) required by law, has first priority for call-up into active service in time of mobilization.

Reserve Category II is called into active service after Category I. Category II includes:

New conscripts, fit only for limited service and not needed in the active or standing army.

Conscripts supporting two parents, if both parents are invalided or if the father is over 60 and the mother is over 55.

Conscripts surplus to the current need of the Red Army, but otherwise eligible for active service.

Personnel whose political reliability or disciplinary record make their inclusion in the first waves of mobilization inadvisable.

The reserve components of the Red Army also are divided into classes.

Reserves of the 1st Class are personnel of Categories I and II who are not more than 35 years of age, and who need, because of their speciality, the

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schedule of reserve training periods presenting the most training at the most frequent intervals. All training programs for reserve personnel must include not less than 3 months' training, with not more than 1 month in any 1 year. Maximum training is required of a soldier placed in the 1st Class of the Reserve at the age of 24. He receives 1 month of training per year until he reaches the age of 34, a total of from 10 to 11 months of training.

Reserves of the 2d Class are personnel in Categories I and II who are not more than 45 years of age. Such personnel may be of any lower age. They are required to attend shorter or less frequent training periods than those of the 1st Class.

Reserves of the 3d Class generally are in Category II and may be of any age up to the retirement age of 50 years. The retirement age was raised to 60 years, by decree, during World War II. These reserves attend the minimum course of training periods.

Section II. ACTIVE SERVICE

1. REQUIRED ACTIVE SERVICE

The periods of service required in the various types of military service that are accepted in fulfillment of the law are prescribed separately for officers and for enlisted men.

a. Enlisted men. All conscripted enlisted men who are not assigned immediately to the reserve are liable for 5 years of active service, comprising active duty and extended furlough periods. Privates in the ground forces are released to 3 years of furlough after 2 years of active duty, if they have not been promoted. Privates and noncommissioned officers in the air forces go on furlough for 1 year after completing 4 years of active duty. Noncommissioned officers in the ground forces are released on extended furlough only after they have completed a total of at least 3 years of active duty.

At the end of 5 years of active service in the Red Army, all enlisted men usually are placed in a reserve category. In time of war or other national emergency, however, all or most of these time limitations on active service are overridden by powers of decree granted to the executive of the U. S. S. R.

Any number of women specialists between 19 and 50 years of age, who are registered for conscrip-

tion, may be conscripted. They then are liable to active service on the same basis as enlisted men, or may be assigned to Reserve Category II.

b. Officers. Commissions generally are granted only to graduates of army or cadet schools, although some civilians receive direct commissions in special cases without basic military schooling. Upon completion of secondary school and the pre-conscription training which accompanies the schooling, selected students and approved applicants are admitted to officer schools. Other officers are graduates of cadet schools, which they attend throughout the secondary school grades and a subsequent period equivalent to the period of officer candidate training. Beyond secondary school level, candidates in both types of schools are subject to military regulations and penal law and are exempted from conscription for active service. The period spent in such schools is not considered to be in fulfillment of military service liabilities.

Officers are required to perform active service and to remain in the reserve for a period of 2 years or, in some cases, 1½ years for each year spent in army schools. The average length of such compulsory service is 5 years.

Officers who elect to make an army career, as do most graduates of cadet schools, may remain on active service until age or length of service authorizes retirement. Officers who are promoted to field grade or who have been selected in competitive examinations are considered career officers. All officers are liable to active service for not less than the duration of war or national emergency. Officers who are detached from army units and placed on special duty with civilian agencies generally are career officers.

Civilians who have been commissioned directly for special duties are required to serve not less than 2 years of active duty.

c. Extended active service. In case of need, the Commissariat of Defense is empowered by law to retain any member of the Red Army 2 months beyond his date of eligibility for release from active service. In time of war, this power is not limited to any period less than the duration of the emergency.

Upon completion of the required period of active service, all personnel may volunteer for extended active service beyond the normal limit of liability.

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They then are committed once more to the standard periods of required service.

2. VOLUNTARY ACTIVE SERVICE

Provisions for voluntary active service or active duty were suspended during World War II. All persons qualified for active duty, whether in active service, reserve status, or deferred, were required to perform active duty in the Red Army, unless required by the more urgent demands of the civil

economy or government. The law, however, provides that certain groups may volunteer for active service, in addition to those electing to volunteer for extended active service. This legal provision is applicable in time of peace.

In peacetime, all qualified males, not less than 18 years of age but not of conscription age, all personnel in any category or class of the reserve, and all registered women specialists may volunteer for active duty.

PART II. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND PROCEDURES

Section I. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION AGENCIES

1. GENERAL

Personnel administration comprehends all control and recording of the individual affairs of all members of the Red Army. It embraces formation of policy, collation of statistics, supply of personnel, conscription, selection, assignment, promotion, training, pay and allowances, decoration and awards, discipline, morale, and supervision of personnel loyalty to country and to regime. Each aspect of personnel administration is the specific responsibility of an agency at each level of Red Army command (figs. 1 and 2).

In the discussion of personnel agencies, the administration of infantry troops is assumed unless another arm or service is cited specifically.

2. POLICY

The development of basic and long-term policies, as distinct from actual administration of personnel, is first a legislative function, and therefore concerns the Supreme Soviet. The basic service laws are translated into broad policies for administration of the Red Army by the Commissariat of Defense. In time of war, the emergency governmental powers conferred on the State Defense Committee make it the most important agency in policy matters affecting Red Army personnel.

Below the level of the high command, the formation of personnel policies within the policies handed down by the Commissariat of Defense is a command function of Military Councils, together with the commanders at each echelon. Thus, for example, the Military Council (of which the Commanding General is the chief member) of each military dis-

trict and the officer in command of a tank brigade each exercise limited policy-making power in personnel administration.

3. CONSCRIPTION AND SEPARATION

a. High command level. Basic policies of conscription and separation are determined by the laws promulgated by the Supreme Soviet. In time of war, the State Defense Committee coordinate military and civil requirements for personnel in application of the law, and the Main Administration for the Formation and Equipment of Units administers the actual conscription and separation process according to its directives. In peacetime, the directives of the Council of Peoples' Commissars govern the execution of the conscription laws by the military districts.

b. Military districts. The Military Council of each military district is responsible for the conscription and separation within its district (fig. 3). In each *Oblast* of the military district, the Second (conscription) Department of the staff of the *Oblast* Military Commissar directly supervises the actual processes as carried out by the *Rayon* Military Commissar in each of the component *Rayons*. A Deputy of the *Rayon* Military Commissar is assisted by a Conscription Board in each of the Conscription Areas of the *Rayon*. The Conscription Board consists of a *Rayon* Deputy Military Commissar, a representative of the local NKVD, a representative of the *Rayon* Soviet (local government), and two physicians selected by the *Rayon* Military Commissar.

Normal peacetime conscription and conscription for mobilization and wartime replacement requirements of the formation or unit in each Manning Zone are supervised by the Second Department

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- PERSONNEL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION
- - - INFORMATION AND COORDINATION
- ▭ AGENCIES EXISTING ONLY IN WAR OR IN PEACE

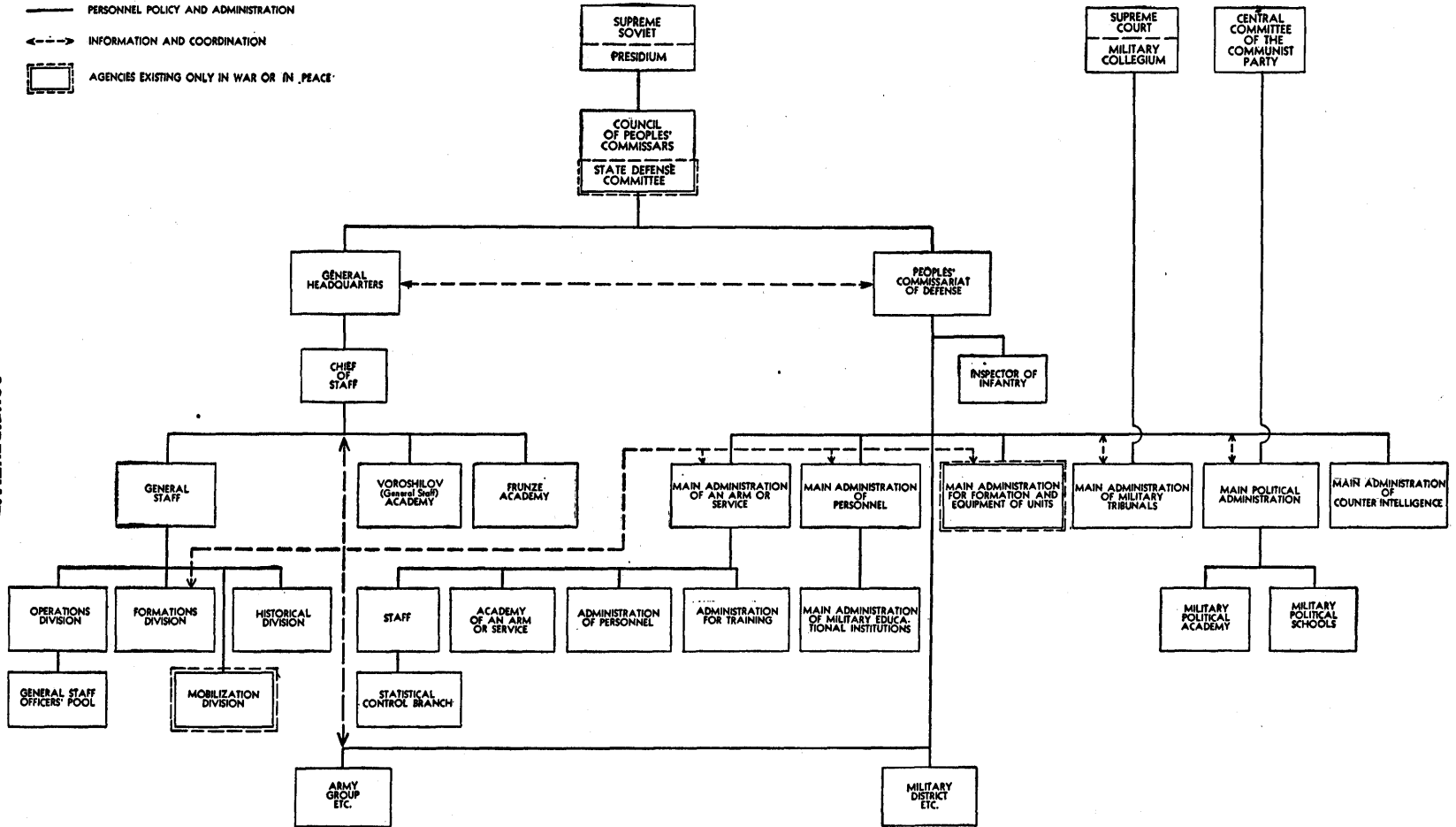


Figure 1. Central agencies for personnel policy and administration.

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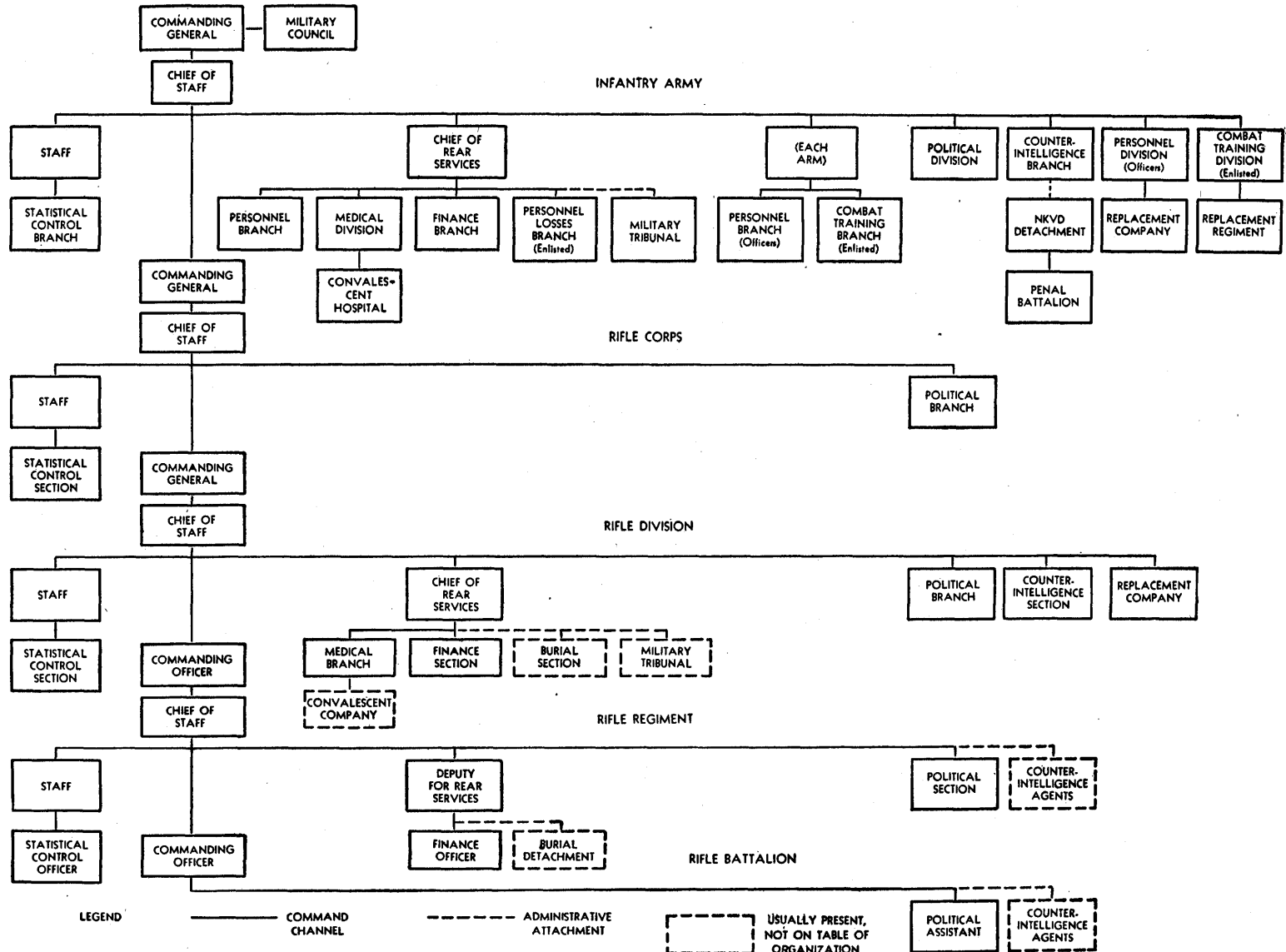


Figure 2. Personnel and training agencies in the field forces.

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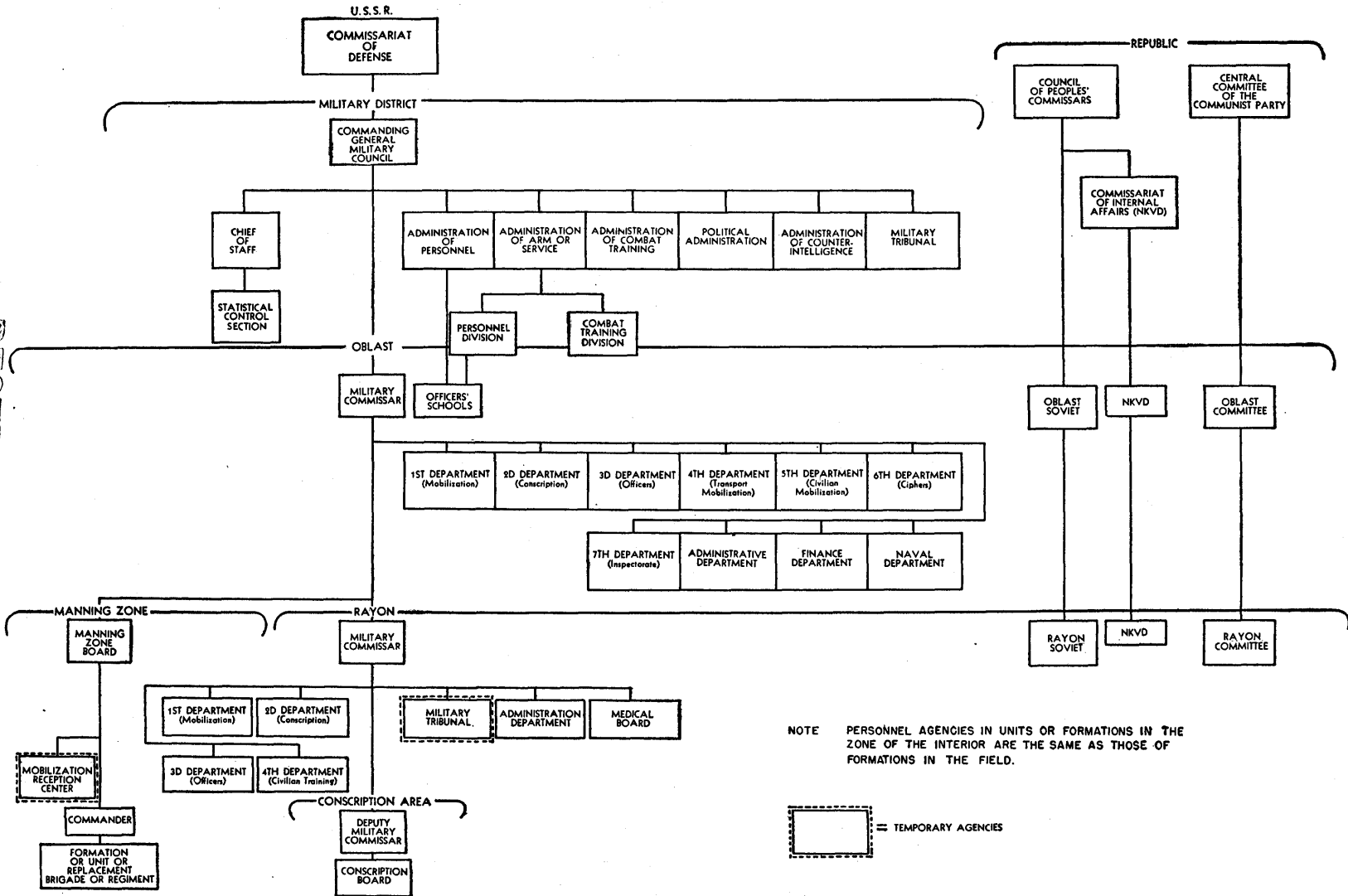


Figure 3. Personnel and training agencies in the zone of interior.

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of the staff of the Manning Zone (or unit) Commander.

c. Field forces. Conscription and separation normally are not administered by the forces in the field. But, the Military Councils and Commanders of army groups are empowered to set up Military *Rayons* in areas of the U. S. S. R. from which invading forces have been driven. Administration of the conscription laws in such areas, so long as they remain in the Army Group area, is handled as in *Rayons* of the zone of the interior.

4. SELECTION, ASSIGNMENT, AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS

a. High command level. Administration of officer personnel on the basis of individual records is a responsibility, at the highest level, of the Main Administration of Personnel of the Commissariat of Defense. This main administration maintains complete records of individual officers, approves all new commissions, and supervises the assignment of officers in general and of officers of the higher grades in particular. This office, may, however, promote officers only up to the grade of lieutenant colonel. Promotions above that grade and up to Marshal require the approval of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. Promotions to Marshal and higher require approval of the Supreme Soviet or its Presidium.

The Chief of the General Staff has a measure of control over the assignment of career officers of field grade. Graduates of the Voroshilov (General Staff) Academy and other field grade officers of equal qualifications by reason of experience, but not assigned to attend the Voroshilov, form a pool under the control of the Operations Division of the General Staff. This pool is equivalent to a General Staff Officers' Reserve, such as is found in other armies. The extent of General Staff Administration of such officers after assignment to General Staff positions is not known, and the separate existence of a category of "General Staff Officers" is not accepted.

The Administration for Personnel of each of the Main Administrations of Arms and Services maintains complete individual records and administers the affairs of officers of each particular arm or service.

b. Field forces. The selection, promotion, and assignment of officers are handled at the various echelon levels by the agencies following:

At army group level, by the Military Council, by the Personnel Administration and, for each arm or service, by the Personnel Branch of the Administration of the arm or service.

At army level, by the Military Council, by the Personnel Division and, for each arm and service, by the Personnel Section of the Division of the arm or service.

At all lower echelon levels, by the Commander, who has very limited authority in these matters.

c. Military districts. In the military districts, officer affairs are handled by the Personal Administration of the district headquarters. At *Oblast* level, the Third (officers) Department of the Staff of the Military Commissar is responsible for promotion and assignment, while the Second Department supervises the selection of officer candidates in connection with its conscription responsibility.

The *Rayon* Military Commissar, assisted by the Second and Third Departments of his staff and by his deputies in the Conscription Areas, are responsible for selection of officer prospects from among those conscripted. Promotion and assignment of reserve officers in the *Rayon* is the concern of Commanders of formations or units that are stationed or are to be formed there in time of mobilization. Manning Zones and Manning Zone Boards are created only to supply enlisted men to such formations and units. Officers residing in one *Rayon* are assigned to units in another *Rayon* by the Third Department of the staff of the *Oblast* Military Commissar, or, if necessary, by the Personnel Administration of the military district.

5. ASSIGNMENT AND PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN

a. General. Assignment and promotion of enlisted men is handled by agencies other than those involved in the assignment and promotion of officers. Individual records and personnel administration of enlisted men does not concern agencies higher than their units in the field, or the *Rayon* Military Commissar in the zone of the interior. Responsibility in the higher echelons for the affairs of enlisted men is purely statistical. Thus, the higher echelons are concerned only with such mat-

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ters as setting standards for promotion, the proportionate assignment of enlisted men by arm, and the proportionate granting of promotions according to requirement.

b. High command level. Basic policy for the assignment of enlisted men is determined by the Commissariat of Defense in accordance with the mobilization plans, inclusive of the tables of organization and the statistical demands for the manning of planned units and formations. In time of peace, these plans, in broad scope, are developed by the Mobilization Division of the General Staff, and, in time of war, by the Main Administration for the Formation and Equipment of Units in the Commissariat of Defense. This Main Administration is responsible for the carrying out of the assignment process by the subordinate agencies of the military districts.

c. Military districts. The Statistical Control Section of the Staff of the military district is responsible for the assignment and promotion process as carried out by the subordinate agencies. No individual records are involved, except in special cases where enlisted men of special qualifications must be assigned to units in areas other than in their own Manning Zone, *Oblast*, or *Rayon* in order to fill tables of organization.

The First (mobilization) Department of the *Oblast* Military Commissar's staff has exactly similar responsibilities in the *Oblast*.

The First Department of the Staff of the *Rayon* Military Commissar has similar responsibilities, but also assigns individual enlisted men to formations and units for active duty and, in anticipation of mobilization, to reserve status. This department is not informed as to reassignments, promotions, and other changes in individual status of those on active duty until the return of the individual. This processing is implemented locally by the Deputy Military Commissars and the Conscription Boards of which they are members. Promotions are granted by Commanders of Units with which enlisted men perform active duty.

d. Field forces. Individual assignment and promotion of enlisted men are the responsibilities of unit commanders only. The interest of all higher echelons in the assignment and promotion of enlisted men in this respect are purely statistical.

6. STATISTICAL CONTROL

a. General. The statistical control functions of staffs at all echelons of Red Army command includes the following:

Analysis of problems of organization and manning of all subordinate components.

Complete statistics, including individual records, of all officers under command, giving their status and availability as replacements.

Complete statistical records of personnel losses in all grades, ranks, and arms of service.

The preparation of requisitions for personnel as the need arises.

Statistical control is primarily a reporting and a requisitioning function. Requisitions originate at the lowest level of command and are consolidated at the next higher level. They finally are consolidated by the appropriate divisions of the General Staff. This process applies equally in personnel administration of the forces in the field and in the military districts. The supply of personnel in response to requisition is handled by the agencies responsible for assignment of officers and of enlisted men.

b. High command. In peacetime, statistical control at the highest level is performed by the Mobilization Division of the General Staff. With the dissolution of the Mobilization Division in time of war, two of its chief functions, statistical control and the planning of new formations, are taken over by the Formations Division. The other functions of the Mobilization Division are taken over by the Main Administration for the Formation and Equipment of Units, since mobilization planning is succeeded at that time by actual mobilization and the processes of replacement and formation of new units and formations.

c. Field forces. In the staffs of units and formations in the field, at all echelons down to and including regiments, statistical control is handled by statistical control sections. All reports are channeled upward in the chain of command, as are all requisitions which cannot be satisfied by the replacement units of the unit itself.

d. Military districts. At military district levels, statistical control is handled by the First (mobilization) Department, and, finally, by the Statistical Control Section of the staff of the unit

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or formation which is stationed in the *Rayon* or Manning Zone. During the actual period of mobilization, statistical control reporting is charged to the Mobilization Reception Centers of the Manning Zones, and to the commanders of all units below regiment, down to and including companies.

7. PAY AND ALLOWANCES

a. State and high command level. The finances of the Red Army are handled by the State Bank, the chief central agency for all U. S. S. R. finances. Within the Commissariat of Defense, the pay and allowances of Red Army personnel and the administration of finance distribution are controlled by the Administration of Finance of the Main Administration of the Chief of Rear Services. Pay and allowances in the field forces are administered by finance offices at all echelons, down to and including regiments.

b. Military districts. Pay and allowances are handled by finance offices in all echelons under command of the military districts, including the finance offices of units and formations within the zone of the interior.

c. Allotments and pensions. Monetary benefits to the dependents of Red Army personnel are not a part of the pay of army personnel, and are disbursed by local civil authorities, who are not under army control. Benefits are granted to dependents of all grades and ranks below captain. Special payments also are granted to survivors of those killed or listed as missing in action. In the case of survivors benefits, the chain of command of the rear services is responsible for the reporting of necessary information regarding enlisted men. At army level, the Section of Enlisted Personnel Losses of the Chief of Rear Services collects such information from lower formations and units and forwards it to the Administration for Personnel Losses of Enlisted Men and Relief (pensions) for their Families of the Chief of Rear Services in the Commissariat of Defense.

Information on officer losses probably is handled by the Main Administration of Personnel, on the basis of reports from the officer personnel agencies of the field forces.

Ordinary allotments are affected by changes in status, such as promotions, awards, and classification changes, only when such changes are reported directly to the local disbursing authority by the

person concerned. An individual's claims must be supported by a certificate from his unit.

8. OFFICER TRAINING

a. General. The agencies concerned with the development of training doctrines and regulations have been indicated in Chapter I, National Defense System, and in this chapter. The agencies listed here are concerned directly with the training process only.

b. High command level. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for all training in the Voroshilov (General Staff) Academy and in the Frunze (Commanders and staffs of combined arms) Academy, and for the publication of the *Voyennaya Mysil* (Military Thought), a periodical combining the features of a training manual and a service journal.

The Main Administrations of the arms and services are responsible for training carried on in the academies of each arm and service, and, in most cases, for the journal of the arm or service. The journals are similar to that charged to the Chief of the General Staff in that they are, in effect, technical and training manuals as well as periodicals.

The Main Political Administration, also in the Commissariat of Defense, directly controls all training in the Military Political Academy and Schools. The Military Political Academy and Schools graduate political officers for assignment, at all echelons, to political administrations, sections, branches, etc. The Main Political Administration also publishes *Red Star*, which includes not only training material for political officers and indoctrination material for all ranks and grades, but also training material that is applicable to all arms, infantry in particular.

c. Field forces. At army group (front) level, officer training is carried on in the replacement regiment, which consists of company and field grade officers only, and is controlled by the Personnel Administration. Training of officers also is supervised by the administrations of arms and services, whether the training takes place in the replacement regiment of the army group, in separate replacement regiments, or in replacement battalions for the arms and services.

Officer training, at army level, takes place in the replacement battalion or company, made up of com-

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pany grade officers only. The divisions of the arms and services also supervise appropriate aspects of the training at this level.

At all echelons, training courses in special fields, such as reconnaissance, may be instituted by the army group or army at the discretion of the Commander. Such training involves both officers and enlisted men.

d. Military districts. The Personnel Administration of each military district headquarters is responsible for over-all supervision of officer training in the district.

Extension courses for graduates of the Frunze Academy and officers having equivalent experience are instituted by the Chief of Staff of the military district. These courses are known as *Kuks*, "courses for the improvement of command personnel."

The Chiefs of arms and services conduct extension courses for graduates of the academies of the arms and services. Their Personnel Divisions control officer training in the schools of the arms and services. The schools graduate junior lieutenants.

Within the *Oblast* and *Rayon*, the Military Commissars are responsible for the training periods for reserve officers with units in the areas under command. In each case, this function is handled by the Third (officers) Department of the staff. The actual training is supervised, finally, by the Commander of the unit.

9. TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN

a. High command level. Within the Commissariat of Defense, the Main Administration for the Formation and Equipment of Units is responsible for over-all supervision of the military districts and field forces in the training of enlisted men. Specialized training in all arms and services, other than infantry, is supervised by the various training administrations of the Main Administrations of arms and services. The Main Administrations of the arms and services prescribe training processes and materials and appoint the faculties of replacement regiments in the zone of the interior during time of war. In time of peace, they supply instructors for the noncommissioned officer schools established with formations and units of the arms in the military districts. These schools are not separated from the units in question, but consist of assigned personnel and reserve personnel in training periods.

The Main Political Administration also is actively concerned with enlisted training.

b. Field forces. At army group (front) level, the Combat Training Administration supervises training in the enlisted replacement divisions or regiments. The Combat Training Divisions of the Administrations of arms and services supervise the training in the replacement regiments of the arms and services.

At army level, the same functions are performed by the Combat Training Division and by the Combat Training Branches of the arms and services in the respective replacement regiments and battalions.

Mobile corps (tank, cavalry, and mechanized) have replacement battalions attached to them. Training in these replacement battalions is supervised by a single officer.

Each rifle division supervises enlisted training in its attached replacement company through a single officer, as in the mobile corps.

c. Military districts. The Combat Training Administration of each military district supervises training in all formations and units in peacetime, and, in time of war, the training in all unit replacement regiments or brigades stationed in the district.

At *Oblast* level, the Second (conscription) Department of the Military Commissar's Staff, and the same agency at *Rayon* level, supervise training of reserves during active duty periods and all training in units or formations in their respective areas.

Within units and formations, training is conducted as in equivalent components of the field forces.

10. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

a. General. Throughout the Red Army, personnel may be recommended for decorations and awards by Commanders (and their military councils where relevant) at all echelons, and by the chiefs of arms and services. Decorations and awards are confirmed and awarded only by agencies above specified levels of command. The lowest echelon of command entitled to present recommendations for each award is shown below. In each case, the agency cited may confer all decorations and awards listed for lower levels. The level of command authorized to confer particular awards also varies according to the rank of the recipient. Such variations are not indicated, but it may be assumed that authority is not granted to Commanders less than two echelons removed from

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Lowest agency or commander conferring awards	Order or medal	Lowest rank or position of recipient
Supreme Soviet Commissariat of Defense or Chiefs of Artillery and Tank and Mechanized Troops. Army Group Commander and Military Council. Commander of an Arm (army group level). Army Commander Commander of an Arm (army level). Commander of an Arm (army level) and Corps Commander. Commander of an Arm (army level) and Division Commander. Commander, Division or Brigade . . .	Marshal's Star	Marshal. Private.
	Hero of the Soviet Union, Orders of Lenin and the Golden Star (combined).	General Armii. Enlisted men and air force junior lieutenants only.
	Order of Victory	Commander of arm or service at army level.
	Order of Glory, Class I	Chief of staff, brigade.
	Order of Suvorov, Class I	Chief of staff, army.
	Order of Suvorov, Class II	Chief of staff, brigade.
	Order of Kutuzov, Class I	Commanders, brigade.
	Order of Kutuzov, Class II	Chief of staff, brigade.
	Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, Class I.	Chief of staff, brigade.
	Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, Class II.	Private.
	Medal for 20 years in the Red Army.	Commanders, company.
	Order of Suvorov, Class III	Commanders, platoon.
	Order of Kutuzov, Class III	Private.
	Order of Lenin	Enlisted men and officers up to Commanders, battalion.
	Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, Class III (?).	Private.
	Order of the Red Banner	Enlisted men and junior lieutenants only.
	Order of Glory, Class II	Commanders, platoon to regiment only.
	Order of Alexander Nevsky	Private.
Order of the Fatherland War, Classes I and II.	Private.	
Order of the Red Star	Private.	
Medal for Valor	Private.	
Medal for War Service	Private.	
Medal for Distinguished Service (by specialty).	Enlisted men.	

Figure 4. Agencies authorized to confer awards and decorations.

b. Other medals. Medals for defense of specific areas (Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Stalingrad, the Caucasus, Moscow, the Soviet Arctic), for victory over Germany and over Japan, for the capture of specific places (Budapest, Koenigsberg, Vienna, Berlin, Belgrade, Warsaw, Prague), and for wounds are awarded by Commanders to all personnel included within the definition given by the Supreme Soviet.

Orders and medals for Partisans and other civilians have been omitted from this tabulation.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The discipline and conduct of officers and enlisted men is a command responsibility at all echelons. The Commanders of all formations, units, and military districts, as well as the Commanders of arms, are assisted by their Military Councils, where these exist, in the supervision of all personnel, in the

imposition of penalties for infringement of army regulations, and for misconduct in general.

In lesser matters, particularly concerning social behavior, Officers Courts of Honor, independent of higher authority, are formed by the personnel of all formations for the trial of offending officers, and for the determination of standards of conduct and the application of these standards to cases involving officers. Similar courts are formed in all units by enlisted men for their own self-discipline in similar matters. These are known as Comrades' Courts.

a. High command level. The application of the laws of the Soviet Union to personnel of the Red Army is defined by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. In the Commissariat of Defense, the system of Tribunals for trial of offenses against the state is supervised by the Main Administration of Military Tribunals.

b. Field forces. Military Tribunals are found at army group, army, mobile corps, and division

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headquarters. Also attached to army group and army headquarters are NKVD representatives, who command and guard the attached penal units. Penal units for officers and for enlisted men are found at army group level. Penal units for enlisted men are attached only at army levels.

c. Military districts. Military Tribunals are established at all military district headquarters and probably are attached to *Oblast* and *Rayon* Military Commissariats in the absence of formations which ordinarily would have them.

12. MORALE, INDOCTRINATION, AND POLITICAL SUPERVISION

a. High Command level. The morale of the Red Army and the indoctrination of all Red Army personnel are the responsibilities of the agencies of the system of political supervision, operated by the Main Political Administration of the Commissariat of Defense. Basic policies for the building of morale, for indoctrination of troops with concepts of the purpose of their military service, and for increasing the patriotism and loyalty of the Red Army to the regime, are formulated by the Council of Peoples' Commissars, or, in time of war, by the State Defense Committee. The affairs of the Communist Party also are administered in the ranks of the Red Army by the same system of supervision. The political officers and agencies are charged with responsibility for Party and youth organization (*Komsomol*) members, and for the expansion of Party and *Komsomol* membership.

Basic policies for Communist Party work and indoctrination are formulated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, of which the Main Political Administration can be considered the military branch, as well as an agency within the Commissariat of Defense. All the affairs of the political administration are encompassed in the expression "political work."

b. Field forces. At all echelons where a Military Council exists, the chief of the political office of the headquarters is a council member. The Military Councils are, in part, agencies for political work.

Political work is the responsibility of the Political Administration at army group level, of the Political Division at army level, of the Political Branch at corps level, of the Political Section at division and regimental level, and of the Political Assistant to the Commander at battalion level.

c. Military districts. Political work is carried on in the zone of the interior by the Political Administration at Military District headquarters, and by formation and unit divisions, branches, sections, and assistants, as in the field army.

The personnel for all political agencies are trained in the Military-Political Academy and the Military-Political Schools operated by the Main Political Administration.

13. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

a. High command level. All the agencies so far described are concerned, in a limited sense, with the apprehension of Red Army personnel whose reliability is questionable or who, while holding Party or *Komsomol* membership, fall below the Party standard of unimpaired loyalty to the state and regime. The greater part of the counterintelligence supervision of Red Army personnel is borne, however, by counterintelligence agencies at all echelons, under the over-all control of the Main Administration for Counterintelligence of the Commissariat of Defense.

The Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) and the Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) have no direct control over Red Army personnel. But, elements of both services assist in the screening of personnel liable to military service or active duty. They thus play an active part in assuring the security and loyalty of personnel on active duty in the Red Army.

b. Field forces. Counterintelligence Administrations are found at army group level, Divisions at army level, Sections at mobile corps and at division and brigade headquarters, and agents in all the lower components down to and including the company.

In the Field Military *Rayons*, set up in reoccupied areas by army group headquarters, the NKVD takes an active part in the screening of unreliable elements from among persons liable for active duty and conscripted or called up by the Conscription Board of the *Rayon*. The presence of NKVD representatives on all such boards is mandatory.

c. Military districts. Each military district headquarters includes an Administration for Counterintelligence. All formations and units stationed in the zone of the interior are provided with counterintelligence offices appropriate to their size, as in the field forces.

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For counterintelligence purposes, representatives of the local Party and NKVD bodies are included on all Conscription Boards and on mobilization Manning Zone Boards. They assure exclusion of unreliable personnel and assignment of less reliable persons to the proper class of the reserve after completion of active duty.

Section II. CLASSIFICATION

1. GENERAL

In handling the large numbers of Red Army personnel, the administrative structure is forced to rely heavily on statistical control methods, generally without individual records for enlisted men and without a highly ramified classification system. A large measure of responsibility necessarily rests with subordinate offices and officers. Personnel administration is controlled by means of sweeping directives, which include broad classification regulations. The importance of individual papers carried by personnel in civilian life, on active duty, and on reserve status is apparent. The lack of centralized personnel records and administration is evident.

Red Army personnel are first classified according to service status and physical fitness. These classifications provide basic data on the availability of personnel for active duty in varying degrees of national emergency. All army personnel also are classified according to arm or service, rank or grade, and military occupational specialty.

2. DUTY STATUS

The three categories of duty status in the Red Army include active duty (including detached service), leave or furlough, and reserve status.

Those on active duty either are assigned to elements of the Red Army, or are placed on detached service, i. e., released from assignment to units of the Red Army and attached for work of a military character in civil agencies and enterprises. Personnel liable for active duty, but not on active duty or on leave or furlough, are members of the Red Army in one of two reserve categories. Reserve Category I includes men who have completed the required period of active service; Reserve Category II includes all newly conscripted persons surplus to the current needs of the armed forces and those granted exemption from active duty because of family circumstances. Persons on limited service in war-

time and enlisted women between the ages of 19 and 50, when not on active duty or detached service, also fall into Category II.

All enlisted reserves in Categories I and II are divided into classes, within maximum age limits as follows:

- First Class—up to 35 years of age.
- Second Class—35 to 45 years of age.
- Third Class—45 to 50 years of age.

Officers of the Red Army and of the NKVD and other semi-military organizations normally remain on active service or in the reserve up to the age limits listed in Figure 5.

Grade	Age limits			
	Active service	Reserves 1st class	Reserves 2d class	Reserves 3d class
Junior lieutenants, lieutenants	30	40	50	55
Senior lieutenants	35	45	55	60
Captains	40	50	55	60
Lieutenant colonels, colonels	45	50	55	60
Brigade commanders	55	60	..	65
Division commanders and others of equal or higher rank	60	60	..	65

Figure 5. Age limits for Red Army officers in service.

3. FITNESS CLASSIFICATIONS

The Universal Military Service Law of 1939 distinguishes between personnel fit for combat service in wartime, personnel declared fit for limited service in wartime, and personnel declared unfit for active military service and excluded from military rosters. These distinctions are based upon medical examinations at the time of call-up for service or conscription.

4. CLASSIFICATION BY ARM OR SERVICE

The personnel of the Red Army are classified on the basis of the arm or service with which they serve. The combat arms of the Red Army are infantry, cavalry, air forces, artillery, armored and mechanized forces, engineers, signal communications, and chemical warfare. The services of the Red Army include transportation, motor transport, road construction and maintenance, intendance, rations and fodder, fuels and lubricants, medical, finance, graves registration, captured weapons, field post

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office, State Bank, Military Tribunal, topographic, and hydro-meteorological services. Special services include technical engineering, technical air force, artillery engineering, technical armored, veterinary, and administrative services.

5. CLASSIFICATIONS BY RANK AND GRADE

The following table gives the ranks of the Red Army personnel in transliteration of the Russian terminology, standard abbreviations, translation, and equivalent U. S. army ranks.

Transliteration	Standard Abbreviation	Translation	U. S. Equivalent
Generalissimus.....	Generalissimo.....	Generalissimo.....	Commander in Chief.
Marshal Sovetskovo Soyuz.	Marshal SU.....	Marshal of the Soviet Union.	General of the Army.
Glavnyi Marshal.....	Chief Marshal (of an arm).....	Chief Marshal (of an arm).....	(No comparable rank).
Marshal.....	Marshal (of an arm).....	Marshal (of an arm).....	(No comparable rank).
General Armii.....	Genarmy.....	Army general.....	General.
General Polkovnik.....	Genpolk.....	Colonel general.....	Lieutenant general.
General Leitenant.....	Genleit.....	Lieutenant general.....	Major general.
General Maior.....	Genmaior.....	Major general.....	Brigadier general.
Polkovnik.....	Col.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.
Podpolkovnik.....	Lt Col.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	Lieutenant colonel.
Maior.....	Maj.....	Major.....	Major.
Kapitan.....	Capt.....	Captain.....	Captain.
Starshii Leitenant.....	Sr Lt.....	Senior lieutenant.....	(No comparable rank)
Leitenant.....	Lt.....	Lieutenant.....	First lieutenant.
Mladshii Leitenant.....	Jr Lt.....	Junior lieutenant.....	Second lieutenant.
Kursant.....	Kursant.....	"Student".....	Officer cadet.
Starshina.....	M Sgt.....	Master sergeant.....	Master or first sergeant.
Starshii Serzhant.....	Sr Sgt.....	Senior sergeant.....	Staff sergeant.
Serzhant.....	Sgt.....	Sergeant.....	Sergeant.
Mladshii Serzhant.....	Jr Sgt.....	Junior sergeant.....	Corporal.
Yefreitor.....	Cpl.....	Corporal.....	Private first class.
Krasnoarmeets.....	Pvt.....	Red Army man.....	Private.

Figure 6. Ranks of Red Army personnel.

6. CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS

Classification numbers for Red Army personnel are more inclusive than the simple military occupational specialty numbers used in the U. S. Army. Soviet classification numbers include a letter designation for the broad category of duty for which qualified, a military occupational specialty number, and a number indicating the highest echelon of command for which qualified. Roman numerals are used to indicate the highest echelons of command for which an officer is qualified. Arabic numerals are used for noncommissioned officers.

Letters used to designate broad categories of:

Duty officers:

- K Command personnel
- II Political personnel
- T Technical personnel
- A Administrative personnel
- M Medical personnel
- B Veterinary personnel
- IO Judicial personnel
- KA Command personnel (air force)
- TA Technical personnel (air force)

Noncommissioned officers:

- MK Command personnel
- MT Technical personnel
- MM Medical personnel
- MB Veterinary personnel

Numbers used within broad categories to designate military occupational specialties:

Category	MOS Number
K	Line arms: 1, 2, 2a, 4, 5, 9, 9a, 10, 11
	Technical service: 17, 18
	Supporting arms: 19, 27, 28, 34, 43, 45, 47, 58
II	Technical: 2d Echelon: 66
	1, 3, 6
T	1, 4, 11, 21, 22, 23
A	1, 4, 5, 6, 25, 55
M	1, 50, 53
B	1, 2, 6, 8
IO	Unknown
KA	Unknown
TA	Unknown
MK	Line arms: 1, 2, 3, 5, 5a, 6, 7, 10, 21, 30
	Technical service: 34, 44, 45, 48, 50, 88, 91
MT	14, 43, 45, 48, 68, 83, 109, 119

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Category	MOS number
MA	15, 123, 124, 126, 128
MM	121
MB	120

There is only one category for privates and privates first class. It has no letter designation.

Line arms: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 6, 7, 10, 11, 67

Technical specialties: 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 35, 40, 41, 80, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96

Signal: 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 58, 62, 68

Air: 73, 74, 75, 79

Ordnance specialties: 109, 113

Craft: 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132

Medical services: 120, 121

Basic: 133, 133a, 134, 134a

Similar functions are defined by the same Military Occupational Specialty number in different categories. Thus, the numeral "4" is used for officers and NCOs of combat and rear services staffs for Command, Technical, Administrative personnel, and for privates and first class privates assigned to combat and rear services staffs. The numeral "10" designates personnel for fire control of direct-fire weapons and reconnaissance; "11", personnel for horse-drawn artillery.

MOS number "133" designates a physically-fit recruit, "133a" a physically-fit enlisted man with preliminary training, "134" a physically-fit trained enlisted man, and "134a" serviceman assigned to limited service.

Mobilization plans provide for the substitution of one specific MOS number for another in case of necessity; e. g., "89" may be substituted for "88", "4" for "2", and "133" (a basic recruit) for "128" (driver or clerk).

Numbers used to indicate highest echelon of command for which qualified:

Officers:

- I Platoon
- III Company
- IV Battalion
- V Regiment
- VI Brigade or division
- VII Corps
- VIII Army
- IX Army group (front)

Noncommissioned officers:

- 1 Squad
- 2 Platoon
- 3 Company
- 4 Battalion
- 5 Regiment
- 6 Brigade or division
- 7 Corps
- 8 Army
- 9 Army group (front)

Thus, an officer with a classification number K-4-VI would be qualified to perform command duties, further amplified by the military occupational specialty number "4," at any echelon of command up to a rifle division or a tank brigade.

Line officers are considered senior to noncombatant officers. Commanders of combined arms, officers similarly qualified, and cavalry officers are considered senior to those of other arms and services.

The word "Guards" is added to the title of rank of all personnel in units which have been designated officially as "Guards" units in recognition of especially hazardous initial assignment or of superior combat performance.

Section III. PERSONNEL RECORDS

1. GENERAL

Documents carried by members of the Red Army are of considerable importance not only as protection from suspicion and arrest but frequently as the only complete and readily available personnel record. They are essential to the processes of personnel administration, including conscription, mobilization, separation, assignment, promotion, and frequently pay, allowances, and travel.

The basic personal documents of Red Army men are the Civilian Passport, Political Cards (Communist Party, Party Applicant, *Komsomol*), Military Pass, Mobilization Instructions, Red Army Pass, Identification cards, and Deferment and Discharge Certificates.

2. ENLISTED RESERVES

At the time of registration (prior to conscription), when transferred to reserve status from active service, or directly after conscription, all personnel are issued Military Passes.

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The Military Pass contains the following:

Photograph	Party status
Name	<i>Komsomol</i> status
Father's name	Nationality
Issuing agency	Native tongue
Date of issue	Other languages
Year of birth	Social group
Class of reserve	Education
Registration group	Place of birth
Military specialty	Brief of military service
Military assignment	Training periods completed
Rank or grade	Date of military oath
Dates of issue and withdrawal of Mobilization Instructions	Registrations (if subject moves)
Blood group	Record of medical examination
Civilian specialty	

The Military Pass also includes general instructions regarding the Military Service Law, special notes and information as necessary, and space for attachment of Mobilization Instructions, when these are surrendered by personnel mobilized and reporting for duty.

Enlisted reserves must also carry Party and *Komsomol* Membership or Candidate Cards (if appropriate), Civilian Passports (carried by all citizens except soldiers on active duty), and Mobilization Instructions.

3. OFFICER RESERVES

Upon assignment or transfer to the reserve, all officers are issued or re-issued their Military Passes. The reserve officer's Military Pass differs from that of the reserve enlisted men in that it is for Red Army officers only and contains more complete information.

In addition to the information contained in the enlisted reserve Military Pass, the officer's pass contains the following:

- Command group (junior, intermediate, senior, higher)
- Arm or service
- Date of termination of service liability
- Service record in White Armies
- Exemption from reserve
- Training periods
- Record of cancellation of registration
- Awards and decorations

The officer's Military Pass contains no reference to native tongue or other languages, presumably because all officers must know Russian prior to selection for officer candidate schools. Knowledge of

other languages is noted carefully by the Red Army, but does not appear on the officer's Military Pass.

Reserve officers also carry Mobilization Instructions, which give either the full title of the unit to which they are to report or the name of the *Rayon* which will assign them and the place and time (M plus 4, 1700 hours) of reporting. If the Mobilization Instruction includes only the *Rayon* designation, a supplementary Mobilization Instruction is issued at time of call-up to complete the information. Mobilization Instructions also are prepared by the *Rayon* Military Commissariats for distribution to reserve officers only in case of secret mobilization.

Reserve officers also carry, as do reserve enlisted men, Political Cards and Civilian Passports.

4. ENLISTED MEN ON ACTIVE DUTY

When assigned to active duty, reserve enlisted men or conscripts surrender their military passes and civilian passports. They receive in their stead Red Army Passes. These and their Political Cards are carried at all times by active service personnel.

The Red Army Pass contains the following:

Photograph	Education
Name	Nationality
Father's name	Year of birth
Rank	Year of conscription
Assignment	Military Commissariat by which conscripted
Unit	Civilian specialty
Serial number	Place of birth
Signature	Residence
Company commander	Name of wife
Date of issue	Height
Blood group	Clothing sizes
Service record	Awards, etc.
Battles, etc.	Weapons and equipment issued
Clothing issued	
Military specialty	

The Red Army Pass thus is quite similar to the Military Pass with the absence of political information and of mobilization records. Changes in assignment are recorded on Red Army Passes, but the military occupational specialty numbers are not changed, even when personnel are transferred from one arm to another.

5. OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY

Upon surrender of their Military Passes and Civilian Passports, reserve officers called into active service are issued Identification Books, somewhat similar to the Red Army Passes of enlisted men. All officers

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on active duty carry Identification Books. The officer's Identification Book contains the following:

Photograph	Date of birth
Signature of unit commander	Place of birth
Serial number of book	Marital status
Name	Dependents
Father's name	Permission to carry arms
Unit	Signature
Rank and promotions	Regulations concerning use of book
Assignment	Awards and decorations

Identification Books specifically replace civilian passports. They are collected from officers transferring to the reserve or retiring from the Red Army.

Officers also carry Pay Books when on active duty. These are issued by the unit to which an officer first is assigned. They contain records of pay, allowances and allotments due, deductions for allotments, loans, and fines. The Pay Book also contains control tickets, detached as receipts at each time of payment.

Each officer also carries a Clothing Book during his tour of duty. Clothing Books are issued by the supply officer of the unit of initial assignment. They contain a detailed list of items issued, dates of issue, and records of the return, loss, or destruction of issued items. A number of pages of detachable receipts are included for specific items of equipment.

Officers having savings accounts also carry Savings Account Books.

6. ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL WOUNDED OR TRAVELING

In addition to papers normally required, personnel traveling or wounded are issued additional papers.

First Aid Cards are issued to wounded officers and enlisted men. They specify by detachable colored edges the type of immediate treatment required. The cards include name, rank, diagnosis, date and hour of injury, date and hour of tourniquet application, prescribed method of evacuation, record of first aid administered at designated company, battalion, regimental, and division medical aid points, record of tetanus and anti-gangrene treatments, and manner of evacuation from the battlefields (walking, sitting, lying). Subsequent history of the patient also is recorded including return to his unit, assignment to convalescent unit, leave or furlough, release from the Red Army, or death, with cause of death and date of interment.

Upon recovery from wounds, personnel are issued Wound Certificates stating the nature of injury. Upon recovery from wounds or illness and release from hospital, convalescents are issued either Hospitalization Certificates, which state the nature of the wounds or illness and the unit to which to report, or Certificates of Release from Military Service, when appropriate.

When traveling, Red Army personnel carry travel orders and free military railroad tickets issued to them on the basis of their unit commander's requisition.

7. RATION CERTIFICATES

Ration Certificates are issued for periods of travel. They contain the rank and name of bearer, name of the unit to which he is transferred, the number and date of the travel order, designation of unit issuing the travel rations, ration category, dates until which the bearer is to be issued rations, record of ration and travel money, if any, cash allowance in lieu of subsistence, if any, date when taken off of the issuing unit's ration list, date of expiration of certificate, and the signature and seal of unit's Assistant Commander for Supply.

8. PAY CERTIFICATES

Pay Certificates carried by traveling personnel contain the designation of the issuing agency or unit, rank and name of bearer, pay category, year of service, base pay, record of last payment, record of payments, and name of the loan to which subscription has been made, date of last payment, amount paid to date, balance due and bonds issued, and the signature and seal of the unit's Chief of Finance.

9. DEFERRED RESERVE PERSONNEL

Personnel of the reserves engaged in important civil work are entitled by law or decree, particularly in time of war, to deferment from mobilization. Such officers and enlisted men are issued Mobilization Deferment Certificates by special selection commissions. Information is supplied and entered on the certificates by the enterprises employing deferred personnel, and the certificate requires the signature of the *Rayon* Military Commissar. Two types of Mobilization Deferment Certificate are used. One is used for special civil deferments. The other is used for deferment of personnel of organizations militarized in time of war, such as the Commissariat of

Transportation or the Commissariat of Signal Communications.

The special certificate is composed of three detachable sections, a stub retained by the enterprise, a notification retained by the *Rayon* Commissariat and a certificate for use with the Military Pass. This certificate is carried by deferred personnel and contains only the dates of the deferment period and administrative information. It is valid only in conjunction with a Military Pass and is surrendered upon expiration.

For personnel deferred for service in militarized organizations, the Mobilization Deferment Certificate is issued to replace the Military Pass, which is surrendered to the *Rayon* Commissariat. Railroad Mobilization Deferment Certificates are issued to all railroad personnel in time of war. The mobilization agencies of the railroad administrations prepare complete military registration lists of railroad personnel, separate from those of the *Rayon* Military Commissariat, and issue the necessary Mobilization Deferment Certificates through their own registration points.

Railroad personnel carry Identification Cards at all times. Their deferment from active military service in the Red Army is guaranteed only while they carry both the Identification Card and Certificate. Reserve personnel entering service with the railroad surrender their Military Passes, but again must carry them if relieved of railroad service.

10. PHYSICALLY DISABLED

Persons liable to military service by virtue of age but exempted from active service or conscription because of physical disability and Red Army men discharged for physical disability before completion of required tours of service are issued Certificates of Release from Military Service. They contain the name of the issuing *Rayon* Military Commissariat, subject's name, photograph, place of birth, date and record of physical examination, reference to the decree or order of the Commissariat of Defense authorizing release, signature and seal of the *Rayon* Military Commissar, and date of issue.

11. RAYON PERSONNEL RECORDS

The personnel records known to be kept by the *Rayon* are more detailed than those of the military agency, and are presented as an illustration of the

administrative methods of Red Army personnel agencies.

The typical *Rayon* may be considered as an area including between 30,000 and 200,000 population, the average population being 55,000. Of this population, a record of one in every four inhabitants is kept by the *Rayon* Military Commissariat. There is a record of every male citizen over 17 years of age and of all women registered for military service on the basis of specialized skills.

The records kept by the *Rayon* Military Commissariat are as follows:

- File of all persons registered for conscription.
- File of Military Passes of all enlisted men in active service.
- File of all Military Passes of personnel of the reserve deferred for active service with semi-militarized organizations.
- File of Red Army Passes of enlisted men released or retired from military service.
- File of Identification Books of officers released or retired from military service.
- File of Red Army Passes of enlisted men released to the reserve.
- File of Identification Books of officers of the reserve.
- Card file of officers of the reserve, giving their assignment for mobilization or their deferment record.
- Card file of enlisted men of the reserve, giving their assignments for mobilization or their deferment record.
- Card file, by unit, of all reserve personnel having mobilization assignments to units.
- Lists, by unit, of mobilization assignments of officers of the reserve.
- Alphabetical lists filed in chronological order of officers who have reported to units at time of mobilization.
- Lists, filed in chronological order, of enlisted men who have reported to units at time of mobilization.
- Current mobilization plan.
- File of prepared Mobilization Instructions for some of those personnel of the reserve whose Mobilization Instructions do not specify unit assignments.
- File of superseded or fulfilled Mobilization Instructions.

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File, by unit, of copies of Mobilization Instructions issued assigned reserve personnel.

File, by unit, of Mobilization Instructions for secret mobilization only.

Section IV. ASSIGNMENT, PROMOTION, AND SEPARATION

1. ASSIGNMENT

Vacancies are filled from qualification lists. Normally, appointment to a higher assignment follows promotion. In exceptional cases, however, officers are appointed to a higher assignment prior to promotion, or retain their old assignment after promotion until a vacancy exists.

Assignment of enlisted personnel to the various arms and services is based initially on their abilities and later on their military occupational specialties.

2. PROMOTION

a. Officers. Eligibility for promotion is closely defined for officers only. Promotion is based on time in grade and favorable efficiency.

Time in grade required for promotion of command officers is believed to be as follows:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Period of Service</i>
Junior lieutenant.....	2 years
Lieutenant.....	2 years
Senior lieutenant.....	3 years
Captain.....	3 years
Major.....	4 years
Lieutenant colonel.....	4 years

For colonels and above, there are no specific provisions, such promotions being made by high command agencies on a basis of merit and demand. Graduation from the Frunze Academy generally coincides with promotion to colonel. In the case of lower grade officers, graduation from academies of the arms and services guarantees promotion to field grade and graduation from the Voroshilov (General Staff) Academy, promotion to general grades. These are not, however, the only means of promotion to such grades.

Efforts were made during World War II, but with little success, to provide all officers with some degree of appropriate training before or after promotion. Correspondence courses and brief courses within units were the chief means, other than attendance at an academy.

Promotions in units and formations are based on qualifications and seniority lists which include, in order of seniority, the names of all officers of each grade who have completed the required time in grade. The majority of promotions are made, among personnel assigned to regiments, by regimental authority. If the needs of a regiment cannot be filled by its own qualified personnel, selection is made from the divisional lists, and if these are inadequate, from those of the corps, etc.

The rapid expansion and heavy losses of World War II forced a reduction in the time in grade requirements. Promotions were made largely on the basis of proved ability, personal bravery, and leadership. Such reductions were applied less frequently in the zone of the interior and among senior staff officers than among lower grades in the field.

Political reliability always has played an important part in promotion of officers. Before October 1942, the Political Commissars had at least as much influence in promotion of officers as did Commanders. With the abolition of the system of political commissars, their successors, the officers of the political apparatus, as members of Military Councils continued to exert influence second only to that of the Commander. At no level of command are all officers members of the Communist Party, but it is clear that Party membership is not an insignificant factor in promotion. Higher troop commanders and recipients of high decorations and awards generally are subjected to persuasive efforts to bring them into the Party. The percentage of Party members among junior officers has increased steadily since the prewar years. Approximately 75 percent of company grade officers were Party members in 1943.

Demotion of officers is effected only by special orders of the Commissar of Defense in cases of an unusual character. Assignment to penal battalions is the more common practice, and provides penal units with officers of appropriate ranks at the same time. Demotions of division Commanders and above can be effected only by decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars or by the State Defense Committee in time of war.

b. Enlisted men. Promotion of enlisted men is effected by Commanders of units and formations in the field on the basis of merit, vacancies, and tables of organization and by the noncommissioned

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officers schools of units and formations which graduate privates into noncommissioned ranks. There are no fixed length of service requirements.

An effort was made during World War II to make promotion to noncommissioned officer rank dependent upon the completion of a short course conducted by replacement units of army groups and armies. But this was not possible always, and in the field army, men often were promoted without taking any course. The most suitable recruits after basic training were transferred to noncommissioned officer training regiments and battalions in the zone of the interior, where most of them served from 8 to 12 months to gain their rating. In the case of less suitable recruits, promotion was made dependent on performance in battle.

3. SEPARATION

Separation from the Red Army follows upon expiration of the period of liability to military service or physical disability. Separation of individual command personnel may be ordered to reduce the strength of the armed forces, because of reorganization, and because of unsatisfactory efficiency ratings. Separation may be requested by an individual. Separation often follows a court sentence or arrest by a judicial or investigation agency. Individuals sentenced to confinement generally are dropped entirely from Red Army rosters.

Section V. MOBILIZATION SYSTEM

1. GENERAL

Military districts administer the universal service law in time of peace, the mobilization and replacement plans in time of war, and the demobilization process at the end of hostilities. The Plan of Development and the Operative Plan comprise the mobilization plans.

The same machinery is used to effect mobilization, the replacement system, and demobilization. This machinery consists of peacetime staffs of the military, civil, and political agencies which prepare their parts of the mobilization plans, of reception centers which are activated during mobilization, and of peacetime army units. This machinery is modified to meet the requirements of three phases; activation of mobilization plan and of reception centers, activation of replacement training centers and replacement units at peacetime installations, and changing the

reception centers into separation centers after the end of hostilities. The Plan of Development includes the first two phases. The Operative Plan is put into effect when mobilization is accomplished in the units.

2. SCOPE OF MOBILIZATION PLANS

In the U. S. S. R. mobilization may be general or partial, open or secret. It embraces all civil and military resources of the country. Actual mobilization of personnel, horses, horse-drawn vehicles, and motor vehicles is accompanied by a simultaneous reorganization of civilian effort and economy. Extreme care in the preparation of mobilization lists of personnel and equipment is demanded from all responsible agencies. These lists are inspected periodically, reviewed, and brought up to date. Rigid security control is exercised over the documents and personnel connected with mobilization plans and lists.

In order to provide for personnel, animal, and equipment shortages which may occur through illness or wear, the following overstrengths above the prescribed wartime tables of organization of units are authorized: officers, 5 percent for the *Oblast* and 10 percent for troop units; technical officers, 3 percent for the *Oblast*; enlisted men, 5 percent for the *Oblast*; horses, 25 percent, for the *Oblast* and up to 35 percent for troop units; horse-drawn and mechanical transport, 40 to 50 percent for the *Oblast*.

Mobilization plans provide for total mobilization of the first echelon in M plus 30 days, and mobilization of the first priority units of the Armed Forces in M plus 5 days. Continuous maintenance of military, civil, and political mobilization staffs and installations and of a standing army in the interior of the U. S. S. R. is essential to these plans. The standing army must be sufficiently large to bring rapidly to war strength a sizeable striking force by M plus 5 days, to expand the remaining units by M plus 30 days, and to leave a sufficient nucleus in training centers to administer and train the second and following echelons of mobilization.

Mobilization plans are prepared in detail. The mobilization lists for each unit, and consolidated lists at all levels of command, include the number of officers and enlisted men for each military occupational specialty. Each category is further broken down into the number available in the par-

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ticular military districts affected by the mobilization, the number assigned from other military districts, and the authorized overstrength for each. Officers are assigned individually and enlisted men are assigned numerically to specific units or replacement pools. The mobilization lists for horses (cavalry, artillery, and draft) and motor transport (artillery tractors, supply trucks, tractors, and other motor and horse-drawn vehicles) include assignments to specific collection points. Each mobilization plan is accompanied by a calendar schedule, and each plan constantly is kept up to date.

The mobilization plans, whether general or partial, open or secret, provide for wartime expansion of the following types of units:

- Field headquarters.
- Mobilization machinery in the interior.
- GHQ reserve artillery, engineer, chemical warfare, and veterinary units.
- Base and field depots, air bases, and postal service units.
- Fighter or interceptor defense forces, civilian anti-aircraft, anti-chemical warfare, and fire fighting units.
- Reserve depots and units.

3. PLAN FOR EXPANSION AND ACTIVATION

Provisions for mobilization of the Red Army in time of national emergency are designed to transform every military unit, formation, administrative organ, and institution into war strength organizations within established time limits.

An over-all mobilization plan is prepared and maintained by the staff of each military district. It includes plans for the organizational development, the preparation for combat, and the formation of new units for each peacetime unit in the Red Army. Appropriate excerpts of this plan are sent to the unit Commanders concerned, through the *Oblast* or *Rayon* Military Commissar.

Units may be expanded from peacetime strength to full mobilization strength by one of four methods. A peacetime military unit or formation may retain its basic organization, lose part of its peacetime complement as cadre to other units, and expand to wartime strength. A peacetime unit or formation may expand into a next higher unit or formation. A unit may be formed at wartime strength by cadres detached from peacetime units and reservists. A

peacetime military unit or formation may, on mobilization, be divided into several independent units, which are then brought up to wartime strength. (Service units also are formed by civilian Peoples' Commissariats.)

The immediate responsibility for the development and preparedness of units to be activated on mobilization rests with the Commander of the unit or formation under whose supervision the new unit is manned.

a. First priority units. First priority units are brought up to war strength by M plus 5 days. The mobilization plan for such units provides for the dispatch of a definite number of enlisted men and officers from the unit to a cadre pool. The vacancies resulting from this dispatch of cadres and from the difference between peacetime and wartime tables of organization are filled largely with men on extended leave or furlough and with some officers and enlisted men who have been individually assigned according to the Plan of Development. Armament, equipment, horses, and motor vehicles generally are assigned to these units from depots. All key personnel report for duty on M minus 2 days.

Sub-units and formations constitute the first wave of reinforcements to units stationed in critical border areas and form the strategic forces of anti-aircraft artillery and units for the manning of fortified areas.

b. Second priority units. The second priority units are brought to wartime strength by M plus 30 days. These and the first priority units comprise the first echelon of mobilization. They are formed by expanding existing peacetime units to the next higher unit or formation. A rifle regiment, for example, is expanded into a rifle division, and a tank brigade is expanded into a tank corps.

The mobilization plan for these units provides for the transfer of officers and enlisted men individually within the unit to specific new assignments. The reserve officers and enlisted men who complete the wartime table of organization of the expanded unit are secured from two sources. Some reserve officers and enlisted men are assigned individually in advance to specific duties. Others are drawn from the mobilization reception center for unassigned reserve officers and enlisted men of the *Rayon*. Reserve personnel who are called up for second pri-

ority units and formations are generally those of the 1st Class and of Category I of the Reserve.

Armament, equipment, horses, and transport vehicles for these units are drawn from the *Rayon* collection center. The responsibility for proper and timely reorganization of second priority units rests with the commander of the parent unit or formation.

c. Third priority units. Third priority units are mobilized between M plus 30 and M plus 120 days. They constitute the second echelon of mobilization, exhaust the supply of personnel of less than 35 years of age, and draw also on the 2d and 3d Classes and both Categories of the Reserve. The key personnel of the cadre for these units are drawn from the cadres provided by first priority units and from other existing peacetime units which are divided on mobilization. As in the mobilization plans for other units, the key personnel are assigned individually to specific duties. The remainder of the officers and enlisted men are drawn from the reception centers. Equipment and transport are drawn from collection centers or directly from factories. Horses are drawn from collection centers.

Third priority units may be mobilized at home, but generally are sent as march regiments or battalions to the zone of operations, where some may be organized into field units and others used to supply replacement pools.

The semi-military units that are mobilized concurrently by the civilian commissariats include militarized technical personnel, such as railroad, signal communications, road construction, road maintenance engineer, medical, and veterinary personnel. Such units are primarily employed in the zone of the interior.

4. FLOW OF PERSONNEL ON MOBILIZATION

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. orders mobilization in time of emergency. The call for mobilization is issued by the Peoples' Commissar of Defense on the basis of decrees of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. Upon declaration of mobilization, all who are on active duty in the Army or Navy must remain on duty. Individuals subject to military service and those liable to active duty and enrolled in military units must appear at the assigned stations at the time specified in the mobilization order (fig. 7).

Upon receipt of mobilization orders, officers on active duty report to first, second, or third priority units as prescribed in their orders. Reserve officers either are assigned to a specific or deferred unit, or to a specific *Rayon*. Reserve officers who are assigned to a first or second priority unit report according to their assignment. In first priority units, they may be held in an overstrength pool, from which they may be sent to a reception center for assignment, or they may remain with the unit. Reserve officers who are assigned to a specific *Rayon* report to the reception center of that *Rayon*. From there, they are sent to the second or third priority units or to the *Rayon* overstrength pool.

Reserve officers who are not assigned to specific *Rayons* report to the Conscription Board and are assigned to a reception center. At the reception center, they are processed in the same manner as officers assigned to the *Rayon* pool but not to units.

Enlisted men on active duty either are kept in their units or are sent as cadre to second or third priority units. The assigned reserve enlisted men are assigned either to a specific first or second priority unit or to a specific *Rayon* reception center. If assigned to a first priority unit, they may be used to bring it to wartime strength or may be kept in the unit overstrength pool. The enlisted reserve personnel who are assigned to a reception center are sent to the second or third priority units or kept in the *Rayon* overstrength pool. Enlisted men without assignment to a specific *Rayon* report to the local conscription board and are sent to a reception center, where they are processed in the same manner as the reserve personnel who are assigned only to the *Rayon* in general.

5. FLOW OF HORSES AND TRANSPORT ON MOBILIZATION

A single plan for the supplying of each unit with horses and carts is worked out by the Assistant Chief of Staff, together with the senior veterinary of the unit. The plan indicates mobilization requirements for horses, carts, harnesses, and motor transport. It also provides for reception at time of mobilization, and for the periodic examination and shoeing of horses, and for the repair of carts and harnesses. Officers are detached from the unit to assist the *Rayon* Military Commissariat in the

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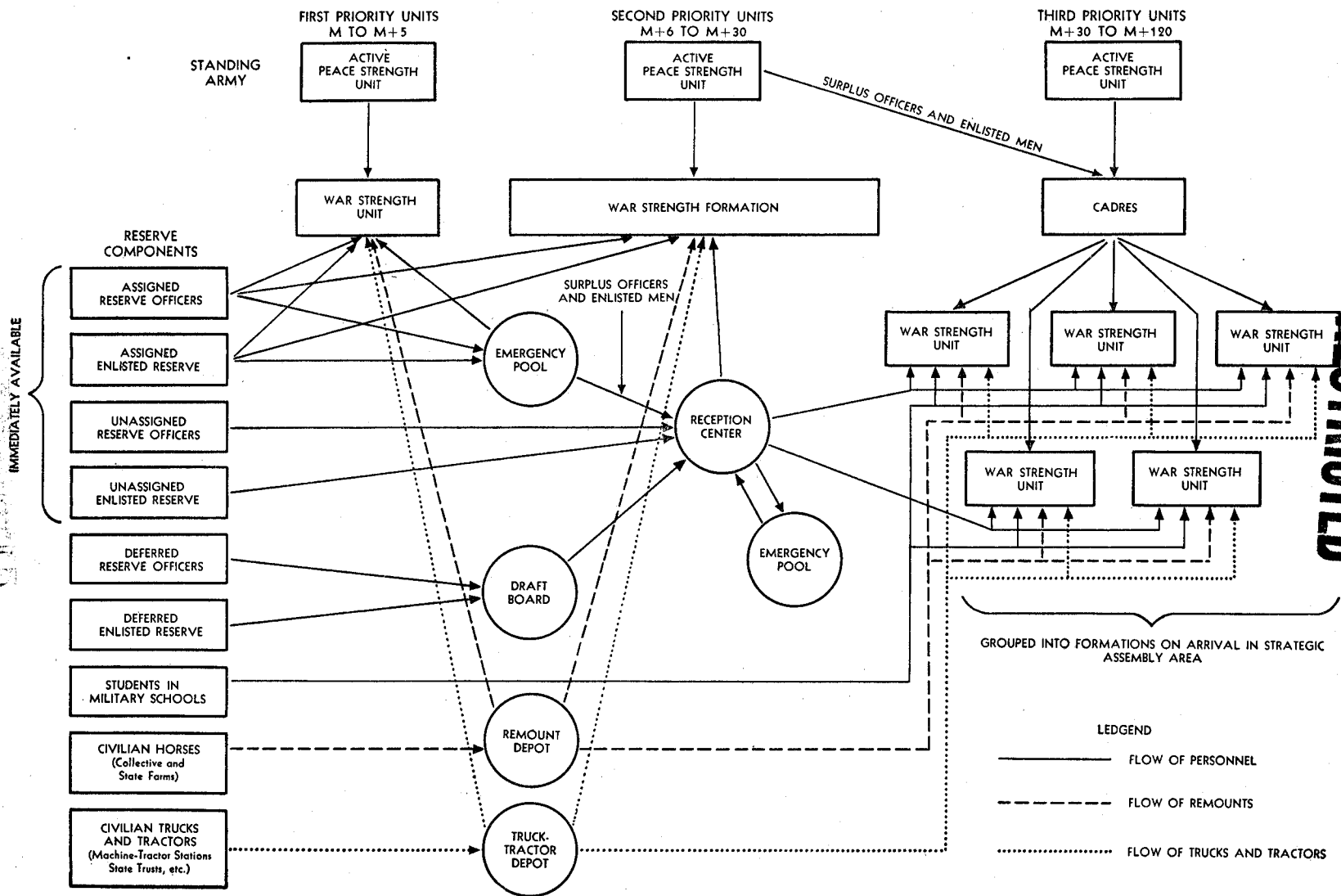


Figure 7. Flow of personnel, remounts, and equipment on mobilization.

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selection of horses and carts and to aid in the instruction of the heads of farms and enterprises in the proper care of animals and equipment. The condition and quantity of these items are checked not less than twice a year.

The unit Manning Zone for horses and transport coincides with that for personnel. In peacetime, the *Rayon* Military Commissariats distribute requisitions to the village Soviets and local farms and enterprises. On mobilization, the *Rayon* Military Commissariats establish collection centers for horses and transport. A collection center for horses and horse-drawn transport may handle from 800 to 1,000 horses and from 600 to 800 vehicles daily.

A similar plan exists for the collection of motor transport. Collection centers for trucks, tractors, and other motor vehicles are located near industrial centers or at *Rayon* maintenance shops of collective farms. Such a collection center may handle 60 trucks, 40 tractors, and 120 motorcycles, or 200 bicycles and 150 barrels of fuel daily.

6. RECEPTION CENTERS

Each reception center for personnel is designed to process from 1,200 to 1,500 men in a 10-hour working day. Processing of personnel includes six steps:

Reception of arriving groups, check of arrival, separation of those assigned to other centers, assignment to quarters, and political work.

Assignment to companies according to mobilization lists.

Check of mobilization lists of the companies with the number of assigned personnel, examination of Military Passports, and check of the number of persons in each military specialty with the authorized number for each company.

Medical examination, dispatch of sick to hospitals.

Examination and evaluation of personal property.

Bath, issue of uniforms and equipment, shipment of personal property home, collection of Party cards and valuables for safe keeping, and collection of Military Passports.

Section VI. REPLACEMENT SYSTEM

1. GENERAL

The agencies in charge of mobilization also are responsible for the operation of the replacement system. At the end of the mobilization phase, the agencies and installations which directed and administered it are modified so as to receive, train, and dispatch the necessary replacements to the field forces.

At high command level, this modification can be seen in the transfer of the functions of the Mobilization Division of the General Staff to the Main Administration for the Formation and Equipment of Units in the Commissariat of Defense. The reception centers of the military districts are deactivated, and replacement regiments and brigades are activated. In the field, replacement regiments, battalions, and companies are maintained for officers and enlisted men.

2. REPLACEMENT UNITS AND FORMATIONS

In time of war, the forces in the field are supplied with replacement personnel by home and field replacement regiments, brigades, battalions, and companies.

Each formation, on moving from the zone of the interior, leaves behind a replacement regiment. The replacement regiment is administered by the military district, and, in theory, supplies replacements to the formation. In practice, however, under stress of losses, any military district may be ordered to send troops to any sector of the front.

The home replacement regiments are responsible for issue of uniforms, medical examination, and training. The trained replacements are formed into march units (companies and battalions) and are sent to the front, or kept in a pool until needed.

In military districts, when conscription is conducted on a large scale, or in areas well suited for training (Turkestan, Caucasus, and Siberia, for example), several replacement regiments are formed into a replacement brigade. Such a brigade generally includes three rifle regiments, one artillery regiment, and one each mortar, antitank, engineer, and signal communications battalion.

Theoretically, training courses in the replacement regiments last for 3 months. In practice, however, the older recruits often are given only a

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few weeks of training, and the younger classes sent to Siberia or Turkestan for a more complete course.

At least one artillery, signal, and cavalry replacement unit exists in each military *Rayon*. Training for the more technical arms and services is more extensive than for the infantry. From 1943, a more highly educated class of recruits was assigned to these units. The replacement system for signal personnel follows the replacement theory more closely than the replacement systems for the other arms and services, in that each military *Rayon* furnishes signal replacements to its own particular section of the front.

Field replacement regiments are activated by each army group (front) and army. Their function is to receive replacements, to arm them, to give them further individual and unit training, and to dispatch them to subordinate units or formations. Each army group normally includes one or two rifle regiments, one tank regiment, one artillery regiment, and one or two officer replacement regiments. The army field replacement regiment has two to three rifle battalions, one artillery battery, one noncommissioned officer school, one signal school company, and an engineer school company.

The army rifle replacement regiment consists of three rifle battalions, two rifle school battalions, one machine gun battalion, one antitank battery, one submachine gun battalion, one engineer company, one sniper company, and one antitank rifle company. Each tank army also has a tank replacement regiment. A small surplus is carried in smaller tank units and formations.

The officer replacement regiments are organized into battalions so that each battalion contains officers of the same rank. In one officer replacement regiment, for example, the 1st Battalion contained majors and captains who already had served as battalion commanders. The Second Battalion contained captains and lieutenants who already had served as company commanders. The Third Battalion contained platoon commanders. Generally, these battalions contained only officers. They perform all unit duties, including kitchen police.

In the zone of the interior, and in all field units down to the rifle division, the convalescent units at hospitals also operate as replacement pools.

3. FLOW OF REPLACEMENTS

Requisitions for personnel replacements are initiated at the lowest level of command, and are consolidated and forwarded upward through statistical control sections at each level of command.

a. Officer replacements. General officers are held in the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense pool for general officers, from which they are assigned individually and report directly for duty. The flow of general officers is automatic and continuous.

Field and political officers are assigned first by agencies in the zone of the interior to an army group. At army group, they are held in the field officer replacement unit, from which they are individually assigned. Requests for field officers are consolidated and filled periodically.

The flow of company grade officers from the zone of the interior to field unit assignments differs for the various arms and services. Infantry and artillery officers are assigned by agencies in the zone of the interior and are assigned directly to a specific army. There, they are assigned to specific field duties or to army group or army officer replacement units. Armored force officers are assigned to an army group by agencies in the zone of the interior. The army group assigns them to a tank army, army, or to a GHQ tank or mechanized formation, such as a tank or mechanized corps. These officers then are assigned individually to duty. The cavalry, air force, signal, engineer, and service force officers also are assigned to an army group by the zone of the interior. The army group then assigns them directly to the field units.

The requisitions for company grade officers are consolidated by statistical control periodically. Thus, company officer replacements reach the various levels of command periodically.

b. Enlisted replacements. Enlisted personnel are assigned by agencies in the zone of the interior. They are assigned to army group enlisted replacement units or to army enlisted replacement units. Both the army group and army then assign the enlisted personnel by military occupational specialty numbers to formation and unit replacement units. Requisitions for enlisted personnel are periodically consolidated by military occupational specialties. The flow of enlisted replacements to the field units is, therefore, also periodic.

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4. REPLACEMENT OF PERSONNEL IN FIELD UNITS

In the Red Army, replacement units with field formations and units are held to minimum size. For example, the replacement company of a rifle division consists of only 100 officers and enlisted men. Losses in field units are replaced by direct dispatch of reserves to the unit, or the unit is withdrawn from action and refitted in the army or army group rear area. The latter method is preferred. But, when the number of field units is insufficient, or when the sector held by a unit is relatively quiet, the replacements are sent direct.

During the defensive battle of Stalingrad, when all fresh units were held for the planned offensive, and on the relatively quiet Finnish front, rifle units often were held in the line even though many were 50 percent understrength. Unit commanders systematically reduced the service overhead and weapons crews throughout all the subordinate units. Every effort was directed toward retaining as many men as possible in the forward line and toward leaving all subordinate units at the same level of efficiency. In such cases, little attention is paid to classification and military occupational specialties.

5. REPLACEMENTS FROM REOCCUPIED AREAS

When the Red Army advances into regions overrun by the enemy, a new organization, the Field Military *Rayon* is organized to call up men liable for military service in the reoccupied areas. Orders are issued for the enlistment of army personnel through depot and replacement units. The Field Military *Rayon* is authorized to follow closely behind the advancing front line and to recruit all males of military age and to send them to replacement regiments. It does not recruit engineers, miners, railway men, or, in some districts, metal workers. In practice, men often are dispatched directly to the army group or army replacement regiments and committed immediately to the front line, without training. Or, men may be enlisted directly by Commanders of units. In 1943, the members of the 1926 class, who had been drafted in the reoccupied areas in this manner and sent to the front line, were withdrawn by order of the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense and sent for 6 months' training with replacement regiments.

Section VII. DEMOBILIZATION SYSTEM**1. GENERAL**

The same agencies that are responsible for conscription, mobilization, and replacement of personnel are responsible for demobilization. The demobilization of officers and enlisted men is the reverse procedure of that for mobilization. Each demobilized member of the Red Army reports back to the *Rayon* Military Commissar, or his deputy, to which he reported on mobilization. There he is given a medical examination, his Red Army Book is inspected, and he is given a Military Passport. He is enrolled immediately in the proper reserve category and is placed once again on the mobilization lists of that *Rayon*.

2. DEMOBILIZATION PLAN (1945-46)

The complete demobilization plan of the U. S. S. R. is not known. The demobilization law, to date, provides for two waves of demobilization: release from the armed forces of the 13 oldest classes in service, and the subsequent release of the next 10 oldest classes.

The demobilization of the first wave has been carried out in two echelons. In the first echelon, the 13 oldest classes from the field units were demobilized. This was followed by the demobilization of the 13 oldest classes from the zone of the interior.

The details of the demobilization of the second wave are not so well known. But, it is believed that the same priority has been applied.

3. DEMOBILIZATION LAW

The demobilization of the Red Army is administered according to the provisions of the Law for Demobilization of the Oldest Age Groups of the Active Red Army, passed by the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. on 23 June 1945.

The law provides for:

Demobilization of the 13 oldest age groups to be completed in the second half of 1945. Transportation of demobilized personnel to their place of residence and maintenance on the journey at government expense.

A complete set of clothing for each demobilized veteran.

Lump sum money bonuses for each year of service during World War II, as follows:

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Enlisted personnel of all arms and services—a year's salary for each year of service in World War II.

Enlisted personnel of special units, who receive a higher rate of pay—one-half year's pay for each year of service.

Noncommissioned personnel of all arms and services—one-half year's pay, not to exceed 900 rubles and not less than 300 rubles, for each year of service.

Officers, who have served during World II, to receive for—

- 1 year's service—2 months' pay
- 2 years' service—3 months' pay
- 3 years' service—4 months' pay
- 4 years' service—5 months' pay.

Assumption of responsibility by the Council of Peoples' Commissars of each Union Republic and Autonomous Republic, the Executive Committee of each *Krai* and *Oblast* Soviet of Deputy Workers, and Directors of all enterprises, institutions and organizations in urban areas, for furnishing work for all demobilized veterans within a month of their return home. Experience and new specialties acquired through service in the Red Army are to be given due consideration. Under no circumstances are lower positions to be furnished than those held prior to army service. Living quarters and heating facilities are to be furnished.

Assumption of responsibility by the Executive Committee of each *Rayon* and rural Soviet of Deputy Workers and by all Boards of Directors of collective farms for rendering all possible assistance to demobilized veterans returning to the villages for securing work and living quarters.

Assumption of responsibility by the Council of Peoples' Commissars of each Union Republic and Autonomous Republic and by the Executive Committee of each *Krai* and *Oblast* Soviet of Deputy Workers, in areas previously occupied by the Germans, for the furnishing of lumber for the repair and construction of living quarters for all persons demobilized from the Red Army.

Grants to demobilized veterans by the All-Union Bank, which finances communal and individual construction programs in areas formerly occupied by the Germans, of loans for the construction and repair of dwellings. Loans to be in sums of from 5,000 to 10,000 rubles for periods of from 5 to 10 years.

On 4 August 1945, the Council of Peoples' Commissars adopted a decree exempting all demobilized soldiers and their immediate families from taxes for 1 year.

On 7 September 1945, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet authorized demobilization of the 13 oldest age groups serving with the Red Army in the Far East under the provisions of the demobilization law.

On 23 September 1945, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet passed a decree for a second demobilization of Red Army personnel. This decree was to effect privates and noncommissioned personnel of the next 10 senior classes, except those in the Far East.

The second demobilization decree provided for:

Demobilization of the following categories of Red Army privates and noncommissioned officers:

Graduates from middle agricultural and technical schools who possess special qualifications.

Teachers who had taught in schools prior to joining the Red Army.

Second year or senior students of all higher schools, including those taking correspondence courses, who had not finished their education because of their induction into the Red Army.

Veterans who were wounded three or more times.

Veterans who had been called into military service during or before 1938 or who have 7 or more years of continuous duty in the Red Army.

All women privates and specialists other than volunteers for further duty.

Completion of demobilization in accordance with this decree by the end of 1945.

Extension of the social and welfare provi-

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sions of the Demobilization Law of 23 June 1945 to personnel demobilized in accordance with the decree of 25 September.

In an order of 10 October 1945, it was further directed that 10 percent of all dwellings must be set aside for demobilized soldiers, disabled veterans, and families of casualties.

4. DEMOBILIZATION PROCEDURE

It is believed that, while demobilization is not conducted individually according to any kind of point system, length of service, decorations, and age are taken into consideration. All 13 classes were not demobilized at one time under the first law. On the

contrary, there is evidence that the oldest 5 of the 13 classes were demobilized first.

Demobilized personnel have been transported at Army expense to cities near to their point of recruitment. There they have been given a pass and provided with free entertainment for several days. They then have been transported to their places of call-up and officially separated from the Red Army.

5. DEMOBILIZATION OF OFFICERS

The release of officers of only the lower grades, up to and including major, is provided for by the demobilization decrees of 1945. The second decree does not provide for demobilization of officers.

PART III. PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND PENSIONS

Section I. PAY RATES

1. GENERAL

The special privileges, pay, and allowances granted to Red Army personnel attest to the importance Soviet law attaches to army service. Soviet propaganda stresses the esteem in which Red Army and Navy personnel are held, and Soviet law and practice support it.

Red Army personnel are tax exempt. They have special opportunities for education and careers, in a country in which these advantages are especially significant. Those holding decorations are given numerous small privileges, such as free theater tickets, free transportation in public conveyances,

Assignment	MOS	Pay	
		(Rubles)	Approximate equivalent in U. S. dollars
Supply and forage officer..	4	9,000	1,800
Battalion adjutant.....	4	9,000	1,800
Chief of staff (rear echelon).	4	9,600	1,920
Chief of staff (statistical control).....	4	9,600	1,920
Artillery supply officer....	4	9,600	1,920
Infantry company commander.....	1	8,700	1,740
Machine gun company commander.....	2	9,600	1,920
Mortar company commander.....	2a	9,300	1,860
Howitzer battery commander.....	10	9,600	1,920

Figure 8. Variations in the pay of a Red Army captain.

Rank (U. S.)	Red Army pay (1943)		U. S. Army pay (1945) (in dollars)
	In rubles*	In dollars, approximate	
General of the Army...	60,000	12,000	13,500
General.....	40,000	8,000	13,500
Lieutenant general....	28,000	5,600	8,000
Major general.....	24,000	4,800	8,000
Brigadier general.....	19,000	3,840	6,000
Colonel.....	14,400	2,880	4,000
Lieutenant colonel....	12,000	2,400	3,500
Major.....	10,200	2,040	3,000
Captain.....	9,000	1,800	2,400
First lieutenant.....	7,700	1,540	2,000
Master, or first sergeant.....	4,200	840	1,656
Staff sergeant.....	3,800	760	1,152
Sergeant.....	3,000	600	936
Corporal.....	2,000	400	792
Private first class....	1,000	200	648
Private.....	600	120	600

*1 ruble=\$0.20, approximately.

Figure 9. Comparison of annual base pay of U. S. and Red Armies.

one free round trip railroad ticket per year, and a small monthly pay increase in proportion to the rank of the decoration.

2. PAY RATES

Red Army personnel are paid according to rank, MOS, and type of duty. For example, a captain's pay varies between 8,700 rubles (approximately \$1,740) and 9,600 rubles (approximately \$1,920) per year as in Figure 8.

Red Army pay rates generally are lower than those of the U. S. Army. There also is greater variation between the lowest and highest grades.

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Red air force personnel are paid approximately the same rates as corresponding ground force ranks. However, bonuses are given for each combat flight and parachute jump (25 rubles per jump).

In addition, there are various kinds of extra pay in the Red Army during war. Approximately 50 percent of the base pay of enlisted men is granted as extra field pay to combat troops and as extra arms pay to men in antitank, armored, and guard units.

Extra monthly pay for some of the decorations is as follows:

	<i>Rubles</i>
Order of Lenin.....	25
Order of the Red Banner.....	20
Order of the Red Star.....	15

Section II. PENSIONS, FAMILY ALLOWANCES, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

1. WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

When a worker or employee is released for active military service, the management of the enterprise or institution releasing him must make a settlement in the form of full payment of wages, a separation allowance in the amount of the average sum for 2 weeks work, and a monetary compensation for unused leave. Reserve officers ordered to training periods are paid 50 percent of the wages they otherwise would earn.

2. ALLOWANCES TO FAMILIES OF ENLISTED MEN

Families of enlisted men called up from the reserves, families of volunteer enlisted men accepted by the field units of the Red Army, and families of enlisted men in the units of mobilized districts are authorized allowances by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated 26 June 1941. Families of captains or higher do not receive allowances.

The families of enlisted men are paid additional allowances, by civilian agencies, if there is no one in the family who is able to work, if there is one member of the family who is able to work but three or more who are not, or if there is one member able to work but also two children under 16 years of age.

Individuals considered unable to work are as follows:

- Children under 16.
- Students under 18.

Brothers (when parents are not able-bodied).
Grown children, brothers, and sisters who are invalids and younger than 18.

Fathers over 60.

Mothers over 55.

Wife and parents who are invalids.

Individuals are regarded as dependents only when the serviceman has been the constant and major source of support.

Monthly allowances are as follows:

Single dependent unable to work, 100 rubles (\$20 approximately). Two dependents unable to work, 150 rubles (\$30 approximately).

Three or more dependents unable to work, 300 rubles (\$60 approximately).

One member of family able to work and three or more unable to work, 150 rubles (\$30 approximately).

One member of family able to work and two children under 16, 100 rubles (\$20 approximately).

Enlisted men's families living in farming communities or in any way connected with agriculture receive only 50 percent of the above allowances.

3. PENSIONS FOR ENLISTED MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Pensions are assigned on the basis of a decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars dated 16 July 1940. Servicemen who sustain wounds or incur diseases in combat, in active military service, or as a result of accidents not in line of duty are eligible for pensions.

The degree of disability determines the amount of the pension. The first category includes those with complete physical disability, and who require constant care. The second category includes those with complete physical disability, but who can take care of themselves. The third category includes those with partial disability who require special working conditions or training in less strenuous occupations.

Servicemen who become disabled in line of duty and who earned 400 rubles (approximately \$80) per month or less in civilian life receive pensions as follows:

- First category—100 percent of average monthly earnings.

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Second category—75 percent of average monthly earnings.

Third category—50 percent of average monthly earnings.

Families of servicemen who are killed or reported missing in action and who earned 400 rubles or less per month in civilian life receive pensions as follows:

One person killed—35 percent of average monthly earnings.

Two persons killed—45 percent of average monthly earnings.

Three persons killed—60 percent of average monthly earnings.

Servicemen who become physically disabled as a result of accidents not directly in line of duty receive pensions as fixed by social insurance regulations for workmen and employees who are disabled by ordinary diseases. Military service is credited as worktime.

Disabled servicemen and families of deceased servicemen living in farming localities, or otherwise connected with agriculture, receive 50 percent of the above pensions.

The following dependent members of the families of deceased servicemen, if unable to work, have a right to a pension: children under 16 and students under 18; brothers and sisters under 16 and students under 18 if their parents are unable to work; children, brothers and sisters up to 18 who are unable to work; father over 60, mother over 55; disabled wife and parents of the first and second categories regardless of age.

4. PENSIONS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON VOLUNTARY EXTENDED SERVICE, AND THEIR FAMILIES

Pensions also are provided for intermediate, senior and higher officers, noncommissioned officers on re-enlistment service, and private-specialists on re-enlistment service. Their families are granted pensions, in case of death, by a decree of the Council of People's Commissars dated 5 July 1941.

Retirement pensions are granted for 25 or more years of enlisted and commissioned service. Credit for length of service is computed as follows:

Each month in the detachments of the Red Guards (7 Oct. 1917-23 Feb. 1918) counts as 4 months.

Each month in the Red Army in a theater of active operation, in the Red Army liquidating counter-revolutionary movements, or in the security forces or *Cheka* during the Revolution—3 months.

Each month in the Red Army in remote regions, in chemical units handling explosives, in border units, on submarines, and as divers—2 months.

Each month in a plague-infested region—3 months, if infected—15 months.

Pensions are paid as follows:

For 25 years service—50 percent pay.

For each year service in excess of 25—3 percent in addition.

For 35 or more years service—80 percent of pay.

Provisions were made in 1945 to grant generals and senior officers (colonels, lt. colonels, and majors) who have served 25 years or more and are on reserve status, or were retired because of age, increased pensions as follows:

Generals—90 percent of pay.

Senior officers—80 percent of pay (plus 3 percent for each year in excess of 25 years up to a maximum of 90 percent.)

A general or senior officer who becomes a civil employee after being placed in reserve status, or retired after 25 years of service, does not lose his right to full pension.

Physically disabled command personnel and re-enlisted noncommissioned officers and privates receive pensions as follows:

In line of duty:

First category—75 percent of pay.

Second category—55 percent of pay.

Third category—40 percent of pay.

Not in line of duty:

First category—60 percent of pay.

Second category—45 percent of pay.

Third category—30 percent of pay.

Increases up to 85, 65, and 45 percent respectively for each category are granted for length of service.

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Families of command personnel and reenlisted noncommissioned officers and privates who die in line of duty receive monthly pension payments of 30 percent of pay if there is one person unable to work, 45 percent if there are two, and 60 percent if there are three or more. If death is not in line of duty, families receive 25, 35, and 45 percent of the pay respectively. Increases up to 35, 55, and 70 percent for deaths in line of duty and up to 30, 45, and 55 percent for deaths not in line of duty are granted for length of service.

5. BENEFITS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FAMILIES

In addition to pensions, disabled servicemen, members of their families who are unable to work, and members of families of deceased servicemen who receive pensions are furnished prosthetic and orthopedic devices at government expense.

With the high casualty rates of World War II, the families of casualties became the object of extreme solicitude on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. Special departments were established to aid the families of servicemen. These departments organized food supplies, provided living quarters, and found jobs for dependents. Substantial concessions in taxes, in deliveries of agricultural products to the state, and in rent were granted to families of Red Army casualties. Special grants were awarded to families of men displaying heroism in battle.

Special provisions have been formulated for the training and employment of disabled veterans.

Preliminary short-term training, the character of which is selected in consultation with a Medical and Labor Expert Commission, is given at the medical institutions of the Red Army. Servicemen discharged as physically unsuitable for service report to the Medical and Labor Expert Commission, where their degree of disability is determined and an appropriate type of work is recommended.

The Department of Social Welfare of the *Rayon* Soviet secures employment for disabled veterans on the basis of the Commission's findings. Attempts are made to reinstate them in enterprises where they formerly were employed, or at least in the same type of work. Those not provided with work in government institutions and enterprises are sent to *Artels* (small cooperative light manufacturing enterprises) or to special cooperatives for the disabled, where those of the first and second categories are offered work at home. Disabled veterans may be sent to training institutions or to courses offered by various enterprises for general education or instruction in a new type of work.

Disabled veterans of the first and second categories, who do not receive proper care, may apply to the *Rayon* Department of Social Welfare for admittance to a home for invalids.

Command personnel, re-enlisted noncommissioned officers and privates who receive pensions, and their families receive free treatment in sanatoria and health resorts.

Concessions in the form of income tax exemption and exemption from obligatory deliveries to the government also are granted to disabled veterans.

PART IV. LEGAL AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

Section I. LEGAL SYSTEM

1. GENERAL

Supervision and control of Red Army personnel is divided among a number of administrative structures, whose representatives are found at all echelons of command. No single code of laws and regulations exists which cover all the crimes and misdemeanors of Red Army personnel. A sharp distinction in codes and enforcement machinery is made between military criminal law, army disciplinary regulations, political discipline, and the supervision

of personal loyalties to the Red Army and to the Soviet Union.

Military criminal law consists of a code of laws based on the civil laws of the Soviet Union, translated into terms applicable to military personnel and military conditions. It is developed by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court and administered by the Main Administration of Military Tribunals of the Commissariat of Defense, through the system of Military Tribunals.

The disciplinary regulations of the Red Army cover offenses which have no analogy in civil law,

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and they are administered by Commanders at all echelons.

Disciplinary control of Communist Party members and of the political ideology of other members of the Red Army is combined with morale and propaganda as the special mission of the political apparatus, at all echelons, under control of the Main Political Administration of the Commissariat of Defense. Loyalty of personnel to the nation and to the regime (as distinct from party loyalty as it affects military security) is the responsibility of the Main Administration of Counterintelligence of the Commissariat of Defense, and of the offices and agencies under its control at all echelons.

The considerable difficulty which arises in exactly defining the jurisdiction of these four systems of supervision is obviated by close cooperation, particularly at Commissariat of Defense level. The exclusion of undesirable elements from the Red Army initially is charged to the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) and its representatives, the local police. It is carried out by the Conscription Boards, of which one member is always a representative of the local NKVD force.

2. MILITARY PENAL SYSTEM

a. Military criminal law. The mission of Soviet military criminal law is identical with that of Soviet criminal law in general: "The legal defense of the socialist state of workers and peasants against socially dangerous actions which undermine its power or violate its established order." The basic purpose of criminal law as applied to the armed forces is to strengthen the defensive power of the U. S. S. R. and the military effectiveness of the armed forces of the Soviet state.

The existence of military criminal law as a special branch of criminal law is necessitated by the peculiarity of the activities of the Red Army and Navy as distinguished from other Soviet organizations. Certain crimes, such as the nonexecution of an order, desertion, spoilage, or loss of military equipment, violation of guard rules, etc., are purely military offenses and, thus, are covered specifically only by military criminal laws. Certain other crimes, such as insults and abuses of power, assume a special significance in military conditions and also demand special consideration in a separate military criminal code. Further, to eliminate mistrust and wavering in the execution of an order, the principle of ab-

solute obedience is defined appropriately in military criminal law, which states: "An order of a commander is a law for his subordinates."

During World War II, all citizens other than those specifically excepted were made subject to military criminal law by decree of the State Defense Committee. Those classes of Red Army and other personnel normally subject to military criminal law are as follows:

Persons undergoing pre-conscription training while participating in active field-training periods.

Enlisted men on active duty, in the training periods required during extended furloughs, or on reserve status.

Students in cadet and military schools.
Officers on active duty, on detached service, in training periods required during extended leave, or on reserve status.

The soldier of the Red Army is obligated "to know thoroughly and execute unquestioningly the military oath, military regulations and instructions, and all orders and decrees of his superior and leaders; to observe strictly the established order in the Army, and to restrain others from its violation; to fulfill his service obligations conscientiously; to guard all military and state secrets; and, finally, to preserve military and state property to the best of his ability.

"With the taking of the military oath, the soldier pledges himself to defend his socialist fatherland with bravery and honor, if necessary, risking life itself in the achieving of complete victory over its enemies. Failure in these duties constitutes the commission of a military crime."

The decision as to whether a particular case is punishable under military criminal law or under the disciplinary regulations of the Red Army is made by the immediate commander of the offending party. There are certain crimes which automatically exclude the offender from the milder provisions of army discipline as, for example, espionage, desertion to the enemy, willful departure from the field of battle, and resistance to any person who is executing an order. Such acts, because they immediately are dangerous to the entire state, always involve trial and sentence under military criminal law.

On the other hand, offenses such as infringement

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of uniform regulations and submitting complaints in a manner contrary to the regulations generally entail only disciplinary measures.

More complicated are those crimes which require disciplinary action in some circumstances and court action in others. Examples are absence without leave, breach of guard rules, and loss of military equipment. The determining factor is the degree of danger to society and to state involved in the crime.

Because Soviet military criminal law is directed mainly against "enemies of the people," such as traitors, spies, diversionists, and terrorists who may infiltrate into the Red Army to undermine its strength or to destroy its equipment, any crime of this nature, because it endangers the military security of the country, is tried under military criminal law, regardless of whether the offender has military status. In such cases, arrest may be made by officers of the state security forces or local police (NKVD, etc.). On the other hand, military personnel who commit crimes not covered by military criminal law are tried by civil or regular criminal courts.

b. The military court system. Violations of military criminal law are prosecuted by military Procurators and tried in Military Tribunals throughout the U. S. S. R. and at army group, army, mobile corps, and division headquarters. Centralized control over the system of Military Tribunals is exercised by the Main Administration of Military Tribunals and by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court.

The Military Collegium is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and four members, all of whom are appointed by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The chairman is a member of the plenary session of the Supreme Court.

The Military Collegium is charged with:

- Supervision and control over all Military Tribunals.
- Appointment and dismissal, with advice and consent of the Commissars of Defense and Navy, of all members of Tribunals.
- Organization of new and abolition of old Tribunals upon request of the Commissars of Defense and Navy.
- Review of all military cases.

Each Military Tribunal consists of a president, a vice-president, and two or more members. Attached are investigators and a secretariat (administrative section). The investigators and members of the secretariat are appointed by the president and approved by the Military Collegium and the Commissar of Defense or Navy.

Division and brigade Military Tribunals may try military personnel of rank no higher than major. Corps Tribunals may try personnel holding the rank of lieutenant colonel or below. Higher Tribunals may try persons of any rank, with the exception of army and army group Commanders and officers of the high command, who are tried only by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court.

All sentences are imposed in the name of the U. S. S. R. All Military Tribunals inflicting capital punishment must notify the Military Collegium by telegraph within 24 hours after sentence is passed. If no reply is received within the succeeding 72 hours, the execution is carried out immediately.

There is a Military Procurator for every Military Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Procurator of the U. S. S. R. with the advice and consent of the Commissariat of Defense or Navy. The Chief Military Procurator is the senior Assistant Chief Procurator of the U. S. S. R. Procurators are charged with:

- Supervision of the legality of the acts of all personnel and agencies of the military forces.
- Prosecution of cases.
- Review of cases by Tribunals at lower echelons.
- Supervision over investigations.
- Assurance of legality of arrests.
- Assurance of the execution of sentences.

c. Disciplinary regulations and enforcement. Disciplinary penalties are imposed for offenses by military personnel on duty, or for the violation of an order common to all in the military service, including reserves, provided the offenses do not warrant reference to a Military Tribunal. The disciplinary regulations are applied only if "no intentional violation of directives and no consciously hostile intention against the Soviet state" are involved.

Disciplinary penalties are regarded as measures of education, and it is forbidden to complain about

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their severity. Military personnel may, however, submit through official channels formal complaints regarding illegal or unjust actions and orders of their commanders or any point of dissatisfaction.

A disciplinary penalty is a punishment applied to military personnel by an immediate or higher commander, to whom they are permanently or temporarily subordinated. Punishments are scaled in severity and may be imposed only in accordance with the rank and position of the offender and the commander concerned (fig. 10).

d. Comrades' Courts and Officers' Courts of Honor. Cases in which Red Army personnel have "disgraced the honorable name of 'soldier' by unworthy behavior" are handled by Comrades' Courts and by Officers' Courts of Honor. All units, formations, and higher headquarters organize such courts, independent of higher jurisdiction. The courts are designed to further the *esprit de corps* of units and to prosecute minor offenses. Neither type of court may invade the disciplinary jurisdiction of the commander or the criminal jurisdiction of the Military Tribunal.

The jurisdiction of Comrades' Courts extends to such offenses as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, insults to fellow soldiers, unbecoming behavior in public, and petty thefts among enlisted men. Sentences are determined in public sessions and are executed in public. Most penalties do not exceed reprimands or lectures to the offender before assembled personnel. Penalties may include, however, recommendations to the commander for demotions in rank or assignment.

The Officers' Courts of Honor are similarly designed, but uphold a quite different and higher standard of conduct (a significant indication of the still increasing social gap between enlisted and commissioned ranks and of the steady development of an officer corps). In addition to the types of offenses covered by the Comrades' Courts, the Officers' Courts may disapprove an officer's choice of wife, his cleanliness, his table manners, and other social matters of similar significance. Sentences are determined and imposed as in the Comrades' Courts.

e. Encouragements and rewards. Encouragements and rewards are as much a part of the disciplinary system of the Red Army as are disciplinary penalties. Encouragements and rewards

are bestowed on military personnel who conduct themselves conscientiously and assiduously in discharging their official obligations, who display care in the preservation of military equipment and property, and who show special success in political and combat preparation. Rewards and encouragements have been established as follows:

- Expressions of gratitude, personally or before the ranks.
- Expressions of gratitude in Red Army orders of the day.
- Granting of extra off-duty time.
- The bestowing of valuable gifts.
- Payment of monetary compensation.
- Withdrawal of disciplinary penalties (effected only by the commander who imposed the penalty).

Beyond these awards, there are the multifarious military decorations and awards established by the Supreme Soviet. Encouragements and rewards, like disciplinary penalties, may be granted in accordance with the rank of the individual bestowing them.

f. Absence without leave and desertion. Absence without leave and desertion are worthy of note, not only because they are among the most numerous of the serious offenses of Red Army personnel, but also because the history of their punishment illustrates the distinction between military criminal law and disciplinary regulations.

Willful and punishable absence without leave consists of the unauthorized departure of:

- Enlisted men, from their unit or its immediate area.
- Noncommissioned officers on voluntary extended duty, from the locality in which their unit or institution is stationed.
- Officers, from the locality in which their unit, institution, or office is stationed.
- Officers and enlisted men of the reserve, from their *Rayon* or *Oblast* without registering immediately with the *Rayon* or *Oblast* Military Commissar of the area to which they move.

Failure to report to the designated place in time of mobilization or for induction as a conscript and failure to perform service, through fraudulent allegations as to health, etc., also are punishable under provisions for absence without leave.

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Type of Punishment	Squad Commander	Assistant Platoon Commander	First Commander	Platoon Commander	Company Commander	Battalion Commander	Regimental (or Ind Bn) Commander	Division (or Brigade) Commander	Corps Commander	Army (or Military District) Commander
Warning										
Reprimand	All subordinates	Pvts only	Pvts and conscript NCOs	Pvts and conscript NCOs (except 1st Sgt)	All subordinates	All subordinates	All subordinates	All subordinates	All subordinates	All subordinates
Reprimand in ranks	All subordinates	Pvts	Pvts	Pvts	Pvts	Pvts	Pvts	Pvts		
Publish reprimand							Pvts, Conscript NCOs, & officers	Pvts, Conscript NCOs & officers	All subordinates	All subordinates
Delay discharge	1 wk for Pvts	2 wks for Pvts	3 wks for Pvts, 1 wk for Conscript NCOs	4 wks for Pvts, 2 wks for Conscript NCOs	6 wks for Pvts, 4 wks for Conscript NCOs	6 wks for Pvts, 4 wks for Conscript NCOs				
Extra fatigue duty	1 for Pvts	2 for Pvts	4 for Pvts, 2 for Conscript NCOs	6 for Pvts, 4 for Conscript NCOs	8 for Pvts, 4 for Conscript NCOs					
Arrest			3 da for Pvts	5 da for Pvts	10 da for Pvts, 5 da for Conscript NCOs	15 da for Pvts, 10 da for Conscript NCOs	20 da for Pvts & Conscript NCOs	20 da for Pvts & Conscript NCOs, 15 da & 25% of pay for time of arrest or 10 da & 50% of pay for Regular NCOs		
Report to Comrades' Court					Pvts and Conscript NCOs	Pvts and Conscript NCOs	Pvts and Conscript NCOs	Pvts and Conscript NCOs		
Forbid leave					3 da for all EM	5 da for all EM, 3 da for Plat Comdrs	10 da for all EM, 5 da for Co officers	15 da for all EM, 10 da for officers up thru Bn Comdrs	15 da for officers up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs	15 da for officers up thru Regtl Comdrs
Reduce in rank							Conscript NCOs	Conscript NCOs, 1 grade for Regular NCOs		
Transfer to reserves								Regular NCOs		Co officers
Confine to quarters					3 da for all EM	5 da up thru Plat Comdrs	8 da up thru Co officers	10 da for Co officers, 5 da up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs	15 da for Co officers, 10 da up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs	15 da up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs
Relieve from command							Co officers in emergency	Up thru Bn Comdrs in emergency	Up thru Regtl Comdrs in emergency	Up thru Bn Comdrs normally, up thru Div Comdrs in emergency
Report to Officers' Court of Honor							Up thru Bn Comdrs	Up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs	Up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs	Up thru Regtl Comdrs
Fine								Co officers fogies for 3 mos.	Up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs fogies for 3 mos.	Up thru Asst Regtl Comdrs fogies for 6 mos.; up thru Regtl Comdrs; fogies for 3 mos.
Delay promotion										Up thru Regtl Comdrs for 1 yr.

Figure 10. Persons entitled to impose disciplinary penalties.

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Absence without leave is interpreted as a breach of disciplinary regulations or as desertion subject to military criminal law on the basis of duration of absence, evidence of willful desertion of duty, and the existence of a state of war or emergency. Normally, unwarranted absence of an enlisted man for more than 24 hours, or of an officer or noncommissioned officer on voluntary extended duty for more than 6 days, is termed desertion.

Punishments for absence without leave vary with the length of absence and with the degree of guilt of the offender. They are imposed by commanders as disciplinary measures. Desertion always is punished

by Military Tribunals, as an offense against military criminal law.

Absence without leave and desertion are regarded as deliberate offenses and violations of regulations or law, regardless of the intent of the offender. Intention to desert, though forestalled by arrest, is punishable as is desertion. Railroad tickets and similar indications are accepted as evidence of intent.

Absence of enlisted men without leave is punished almost as severely in wartime as is desertion in time of peace in that it is always regarded as a violation of law. In the zone of combat, during war, any absence without leave, of whatever duration, is regarded as desertion.

Grade	Offense	Punishment	
		In peace	In war
Enlisted men..	Absence without leave as a disciplinary offense.	Consignment to Comrades' Court or punishment under disciplinary regulations. Consignment to Penal Battalion, 6 to 24 months. Imprisonment, 5 to 10 years....	Imprisonment, 3 to 7 years.
	Absence without leave as a military criminal offense. Desertion.....		
Officers.....	Absence without leave as a military criminal offense.	2 or more years' imprisonment, with or without confiscation of property.	Death and confiscation of property.
	Desertion.....	2 or more years' imprisonment with confiscation of property.*	Death and confiscation of property.

*This provision was retained from an earlier code. Because it provides a milder punishment for desertion of officers than for enlisted men, courts are instructed to consider the offense in the light of other legal emphasis on the responsibility of officers.

Figure 11. Punishments for absence and desertion.

Section II. SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

1. POLITICAL SUPERVISION IN RED ARMY

a. General. The functions of the political administrations, branches, sections, and offices of the Red Army are as follows:

- Supervising of Communist Party and *Komsomol* members in the Red Army.
- The bolstering of morale of all Red Army troops.
- Indoctrination of Red Army personnel.
- Political surveillance of commanders and staffs.
- Propaganda against the enemy.

All of these functions or objectives are included in the term, "political work."

Although the position of Party representatives within the Army has undergone numerous changes,

particularly in their relationship to military Commanders, the political machine always has been and still is an integral part of the Red Army and an important force within it. In October 1942, the military Commanders were freed of direct political control, but the actual influence of the Communist Party in the Red Army is still great, as it is in every phase of the Soviet system.

Party membership carries extra responsibilities in the demonstration of qualities of leadership, self-sacrifice, and heroism. From the point of view of officers, Party membership often eases the path to promotion and decorations. However, membership is not easily obtained and proof of genuine enthusiasm for the Communist ideology, reliability, and conscientiousness are required from candidates. Candidates must pass through a probationary period. Recruiting has been maintained at a high

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level. Since December 1941, entry to the Party has been made easier for members of the Red Army who have distinguished themselves in battle. Their three sponsors now need not have known them for an entire year as was required previously. Also, the probationary period is only 3 months, instead of a year.

Party members are expected to be exemplary soldiers. Whenever a military operation is planned, the political agency of each echelon involved is responsible that Party members are placed in responsible positions and that they know exactly what is expected of them. The instruction of Party members often takes the form of meetings, where lectures and discussions are used to coordinate their work. At higher levels, senior Party officials and agitators attend conferences in Moscow, where they are addressed by Party leaders on tactics and Party policy. Mobile Party commissions are attached to fronts. They carry libraries and offer expert advice on all phases of political work.

b. Propaganda and agitation. Propaganda addressed to officers and Communist Party members largely is concerned with Communist theory. Other ranks, who are not Party members, are instructed chiefly on the practical problems of the U. S. S. R. When training in the rear, units normally receive 2 hours of daily political instruction, by companies. Enemy atrocities and heroic deeds of Soviet personnel are frequent subjects.

c. Leisure and cultural activities. Each division and higher formation has a club, which includes a mobile motion picture unit and a cultural group. The cultural group arranges dances, concerts, and other forms of entertainment. Regiments have officers' clubs, where concerts and amateur theatricals are presented. A number of clubs for Red Army personnel are run by the Main Political Administration and by the Central Theater of the Red Army in Moscow.

d. Literature. Each battalion daily receives more than 100 papers for distribution, including *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), and the paper published by the army group or army. In addition, each division publishes a paper several times a week. Regiments and battalions publish weekly wall-newspapers. Radio news bulletins and orders of the day are duplicated and distributed to

units. Much of this material is read aloud and discussed at meetings.

Libraries are found at company level, although they often are lost during marches. Divisions and higher formations publish a variety of pamphlets and posters. Division pamphlets containing both military instruction and general material, are designed to foster patriotism and to explain the principles the Red Army defends.

e. Motion pictures. Each division has a mobile motion picture unit, which is said to exert a powerful influence. In conformity with the general trend of Soviet internal propaganda, the films shown largely are of a historical-patriotic character, such as the films *Alexander Nevski*, *The Rainbow*, *Kutuzov*, etc. The Red Army also produces films. Its film studios process the material collected by Red Army cameramen attached to each army group.

f. Propaganda against the enemy. Propaganda against the enemy is conducted by means of leaflets and loudspeakers in all the languages used by troops fighting against the U. S. S. R. Advice to desert to the Red Army is the principal theme of the propaganda. On 11 June 1943, for example, the Red Army high command issued an order offering extra rations, accommodations in special camps in good climate, preferential treatment in the choice of an occupation, priority in forwarding of letters to Germany, and an early return to Germany or another selected country after the end of the war as special inducements to deserters. Another recurrent theme is the strength of the U. S. S. R. and her allies, the superiority of Red Army leadership and equipment over that of the enemy, the weaknesses of enemy strategy, enemy atrocities, and the strength and aims of U. S. S. R. political groups. German troops were supplied plentifully during World War II with information and propaganda concerning the League of German Officers and the Free Germany Committee organized under Soviet supervision.

g. Organization. Headquarters, at all levels down to division, include political offices as an integral part of the administrative machinery. Commanders of tank and mechanized corps and rifle divisions, as well as regiments, battalions, and other equivalent units, have assistants for political affairs. The subordination of political offices is similar to

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that of other sections of the headquarters and other courses. It also runs the Frunze Central House of the Red Army in Moscow.

the Political Division at an army headquarters receives instructions concerning policy and technical guidance from the Political Administration at army group headquarters, although it is under the orders of the army commander and technically responsible to him.

One of the most important activities of the political system is its operation as a reporting channel. Complete and confidential information is collected concerning the political and ideological records of Party members, in particular, and of all command and staff personnel insofar as their actions can be given political interpretation.

MAIN POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION. The Main Political Administration of the Commissariat of Defense is both an offshoot of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and an agency within the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense. It is headed by a senior member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The following is an approximate list of the subdivisions of the Main Political Administration:

- Organization and Training Administration.
- Political Propaganda Administration, with branches for:
 - Propaganda and agitation in the Red Army.
 - Morale in the Red Army.
 - Psychological warfare.
 - Propaganda for Partisans and occupied territories.
 - Motion pictures.
 - Press (with printing facilities).
 - Supply of cultural and education material.
- Information Administration.
- Inspecting and reporting service (probable).
- Komsomol* Administration.
- Party Administration, with branches for:
 - Personnel and recruiting.
 - Records.
 - Finance.

The Main Political Administration operates the Lenin Political War Academy for the training of senior political staff officers; operates a number of military-political schools, such as the Engels Military-Political School; and operates various exten-

and other courses. It also runs the Frunze Central House of the Red Army in Moscow.

ARMY GROUP POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION. Each army group has a Political Administration, which is part of front headquarters and is organized into branches similarly to the Administrations of the Main Political Administration. The Chief of the Political Administration, always a general officer of long party standing, is a deputy to the army group Commander for political matters. He also is a member of the Military Council. The deputy of the Chief of the Political Administration is the Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Branch.

The function of the Political Administration is to issue general directives and to supervise all political work within the army group. This includes psychological warfare and political work among Partisans and the civil population in enemy-occupied areas. The Political Administration publishes pamphlets for the use of propagandists and agitators and of the individual newspaper of the army group.

Periodic reports are submitted by the Political Administration of each army group to the Main Political Administration of the Red Army.

The Political Administration has a pool of instructors for the training and guidance of unit and formation political workers. There are believed to be:

- Instructors for organization, whose primary duty is to advise political workers concerning their spheres of responsibility in relation to the unit or formation commander.
- Instructors for agitators, who instruct junior agitators and *Komsomol* agitators in their duties and hold meetings and demonstrations to raise morale and to instill "hatred of the enemy."
- Propaganda instructors, who instruct Party members, *Komsomols* and non-Party officers in the art of distributing propaganda to troops.
- Instructors for information, who probably are inspectors of the reporting system.

There also is a Party Commission for the army group, which supervises the work of all the Party organizations within the front, administers reprimands when necessary, and is generally responsible for Party discipline. Its members visit, in an advisory capacity, the formations of the army group.

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The Party Commission is elected by the Party Conference of the army group, delegates to which are Party members from formations of the army group.

The Chief of Staff of the army group has a political deputy whose duty it is to mingle with and engage in political work among staff officers. They give lectures and provide general background on operations in other sectors of the front and on current events.

During World War II, the Communist Party systematically sent its best propagandists to army groups. Among the Communists who voluntarily entered this work were college instructors, professors, and scientists. They became staff lecturers, attached to the Political Division of an army.

With one army group for the first 6 months of 1945, the reports and lectures included, 152 on orders and speeches of Stalin, 150 on current events, 50 on the history of the Communist Party, 16 on philosophy, 27 on the experiences of the war, 10 on problems of military education, 4 on military history, 14 on the "heroic work on the home front", and 10 on bordering countries.

During this same period, lecturers of the Political Department of one army gave 98 lectures explaining Stalin's writings, 121 on the history of the Communist Party, 37 on philosophy, 144 on current events, and 76 on the work of the home front.

ARMY POLITICAL DIVISION. All the features of the Political Administration of an army group are incorporated, on a smaller scale, in the Political Division of an army. The Chief of the army Political Division normally is a major general, who is required to have a minimum of 5 years of Party membership.

LOWER ECHELONS. The limited and purely operational nature of the rifle corps headquarters, as illustrated by the skeleton strength and function of the corps Political Branch, scarcely is adequate for more than political work among headquarters personnel. Political Branches at mobile corps headquarters are somewhat stronger and are similar to the Political Section at division level.

The Deputy Commander for Political Affairs, who commands the Political Section of a division, has the same rank as the Deputy Commander for Operations, usually that of a lieutenant colonel. He must be a Party member of at least 3 years standing. The Political Section of a division consists of an as-

sistant in charge of administration, Chief of the divisional Party organization, Chief of the division *Komsomol* organization, officer in charge of party records and accounts, Chief of Propaganda and Agitation, and a Chief of Psychological Warfare. At least two clerks, as well as division motion picture operators, also are provided.

The Political Section of a regiment consists of a Deputy Commander for Political Affairs (a captain or a major), a representative of the Communist Party, a representative of *Komsomols*, and a regimental agitator. The regimental Party organization is divided into approximately 16 cells (primary Party organizations).

The Deputy Commander for Political Affairs of a battalion, a captain, commands the battalion Party and *Komsomol* organizers, who are full-time workers and are exempt from military duties. There is no full-time agitator in the battalion. The battalion Party organizer is assisted by a bureau of five men, which meets weekly. It is responsible that every Communist in the battalion is an effective agitator and upholds the required military standard.

The company has no Deputy Commander for Political Affairs and no full-time political officers. The company Commander, though he need not be a member of the Communist Party, is required to give a certain amount of instruction and to supervise morale. In these matters, he is supervised by the battalion Deputy Commander for Political Affairs. Company Party meetings are held frequently. The Party leader of the company may hold any rank, and is most frequently a senior noncommissioned officer. He is required to fulfill normal military duties in addition to his political work. A *Komso-mol* organizer also is appointed in each company.

2. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

The Counterintelligence System of the Red Army was a branch of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) until 1943, when the NKVD personnel in the ranks of the Red Army were transferred from the jurisdiction of the NKVD to that of the Main Administration of Counterintelligence of the Commissariat of Defense. The administrations, branches, sections, and agents of the counterintelligence system at all echelons down to company level are responsible exclusively for the security and loyalty to the nation of all Red Army personnel and for

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the discovery of enemy elements which have infiltrated into the ranks or the area for which each headquarters is responsible.

The NKVD has not been excluded completely from Red Army affairs, however. It is responsible for screening persons due for conscription, but considered prejudicial to Army security because of their records with the local police (NKVD). It also is responsible for supplying full information about all inducted persons to the various agencies of per-

sonnel administration. The screening process is emphasized, particularly, in reoccupied areas of the U. S. S. R., where enemy agents are certain to report for conscription to the Field *Rayon* Military Commissar appointed by the army group.

In the combat zone, the Red Army's own counterintelligence services collaborate closely with the counterintelligence agents of the Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) in the apprehension of enemy agents outside the ranks of the Red Army.

PART V. TRAINING

Section I. OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of military training in the U. S. S. R. are to produce highly qualified permanent cadres and a large reserve for use in event of war. The professional cadre of officers and enlisted men is procured by a system of selection from a broad base, competitive examination at each level of training, and intensive programs for the improvement of the military and general educational level of all personnel. Thorough political indoctrination of all candidates for command positions in the Red Army, and constant political supervision over their activities are deemed essential.

Steady growth of a large body of reserve officers and enlisted men is assured by the universal military service law and by the automatic transfer to reserve status of all company grade officers who are not promoted to field grade by their fortieth birthday. Political indoctrination and surveillance of reserves is conducted during their period of active duty and after their transfer to reserve status.

2. BASIC PROBLEMS

The low educational average of U. S. S. R. population presents the most serious military training problem in the Red Army. Analysis of 2,300 Red Army pay books shows that the average is 4 years of school for privates, 7 years for noncommissioned officers, and 7 to 10 years for officers. This handicap is mitigated somewhat by the State Labor Reserve. Boys between 14 and 17 years of age are trained by the state for skilled trades. This provides a pool of 85,000 technicians annually which may be drawn upon by the Red Army.

Although very elaborate tests exist for qualifications for the various levels of officer and noncommissioned officer training, the demand for command personnel exceeds the supply to such an extent that the required qualifications practically are meaningless. All graduates of universities, and nearly all graduates of high schools and technical schools are given officer training.

Thus, in order to have sufficiently trained personnel to meet the requirements of modern warfare, the Red Army has to maintain an extensive educational program. Schools are established in every independent command and in every military district. Correspondence and night courses are offered to all officers.

Although the entrance requirements to schools for officers are of necessity low, admission to the higher branch schools and academies is progressively more difficult to obtain. Candidates for these institutions must improve their military and general education to a higher degree by taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the Red Army. The fact that higher education in the U. S. S. R. is difficult to obtain creates keen competition for assignments to the higher military schools. Thus, the average educational level of the Red Army is low, but that of the field and higher grade officers much higher.

World War II forced the Red Army to reduce considerably the length of training periods and time allotted to courses in army schools and academies. This did not, however, imply any serious lowering of the quality of instruction. The acceleration was achieved by greater condensation of courses, rather than by omission of important phases or subjects, particularly for the training of officers. The over-all

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improvement in the educational level of command personnel, which already was appreciable in the years before World War II, made it possible to eliminate a considerable amount of the general educational instruction which had previously been found necessary. Another ameliorating circumstance was a direct result of World War II itself. Battle experience soon indicated which elements of instruction required greater emphasis and which could be eliminated safely.

3. TRAINING METHODS

a. Characteristics. The Red Army training methods are characterized by thorough planning, realism, repetition, and constructive critiques at the end of each training period and each engagement. Thorough planning and preparation of training material is practiced at all levels from the Commissariat of Defense down to the individual training group. Examples of long-range training policies are the schedules for civilian and pre-conscriptive training; the courses of military schools and academies, which are planned for 2 or more years in advance, even in time of war; and the lists of subjects, published in advance, which are to be discussed by the publications of the arms and services. The training programs for fixed installations are prepared in great detail, leaving little to the initiative of the individual Commanders and instructors. Training in the field and replacement units, however, although governed in over-all scope by higher authority, is left largely to the initiative of the Commanders.

Realism in training is emphasized equally in time of peace and of war. It is achieved by conducting from 85 to 90 percent of all tactical training under field conditions. Training camps are so constructed that they may be moved by the unit training in the area. Such moves often are made during a tactical problem to simulate the confusion inherent to combat. The training in use of weapons, observation, control of fire, and staff work also is accomplished under field conditions. While the unit's rear installations are being set up, convoys move through the area and simulated enemy counterbattery fire is used to imitate combat confusion.

Repetition of a military technique until correct reaction to a given situation becomes automatic is another characteristic of Red Army training methods. A maneuver, whether by an individual of a small

group, is repeated until the required technique is mastered. The maneuver is repeated under varied conditions. Basic and refresher training often is conducted on the front line during inactive periods.

A critique at the end of each training period is required. The critique, generally conducted by the officer in command of the exercise, assisted by the participants, covers the mission of the exercise, lessons learned, and the degree of proficiency attained.

b. Individual training. The teaching techniques by which the Red Army trains the individual soldier are the same as those used by teachers everywhere. Methods used include explanation, demonstration, imitation, repetition, and examination. Sometimes the best, and at other times the slowest, student is used as an example. The monitor system is also in extensive use.

In group instruction of the individual, and in small unit training, the over-all problem, as well as the problem of each individual or of an individual group within the unit, is explained to all participants. The critique of such a training problem includes the discussion of the detailed as well as the over-all problems.

Instruction in the use of a weapon includes its relation to the firepower of the unit, theoretical discussions of its trajectory and capabilities, actual firing (preceded by dry runs), maintenance, and emergency repair. Officer students of the technical arms and services are required to learn how to disassemble, repair, and assemble their particular pieces of equipment. For this purpose, training frequently is conducted in factories.

A feature of Soviet training technique is the attachment of students to field training units. Such students may not be used by the unit commanders as part of their complement of personnel. Their progress is checked by instructors, who similarly are attached. Officer students from the General Staff Academy and from the higher academies of the arms and services often are attached for training to field units in combat during war, and technical officers often are sent directly to factories.

At the end of such a tour of duty, each student is required to prepare a report. Some of these reports are used as a basis for reorganization of units, changes in tactical concepts, or rearrangement of assembly lines and other processes at industrial

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plants. Thus, the higher academies are responsible not only for training, but also for military research as an essential part of higher military training.

c. Unit training. Unit training in the zone of the interior and in the rear area of an army or an army group (front) compares closely with that instituted by an army group prior to a major operation, but is of suitably smaller scale and of longer duration. The conduct of unit training generally is the same regardless of the size of the unit. The preparation and execution of a problem or training maneuver by a formation or unit is organized so that every phase, including the preliminary planning, is a training exercise for appropriate personnel at every point in the process.

Unit training problems are supervised and directed by the most competent officers available, usually including the Commander or Chief of Staff. The planning of a training maneuver is a training process in itself. The staff is joined in this phase by the staffs or representatives of the staffs of all component units or elements, including officers from elements as much as four echelons below that of the highest staff concerned. The commanders of artillery regiments, for example, join an army group staff in planning training maneuvers involving the entire army group.

The organization, capabilities, and armament of each component are reviewed in great detail. The subject matter of such reviews is prescribed in advance and is as exhaustive as time permits. In this process, commanders are thoroughly familiarized with the capabilities of other arms and components as well as their own.

The group then studies the latest directives from higher echelons concerning the employment of arms, equipment, and elements, and the latest tactical doctrine. It then turns to the intelligence branch or section of the headquarters staff for a complete survey of the organization, equipment, and capabilities of the real or hypothetical enemy force. The latest trends in enemy tactical practice are discussed. The operations section or branch of the staff then reviews the basic training principles for all arms and ranks, as appropriate. This phase is followed, finally, by a careful detailed presentation of the particular maneuver. Detailed missions are defined for each operating component of the force, with particular emphasis on the coordination of the arms and serv-

ices. If the formation concerned is sufficiently large, the same procedure may be repeated at a lower echelon so as to include all the staff officers of each major component of the larger formation.

After the combined planning and instruction has been completed, the maneuver or exercise is conducted as planned.

The same groups of commanders and staffs join in critiques immediately after completion of the maneuver. Their findings become the basis for subsequent training plans or are applied directly in the next training problem.

d. Training prior to combat. Whenever possible, units and formations about to engage the enemy, whether in the line or in rear areas, conduct comprehensive battle rehearsals. The scope of the rehearsal and the period allowed for preparation and execution is determined by the Commander.

A whole army group (front) may be ordered to conduct extensive training, including intensive courses for officers in staff work, coordination, reconnaissance, and control of combat. Intensive basic training and training in the use of new weapons is conducted by all subordinate organizations. Assault groups rehearse their missions in terrain similar to that which is to be found in the actual operation. All training and rehearsals are carried out both in daylight and at night. The same procedure is executed by organizations down to combat patrols. Formations and units which already are in action conduct such training in shifts. On quiet sectors, some formations allot as much as 40 hours for training during a 2 weeks' period.

e. Training aids. The training aids used by the Red Army consist of those normally employed in conjunction with military training. They include sand tables, training films, obstacle courses, prepared assault houses, maps, charts, and training periodicals. Although the quantity of training aids at lower echelons is insufficient, it is believed to be adequate in officer and technical training schools.

Soviet training films are realistic and well-planned. Training films follow general instructional practice by presenting the over-all problem before describing the particular subject or phase of training.

The official journals of the General Staff, of the Inspector of Infantry, and of the arms and services, and the official newspaper of the Red Army, "Red

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Star," all are used to raise the level of general and military education and to improve the training programs of the Red Army.

The "Journal of Military Thought," official journal of the General Staff, is intended for use by other military publications and commanders of formations. Its mission is to raise the military education of these officers, to present current military thought and ideology, and to publish interesting military developments of foreign countries. It is published once a month, with a circulation of 15,000 copies. This circulation is too small to permit the distribution of this journal to any but the highest staffs of the Red Army.

The "Military Bulletin," official journal of the Inspector of Infantry, is intended for the use of commanders of formations. Its mission is to discuss combat lessons learned during war, and to publish news of military developments in foreign countries. It is published twice a month, with a circulation of 50,000 copies.

"Red Star" is published daily, except on Sundays, by the Commissariat of Defense. It has a wide circulation, and is intended for use by all military personnel. "Red Star" contains articles of general interest, political indoctrination, combat lessons, accounts of exploits of Soviet arms, and current events. Promotions and decorations of Red Army personnel and official communiques and orders of the day are released through "Red Star."

The journals of the technical arms and services are intended primarily for the use of the commanders and staffs of the corresponding formations and units. Their content, scope, and missions are the same as those of the "Military Bulletin," but are limited to the special field concerned.

4. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Institutions of military study and training exist in large numbers, but they engage only in instruction of officers and officer candidates. Enlisted men train with units only. The pre-conscription training system supplies sufficient training for both infantrymen and technical personnel to eliminate the need for special institutions for basic or technical training of enlisted personnel.

Chief among the academic institutions operated exclusively by the Red Army are the Voroshilov (General Staff) and the Frunze Academies and the

academies and officer schools of the arms. There are also a number of officer candidate schools not specialized as to arm, extension courses for officers of the arms and for command personnel whose training requires exhaustive knowledge of all arms and services, and a military-political academy and military-political schools. Special courses for the periodic training sessions of reserve officers are prescribed, but are given in units rather than in separate institutions.

Section II. PRE-CONSCRIPTION TRAINING

1. GENERAL

The expansion of the military training program for school-age youth represents an important development in the program of extending military preparation to increasingly larger segments of the Soviet population.

Military training for pupils in the last 3 years of secondary school was introduced first in 1929-30, but on a limited scale and chiefly as an experiment. The 1939 military service law, however, provided for the military education of students in all elementary and secondary schools and their equivalents, beginning with the fifth year of school and occupying 2 hours of school time per week. A detailed program of study was established. Instructors were provided from the ranks of the subordinate and junior officers of the reserves. During World War II, the Commissariat of Defense ordered this training extended to the first grade of elementary school and intensified at other levels.

Three distinct phases of pre-army training include military-physical for the first 4 years of elementary school, elementary military training for the fifth through the seventh years, and pre-conscription training proper for the last 3 years of secondary schools and *tekhnikums* (vocational training schools). Each stage of the training is planned and supervised carefully. Since August 1945 the military phase has started only with the seventh year. In the first through the sixth year, the program has become one of physical training and indoctrination.

The time allotted for the military preparation of the pupils at the various levels of elementary and secondary education during World War II is shown in Figure 12.

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Class	Age at beginning of school year	Number of hours	
		Weekly	Yearly
I.....	7	1	33
II.....	8	1	33
III.....	9	2	66
IV.....	10	2	66
V.....	11	3	99
VI.....	12	3	99
VII.....	13	3	99
VIII.....	14	4	252
IX.....	15	4	*252
X.....	16	5	165
		1,164	

*Includes 120 hours of instruction in summer camps.

Figure 12. Time allotted military preparation in Soviet schools.

As the student advances through the program, he undergoes increasingly complex training. The type of instruction in the final grade approaches that given in regular army camps. The program aims to train the student so that at completion of his secondary school education he is able to function as an individual soldier or, as a member of a squad or platoon, undertake further specialized training, or enter a school for noncommissioned officers. Girls are trained as sanitation workers, medical assistants, and as radio, telegraph, and telephone operators in a special program which begins in the fifth year of school. In the first four classes, girls receive the same training as boys.

2. MILITARY-PHYSICAL PREPARATION

The mission of the first stage in pre-prescription training is to instill a spirit of devotion to the motherland and the Soviet regime; to develop students physically; to inculcate courage, perseverance,

group action, and a spirit of comradeship, and to teach military drill. In the first and second grades, 1 hour per week is allotted for this training. In the third and fourth years, 2 hours per week are allotted.

The discussions and readings on the Red Army for the first four grades cover the following subjects:

- How the Red Army was born—Lenin and Stalin as the founders and organizers of the Red Army.
- Stalin as Soviet Leader and Chief.
- Leaders and heroes in the Civil War.
- Heroes of World War II.
- Young patriots in World War II.
- Soviet Partisans in World War II.
- Guards of the Red Army.

3. ELEMENTARY MILITARY TRAINING

The program for students in secondary schools is similar to that of the military-physical preparation program, with the addition of individual and unit training. The 3 hours per week allotted to military instruction are distributed as in Figure 14.

4. PRE-CONSCRIPTION TRAINING

Pre-prescription training in the eighth through tenth years of secondary school includes more advanced individual and unit training. In the eighth and ninth grades, 4 hours per week are devoted to this training; in the tenth year, the time is increased to 5 hours. The training is of five basic types as follows:

- In-ranks training: Individual training in ranks with mock arms, manual of arms, formations and drill, military gymnastics

Subject	Hours of Training Per School Year				
	First grade	Second grade	Third grade	Fourth grade	Total
Training in ranks (formations, gymnastics and military games, skiing).....	30	30	60	60	180
Use of gas masks.....	1	1	1	1	4
Discussions and readings on the Red Army.....	2	2	5	5	14
Total.....	33	33	66	66	198

Figure 13. Time allotted military instruction in the first four grades.

Subject	Hours of Training Per School Year			
	Fifth grade	Sixth grade	Seventh grade	Totals
Training in ranks (drill in ranks without arms; drill with mock arms; gymnastics and military games; preparation for close combat; skiing)	52	52	48	152
Marksmanship	19	19	34	62
Tactical training (soldier as scout, lookout, messenger; reconnaissance patrols; soldier in the attack and on the defense; action against tanks)	15	16	16	47
Chemical defense	3	2	1	6
Acquaintance with the types of troops	5	5	5	15
Red Army and Russian military past history	5	5	5	15
Total	99	99	99	297

Figure 14. Time allotted military instruction in the 5th, 6th, and 7th grades.

and sports, grenade throwing, crawling, creeping, and jumping; obstacle courses; hand-to-hand combat; bicycling, motor-cycling, and jumping from parachute towers.

Weapons training: Automatic rifle, pistol, anti-tank grenades, machine guns, mortars, dry run and firing of rifles, and sniper technique.

Tactical training: Squad and platoon in the

attack, in defense, in reconnaissance, and on patrol; topography; orientation, use of entrenching tool; entrenchment; construction of trenches; camouflage; and orientation on basic type of troop types by means of tours to military schools, airdromes, and army units.

Chemical training: Chemical agents; individual chemical defense; gas mask drill.

Marching: Marches of from 5 to 12 miles.

In addition to study during the school terms, youths in the eight and nine grades and the equivalent first and second year in *tekhnikums* must spend 2 weeks in summer camps. Here, they undergo a special program of training in formations, topography, and tactics under field conditions. They fire standard rifles and perform practical work in field fortifications.

The 669 hours of military instruction given to pupils during the eighth, ninth, and tenth grades are distributed as shown in Figure 15.

5. MILITARY TRAINING FOR GIRLS

The training program for girls in the first four grades is the same as for boys. From the fifth through the seventh grades, sanitation and hygiene are added to unit training and the firing of small-caliber rifles. The curriculum for girls in the last 3 years of secondary schools and *tekhnikums* includes the training of sanitation workers; the elementary training of radio, telegraph, and telephone operators; small unit drill; gymnastics; and

Subject	Hours of Training					Totals (for 3 years)
	Eighth Grade or I Tekhnikum		Ninth Grade or II Tekhnikum		Tenth Grade or III Tekhnikum	
	School term	Summer camp	School term	Summer camp		
Tactical training	35	61	35	64	46	241
Firing	25	40	25	37	31	158
In-ranks training	45	15	45	15	60	180
Chemical training	4	4	4	4	5	21
Red Army regulations	3	0	3	0	3	9
Acquaintance with other types of troops	5	0	5	0	5	15
Red Army and Soviet military history	15	0	15	0	15	45
Total	132	120	132	120	165	669

Figure 15. Time allotted military instruction in 8th, 9th, and 10th grades.

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the firing of small-caliber rifles. To facilitate the training of girls, coeducation above the fifth grade was abolished.

The military instruction given to girls during the fifth through the tenth grades is divided as in Figure 16.

Subject	Hours of Training			
	Fifth to seventh grades	Eighth and ninth grades and I, II Tekhnikums	Tenth grade and III Tekhnikum	Total (for 6 years)
Marksmanship	48	30	15	93
Formations and gymnastics	165	104	52	321
Specialist training	60	100	83	243
Chemical	9			
Red Army and Soviet military history	15	30	15	60
Total	297	264	165	726

Figure 16. Time allotted military instruction for girls.

Section III. CONSCRIPT TRAINING

1. GENERAL

Conscripts taken into the ranks of the active army are assimilated into regular tactical units and given their basic training at regular posts and stations. Periodic training at schools and at training centers for those on long-term furlough is conducted in separate training units, with the exception of trial mobilizations. In the latter case, the conscripts also are trained in regular tactical units.

In peacetime, basic training is conducted in two periods totaling 1 year, at the end of which the soldier is considered experienced. A second year was spent on advanced tactical problems in battalions and regiments. During World War II, the basic training period was reduced to 3 months.

2. PROCESSING OF CONSCRIPTS

Upon completion of physical examination and induction, recruits are issued equipment and are segregated for 10 days. During this period the soldier is familiarized with general regulations, studies the insignia of military and political officers of the Red Army and Navy, receives sanitation instruction, is trained in accordance with the schedule of the day, and in the care of uniforms and equipment. Then he is assigned to duty.

3. FIRST PERIOD OF TRAINING

The first period of unit training consists of: combat training, political training, physical training, administrative training, sanitation, and veterinary training. The soldier then takes the oath of allegiance, usually on the Red Army Day, May 1. Since February 1939, the oath has been taken and signed individually, instead of collectively, to increase the sense of responsibility of the citizen-soldier to his country. After taking the oath, the soldier is considered indoctrinated, whereas more reliance is placed on him, and he is given greater responsibilities as he passes into the second period of training.

4. SECOND PERIOD OF TRAINING

The second period includes, in addition to the above subjects, study and practice in guard duty, tactical training on sand tables, field practice in the problems of the individual soldier, and tactical training of small infantry units.

5. ADVANCED TRAINING

Advanced training is provided for soldiers in the technical arms and services. The experienced soldier studies combat training in companies, battalions, and regiments. There are tactical exercises, including combat practice firing, for units and elements. All enlisted men take examinations in combat training at the end of the course. Advanced training also includes political training, general education, disciplinary education, and participation in political activities.

Section IV. NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER TRAINING

1. ORGANIZATION

The noncommissioned officer schools are, in general, similar to regimental noncommissioned officer schools of the U. S. Army.

The typical infantry noncommissioned officer school staff includes three senior lieutenants, one lieutenant, and one political officer. The 145 selected students are organized into three rifle platoons and one machinegun platoon. Three months of basic training and political reliability are prerequisites.

The students generally are selected from among volunteers. Because heavy demands are made on

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the trainees, and because noncommissioned officers are obligated to spend 3 years on active duty as against 2 years for privates, many do not wish to enter the school on a voluntary basis. Thus, selected privates frequently are required to attend. The school is segregated from the rest of the regiment and conditions in it are better than those for enlisted men in the rest of the unit.

2. INSTRUCTION

The noncommissioned officer training period before World War II was 9 months, divided into three equal periods. At the beginning of the war with Germany, the instruction was reduced to 3 months. The working day, however, was increased from 8 hours to between 10 and 12 hours; thus, the program of instruction remained substantially the same.

- Political training.
- Tactical training.
- Formations.
- Firing.
- General education.
- Engineering.
- Red Army regulations.
- Signal communications.
- Chemical defense.
- Aviation familiarization.
- Artillery.
- Medical.
- Accounting.
- Administration.

Tactical infantry training includes detailed instruction in individual offense, defense, and reconnaissance. The offensive problems are worked out by the Commander of the Section with every student individually. They include selection of cover; planning of routes for successive rushes to covered positions, camouflage, crawling, etc.; mutual fire support in combat; attacking enemy trenches; throwing hand grenades; bayonet training; consolidating of a position; and reconnaissance by observation of enemy fire. Training in defense consists of selection and organization of a firing position; visual reconnaissance and the preparation of reports; preparation of coordinated mortar fires; preparations for night harassing fires; preparation for the attack; disengagement maneuvers; defense of encircled

positions; and evacuation of casualties. Training of the individual soldier in reconnaissance includes preparation for reconnaissance missions, briefing, observation, action of patrols in contact with isolated enemy elements, methods of locating enemy firing positions, night patrolling, and the handling of prisoners.

All three of the above phases include instruction in gun and crew drill, sniper techniques, gunnery, and grenade throwing.

The Signal Communications Noncommissioned Officer School of each infantry division may be considered typical of noncommissioned schools of the arms. It is operated in conjunction with the division's independent Signal Communications Battalion. Its mission is to train radiomen, telephone personnel, aviation signalmen, and noncommissioned officers and specialists.

The school is staffed by enlisted men who have completed a minimum of 6 to 7 years of school. Particular care is exercised in the selection of radiomen, a specialty requiring good background and political reliability. The peacetime training term varies between 8 months and 1 year.

The training program includes the following subjects:

- Political indoctrination.
- Red Army regulations.
- Physical training.
- Drill.
- Topography.
- Weapons training.
- Engineering.
- Infantry training.
- Range firing.
- Chemical warfare training.
- Sanitary-medical training.
- Tactics.
- Special tactical training (technical radio; telegraphy; technical study of radio, telephone, telegraph and other apparatus, switch-boards, transmitters, and receivers, wiring diagrams of telephone network, etc.; study of documents, logs, etc.; practical work).
- Establishing communications lines.
- Construction.
- Aviation signal training.
- Signaling.

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Section V. OFFICER TRAINING**1. GENERAL**

The education system for officers of the Red Army is based largely upon academies, schools, and extension or correspondence courses. The Voroshilov, or General Staff, Academy is the highest of the institutions, followed by the Frunze Academy and the academies and schools of the arms and services. The courses offered at these institutions are supplemented by secondary school training in the Cadet Schools; by unit training, particularly in special officers' courses; by training period courses for the reserve; and by extension courses for commanders and specialist officers, given locally or by mail.

The officer training system is pyramidal and closely correlated with promotion scales. Initial opportunities are broad, but further advancement is highly competitive. Admission to officer candidate schools is open to men from 17 to 22 years of age who have completed 8 years of school and have passed entrance examinations. The examinations are waived when higher educational qualifications can be proven.

Commissions are also available to personnel from the ranks and to suitably qualified civilians, especially those with the technical training demanded by one of the arms.

2. MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Military training modeled on the pattern of the Czarist Cadet Corps recently was established in the U. S. S. R. The reconstruction decree of 22 August 1943 created a Section for Suvorov Military Schools in the Main Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the Red Army, and provided for the establishment of nine Suvorov schools (named after Alexander Suvorov, the Russian 18th century army leader) in the towns of regions and territories liberated from the Germans. There are now 12 such schools.

The Suvorov schools (and similar naval schools named for Admiral Nakhimov) have as their primary mission the training of young boys for service in the armed forces. Students successfully completing the course with excellent or good grades and with good conduct records may enter military schools for officers without entrance examinations. Graduates may, however, enter any higher institu-

tion of learning and prepare for whatever profession they choose.

The schools, each of which has an enrollment of 500, accept males 10 years of age or older, for a 7-year course. As an exception, in 1943, the Suvorov schools enrolled pupils from 8 to 13, inclusive. They are open to orphans of Red Army men and Partisans or to sons of veterans of the Soviet-German war. Many of the students themselves participated in Partisan warfare against the enemy.

The directors of the Suvorov Military Schools are major generals. Either lieutenant colonels or majors command the separate companies which compose each school. The students of each of the seven main classes are divided into four companies. Each company, in turn, consists of educational sections of 25 students each. At the head of each educational section is an officer-instructor, who accompanies the same group of students as it advances from one class to another until graduation. An experienced sergeant major assists the officer-instructor.

Along with general secondary school subjects, the students of the Suvorov schools study tactics, rifle training, the Soviet constitution, Red Army regulations, military history, drill, horsemanship, automobiles and motorcycle operation, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, skiing, music, and dancing. To graduate, each student must speak two foreign languages, English and either French or German. Neither smoking nor drinking is countenanced. Profanity and abusive speech are banned. Military discipline and courtesy are stressed.

During the summer months, the four senior classes are sent to outdoor camps for practical application of the military knowledge gained during the year.

The pupils of the Suvorov Military Schools wear special military uniforms and observe all military regulations. On their epaulets, they bear the initial letter of their school. Food is of the highest quality. The individual ration is even larger than that of adult workers.

Although the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools represent a new element in the preparatory training of officer candidates, they merely supplement other schools which serve a similar purpose. Since 1938, the Commissariat of Education of the Russian S. S. R. has operated special artillery and military aviation schools, which prepare candidates for en-

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rollment in schools of the Red Army. These special secondary schools offer 3-year courses, upon completion of which the students go on to regular Red Army officer schools. The Commissariat of the Navy also maintains naval preparatory schools for youths from 15 to 16, which prepare them to enter a regular naval academy. Students in these schools live and study at state expense.

3. SCHOOLS OF THE ARMS

As of January 1944, there were 123 infantry schools, 22 machine gun and mortar schools, 38 armored force schools, 9 cavalry schools, 58 artillery schools, 7 chemical schools, 13 signal communications schools, and 13 political schools. In scope of instruction, these schools are a combination of the U. S. Army branch schools and the U. S. Military Academy. They are administered in a manner similar to that of the U. S. Military Academy and the status of the cadets is almost identical. Courses are of 2 years duration (lowered to 6 months during World War II) and graduates become junior lieutenants of their respective branches. Entrance requirements are general education equivalent at least to that of an eighth-grade class, mental and physical acceptability, single marital status, and, during World War II, age between 17 and 22.

Those desiring a commission may make application either to the commandant of the particular school desired or to the Military Commissar of the *Rayon* or *Oblast*. Noncommissioned officers in the army may apply to their commanders. Graduates are assigned to units for active duty. Further military education is highly selective.

4. ACADEMIES

Officers who have been commissioned for at least 4 years, who have been with troops at least 1 year, and who are not more than 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to the academy of their respective arm or service. The courses represent a combination of those of the U. S. Army advanced branch schools and the Command and General Staff School. In peacetime, they are of 3 years duration. Graduates are assigned as battalion or regimental commanders.

At the beginning of World War II, there were 16 military academies and 9 military faculties attached to civilian institutes, all operating under the direc-

Subject	Hours		
	First course	Second course	Total
Political subjects.....	300	230	530
Tactics.....	300	380	680
Artillery.....	350	440	790
Topography.....	200	140	340
Supply unit of artillery.....	60	70	130
Communications.....	30	50	80
Handling of arms.....	90	90	180
Military-engineer work.....	30	40	70
Line preparation.....	40	40	80
Physical preparation.....	40	40	80
Artillery instrumental recon- naissance.....	20	20	40
Manuals.....	20	..	20
Use of autos and horses.....	50	60	110
Chemical work.....	20	20	40
Individual arms.....	30	40	70
Sanitation.....	10	..	10
Russian language.....	50	20	70
Mathematics.....	60	50	110
Physics and mechanics.....	30	20	50
Chemistry.....	30	20	50
Gunnery.....	40	40	80
	1, 800	1, 800	3, 600
Reserve time.....	32	32	64
	1, 832	1, 832	3, 664

Figure 17. Distribution of study hours by subject at an artillery school.

tion of the Main Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the Commissariat of Defense. The academies were located as follows:

- The Frunze Academy..... Moscow
- Lenin Military-Political Academy..... Moscow
- Dzerzhinski Artillery Academy..... Moscow
- Zhukovski Military Aviation..... Moscow
- Military Veterinary Academy..... Moscow
- Kuibishev Military Engineering Academy..... Moscow
- Flight Command Academy, Military Air Forces.. Moscow
- Kirov Military Medical Academy..... Leningrad
- Military Medical Academy..... Kuibishev
- Stalin Military Academy of Mechanization and
Motorization Moscow
- Higher Military Pedagogical Institute..... Kalinin
- Kaganovich Military Transport Academy..... Leningrad
- Voroshilov Academy of Chemical Defense..... Moscow
- Molotov Quartermaster Academy..... Kharkov
- Budenny Military Electrotechnical Academy.... Leningrad
- Military Juridical Academy..... Moscow

In addition to performing their primary task of training battalion and regimental commanders for the various arms and services, the military academies carry on research work in their various specialties. They assist in the development of new weapons, equipment, and tactics, and are responsible for the dissemination of the latest information to officers in

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the field. Of particular importance is their function of conducting and supervising the correspondence courses for officers on active duty. This has been of considerable significance in raising the standards of officers of the arms, large numbers of whom have received their training for higher command duties in such courses.

5. FRUNZE ACADEMY

The Frunze Academy is the oldest high-level military educational establishment of the U. S. S. R. It corresponds to the U. S. Command and General Staff School, and its graduates serve as regimental commanders and division or corps staff officers.

Officers over 35 years of age rarely are admitted. Officers are selected from all arms, and before World War II were required to have served 4 to 6 years with line units of the Red Army. Especially distinguished records in their regiments, a secondary school education, and a knowledge of either English, French, German, Polish, Japanese, Turkish or Persian are prerequisites.

Entrance examinations cover tactics, Red Army regulations, topography, and general education. They require from 1 to 2 years of thorough preparation. Candidates are granted from 1 to 2 months leave for final preparation. The first part of the examination is held at the military district headquarters in the presence of Academy representatives. It is both written and oral. Examination papers are sent to Moscow, where those qualified to take the second part of the examination are selected. The second examination is held at the Academy and lasts for about 1 month. In addition, candidates appear before a special commission which investigates their political background. After the second examination, candidates return to their units to await notification of acceptance.

Studies are pursued in the Academy under the direction of various departments, or "faculties," such as the physics and chemistry faculty, the military history faculty, the tactics faculty, the faculty of general military education, and the faculty of intelligence. The tactics faculty receives the greatest emphasis. Approximately 30 percent of the student's time is allotted to tactics. The first year deals largely with the tactics and techniques of the separate arms. The course offers all information required for the conduct of combined operations,

including operations, supply, and advanced studies of logistics.

Academic instruction is supplemented not only by field exercises during summer months, but by realistic, simulated field conditions in classrooms of the Academy.

The Frunze Academy is equipped with more than 100 laboratories and indoor ranges. The laboratories include equipment for the study of aviation, chemistry, artillery tactics, strategy, military history, mechanization, motorization, camouflage, electronics, searchlights, and hydrotechnics. Indoor ranges include ranges for field artillery, antiaircraft artillery, machine guns, and aircraft armament.

The aviation laboratory includes much complex equipment. Elaborate command exercises are conducted in the central hall of the laboratory. The hall is equipped with air-to-air command posts suspended from the ceiling, with a moving landscape beneath them. Simulated speed and altitudes can be controlled. The officer practicing command must cope with the dictates of the changing situation depicted on the moving landscape.

During World War II, the program of the Academy was modified to meet the increased demand for graduates. The length of the course, and particularly of the training period, was reduced. Secondary subjects were dropped from the curriculum. Special attention was given to rapid orientation, to accurate but rapid evaluation of military situations and to operations against the enemy's flank and rear. Increased emphasis was placed on enemy tactics and on intelligence and reconnaissance methods. Tactics in confined sectors and encircled positions also received added emphasis. Student officers were taught to handle enemy as well as Soviet weapons.

Of the new students admitted during World War II, more than 70 percent had previously received university or higher technical education. The great majority was less than 35 years of age.

Since World War II, all students of the Frunze Academy have been taking part in research conducted by the instructors. The lessons of World War II are being analyzed and studied, and instruction is based largely on tactical lessons learned in combat. The Academy also issues a monthly information bulletin, in which combat experiences of the Red Army are developed and instructional notes

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and lessons are drawn from the experiences of foreign armies. Fifty instructors and an editorial staff are preparing an album and atlas describing the operations of 1941-1945. The Academy has a special room in which the history of World War II is displayed graphically. A series of bi-monthly conferences on major operations are conducted. The transition from defensive to offensive strategy and the pursuit, encirclement, and destruction of enemy forces, as illustrated in the campaigns of 1944, are under particularly close study in these conferences.

6. VOROSHILOV ACADEMY

The highest school for officers of the Red Army is the Voroshilov, or the General Staff, Academy, comparable to the War College of the U. S. Army. The academy prepares senior officers, usually general officers, for duty as division and higher commanders or as staff officers of armies or higher formations.

The basic course at the academy lasts for 2 years. One hundred students are enrolled in each class. In addition, 100 qualified officers are assigned each year to attend special classes designed to improve the general and military education of the general officers of the Red Army. Thus, 300 students are enrolled in this academy each year.

The content of courses at the Voroshilov Academy is prescribed by the Chief of the General Staff, and generally includes the tactical, operational, and strategic employment of large formations. In 1940, the Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Shaposhnikov, directed that the following subjects be emphasized in the Academy during the academic year of 1940-41:

“Clear understanding of the nature of modern combat and employment of massed tanks, artillery, and aircraft; control of combat involving complicated maneuver; skill in preparing tactical and operational estimates; and mastery of staff techniques for large formations.”

The course of the special class covers the same subjects as the regular course but it has fewer theoretical, and no field problems.

The methods of instruction employed at the academy are individual and group solution of assigned problems, lectures, panel discussions, and field exercises. The field exercises are conducted during the summer session. They consist of

reconnaissance of terrain; the tactical or operational decision of the commander, and theoretical solutions of the resulting staff and logistical problems; and participation in command or staff functions during the fall exercises of the field units.

There is no age qualification for assignment to the Voroshilov Academy. The candidates for both the regular and special courses are appointed by the military districts according to the number of appointments allotted by the Main Personnel Administration of the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense. The assignments are approved by the Chief of Staff. The candidates for the regular course must be graduates of the Frunze Academy, or of the higher academies of the specialized arms and services. They must have had at least 2 years' experience as staff officers of large field formations, or in one of the administrations of the Commissariat of Defense. The candidates for the special course are selected from the commanders of divisions and higher formations. They need not be graduates of higher academies of the arms or of the Frunze Academy.

The graduates of the regular course are assigned as follows:

- Chiefs of staff of rifle corps.
- Chiefs of the Operations Division of the staff of military districts, armies, or army groups.
- Chiefs of the Intelligence Section of the above staffs.
- Chiefs of the Mobilization Administration or Chiefs of Signal Communications of the General Staff.
- Chiefs of the Operations or Intelligence Divisions of the General Staff.
- Instructors in tactics and operations of other academies.
- Military research with the Voroshilov Academy.

The graduates of the special course are assigned as commanders of divisions and higher formations.

In addition to its instructional functions, the Voroshilov Academy of the General Staff conducts extensive research on military subjects, which often results in recommendations for changes in the Field Service Regulations of the various arms and services of the Red Army. This research also forms the basis of articles published in the "Journal of Military Thought," the journal of the Academy.

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