

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SECRET

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Mobilization Procedures in the USSR	DATE DISTR.	17 JAN 1966
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	
	This is UNEVALUATED Information		

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. Were mobilization to occur, the Soviets would call into service everyone who could serve in the Army. They would begin with the peasants, and then would call unskilled workers from various plants and factories, white collar workers (slushashobnye), intelligentsia, and all others, irrespective of the date of birth of the individual. There is no draft class (prisyvnoy klass); the time when a person is called depends primarily upon his employment. Although instructions are issued to call a particular age group into the Army, not everyone in that group will actually be called. For example, a person could be 25 years old and be capable of handling arms, but if he were working in a plant manufacturing motors he would remain there. On the other hand, a person 40 years old working as a carpenter would go sooner than the 25-year-old. 25X1
2. In the USSR there is a system applying to defense industries which is called bron (freezing). During wartime every individual is frozen to his job and is not called until such time as a directive is issued by the Government stating that his particular category of persons is to be called. In the event of war, all the factory heads would submit to the voyenkomat lists of individuals whom they wanted frozen. The voyenkomat also would have his own lists, and he would decide whether to leave an individual in the factory or to call him. If a tank factory were in operation and persons were being called from it, then mobilization would begin of the working force from other factories or from the villages. This would be accomplished by a special edict of the Government. 25X1
3. The call-up would be similar for all geographical areas; the number called from Ryazan Oblast, for instance, would not be greater than that from Orlov. a smaller proportion of inductees For the Army might be called from the city of Sverdlovsk than from Khabarovsk, because Sverdlovsk is highly industrialized and Khabarovsk is not. Thus, although the former is three or four times larger than the latter, the number of persons called from each could be the same. A greater than usual call-up would be noticeable in the non-industrial areas such as the Ukraine. If a greater 25X1

SECRET

25X1

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

SECRET

25X1

-2-

number than the norm were called, it would be apparent in each selskiy (village) rayon, but not so apparent in towns.

4. The Minister of Defense issues an edict stating that a particular age group is to be released and another to be called. Once a year this is published in the newspapers and nowhere else. (Prior to World War II, bulletins were posted, but after the war not a single one was ever published.) The call-ups are generally made in May and in October, although during World War II they were also made in January. After the order is issued, the Minister of Defense sends a secret message to the yovankomat stating how many are to be called in May and how many in October. No one knows at which time he will be called; generally, however, those born prior to May of the year in question will be called in October and those born between May and October will be called in the following May. Those who are to be drafted will then receive a notice requiring that they appear at the yovankomat at an appointed hour for service in the Soviet Army and that they bring specified personal belongings. The individual is not informed where he will be sent, only that he is to appear at the yovankomat.
5. According to Soviet policy, everyone who is not in active military service is considered to be in the reserve. One of two categories is stamped in each person's yovannyi bilet: "1st Category Reserve" and "2nd Category Reserve." The 1st Category will be called first, and then the 2nd. In such cases the individual is supposed to be called the year following his original schedule, but it is possible that he might not actually be called then and might be left in the reserve.
6. Before World War II, city teachers were called for one year and were called godichniki; village teachers, as a rule, were exempt from military service. In May 1939, for example, when the threat of war was very great, village teachers were deferred. The following September, however, when war had become imminent, the Government decreed that everyone with no previous service was to be called. Sixty teachers left one rayon simultaneously, causing some schools to be closed.

25X1

SECRET