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**QM
INTELLIGENCE
SPECIAL
STUDY**

50X1-HUM

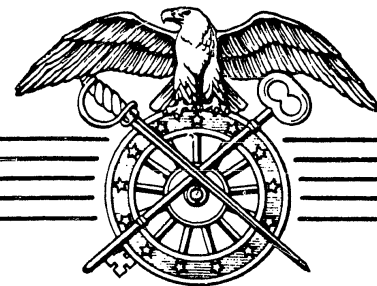
CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

SOVIET

50X1-HUM

ARMY (U)

NOVEMBER 1958



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL**

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QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE SPECIAL STUDY

CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

SOVIET ARMY

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The information contained in this publication is current as of the date shown on the bottom of each page.

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this publication is to facilitate identification of new uniforms, special clothing, individual equipment and insignia used by the Soviet Army Ground Forces and the quasi-military Interior and Border Troops. Thus it supplements DA Pamphlet 30-50-1, in which similar data is presented primarily to facilitate order of battle recognition of Soviet troops.

This study is designed to provide the most complete information known on the various items of clothing and equipment in use by Soviet troops. Included within its scope are supply information such as issue data, construction details, technical and special characteristics, and functional adequacy. An appendix to the main catalog portion of this study includes data on the new Soviet uniforms which were announced in April 1958 and are being issued to authorized personnel.

The publication is in loose-leaf form to facilitate changes or additions as new information becomes available.



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SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

Soviet field clothing and equipment is generally of simple design and construction as compared with types used in most Western armies. They are technically adequate in most respects but afford only minimal protection to the soldier in the environment to which he is normally exposed. It must be borne in mind, however, that the typical soldier is raised in a society which practices strict regimentation and control of the individual. He is usually inured to hard labor and privations, and having had few comforts or luxuries in civilian life, finds working conditions and living standards in the service somewhat better than those to which he had been accustomed. His experience prepares him for resorting to improvisation and field expedients when necessary to maintain his personal welfare and combat effectiveness. A lack of significant technical advancements in Soviet clothing and individual equipment does not, therefore, present extraordinary difficulties to the average soldier.

Many items in the Soviet field uniform are basically merely military modifications of the civilian clothing that has been worn in Russia for centuries. The tunic, breeches, and boots have long been typical dress for enlisted men. Despite shortcomings of certain uniforms, they are in continued use chiefly because the troops are used to wearing them and they are economically and easily produced.

The absence of sophistication in textile research and development is more indicative of a lack of interest than of technical know-how. Primary emphasis in research and development is being devoted to the more lethal types of military hardware.

Soviet special clothing utilizes several types of new or improved materials, which represent the major extent of research and development in clothing. Fiberglass materials have been tested as insulation in padded winter clothing, though there is no confirmation that it is now in use; a flotation suit has been developed and tested; an asbestos flame protection suit has been developed and issued; two new hard-type crash helmets were probably undergoing field tests in 1955; and a number of CBR protective clothing items are now available for issue. The Soviets have been much more concerned with cold weather clothing than with tropic clothing. Work in the latter regard appears limited and, until recently at least, of little interest to Soviet military planners.

Individual field equipment of World War II vintage is still standard issue for officers and enlisted personnel. To date, two changes have been reported: (1) a new-type haversack and load carrying system which is more adaptable to combat operations, and (2) a Czechoslovak-manufactured sleeping bag reported in general issue only for Soviet officers. Individual equipment of the Soviet soldier is generally lightweight, simply designed, and well suited for combat use.

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Soviet Army insignia form an elaborate system which functions as a means of distinguishing rank and arm or service. These insignia are basically the same as in World War II, but in recent years numerous innovations have been introduced.

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SECTION II - STANDARD CLOTHING

1. Historical Data

Following the Revolution, the Soviet regime, as part of a general break with the past, attempted to depart from the traditional Russian style in uniforms and to abolish distinctions of rank both in uniforms and insignia.

A gradual shift in emphasis was, however, apparent by 1935. Changes in uniform styles were decreed; identifying marks were ordered worn on the sleeves of coats and overcoats; the uniforms had a smarter cut, with coats and trousers fitting more closely to the wearer; more color was provided in the uniform, and clear distinction of service was ordered.

In 1940, further modifications of the style of uniforms were promulgated by the People's Commissariat of Defense Order No. 212 of 13 July. A new dress uniform for general officers was authorized - a single-breasted closed standing collar dress coat, trousers instead of breeches, and dress service cap. Distinctive metallic devices showing rank were worn on the collar. Winter headgear for the entire Army was changed to a cap of gray clipped fur.

In the winter of 1942-43, two drastic changes in uniform styles were made by the People's Commissariat of Defense Order No. 25 of 13 January 1943 - the general substitution on tunics and coats of the closed standing collar for the closed roll collar formerly in use, and the introduction of shoulderboard insignia of rank to replace the less conspicuous collar tab insignia. The old system of identifying rank by squares, rectangles, and triangles of red enamel was superseded by Tsarist-type shoulderboards with braid, stripes, and stars. Uniforms were designed so as to differentiate between general officers, field and company grade officers, and enlisted men.

With the exception of the dark blue double-breasted dress coat with closed standing collar, and matching cap and breeches, which were adopted for dress wear by general officers, few changes in the uniforms of the Soviet Army came about during the early post-World War II period.

A noticeable change in the uniform was evident in early 1949 when Air Force and Armored officers appeared in a "western-style" double-breasted, open roll collar coat. In 1953, marshals and general officers were also wearing this style of coat, and in 1955 the transition was complete - all officers of the Soviet Army appeared in the western-style coat in accordance with the new officers uniform regulations introduced on 30 June 1955 by Ministry of Defense Order No. 105.

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The new uniform regulations for officers prescribe the various types of uniforms which are to be worn according to duty status and special occasions; subdivide uniforms into summer and winter types; and introduce a numbering system and new nomenclature, i.e., Uniform No. 1 - Dress, for Formation; Uniform No. 2 - Semi-Dress, for Wear Outside Formation; Uniform No. 3 - Field, for Formation; and Uniform No. 4 - Service, for Wear Outside Formation. In some cases, there may be as many as three different types of ensembles for a particular seasonal uniform, e.g., three summer ensembles of Uniform No. 4 are prescribed for marshals and generals of the Ground Forces; other officers of the Ground Forces have two summer ensembles for Uniform No. 4.

In addition to the double-breasted, open roll collar coat, the 1955 officers' uniform regulations included two other new items - summer overcoats and a modified tunic with convertible collar for wear in hot regions. The closed standing collar coats and tunics of World War II design continue to be the most typical components of the Soviet Army officers' clothing.

Enlisted grades have not fared as well. The only significant new component of their standard uniforms since World War II is the double-breasted, closed standing collar dress coat, which relatively few enlisted personnel began wearing in the early 1950's for certain formal duties and special occasions.

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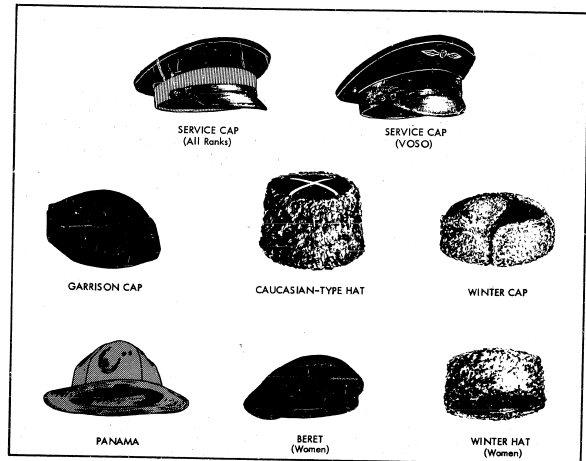
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2. Individual Clothing Items

a. Headgear



The service cap (*furazhka*) with an oval shaped crown, straight band, visor and chin strap, is of the same basic design for all ranks. Cap crown and side body are made of the same material as the coat with which the cap is worn. The cap band and piping around crown edge are in the branch of service color for all caps, including those worn in the field. The cap crown is of one piece; the side body is made of four pieces with a slight outward curve supported by wadding. Caps have an inner body band of paper, a buckram front stiffener, padding in edges of crown, rayon lining, plastic sheet crown protector, painted steel grommets, gold buttons, and black lacquered fiber visor.

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The dress/semi-dress service cap (paradno-vykhodnaya furazhka) for wear by all officers has ornamental gold or silver braid, in lieu of a chin strap, and additional gold or silver metallic ornamentation on the cap band and visor; the service/field service cap (poysednevno-polevaya furazhka) for wear by marshals and generals has ornamental gold or silver braid also, instead of the adjustable black leather chin strap worn by other officers. A gold cap device (cockade) is also worn with all service caps, including those worn in the field.

Noncommissioned officers and privates wear service caps with black visors and black chin straps; the Soviet red star, hammer and sickle cap device is worn on the front of the cap band.

Officers of Military Communications (VOSO) wear a service cap with a short black visor, blue cap crown piped in light blue, and black velvet cap band. An embroidered VOSO emblem (a winged wheel) is worn on the front of the cap crown, and the regulation cap device on the front of the cap band.

The garrison cap (pilotka) is worn only by enlisted personnel. The cap, of elongated shape with pointed ends, is made of the olive drab woven cotton material used in tunics. It is fully lined with rayon cloth and finished with an inner sweatband. The cap crown is made of two vertical pieces of material with pointed ends; the two side pieces are straight at the bottom and curve on the top to conform to the shape of the crown. Garrison caps are not piped in the branch of service color; however, a line of stitching along the upper edge of the two side pieces gives the appearance of artificial piping. The Soviet red star, hammer and sickle cap device is fastened on the front of the cap band.

A tall gray Caucasian-type fur hat (papakha), made of caracul fur, is worn in winter by marshals of the Soviet Union, chief marshals, marshals of the arms or services, generals, and colonels. The flat surface at the top is in branch of service color with two gold stripes crossed at right angles. The regulation cap device without braid ornamentation is worn on the front of the hat.

A fur cap (shapka-ushanka) with ear and forehead flaps is the standard winter headgear for field and company grade officers below the rank of colonel, noncommissioned officers, and privates. The outer crown is made of four pieces of olive drab wool felt. The inside of the ear and forehead flaps are made of the same olive drab wool felt and are faced on the outside with gray sheepskin or imitation fur. The ear flaps are fastened on top of the cap by short tie tapes. The inside of the cap crown is lined with rayon twill, quilt-stitched to a gray wool wadding and interlining of rayon. The regulation cap device is worn on the forehead flap.

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A large brimmed campaign hat (panama) with chin strap is authorized for wear by male personnel in hot regions. The hat, made of olive drab cotton material, has rows of stitching around the wide brim, and steel grommets in the cap crown to reduce heat stress. The newer hats have a chin strap attached by brass buttons; when used, the strap is removed from above the brim and re-attached inside the bottom of the crown. Field and company grade officers wear the Soviet red star, hammer and sickle oval cap device on the front of the cap crown; enlisted personnel wear the plain Soviet red star, hammer and sickle device on the front of the cap crown.

The beret (beret) worn by female personnel is of conventional design and without branch of service piping. Field and company grade officers wear steel-blue berets with regulation cap device and gold or silver ornamentation for dress and semi-dress uniforms (Uniforms No. 1 and 2); blue berets with the regulation cap device without braid ornamentation are worn with service-field and service uniforms (Uniforms No. 3 and 4). Noncommissioned officers wear blue, and privates wear olive drab berets with a Soviet red star, hammer and sickle cap device fastened on the front.

A fur cap (mekhovaya shapka), somewhat similar to the caracul fur hat worn by Cossacks, is the winter headgear for female officers.

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b. Coats

(I) Double-Breasted Open Roll Collar Coat



IDENTIFICATION:

<u>Foreign Name</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Translation</u>
ОТКРЫТЫЙ МУНДИР (when worn with dress and semi-dress uniforms)	Otkrytyi mandir	Open dress coat
ОТКРЫТЫЙ КИТЕЛЬ (when worn with service- field uniform of female officers, and service uniform of marshals, generals and Armored Force male officers).	Otkrytyi kitel	Open service coat

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Double-breasted, open roll collar coat with wide peaked lapels, plain banded cuffs, two sets each of three gold colored buttons in vertical rows, two out-in waist pockets with plain rectangular flaps parallel to front edge of coat and bottom row of buttons. The coat is fitted slightly at the waist by two darts positioned above waist pocket and extending to the top row of coat buttons. The coat worn by male officers buttons on the right and that of female officers buttons on the left.

Material: Wool doeskin of blue-green, olive drab, and steel-blue color; light gray material probably of tropical worsted type; and white duck.

Color: Blue-green, olive drab, light gray, and white for marshals and generals; steel-blue for all other officers, and also olive drab for Armored Force and female officers. The steel-blue coat for the Armored Forces has a black velvet collar. All coats, except white, are piped with the branch of service color on the collar edge and tops of sleeve cuffs; on dress coats of marshals and generals, a narrow strip of gold or silver braid is also sewed on parallel and close to the piping. All dress coats have gold or silver metallic ornamentation attached to the collar and cuffs, together with the branch of service device in the case of field and company grade officers. Service coats of marshals and generals have the ornamentation attached only on the collars, in place of which Armored Force and female officers wear branch of service devices and collar tabs.

Buttons: 6 buttons, gold plated with national crest for marshals and generals; brass with Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem for field and company grade officers.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Marshals and generals wear blue-green coats with the dress and semi-dress uniforms and olive drab with the service uniform; light gray and white coats are also worn with summer service uniforms. All other officers wear steel-blue coats with dress and semi-dress uniforms. Armored Force and female officers wear olive drab coats with service uniforms, and female officers wear them also with the service-field uniform.

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IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue:

Marshals and Generals

1 for dress, 1 for semi-dress, and 3 of distinctive colors for service uniforms.

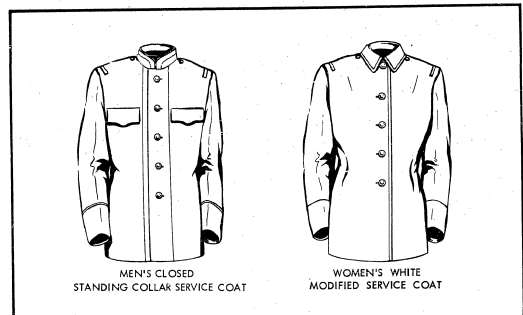
Field and Company Grade Officers

1 for dress and semi-dress uniforms of all officers of the Soviet Army; 1 for service uniform of Armored Force officers; and 1 for service and service-field uniforms of female officers.

Replacement Factor: 3 years for dress and semi-dress coats, 2 years for service coats.

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(2) Closed Standing Collar Service Coat



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЗАКРЫТЫЙ КИТЕЛЬ
 Transliteration Zakrytyi Kitelj'
 Translation Closed service coat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

Male officers: Single-breasted, closed standing collar, five button, lined coat with shoulder pads, plain banded cuffs, two cut-in breast pockets with scalloped flaps, inside left breast pocket; fitted slightly at the waist by darts or inserted side pieces which curve from back sleeve and armhole seams to the bottom of the coat. The front openings are reinforced with two separate strips of interlined material; buttonholes are worked on the right-hand strip. The standing collar is stitched one-half inch below piping seam and is closed by hooks and eyes, either two or three depending on the height of the collar. A white neckband, basted on the inside of the standing collar, extends

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approximately one-eight inch above collar edge. The coat is equipped with shoulder loops near sleeve seams and eyelets near the neck edge for attaching rigid buttoned-on shoulderboards.

Female officers: Female officers are authorized a white modified service coat with "turned-down" collar (kitel' a otlozhnye vorotnikom). It is a single-breasted, five button coat with a convertible collar, no breast pockets and buttoning on the left side. The convertible collar can be worn closed or with the top button unfastened and the collar open.

Material and color: Worsted wool gabardine of olive drab color, with piping in branch of service color on collar edge and cuffs, and unpiped white duck for summer coats of field and company grade officers.

Buttons: 5 buttons; gold plated with the national crest for marshals and generals; brass with Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem for field and company grade officers.

III. CONDITION OF USE: Worn as a component of the service-field uniform (Uniform No. 3) by marshals of the Soviet Union, chief marshals, marshals of the arms or services, and generals, in summer and winter, and by field and company grade male officers in winter only; it is also prescribed for year-round wear as part of the service uniform (Uniform No. 4) by field and company grade male officers except armored. All field and company grade officers may wear the white service coat (Uniform No. 4) during the summer months.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

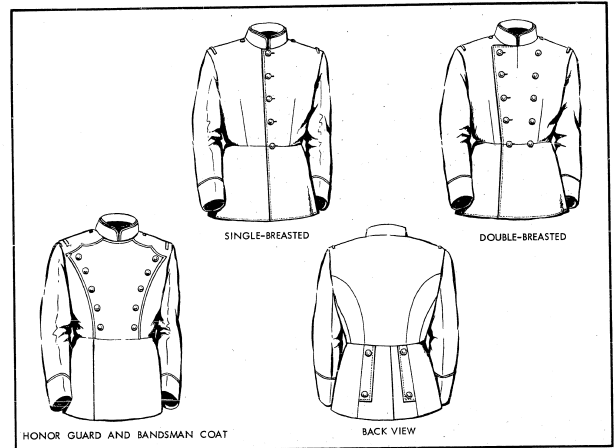
Initial Issue: 1 each, olive drab and white.

Replacement Factor: 2 years.

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(3) Closed Standing Collar Dress Coat



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЗАКРЫТЫЙ МУНДИР
 Transliteration Zakrytyi Munder
 Translation Closed dress coat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Single- and double-breasted partially lined coats with standing collars closed by two or three hooks and eyes, depending on height, five-button frontal closures, plain banded cuffs, and slightly flared skirts. The frontal closure of the single-breasted coat is positioned in the center; the double-breasted type buttons on the right and has a matching

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row of five buttons on the left chest. Fronts of coats are fitted by darts, positioned parallel to edge of frontal closures, which extend from waist seams and terminate in line with the third button. Backs of coats have inserted side pieces which curve from back sleeve and armhole seams to the waist. The flared skirts are seamed to the blouse at the waist. Skirt backs have a vent, slightly to the right of center, with straight pieces of material in the form of false flaps on either side with four buttons, two on each flap, which form a square. Coats are equipped with shoulder loops adjacent to the shoulder sleeve seams. A white cloth neckband, basted on the inside of the standing collar, extends approximately one-eighth inch above collar edge. (Earlier versions of the dress coat are of similar design except for a center back seam which extends from the shoulder to the waist, and triangular-shaped false flaps on each side of the vent.)

Material and color: Wool gabardine of olive drab color, with piping in branch of service color on collar edge and cuffs. (The earlier versions are, in addition, piped on the frontal closure and the vent flaps.) Collar tabs (cloth parallelograms, with gold or silver stripes for NCO's) are sewed on the front of the collar,

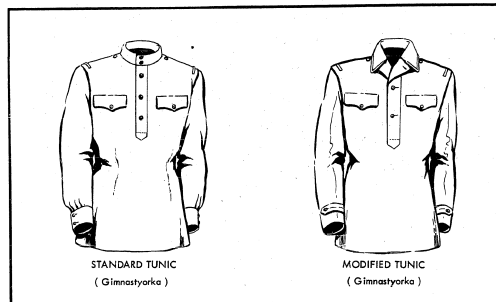
Buttons: Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem brass uniform buttons; 11 on single-breasted coat, 16 on double-breasted model; 2 buttons each on false flaps and 2 buttons on top of shoulder near neck edge for attaching shoulderboards.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: The single- and double-breasted olive drab coats are prescribed for dress and semi-dress uniforms of noncommissioned officers and privates.

IV. ISSUE DATA: The single- and double-breasted coats are reportedly issued only for days of ceremonial or special occasions. A double-breasted coat, with a row of five buttons on each side forming a truncated "V", is worn by Army honor guards and bandmen and by the quasi-military Border and Interior Troops.

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(4) Tunic



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ГИМНАСТЮРКА
 Transliteration Gimnastyorka
 Translation Tunic

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

Standard: A pull-over type tunic with five-button partial front opening, soft closed standing collar, two cut-in breast pockets with button-down scalloped flaps, and long sleeves pleated into two-button banded cuffs. The body of the tunic is made of two pieces, front and back, and is hemmed at the bottom. The front placket ends in a point and fastens with three bright brass buttons and vertical buttonholes. The breast pockets are cut-in; the scalloped pocket flaps are made of faced material and finished with vertical buttonholes for bright brass buttons.

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The shirt style sleeves are made of two pieces of material with a 2 1/4-inch sleeve opening and four pleats for insertion into a wide one-piece cuff band which is fastened with two bright brass buttons and horizontal buttonholes. The collar is faced and interlined, and buttons with two bright brass buttons and horizontal buttonholes. The shoulders of the tunic are equipped with loops near the sleeve seams and bright brass buttons near the collar for attaching shoulderboards. Tunics for enlisted personnel have had diamond-shaped reinforcement patches at the elbow since late 1949.

Modified: For wear in hot regions and similar in design to the standard tunic, but with convertible collar, one button adjustable sleeve tabs, and no cuffs.

Material and Color: Cotton twill of olive drab color approximating U. S. standard color shade OD 33, for enlisted men; rayon-wool gabardine of olive drab color approximating U. S. standard color shade OD 746, for officers.

Buttons:

Standard: 13 standard bright brass buttons: 11 for fastening cuffs, front placket, collar, and pockets; 2 for fastening the shoulderboards.

Modified: 9 standard bright brass buttons, for fastening front placket, sleeve tabs, pockets, and shoulderboards.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: The tunic with closed standing collar is the standard summer service-field tunic for field and company grade officers; enlisted personnel wear the standard tunic the year around for the service-field/service uniform. The modified tunic with convertible collar is substituted by both officer and enlisted personnel serving in hot regions, with the collar open or closed as desired. The collar and cuffs of the standard tunic may, with the permission of the commander, be unbuttoned on a march during the hot season of the year.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue:

Officers: 1 standard tunic; probably 1 modified tunic instead for officers in hot regions.

Enlisted personnel: 2 tunics: 1 standard tunic upon induction, a second issue of the standard or a modified tunic upon arrival at regular duty station.

Replacement Factor: 1 year for officers, 6 months for enlisted personnel.

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V. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: Samples of the regulation closed standing-collar tunic analyzed under laboratory conditions have given no evidence of water repellent or fire-resistance treatments. The small sampling of Soviet combat uniform items field tested since 1950 has shown a complete lack of consistency with regard to infrared reflectance camouflage characteristics. However, laboratory analysis of the uniform materials and dyes having good infrared characteristics (which render them relatively invisible to early U. S. model sniperscopes and other active infrared devices) has consistently indicated use of sulphur dyestuff. This has not been the general practice of Soviet industry; but low infrared reflectance values are readily attained with sulphur dyes and less readily attained with vat colors. Low reflectance can be achieved fully as effectively and with much better fastness properties by the use of direct dyestuffs. Soviet textile industries, however, have frequently used direct dyestuffs only for cellulosic components which are not likely to be readily observed, as in a lining or binding. In such cases, the basic uniform material has been cotton, dyed with sulphur dyestuff to obtain low infrared reflectance. Direct-dyed cellulosic-rayon fiber and chrome-dyed wool fiber appear to be used generally for officers' field clothing. The most recently tested material had only fair infrared qualities, while the cellulosic element of the fabric (83%) had a good rating. Material tested earlier had less cellulosic fiber (29%) and indicated no effort had been made to obtain infrared camouflage.

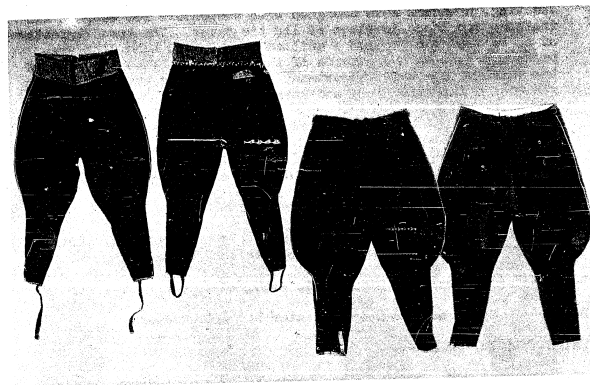
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c. Breeches and Trousers
(1) Breeches, Wool



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name БРЮКИ В сапоги
Transliteration Bryuki v sapogi
Translation Trousers in boots

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Breeches with a set-on waist band closed with one button and buttonhole and equipped with seven belt loops, four-button fly, two adjustment straps with buckles at each side of the waist, two cut-in side pockets, one cut-in hip pocket on right side which buttons through scalloped flap, and a cut-in watch pocket on the left side. The leg bottoms are closed with one button and buttonhole. Prior to 1947,

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the Soviets were studying means of eliminating certain undesirable features of the standard breeches with belt loops and leg tie tapes. For health reasons, it was considered harmful to wear a belt to hold up such garments or to have them tied with tapes around the lower legs. In order to free the stomach and legs from the constant pressure of the belt and tapes and to reduce sweating, breeches were designed with suspenders for support and instep-strap loops in place of leg tie tapes. The special features of these breeches include a quilted rayon waist band with suspender buttons on the outside of the band, a vent at the back of the waist with a waist adjustment strap, a three-button fly with a buttoned fly extension, and strap loops at the leg bottoms.

All breeches, with the exception of those worn by noncommissioned officers, are piped in the branch of service color on the leg outer seams; breeches of marshals and generals also have a wide stripe of the same color on each side of the seam piping.

Material: Serge of wool-rayon-cotton blend.

Color: Blue-green or dark blue for marshals and generals; dark blue for other officer ranks and noncommissioned officers.

Buttons: Black composition, 4-hole sewed-on type.

Buckles: Steel, double-tongue, center bar with keeper.

Weight: 1 lb. 12 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Marshals and generals wear blue-green breeches with the dress uniform and dark blue breeches with the service-field uniform; other officer ranks wear dark blue breeches with the dress and service uniforms and, in winter only, with the service-field uniform; NCO's wear blue breeches with dress and semi-dress uniforms.

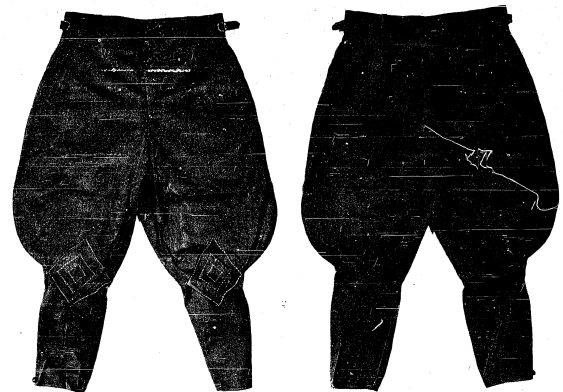
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: Marshals and generals - 1 pair each of blue-green and blue breeches; other officers and noncommissioned officers - 1 pair blue breeches.

Replacement Factor: 3 years for blue-green breeches, 1 year for blue breeches.

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(2) Breeches, Cotton and Rayon-Wool



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЕРДРМ В САНФМ
Transliteration Bryuki v sapogi
Translation Trousers in boots

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Breeches with a wide set-on waist band closed with two buttons and buttonholes and equipped with six belt loops, four-button fly, two adjustment straps with buckles at each waist side, two cut-in side pockets, one cut-in hip pocket on right side which buttons through scalloped flap, and a cut-in watch pocket on the left side. The leg buttons are fastened with two buttons and shirt-type finished buttonholes. Diamond-shaped reinforcement patches have been sewn on the knees of breeches worn by enlisted grades since late 1949.

Material and Color: Cotton twill of olive drab color approximating U. S. standard color shade OD 33, for enlisted men; rayon-wool gabardine of olive drab color approximating U. S. standard color shade OD 746, for officers.

Buttons: Black composition, 4-hole sewed-on type; 4 are sewed on the inside waist band to accommodate suspenders.

Buckles: Lacquer-finish steel, double-tongue, center bar with keeper.

Weight: 1 lb. 3 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Rayon-wool breeches comprise part of the service-field and service uniforms for noncommissioned officers and of all uniforms for privates, for wear during all seasons of the year. Officer ranks of colonel and below wear cotton breeches with the standard summer tunic and the modified tunic with convertible collar for warm regions (Uniform No. 3).

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 for field and company grade officers; for enlisted grades, 1 upon induction and a second issue upon arrival at regular duty station.

Replacement Factor: 1 year

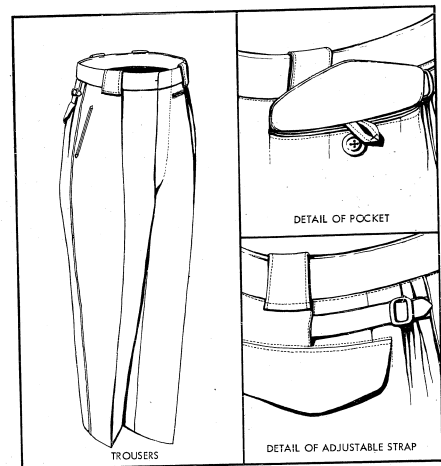
V. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: Samples of Soviet cotton breeches analyzed under laboratory conditions have given no evidence of water-repellent or fire-resistance treatments. In 1955, textile weaving plants in the Soviet Zone of Germany were reported to be using a synthetic resin compound for the impregnation of OD cotton twill used in the manufacture of Soviet Army issue breeches. Impregnation was reported to be effective for one year under normal wearing conditions.

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A sample garment fabricated from cloth which had been laundered about 20 times was analyzed under laboratory conditions. The finish remaining after launderings indicate that the fabric had probably been treated with a non-durable wax-type water repellent. (See page 19 for discussion of infrared camouflage characteristics.)

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(3) Trousers, Wool



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Брюки навыпуск
Transliteration Bryuki navyppusk
Translation Trousers untucked

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Full-cut long cuffless trousers with a set-on waist band closed with one button and buttonhole and equipped with four belt loops, three-button fly with fly extension, two adjustment straps with buckles at each waist side, two cut-in side pockets, one cut-in hip pocket on left side with cloth loop attached on the underside of scalloped flap, and a cut-in watch pocket on the left side

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front. All trousers are piped in the branch of service color on the leg outer seams; trousers of marshals and generals also have a wide stripe of the same color on each side of the seam piping.

Material: Serge of wool-rayon-cotton blend.

Color: Blue-green or dark blue for marshals and generals; dark blue for field and company grade officers.

Buttons: Black composition, 4-hole sewing type.

Buckles: Steel, double-tongue, center bar with keeper.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Marshals and generals wear blue-green trousers with the semi-dress coat (Uniform No. 2) and dark blue trousers with the service coat (Uniform No. 4); all other officer ranks wear dark blue trousers with the semi-dress and service coats.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: Marshals and generals - 1 pair for semi-dress uniform and probably 2 pair for the service uniform; 1 pair for all other officer ranks.

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

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d. Skirts and Dresses

(For illustrations, see pages 81-88)

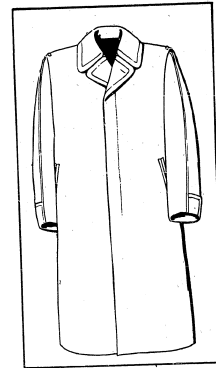
A skirt (*yubka*) is prescribed for all female uniforms, although a dress (*plat'ye*) is authorized for optional wear with the summer service uniform. The skirts are of dark blue wool for all officer uniforms and for the dress and semi-dress uniforms of noncommissioned officers. Olive drab cotton skirts are worn with other enlisted women's uniforms. Officers' skirts have two full-length knife pleats on each side of the front, and skirts for enlisted women have only a single full-length knife pleat on each side.

Dresses for female personnel are of olive drab wool. They have a closed roll collar, long sleeves with plain band cuffs, two breast pockets, inset belt, and a knife pleat on each side of the skirt portion. The blouse portion of the dress for officers has tailored vertical pleats, slanting buttoned pocket flaps, and a four-button frontal closure, while the dress for enlisted women is unpleated, has plain pocket flaps and a three-button frontal closure.

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e. Overcoats

(1) Summer, Marshals and Generals



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Летнее пальто
 Transliteration Letneye pal'to
 Translation Summer overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Single-breasted with overlap on right side, concealed button closure, long sleeves with cuff tabs, convertible collar with notched lapels and button closure, and two lower diagonal slash pockets. A belt of the same material as the overcoat, having a plain bar buckle and attached belt loop, may be worn optionally.

Material and Color: Wool-rayon gabardine; light gray.

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Buttons: 4 plain buttons for concealed frontal closure, and 2 gold-plated buttons with the national crest for attaching shoulderboards of Marshals of the Soviet Union. Other marshals and generals wear sewed-on shoulderboards.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: The summer overcoat is authorized for optional wear by marshals and generals with the summer uniforms for wear outside formation (Uniform Nos. 2 and 4).

The summer overcoat is buttoned on three buttons when worn with open lapels and on four buttons when it is buttoned to the top.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One

Replacement Factor: Unknown.

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(2) Summer, Field and Company Grade Male Officers



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Летнее пальто

Transliteration Letneye pal'to

Translation Summer overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Lightweight, double-breasted with two sets each of four buttons in vertical rows, long sleeves without cuffs, and has three pockets: an inner breast pocket with buttonhole loop to button, and two inside hanging pockets with plain rectangular flaps. The overcoat has a convertible collar with wide, deep-notched lapels and button closure; a wide, two-button, two-piece belt at the back of waist; and a four-button center back vent. The garment is lined with rayon twill material. Sewed-on shoulderboards have replaced the button-on type used before 1955.

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Material and Color: Wool-rayon gabardine; steel-blue.

Buttons: Brass with Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem for field and company grade officers.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Authorized for optional field and company grade male officers with the summer uniforms for wear outside formation (Uniforms No. 2 and 4).

The summer overcoat is buttoned on three buttons with open lapels and on four buttons when it is buttoned to the top.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One.

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

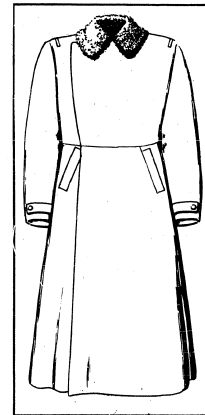
V. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The methods used in spinning the long staple fibers into yarn and processing the overcoat fabric gives the material a smooth finish with good wearing qualities and the ability to shed water.

The summer overcoat's construction without provision for a liner restricts its use and makes it less adaptable to efficient service under widely variable conditions.

The full length measurements of the summer overcoats are almost identical to the U. S. counterpart of equal size. All the manufacturing techniques generally employed indicate skilled, well-executed workmanship under careful supervision, and are considered to be close to U. S. Army standards on similar garments.

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(3) Winter, Marshals and Generals



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Бекеш

Transliteration Bekesh

Translation Fur-lined overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Single-breasted with a wide overlap fastened by concealed hook and eye closures, long sleeves with adjustable cuff tabs and two lower diagonal slash pockets. The overcoat is lined with fur and has a collar made of caracul fur.

Material and Color: Wool melton; steel-blue.

Buttons: 2 for cuff tabs and 2 for shoulderboards, with gold plating and national crest.

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III. CONDITIONS OF USE: This item is optional wear for marshals and generals with the service-field uniform for formation (Uniform No. 3) and the service uniform for wear outside formation (Uniform No. 4).

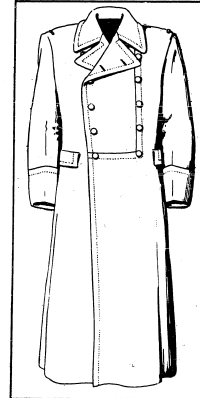
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One.

Replacement Factor: Unknown.

UNCLASSIFIED

(4) Winter, All Male Officer Ranks



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ШИHELЬ

Transliteration Shinel'

Translation Overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Double-breasted with two sets each of six buttons in vertical rows, long sleeves with wide cuffs, and has three pockets - an inner breast pocket and two inside hanging side pockets with plain rectangular flaps. The collar is convertible, with a hook and eye fastener at the apex of the deep notches in the lapels. The back is cut in one piece with a wide inverted pleat at center running full length of garment, stitched shut from the collar to the waist. It is finished with a deep open vent with a five-button closure and

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has a waist belt attached by means of one button on either side to anchor flaps. The overcoat is lined with rayon twill. Overcoats of marshals and generals only are piped, on the front edge, collar, cuffs and pocket flaps.

Material and Color: Wool-cotton melton; steel-blue and dark gray.

Buttons: Brass with Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: The steel-blue overcoat is a dress overcoat issued to marshals and generals for wear with the dress, semi-dress and service uniforms (Uniforms No. 1, 2, and 4) and to other officers for wear with the dress and semi-dress uniforms (Uniforms No. 1 and 2); the dark gray overcoat is a service-field overcoat worn only with the service-field uniform (Uniform No. 3) by marshals and generals but also with the service uniform (Uniform No. 4) by other officers. Regulations specify that while in formation and on detail, the overcoat should be fastened with the hook and completely buttoned. When not in formation, one may wear the overcoat buttoned on the four lower buttons. In the latter case the upper corners of both sides of the overcoat are turned in the form of a lapel. When the winter cap is worn with ear flaps down, the overcoat should be completely buttoned and fastened by the hook on the collar.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

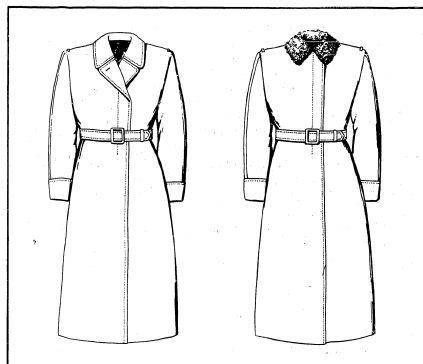
Initial Issue: 1 steel-blue for dress, semi-dress and service uniforms (Uniforms No. 1, 2, and 4), and 1 dark gray for the service-field and service uniforms (Uniforms No. 3 and 4).

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

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(5) Summer and Winter, Female Officers



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Пальто
Transliteration Pal'to
Translation Overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Single-breasted with overlap on left side with concealed button closure; long sleeves with wide cuffs; convertible collar fastened by one button; and a belt of the same material with a plain bar buckle and attached belt loop.

Material and Color: Wool-cotton melton; steel-blue and dark gray.

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Buttons: 4 plain buttons for frontal closure.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: The steel-blue overcoat is worn with the winter dress and semi-dress uniforms (Uniforms No. 1 and 2), and the dark gray overcoat is worn with the winter service-field and service uniforms (Uniforms No. 3 and 4). When wearing overcoats in formation (Uniforms No. 1 and 3), they are buttoned on all four buttons. When wearing overcoats outside formation (Uniforms No. 2 and 4), they may be worn buttoned to the top, buttoned on the lower three buttons with the upper corners turned back in the form of lapels, or with a detachable fur collar and buttoned to the top; in all cases, the overcoat belt must be buckled. The steel-blue overcoat may serve as the summer overcoat for both Uniforms No. 2 and 4.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 each.

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

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(6) Enlisted Personnel



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ШИНЕЛЬ
Transliteration Shinel'
Translation Overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Single-breasted with overlap on right side, steel hook and eye front closure, convertible collar, long sleeves, wide cuffs, and three pockets: one inside breast hanging pocket and two outer diagonal slash inside-hanging pockets. The back is finished with a wide folded pleat down the center with a four-button vent, and has a one piece waist belt attached by means of one button on either side to anchor flaps. The overcoat has a lining of cotton material.

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Material and Color: Coarse wool-cotton melton; olive drab.

Buttons: Buttons for the waist belt and for shoulderboards are brass embossed with the Soviet star, hammer and sickle.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Issued to enlisted personnel for wear with all types of uniforms, as required.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One.

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

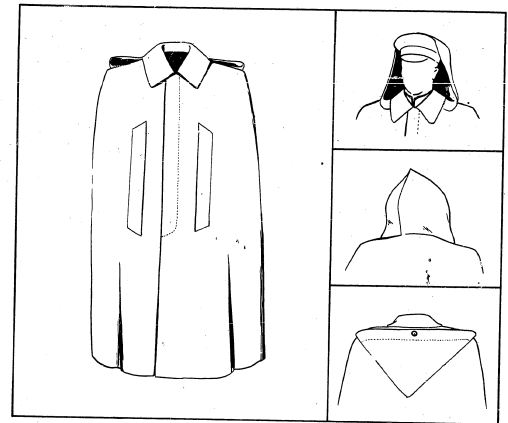
V. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The fabric has not been given any special treatment or finish to effect water repellency. The breast padding (which is a common feature of Soviet garment construction and design) and the shoulder pads are made of pressed material comprised of wool, cotton, rayon, and jute fibers.

In comparison with the U. S. Army's men's overcoat, the Soviet item is lighter in weight and the collar is less adaptable to adjustment. The outer fabric and lighter weight linings are not as wear-resistant as the U. S. Army overcoat fabrics and do not offer as much protection against cold penetration. A further deficiency is that the steel hooks and eyes are subject to rusting.

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f. Rainwear

(1) Raincape, Officers



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Плящ-накидка

Transliteration Plashch-nakidka

Translation Cloak-cape

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Loose-fitting, full length, single-breasted with five concealed-button closure and convertible collar closed by means of a hook and eye. The raincape has a 16-inch slit on either side for hand exposure. The collar also has five concealed buttons for attaching the hood. The raincape has a rubberized lining.

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III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Authorized for all officers as component of summer service-field uniform for formation (Uniform No. 3); also authorized for wear with the winter service-field uniform for formation and summer or winter uniforms for wear outside formation (Uniforms No. 2 and 4). May be worn during rainy weather over tunic, service coat, dress coat, overcoat, and also over special clothing. Shoulderboards are not worn on the raincape.

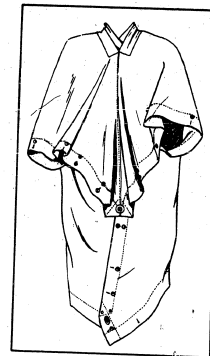
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One.

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

UNCLASSIFIED

(2) Poncho, Enlisted Personnel



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Плат-палатка
Transliteration Plashch-palatka
Translation Cloak-tent

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Triangular-shaped, with two 6 1/2-foot sides, one 8-foot side, and a 14-inch slit opening near the middle of the center seam. Buttons and buttonholes, adjacent to each other at 8-inch intervals along the hems of the shorter sides, provide for double-button closure. Buttonholes at 16-inch intervals along the hem of the longer side are paired with buttons 10 inches from the edge, also providing double-button closure. Each corner is cut short to form a 6-inch end in which a large brass grommet is situated. Each end of the longer side has in addition two small grommets, a button, and

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a buttonhole; near each end of the shorter sides there is also an additional button and buttonhole. For use as a tent, the head slit is flapped to prevent leakage, and the center seam reinforced by a patch at the long side. Apparently designed to form a pyramidal tent of four upright sections, with or without an 8-foot square ground cover.

Material and Color: Cotton duck; olive drab.

Buttons: 30, plain metallic.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Normally used as a protective garment in wet or cold, windy weather, when on field or guard duty; probably also used frequently for bedding-down individually, during short-term bivouacs, field exercises or maneuvers. Not generally used to form a tent, inasmuch as larger tents (organizational property) are provided during extended bivouacs, field exercises and maneuvers. During wartime and in combat training, ponchos are often used for temporary shelters constructed with field-expedient materials.

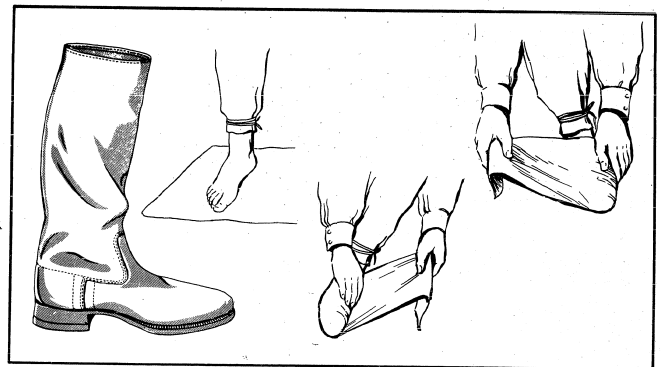
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One

Replacement Factor: 3 years.

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g. Footgear



Black leather knee length boots (*sapogi*) are standard issue for all ranks. Enlisted grades normally wear boots at all times; male officers are required to wear them with dress and service-field uniforms only. Black service shoes (*botinki*) are worn by all male officers with the semi-dress and service uniforms, but field and company grade officers may wear boots optionally with the service uniform. Female officers wear boots year-around with the service-field uniform and in winter only, with the dress uniform; women's black low-quarter shoes (*tufli*) are otherwise worn in summer and women's black service shoes (*botinki*) in winter, but brown low-quarter shoes may be worn optionally with the service uniform.

Officer's boots are made of chrome or *yuft'* (specially tanned) leather and enlisted personnel's boots are made of *yuft'* or *yalovaya* (barren cow) leather. Service and low-quarter shoes are made of chrome leather.

Galoshes (*galoshi*) are authorized for optional wear with the semi-dress uniform of all male officers; when shoes rather than boots

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are worn with the service uniform, galoshes may also be worn. High galoshes (botiki) are authorized similarly for wear by female officers.

Socks (noski) are standard issue only for officers; footwraps (portvanki), square pieces of flannel, cotton, or linen cloth, are worn inside boots by enlisted personnel; and female personnel wear tan stockings (chuiki) with low-quarter or service shoes. As illustrated, the footwraps are wrapped around the feet and calves.

Depending upon climatic conditions, one or two sets of footwraps may be worn. Two pairs of footwraps are issued upon induction and another pair upon arrival at the first duty station.

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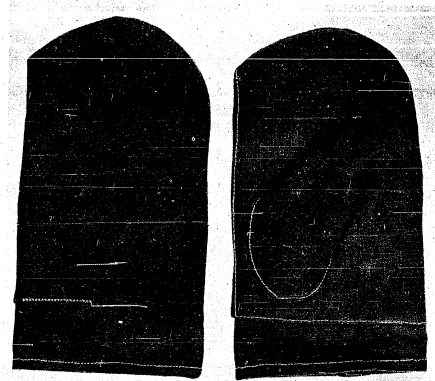
h. Handwear

Gloves (perchatki) have been prescribed as the standard handwear for officers. Brown leather gloves are authorized for wear with all officers' uniforms except the summer dress and white service uniforms; officers are required to wear them with the winter dress and the summer and winter semi-dress uniforms. White gloves are required to be worn with the summer dress uniform of all officers, and marshals and generals are permitted to wear them also with their white service uniform.

White gloves are worn by honor guards and bandsmen. Brown trigger-finger mittens have been authorized as standard winter handwear for all enlisted ranks, and fur mittens have been prescribed for field wear by enlisted personnel only when specially authorized.

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(1) Mittens



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ПУХАВИЦЫ

Transliteration Rukavitsy

Translation Mittens

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece thumb, a two-section palm and a one-piece back section. Mittens are 10 inches in length and 5 1/4 inches across the palm, and are constructed from one layer of material, except for the palm which is made from two layers.

Material: Woven linen canvas.

Color: Approximates the U. S. Army color shade standard CD No. 746.

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III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn by enlisted men the year-round for manual labor, or used as mitten shells under winter field/combat conditions.

IV. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

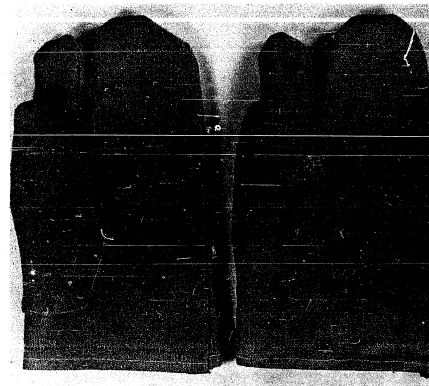
Water repellency: Considerable resistance to water penetration, due partially to its heavy, close construction as well as the vegetable waxes inherent in the basic fiber.

V. ISSUE DATA: Unknown.

UNCLASSIFIED

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(2) Mittens, Shell, Trigger-Finger



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Двупалне перчатки
Transliteration Dvupalnye perchatki
Translation Two-finger gloves

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece thumb, one-piece forefinger and palm, and one-piece forefinger and back section.

Material: Woven linen canvas.

Color: Olive drab.

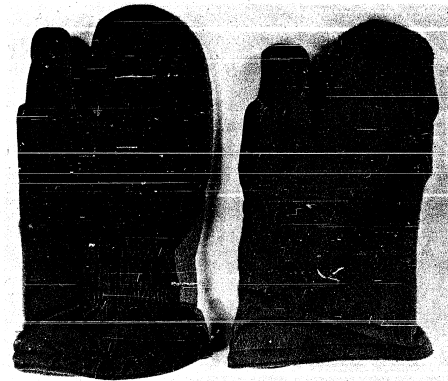
III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn by enlisted personnel as mitten shells under winter field/combat conditions.

IV. ISSUE DATA: Unknown.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(3) Mittens, Trigger-Finger



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Двупальце перчатки
Transliteration Dvupalyye perchatki
Translation Two-finger gloves

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece thumb; one-piece forefinger and palm, elasticized at wrist; and one-piece forefinger and back section.

Material: Plain woven cotton and cotton flannel.

Color: Olive drab.

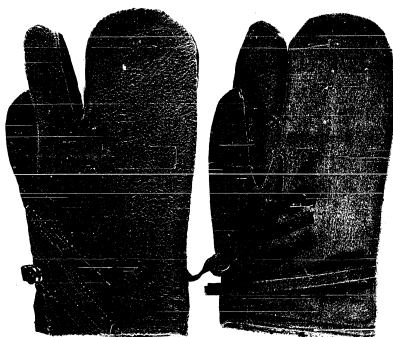
III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn by enlisted personnel alone, or as inserts for trigger-finger mitten shells, under winter field/combat conditions.

IV. ISSUE DATA: Unknown.

UNCLASSIFIED

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(4) Mittens, Trigger-Finger



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Двупалые перчатки
Transliteration Dvupalyye perchatki
Translation Two-finger gloves

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece thumb, one-piece forefinger and palm, and one-piece forefinger and back section, with cloth straps and "D" ring-type buckle.

Material: Plain woven cotton and cotton flannel.

Color: Olive drab.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn by enlisted personnel alone, or as inserts for trigger-finger mitten shells under winter field/combat conditions.

IV. ISSUE DATA: Unknown.

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i. Shirts, Neckties and Scarves

The shirt (rubashka), worn by Soviet officers, comes in three colors: white, olive drab and light gray. A white shirt is worn with the dress and semi-dress uniforms of all officers and also with the open roll collar white service uniform which only marshals and generals are authorized. An olive drab shirt is worn only with the open roll collar olive drab service coat authorized for marshals, generals, and field and company grade Armored and female officers; female officers also wear the same shirt and coat with their service-field uniform. Marshals and generals are required to wear a light gray shirt with their light gray summer service coat. No shirts are worn under the closed standing collar tunics and service coats which are standard in the service-field and service uniforms for the majority of Soviet officer and enlisted personnel. Available data on Soviet uniform shirting materials is negligible.

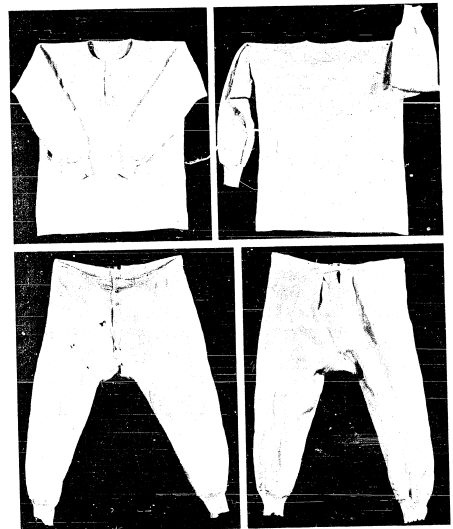
The necktie (galstuk) comes in four colors: black, dark gray, light gray and olive drab. Marshals and generals wear the black tie with the white shirt and the light gray tie with their light gray shirt. All other officers wear the dark gray tie with the white shirt. Olive drab ties are always worn with olive drab shirts. The color shades for dark gray, light gray and olive drab ties are one or two shades darker than the corresponding shirts or coats with which they are worn.

A scarf (kashne) is prescribed for wear by all officers with their winter uniforms. A white scarf is worn with the dress and semi-dress uniforms, and a gray scarf is worn with the service-field and service uniforms. The white scarf is also authorized for optional wear with the summer overcoat, which may be worn with the summer semi-dress and service uniforms.

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j. Underwear
(1) Underwear, Winter



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Натальное бельё
Transliteration Natel'noye bel'yo
Translation Body linen

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Loose-fitting, long-sleeved, pull-over type undershirt with partial opening finished with three buttons and buttonholes; long drawers with three buttons and buttonholes on waistband at fly, two waist adjustment tabs sewn into back center of waist band with two buttons and four buttonholes for adjustment.

Material: Heavy, flat-knit cotton-flannel (Jersey); cuff and ankle material of rib-knit cotton fabric.

Color: Bleached white.

Weight: 2 lb. 3 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Probably worn for combat, field or service duty under extreme cold conditions. Garments will afford adequate protection with appropriate outer clothing in winter temperatures ranging well below zero Fahrenheit, possibly to 30 or 40 below, in the case of an acclimatized individual.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

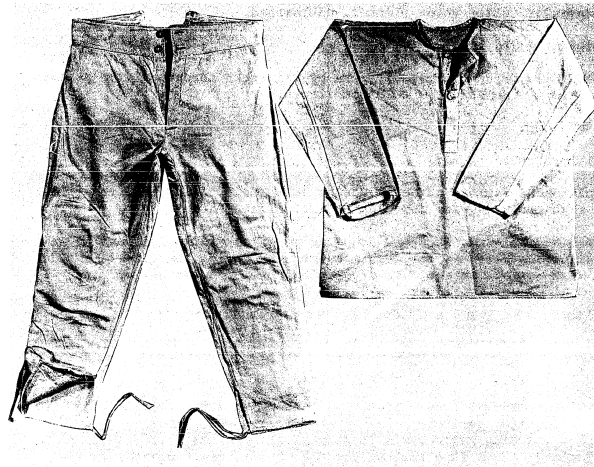
Initial Issue: 1 set.

Replacement Factor: Every 6 months for officers; enlisted personnel exchange underwear for clean items on each bath day.

V. REMARKS: Until 1951, the most common underwear fabric used by the Russians was an unbleached, woven-cotton material (byaz!) originally a product of Persia and Bukhara. The Soviet Union manufactured it in large quantities, finished in various weights, textures, and colors for use in underwear, sheets, dresses, etc. Its main deficiency as underwear material was its low air permeability and small capacity for absorption of moisture. During 1947-51 Soviet research sought to develop underwear materials of improved quality and functional value; knitted goods were considered superior to all other materials and manufactured for general civilian use. Knitted underwear was apparently introduced for use of the Soviet Army at about the same time. Knitted underwear in sets of orchid, pink or light blue, which are believed to be standard civilian types, were undergoing a wear-test by Soviet Army personnel early in 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED

(2) Underwear, Summer and Winter



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Натальное белье

Transliteration Natel'noye bel'yo

Translation Body linen

UNCLASSIFIED

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Loose-fitting, long-sleeved, pull-over under-shirt with partial opening finished with two buttons and buttonholes; long drawers with two buttons and buttonholes on waistband at fly, cord-laced rear vent, and leg openings with tie tapes.

Material: Cotton woven flannel, unbleached.

Weight: 1 lb. 10 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Probably worn by all ranks throughout the year, except under extreme cold conditions.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

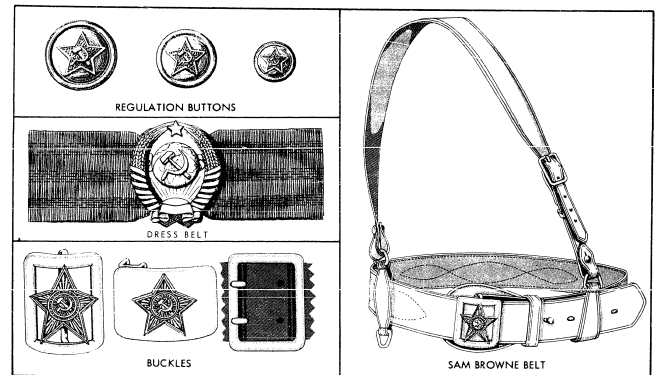
Initial Issue: 1 set.

Replacement Factor: Every 6 months for officers; enlisted personnel exchange underwear for clean items on each bath day.

V. REMARKS: The underwear was acquired for analysis in 1951 and is representative of the type manufactured during the time (1947-51) when Soviet research was developing knitted goods of improved quality and functional value.

UNCLASSIFIED

k. Belts and Buttons



BELTS: Officers. - The dress belt (*paradnyi poyas*) for officers is worn by male officers with the dress and semi-dress uniforms (Uniforms No. 1 and 2). It is made of alternating gold and red colored narrow bands with a gold colored national crest buckle for marshals of the Soviet Union, chief marshals, marshals of the arms or services, and generals (except generals of Medical, Veterinary and Justice branches whose belts are silver and red); field and company grade officers wear a gold colored buckle with the Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem. The dress belt is worn over the dress coat in summer and over the overcoat in winter. An ornamental dirk (*kortik*) (not shown) is also worn by male officers, attached to the dress belt in winter and to the Sam Browne belt under the dress coat in summer.

All officers wear a leather Sam Browne belt (*pokhodnoye snaryazheniye*) with the service-field uniform (Uniform No. 3). Buckles are of brass. Marshals and generals wear a Soviet star, hammer and sickle open-work type buckle; officer ranks wear a double-tongued bar buckle.

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Enlisted personnel. - A white dress belt with a wide red band through the center is worn by honor guards and bandmen. A brown leather waist belt with a solid brass buckle, embossed with the Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem, is worn with all standard enlisted men's uniforms and some special clothing.

BUTTONS: Regulation buttons are of gold-plated metal or brass and are of three sizes - small, medium and large. Gold-plated buttons embossed with the national crest are worn by marshals and generals; brass buttons embossed with the Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem are worn by all other ranks.

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3. Uniform Ensembles

a. Male Officers

- (1) Dress, for Formation - Uniform No. 1



OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: The dress uniform for formation (*paradnaya forma odezhdy dlya stroya*) is worn by all officers on the following occasions: participation in parades; presentation of banners to military units; when reporting to the immediate commander upon arrival or departure for a new place of service; when receiving an appointment to new duties or promotion to the next military rank; when receiving an appointment to an Honor Guard unit; when taking the military oath; and on annual unit holidays.

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COMPONENTS		
RANK	SUMMER	WINTER
Marshals and Generals	Blue-green dress service cap, dress coat and breeches, white shirt, black tie, black boots, dress belt, dirk, white gloves; orders, medals and badges.	Same as summer except gray Caucasian-type fur hat and brown gloves, plus steel-blue overcoat and white scarf.
Field and Company Grade Officers (except Armored)	Steel-blue dress service cap and dress coat, blue breeches, white shirt, dark gray tie, black boots, dress belt, dirk, white gloves; orders, medals and badges.	Same as summer except gray Caucasian-type fur hat for colonels, gray fur cap with ear-flaps for ranks below colonel, and brown gloves, plus steel-blue overcoat and white scarf.
Armored Force Officers of Field and Company Grade	Same as other officers except steel-blue dress coat with black velvet collar, blue trousers and black service shoes.	Same as summer except same winter items as for other officers are substituted.

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(2) Semi-Dress, for Wear Outside Formation - Uniform No. 2

OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: The semi-dress uniform for wear outside formation (*paradno-vykhodnaya forma odesndv dlya nosheniya vne strova*) is worn by all officers on the following occasions: the anniversary of the Revolution; May Day and Army Day; when participating in sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or of the Union Republics; when attending ceremonial public meetings, official receptions, theaters or other public functions; and when so ordered.

COMPONENTS		
RANK	SUMMER	WINTER
Marshals and Generals	Same as Uniform No. 1 except blue-green trousers, black service shoes, brown gloves, no parade belt; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The light gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes, are optional.)	Same as summer except same winter items as for Uniform No. 1 are substituted. (Galoshes are optional. The dress service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)
Field and Company Grade Officers (except Armored)	Same as Uniform No. 1 except blue trousers, black service shoes, brown gloves, no parade belt; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The steel-gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes are optional.)	Same as summer except same winter items as for Uniform No. 1 are substituted. (Galoshes are optional. The dress service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)
Armored Force Officers of Field and Company Grade	Same as Uniform No. 1 except brown gloves, no parade belt; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The steel-gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes, are optional.)	Same as summer except same winter items as for Uniform No. 1 are substituted. (Galoshes are optional. The dress service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)

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(3) Service-Field, for Formation - Uniform No. 3



MARSHALS AND GENERALS

STANDARD TYPE

HOT REGION TYPE
Field and Company grade Officers

OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: The service-field uniform for formation (*povsednevno-polevaya forma odezhdy dlya strova*) is worn by all officers on the following occasions: drill exercises; instructions in the field; maneuvers; exercises within the unit area; and during performance of daily details.

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RANK	COMPONENTS	
	SUMMER	WINTER
Marshals and Generals	Olive drab service cap and closed standing collar service coat, blue breeches, black boots, brown gloves, Sam Browne belt, raincape, ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	Same as summer except gray Caucasian-type fur hat, plus dark gray overcoat and gray scarf, and minus raincape. (The steel-blue fur-lined overcoat and felt boots are optional.)
Field and Company Grade Officers	Olive drab service cap, tunic and breeches, black boots, brown gloves, Sam Browne belt, raincape; ribbons of orders and medals and badges. (In hot regions, the modified tunic with convertible collar and the campaign hat are authorized; during field exercises and maneuvers, and when going into field duty, the Sam Browne belt is worn with hand arms.)	Gray Caucasian-type fur hat for colonels and gray fur cap with ear-flaps for ranks below colonel, dark gray overcoat, gray scarf, olive drab closed standing collar service coat, blue breeches, black boots, brown gloves, Sam Browne belt. (During field exercises and maneuvers, and when going into field duty, the Sam Browne belt is worn with hand arms.)

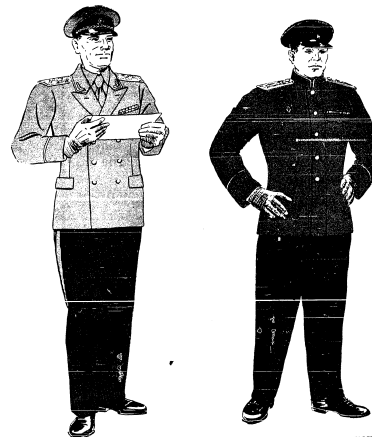
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(4) Service, for Wear Outside Formation - Uniform No. 4



MARSHALS AND GENERALS AND FIELD AND COMPANY GRADE ARMORED FORCE OFFICERS (General's Type II shown)

FIELD AND COMPANY GRADE OFFICERS, EXCEPT ARMORED FORCE OFFICERS (Type I shown)

OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: The service uniform for wear outside formation (*povsednevnyaya forma odezhdyy dlya nosheniye vne strova*) may be worn by all officers while off duty, although wearing of civilian clothes instead is authorized; the service uniform is also worn by all officers of the staffs and directorates of large combined units (*sovedineniye*), armies, military districts, installations and educational institutions, and the central offices of the Defense Ministry, when performing duties outside formation. The service uniforms with white, or light gray (marshals and generals only), components are the only ones authorized to be worn at public places such as theaters, clubs and parks.

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COMPONENTS		
RANK	SUMMER	WINTER
Marshals and Generals	Type I - Olive drab service cap, open roll collar service coat, shirt and tie, blue trousers, black service shoes, brown gloves; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	Same as summer Type I except gray Caucasian-type fur hat, plus steel-blue overcoat and gray scarf. (The steel-blue fur-lined overcoat and felt boots, or galoshes on service shoes, are optional. The service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)
	Type II - Light gray service cap, open roll collar service coat, shirt and tie, blue trousers, black service shoes, brown gloves; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	
Field and Company Grade Officers (except Armored)	Type III - White service cap, open roll collar service coat and shirt, Black tie, blue trousers, black service shoes, white gloves; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The light gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes, are optional.)	Same as summer Type I except gray Caucasian-type fur hat for colonels and gray fur cap with earflaps for ranks below colonel, plus dark gray overcoat and gray scarf. (Galoshes on service shoes are optional. The service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)
	Type I - Olive drab service cap and closed standing collar service coat, blue breeches and black boots or blue trousers and black service shoes, brown gloves; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	

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COMPONENTS (Continued)		
RANK	SUMMER	WINTER
Field and Company Grade Officers (except Armored) (Continued)	Type II - White service cap and closed standing collar service coat, blue trousers, black service shoes; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The steel-gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes, are optional.)	
Armored Force Officers of Field and Company Grade	Type I - Olive drab service cap, open roll collar service coat, shirt and tie, blue trousers, black service shoes; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. Type II - White service cap and closed standing collar service coat, blue trousers, black service shoes; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The steel-gray summer overcoat, with white scarf and galoshes, are optional.)	Same as summer Type I except same winter items as for other officers are substituted. (Galoshes are optional. The service cap may be substituted for the winter headgear.)

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b. Enlisted Men
(1) Dress/Semi-Dress



OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for dress and semi-dress uniforms of male officers.

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COMPONENTS	
SUMMER	WINTER
<p>Olive drab service cap, olive drab single-or double-breasted, closed standing collar dress coat, breeches (blue for NCO's and olive drab for privates), black boots, brown leather waist belt with solid brass buckle; orders, medals, and badges.</p> <p>(Honor guards and bandmen wear instead the modified double-breasted olive drab dress coat, white and red dress belt, and white gloves.)</p>	<p>Same as summer except gray artificial-fur cap with earflaps and brown trigger-finger mittens, plus olive drab overcoat.</p>

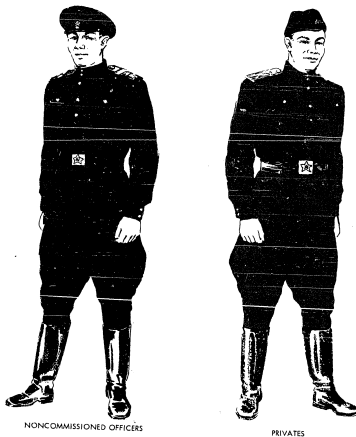
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(2) Service-Field/Service



OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for service-field and service uniforms of male officers except that wearing civilian clothes when off duty and off post is authorized only for extended service NCO's.

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COMPONENTS	
SUMMER	WINTER
Olive drab cap (garrison cap for normal field duty, campaign hat for personnel on field duty in hot regions, and service cap for other daily service duty and off duty wear), olive drab tunic and breeches, black boots, brown leather waist belt with solid brass buckle; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	Same as summer except gray artificial-fur cap with earflaps, plus olive drab overcoat and brown trigger-finger mittens.

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c. Female Officers

- (1) Dress and Semi-Dress



OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for male officers.

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UNIFORM	COMPONENTS	
	SUMMER	WINTER
Uniform No. 1	Steel-blue dress beret, steel-blue dress coat (with black velvet collar for Armored Forces), white shirt, dark gray tie, blue skirt, tan stockings, black low-quarter shoes, white gloves; orders medals and badges.	Same as summer except women's gray fur cap, boots and brown gloves, plus women's steel-blue overcoat and white scarf.
Uniform No. 2	Same as Uniform No. 1 except brown gloves, ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (The steel-gray summer overcoat, with white scarf, and galoshes or high galoshes, are optional.)	Same as summer except women's black service shoes and other winter items as for Uniform No. 1 are substituted. (The button-on fur collar for the women's steel-blue overcoat, and galoshes or high galoshes, are optional.)

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(2) Service-Field and Service



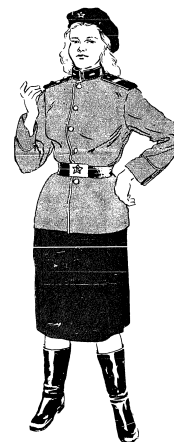
OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for male officers except that female officers of military headquarters, hospitals and other military installations are authorized to wear civilian clothing while on duty.

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UNIFORM	COMPONENTS	
	SUMMER	WINTER
Uniform No. 3	Blue service beret, olive drab open roll collar service coat, shirt and tie, blue skirt, tan stockings, black boots, brown gloves, Sam Browns belt, raincape; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.	Same as summer except women's gray fur cap, plus women's dark gray overcoat and gray scarf, and minus raincape.
Uniform No. 4	<p>Type I - Blue service beret, olive drab open roll collar service coat, shirt and tie, blue skirt, tan stockings, black low-quarter shoes, brown gloves; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.</p> <p>Type II - Blue service beret, white modified service coat with convertible collar, blue skirt, tan stockings, black low-quarter shoes; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges.</p> <p>(The olive drab wool dress may be substituted for service coat and skirt; the steel gray summer overcoat and white scarf, brown, low-quarter shoes, and galoshes or high galoshes, are also optional.)</p>	Same as summer Type I except women's gray fur cap, plus women's dark gray overcoat, gray scarf, and women's black service shoes. (The olive drab wool dress may be substituted for service coat and skirt; the button-on fur collar for the women's steel-blue overcoat, and galoshes or high galoshes, are also optional.)

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d. Enlisted Women
(1) Dress/Semi-Dress



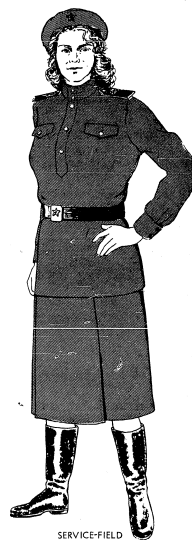
OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for dress and semi-dress uniforms of officers and enlisted men.

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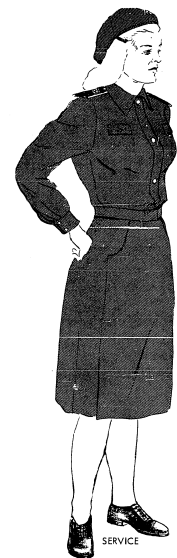
COMPONENTS	
SUMMER	WINTER
Beret (blue for NCO's, olive drab for privates), olive drab single- or double-breasted closed standing collar dress coat, skirt (blue for NCO's, olive drab for privates), tan stockings, black boots, brown leather waist belt with solid brass buckle; orders, medals and badges.	Same as summer except gray artificial-fur cap with earflaps and brown trigger-finger mittens, plus olive drab overcoat.

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(2) Service-Field/Service



SERVICE-FIELD



SERVICE

(Optional Dress)

OCCASIONS FOR WEAR: Same as for service-field and service uniforms of enlisted men; unlike female officers, enlisted women are not authorized to wear civilian clothes when on duty in certain military installations.

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COMPONENTS	
SUMMER	WINTER
Olive drab beret, tunic and skirt, tan stockings, black boots, brown leather waist belt with solid brass buckle; ribbons of orders and medals, and badges. (For the service uniform, the olive drab dress and low-quarter black shoes are substituted optionally for tunic, skirt and boots.)	Same as summer except gray artificial-fur cap with ear-flaps, plus olive drab overcoat and brown trigger-finger mittens.

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e. Officer Candidates and Cadets



CADETS

OFFICER CANDIDATES: Officer candidates wear the same uniforms as enlisted personnel, the only distinctive feature being a wide gold or silver braid border on their shoulderboards.

CADETS: Cadets of the Suvorov Military Schools (preparatory schools) wear a dark blue distinctive dress/semi-dress uniform and the standard Army service-field/service uniforms. The blue service cap has a red cap band and white piping on the upper edge of the band and around the crown. The blue coat is similar in cut to the closed-standing collar dress coat of enlisted personnel but has an eight- (rather than five) button frontal closure, a red collar with an elongated strip of gold braid on each side, and red

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pipings on tops of sleeve cuffs; shoulderboards are red, with white piping and school initials. The blue trousers have a wide red stripe along each of the outside seams. Black shoes, white gloves and a brown leather waist belt with solid brass buckle (type worn by enlisted personnel), complete the dress/semi-dress uniform. When off duty in the summer, cadets may wear white service coats and white-topped service caps similar to those worn by officers.

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f. Quasi-Military Personnel

Personnel of the militarized security forces wear uniforms differing little from those of the Soviet Army. The uniforms are distinguished by the basic color of the service cap crown, shoulderboards and collar tabs - green for Border Troops and blue for Interior Troops, complemented by blue and red cap bands respectively. The metallic branch device of Army infantry personnel, a five-pointed star bordered by two oak branches, has been worn since its establishment in 1955.

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SECTION III - SPECIAL CLOTHING

Soviet Army special clothing (*spetsialnaya odezhda*) includes work and organizational clothing (*rabocheye i inventarnoye plat'ye*) issued for short periods of use, such as coveralls, special terrain clothing, CBR protective suits and items, and items for specific operational duties. The Soviet types are of simple design and provide a minimum of comfort and protection as compared with clothing used for the same purposes in most Western armies.

Coveralls are worn for work details and as an operational garment.

Camouflage garments designed for summer or winter operations are available and issued for special training and operations.

Protective clothing, such as would be worn when engaged in training for CBR warfare, consists of impregnated paper or oilskin capes, rubberized or impregnated smocks, aprons, coveralls, boots, hoods and gloves.

Relatively little is known of recent Soviet developments in special purpose clothing; however, some advancements in this field are noted. Although a World War II flotation suit has been modernized and is of general issue, it may be undergoing replacement by a newly developed and tested immersion suit; the new suit, a one-piece inflatable coverall with a hood and watertight turtle neck, is reportedly treated chemically for water repellency and fire and acid resistance. The Soviets have developed a fireproof protective suit which was first seen in 1955 and reported at that time to be issued to Engineer units equipped with flame throwers.

There has been no evidence of Soviet research and development on body armor and it is possible that the Soviets have made no attempt to copy the U. S. nylon vests which were captured in Korea.

The Soviet officers uniform regulations forbid wearing shoulderboards and military insignia on "coveralls and other articles of special clothing." In this respect they are treated much the same as the standard rainscape, which is likewise worn without shoulderboards or insignia. Wearing of orders and medals, ribbons, and military chest insignia is also forbidden on special clothing (as well as standard overcoats). The stated restrictions on wearing shoulderboards do not appear to apply to all special clothing, however; inasmuch as the regulations specifically refer to them on the short sheepskin coat (*polushubok*), they are probably still worn on certain other items also.

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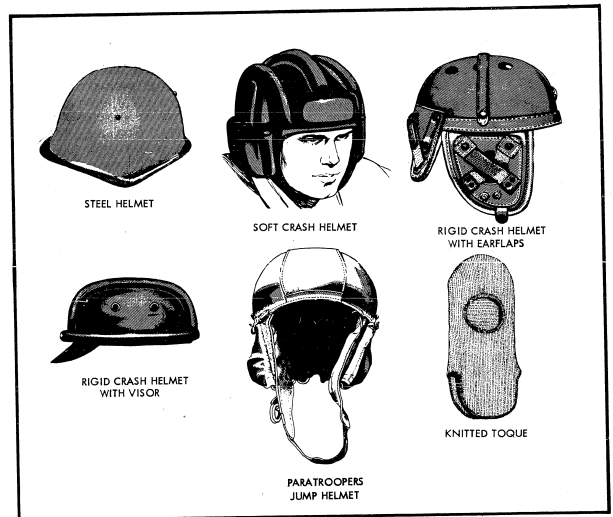
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1. Individual Special Clothing Items

a. Headgear



The Soviet steel helmet has a silhouette similar to that of the U. S. Army steel helmet, is olive-green in color and does not now normally have a stenciled Soviet star, hammer and sickle emblem on the front of the helmet as in previous years. Its suspension system consists of three head pads, each of which has two straps extending to an adjustment cord near the top of the helmet interior. The pads are made of cotton-filled canvas pads faced with imitation leather and are secured to the helmet shell by means of prongs on three metal

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strips; the strips are in turn fastened to the shell with a total of six rivets. (An earlier type of suspension system has but three rivets and no pads.) Two of the rivets also secure hinged metal loop assemblies through which two web strap sections are looped and rivetted. The chin strap sections are joined and adjusted by a slide buckle; the strap is normally worn under, rather than in front of, the chin. The Soviet steel helmet averages 2 lb. 12 oz. in weight, as compared to 2 lb. 15 oz. for the U. S. Army helmet with liner (weighing 10 oz.), and affords slightly greater ballistic protection. The Soviet steel helmet is sometimes worn in the wintertime over the fur cap with earflaps or a knitted toque.

The most common type of protective headgear for Armored and Mechanized Troops is the black cloth-covered, ribbed, soft, crash helmet. Communications equipment is fitted into square or circular ear pads. The soft-crash helmet is the standard headgear for tank and armored vehicle crews and motorcyclists.

An olive green, rigid, crash helmet with ear flaps and neck shield was produced as early as 1952 and reportedly in limited use by the Soviet Army in 1955. The helmet has a fiber shell with 11 three-quarter inch holes on top for ventilation. The interior of the helmet is faced with leather and padded by one-half inch thick felt blocks. Suspension of the helmet shell is by means of the leather facing which extends upward inside the helmet to an adjustment cord. The helmets are made with two types of leather and fabric earflaps, one using webbing, and the other using leather, on the outside to secure earphones in the earflaps recesses. An elastic band, normally carried on the fiber neck shield, is believed to be used as a chin strap. A metallic Soviet red star, hammer and sickle emblem is attached to the front of the helmet shell. This helmet is not a general issue item and was reported to be worn only on certain maneuvers, by crews of armored personnel carriers and armored cars but not by tank crews. It may have been introduced only for field testing and possible ultimate adoption as standard headgear for certain Armored and Mechanized personnel.

A black-ribbed crash helmet with visor and without earflaps was also reported in use by the Soviet Army in 1955. The helmet shell is reportedly made of hard material covered with leather and has two approximately one-half inch holes on each side for ventilation. Both the helmet shell and visor are believed to be made of fiber. A metallic Soviet red star, hammer and sickle emblem is attached to the front of the padded rib around the base of the helmet shell. This helmet is also not a general issue item and was reported to be worn only by motorcyclists and crews of open armored vehicles. It may also have been introduced only for field testing and possible ultimate adoption as standard headgear for certain Armored and Mechanized personnel.

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Several types of paratrooper jump helmets, made of dark leather or cloth, are used by Soviet airborne personnel. At least two types of leather jump helmets (one shown) provide for communications equipment; these are distinguished from pilot's helmets (which have protruding circular earphone fittings) by the close-fitting horizontal flaps over earphones in the jump helmet. One leather-type jump helmet (not shown) apparently has a padded strip running over the center of the helmet, from front to rear. A cloth-type jump helmet has a forehead flap similar in outline to that on the fur cap with ear flaps. A winter helmet with fur lining and wide chin straps is known to be worn by both parachute and other (non-jump) Airborne personnel. The Soviet star emblem is sometimes worn on jump helmets.

A knitted toque with a small circular opening for the face is sometimes worn in extreme winter conditions, under the fur cap with earflaps or the steel helmet. The toque is tight-fitting and has a flap sewn horizontally around it from ear to ear to provide additional protection.

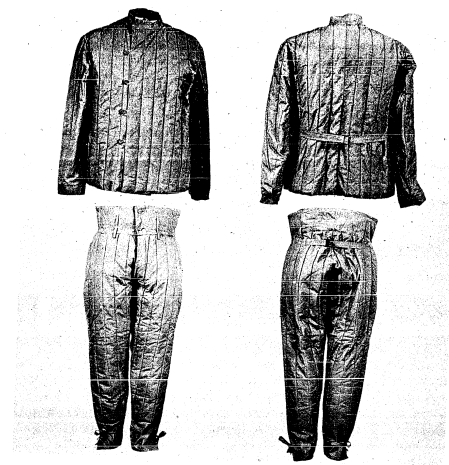
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b. Coat and Breeches, Padded



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name	Ватная телогрейка и ватные ботки
Transliteration	Vatnaya telogreika i vatnyye bryuki
Translation	Padded body-warmer and padded breeches

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

Coat: Loose-fitting, cotton-quilted coat, padded throughout with the exception of the stand-up collar and narrow sleeve cuffs which are finished with one button and buttonhole tab, two lower patch pockets, a five-button front closure with fabric buttonhole tabs; a two-piece belt sewn into the garment side seam for back adjustment by means of a center bar double-tongue buckle.

Breeches: Padded, cotton-quilted, full-cut breeches with a wide waist band with two buttons and buttonholes, four two-position belt loops, a waist adjustment strap with buckle at the back, a two button convertible fly, and the tapes on each garment leg which are finished with a vent.

Material and Color: Olive drab cotton sheeting approximating U.S. Army color shade OD No. 1, padded with a wadding consisting of cotton, rayon, wool, linen and jute, and quilted to the outer shell by vertical rows of stitching.

Buttons: Nine 4-hole plastic buttons.

Weight:

Coat: 2 lb., 14 oz.

Trousers: 3 lb.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: For protection against extreme cold and wind; may be worn over the winter field uniform or over the winter underclothing alone. Felt boots are usually worn.

IV. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The garments are not well designed for adjustment to varying heat conditions, and do not include any special feature for holding heated air efficiently in the clothing layers. The lack of wind-resistant and water-repellent qualities of the garments make them less effective. Repeated abrasion at pressure points and continued laundering will tend to materially reduce the over-all effective insulating value of the padding. Its effective insulating value is further reduced by the poor choice of outside garment fabric. The garment would become very uncomfortable if wet, and in field conditions would be very difficult to dry quickly; drying time has been estimated at about 6 hours. The infrared value exhibited by the shades of these garments were found to be well above the optimum range for infrared camouflage.

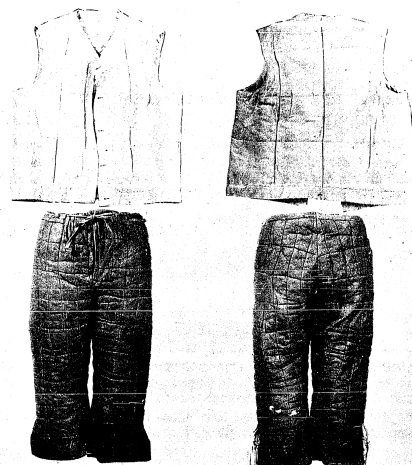
V. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One

Replacement Factor: 4 years.

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c. Vest and Breeches, Padded



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name УТЕПЛИТЕЛЬ

Transliteration Utepliteli

Translation Warmers

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Quilted and padded sleeveless vest finished with five buttons and buttonholes; quilted and padded trousers with a tunneled waist drawstring and suspender loops, overlap-type open fly, and open vents on each garment leg.

Material and Color:

Vest: Medium heavyweight white cotton material for garment exterior and medium lightweight unbleached shirting lining, padded with a thin batting of mixed animal and vegetable fibers and finished in a large square quilting pattern.

Breeches: Blue, medium-weight cotton sateen for garment exterior and green, black and white striped fancy cotton twill lining padded with a thin batting of mixed animal and vegetable fibers and finished in a rectangular quilting pattern.

Buttons: 5, material unknown.

Weight:

Vest: 14-1/2 oz.

Trousers: 2 lb. 7 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: It is reported that these garments are worn in the winter by guard troops and tank personnel over a suit of linen underwear with sometimes two undershirts being worn - one linen and one flannel. Although specific information is lacking, it is believed that enlisted men also wear their standard tunic and breeches over the padded clothing.

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d. Coat, Quilt-lined



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Ватный полубух

Transliteration Vatnyi Polushbok

Translation Padded short overcoat

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: An olive drab, single-breasted coat with wide front overlap fastened by five pairs of hooks and eyes, standing collar closed by a hook and eye, plain banded cuffs, two vertical slash pockets, and shoulder fittings for attaching shoulderboards.

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Material:

Outer: Cotton or rayon twill.

Lining: One-fourth inch thick cotton-waste batting, diamond stitched to rayon sateen lining fabric.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Reportedly worn by enlisted personnel during milder winter weather, without an overcoat and over standard cotton tunic and breeches; sometimes also worn with matching quilt-lined breeches. Probably is an early model component of the quilt-lined winter work uniform.

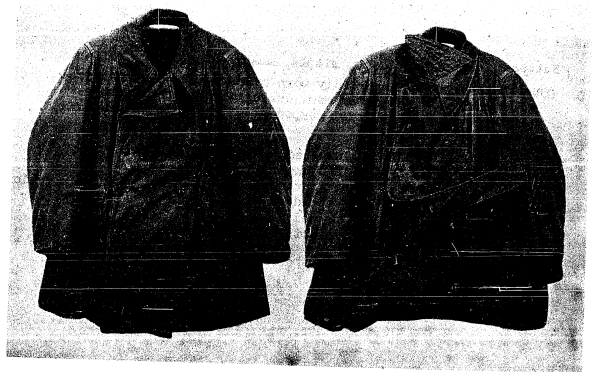
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: One

Replacement Factor: 3 years

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e. Jacket, Quilt-lined



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name БАТНАЯ КУРТКА

Transliteration Vatrnyakurtka

Translation Padded Jacket

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: An olive drab, double-breasted, quilt-lined jacket with a large convertible collar, two lower inside hanging pockets with plain flaps, front darts and plain sleeves. The coat is finished with waist belt loops at the sides and a narrow loop on each shoulder for attaching shoulderboards.

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f. Jacket, Parka-Type, Sheepskin-lined



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Куртка с капюшоном
 Transliteration Kurtka s kapyushonom
 Translation Jacket with hood

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A single-breasted, slate-blue, rubberized-rayon, sheared sheepskin lined, parka-type jacket with a sheepskin lined hood. It has two diagonal inside hanging pockets, two lower patch pockets with plain flaps, and a waist belt with tunnel at the back. The attached hood has a metal slide fastener finished into the crown and fabric tie-tapes and tunnel for hood face adjustment. The sleeves are equipped with cuff adjustment tabs with button and buttonhole closure.

Material:

Outer: Coated, woven, rayon, herringbone twill fabric. Coated on the body side with a thin rubber coating consisting of natural and synthetic rubber.

Lining: Sheared sheepskin.

Buttons: 9, pressed fiber with black coating.

Zipper: Brass, nickel-plated, single-pull non-locking type with cotton webbing.

Weight: 7 lb. 6 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: It is reported that this type jacket is worn by Air Force ground troops, mechanics and other technical personnel.

IV. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The garment's outer fabric offers an efficient barrier to the outside environment, and air trapped between this outer barrier and the sheepskin acts as an additional insulator. However, the garment has limited range of utility for wear in widely varying conditions. Having been designed as a single unit, cooling can be accomplished only by loosening the front closure, sleeve tabs and waist belt, and opening the hood-crown slide fastener, whereby the hood may be rearranged as a collar or thrown back completely on the shoulders.

CONFIDENTIAL

g. Overcoat, Sheepskin



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Тулуп и Овчинный
Transliteration полумубок
Tulup and Ovchinyi
polushubok
Translation Sheepskin overcoat and
sheepskin short overcoat.

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- II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A single-breasted sheepskin coat with a wide front overlap fastened by concealed hooks. The coat may be full length (*tulup*) or three-quarter length (*polushubok*).
- III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Normally worn by personnel whose duties require prolonged exposure to cold and wind. It is worn over the standard overcoat, frequently with a knitted toque under the standard winter cap and with felt boots.

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h. Coverall, Fully-Reinforced



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name КОМБИЗОН
 Transliteration Kombinezon
 Translation Coverall

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece garment with convertible collar, fly-type front opening, and drop seat attached to cloth belt with metal bar buckle. The collar is closed at the neck by a metal hook and eye; the front opening by six concealed buttons and buttonholes. Two patch pockets, a small one on the left breast and a larger pocket on the right thigh, have button-down flaps. Sleeve cuffs and garment legs are fitted with adjustable button-tabs. Elbows, knees and crotch are reinforced with patches.

Material and Color: Black cotton whipcord.

Buttons: Twelve, 4-hole, plastic buttons.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: May be worn over the regular Army uniform or over the underwear. Officers wear the Sam Browns belt, and enlisted men wear the leather waist belt with brass buckle, over the coverall.

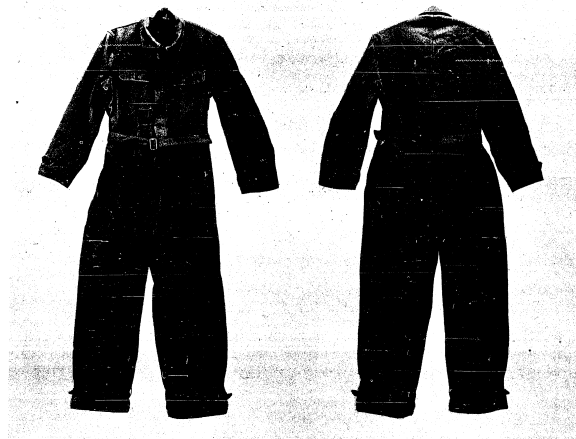
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 to Armored, Mechanized, Parachute and Technical Troops.

Replacement Factor: As required, based on wear.

CONFIDENTIAL

i. Coverall, Knee-Reinforced



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name КОМБИНЕЗОН

Transliteration Kombinezon

Translation Coverall

CONFIDENTIAL

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece garment with convertible collar fastened by metal hook and eye throat closure, fly-type front opening with seven buttonholes and buttons, two belt loops and cloth waist belt with bar buckle, two breast patch pockets with plain button-down flaps, and adjustable sleeve straps. The garment legs are reinforced at the knees and are fitted with belt loops and cloth straps with bar buckles. Cloth loops are sewn to the outer shoulder seams for attaching shoulderboards.

Material and Color: Cotton, olive drab.

Buttons: Thirteen, 2-hole, plastic buttons.

Buckles: 3 metal buckles, 1 on belt; 2 on garment legs.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: May be worn over the regular Army uniform or over the underwear.

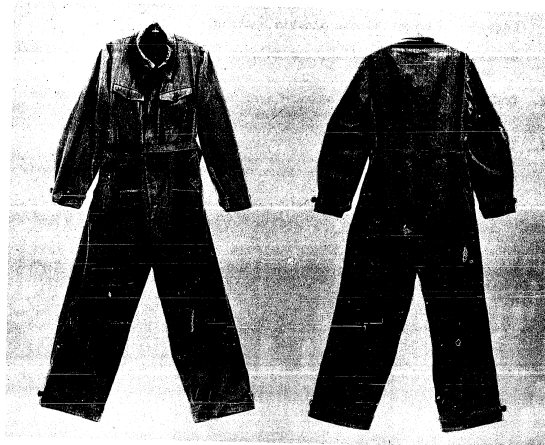
IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 to Armored, Mechanized, and Parachute troops.

Replacement Factor: As required, based on wear.

CONFIDENTIAL

j. Overall, Unreinforced



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Комбинезон

Transliteration Kombinezon

Translation Overall

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece garment with convertible collar fastened by buttonhole and button neck-closure, fly-type front opening with seven buttonholes and buttons, two belt loops and cloth waist belt with bar buckle. There are two breast patch pockets, and two vertical access, inside hanging, hip pockets, all with pointed button-down flaps. The sleeves and garment legs are fitted with belt loops and buttoned-on adjustable straps with bar buckles, the belts are threaded through cloth loops.

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Material and Color: Dark gray cotton gabardine or olive drab cotton whipcord.

Buttons: Sixteen 4-hole plastic buttons.

Buckles: 5 metal buckles, one on each sleeve and garment leg, and one on belt.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: May be worn over the regular Army uniform or over underwear.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 to Armored, Mechanized, and Parachute troops.

Replacement Factor: As required, based on wear.

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k. Coverall, Jump

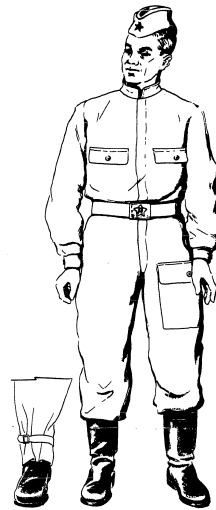


Soviet paratroopers wear: an Alpaca-lined, light green cotton twill jump coverall; an olive drab coverall similar in design to the coverall worn by Armored and Mechanized Troops; or an olive drab coverall similar to that illustrated above, which is common to the Soviet Air Force.

Coveralls are worn over the regular field or combat uniform. A wide leather belt and a close-fitting leather or cloth helmet, fastened under the chin, and thick-soled black jump boots complete the dress.

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1. Coverall, Closed Standing Collar



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name КОМБИЗОН
 Transliteration Kombinezon
 Translation Coverall

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece garment with closed standing collar fastened by two hooks and eyes, fly-type front opening with eight buttonholes and buttons, shirt-type sleeves with one button cuffs, two inside hanging breast pockets and one patch pocket on the left front leg, all with buttoned-down flaps, a slit pocket on the left side and a slit opening on the right side for access to pockets of the inner uniform, and equipped with belt loops to accommodate regular issue belts. Trousler legs are fitted with cloth straps and metal buckles.

Material and Color: Hard-finished cotton material similar to U. S. Army summer khaki 8 oz.

Buttons: 12 black plastic buttons.

Buckles: 2 metal bar-type buckles on trousler legs.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn on work detail with leather waist belt and garrison cap. Believed to be an obsolescent or possibly obsolete coverall type.

IV. ISSUE DATA:

Initial Issue: 1 to Technical Troops (mechanics, truck drivers, and laborers) if still in supply.

Replacement Factor: As required, based on wear, if still in supply.

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m. Boots, Felt

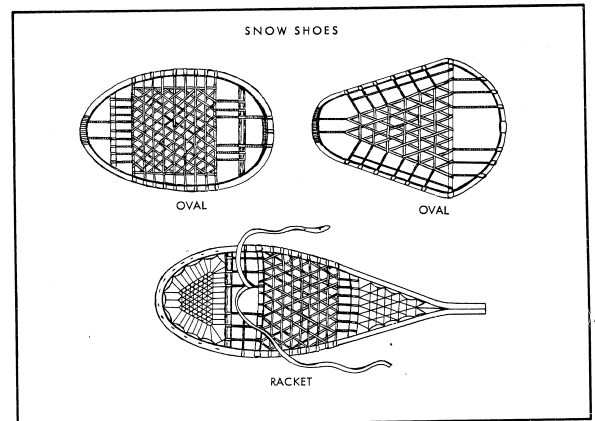


Rolled felt boots (*valenki*) of one piece and knee length are the most commonly worn boots for dry, cold climates. The rolled felt is about one-quarter inch thick in the leg, but thicker in the foot and sole. It is worn without any protective overshoe, as part of the winter service-field and service uniforms.

Modified felt boots (*fetrovyye sapogi*) are worn in wet, cold climates. These are of three types: with leather soles, vamps, heels and counters; with rubber soles and heels, and rubberized vamps, counters and quarters of service shoe height; and with a leather-covered bottom of service shoe height, canvas-covered tops, leather soles and heels. Wearing of all types of felt boots requires special authorization, except for marshals and generals who have the standing option of wearing the first of these modified types as part of their winter service-field and service uniforms.

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n. Footgear, Over snow



Ski boots, snow shoes, and skis are used in snow covered areas. Ski boots are usually leather with felt tops. The soles are flat but the heels are raised and the flaps fasten over the boots at the ankles. Felt boots with special ski bindings are also used.

Two types of snow shoe are issued - an oval-type and a racket-type. The oval snow shoe, which has two variations, consists of a wooden rim with inner bindings of leather straps and strings, is between 7.9 to 10 inches in width and between 15.7 to 19.7 inches in length, and is fastened to the boot by means of leather straps. This type shoe is used in forest country and where snow is deep and soft.

Skis are made of ash and hickory in five sizes, the size depending on the weight of the fully equipped skier. They are made in two types - one for use in flat or wooded terrain and one for use in mountainous country.

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The flat or wooded terrain ski is between 2.7 and 3.1 inches wide and varies in length from 63 to 92.5 inches. The toe strap is in the middle of the ski.

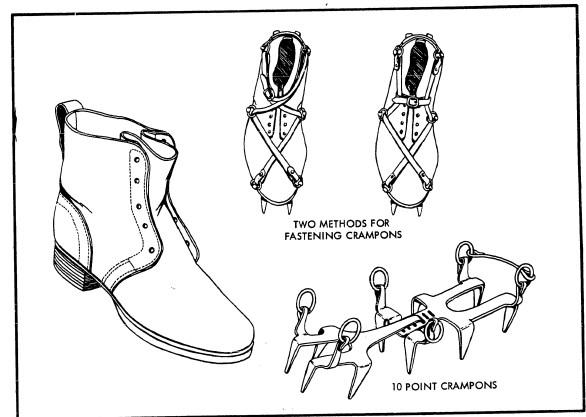
The ski used in mountainous country varies in width between 3.5 to 4 inches in front, 2.7 to 3.1 inches in the middle, and 2.9 to 3.3 inches at the back end. The toe strap is 1 to 2 inches behind the center of gravity of the ski.

The ski bindings are representative of bindings commercially available in Western countries and are not designed to meet any special requirements of military skiing. The bindings weigh almost 4 pounds and have a quick release mechanism which permits easy mounting, dismounting or jettison of the skis.

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o. Footgear, Mountain

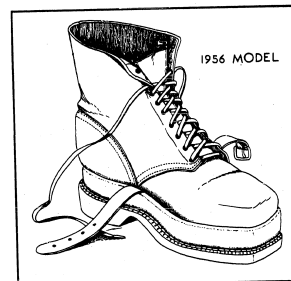


The Army leather halfboot (polusapogi) is basically similar to the design used by the Russian Army in World War I. These laced boots, with crampons attached to the soles, or hob-nail plates on toes and heels, are normally used in mountainous areas. The boot is fitted for wear with two pair of socks or footwraps.

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p. Boots, Jump



The illustrated jump boots were worn by members of the Soviet parachute teams which participated in the world championship jumping contests in 1954 and 1956. The Russian teams represented the DOSAAF (All-Union Voluntary Society for Support of the Army, Aviation and Navy), a quasi-military training organization.

The height of the Russian boots appears to be between that of the U.S. Army service and paratrooper boots. Both soles and heels are made of leather.

The 1954 model has a 3/8 inch platform of shock-absorbing material with about the same resiliency as felt. A 3/8 inch insole of felt provides additional shock protection. A short, broad, leather strap laced together over the instep braces the instep.

The 1956 model differs from the 1954 boot in that the thickness of the shock platform is increased by use of two layers of 1/4 inch foam rubber, under one layer of 3/16 inch felt. There are two leather insoles, one in the shoe proper and one at the base of the platform. A longer and narrower strap replaces that on the earlier model.

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The Soviet boots, with the stilt-type foam rubber and felt platforms, are not believed to satisfy true needs of the jumper. Military parachutists are taught landing techniques in which shock absorption by special boots has little significance. The Soviet boots also are considered to be poorly suited for marching and walking because they do not provide firm foot support. It is possible that Soviet Army paratroopers may sometimes wear the half-boots (polusapogi) usually worn in mountain areas.

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2. Special Clothing Ensembles

a. Arctic Suits



For extreme cold, maximum protection is provided by a padded arctic ensemble. A wool turtleneck sweater, overcoat, headgear, arctic boots, and fur mittens may be worn in various combinations with the basic coat and trousers.

The coat is made of heavy quilted-cotton, lined with reindeer, fox or dog fur. It has two patch-type pockets, and may have a hood attached.

The trousers are made of heavy quilted-cotton, lined with flannel. The lining extends four inches below the trouser legs and forms a tight cuff; it also extends above the waist up to the chest, buttoning in the front.

An overcoat, known as the sakui, is a one-piece reindeer fur garment of ankle length. The sleeves are slit so they can be rolled back to expose the hands. This garment is worn for additional protection under extreme or extended conditions.

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Various types of headgear are worn with arctic uniforms. A polar fox skin cap, with a one and one-half foot flap on each side for wrapping around the neck as a muffler, and a quilted wool cap lined with imitation fur are two of the more common types.

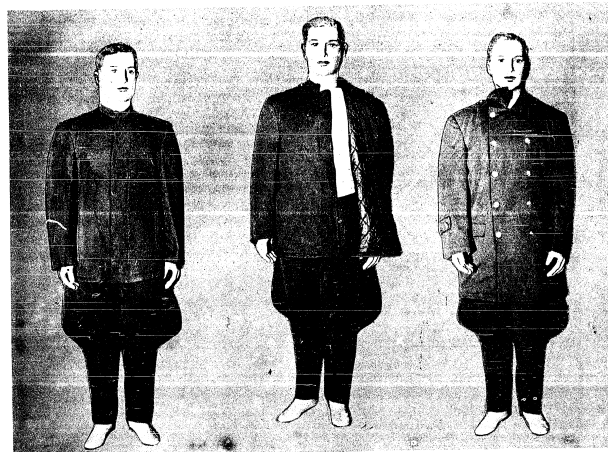
The Arctic boot (unit) reaches to the thigh and has felt soles (and sometimes heels); the portion covering the foot is made of leather, and the upper portion is made of dog or other such furs sewn together. The boot has a buckled leather strap over the instep. Another one is worn around the boot just below the knee when the upper portion of the boot is worn folded down to give a knee-length style. When the boot top is worn fully extended, leather loops at the top are attached to the belt. Straw and paper insoles may be used. Liners made of sheepskin or dog fur are worn inside the boots.

A leather uniform, similar to that worn by Armored Troops, is also worn for Arctic operations. It consists basically of a leather coat and leather trousers. Other items worn with it are the same as with the quilted uniform.

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b. Winter Work Uniform, Quilt-lined



This is a new, olive drab, wool whipcord uniform consisting of coat, breeches and jacket. The quilted lining is made of one-quarter inch thick cotton waste batting, diamond-stitched to cotton sateen lining fabric.

The coat is single-breasted with a fly-type front closed by three pairs of hooks and eyes, has a standing collar closed by a hook and eye, cuffless sleeves, two vertical slash pockets, and shoulder fittings for attaching shoulderboards. It has full-length front panels, is not tailored at the waist, and is worn without a belt.

The breeches have an adjustable strap and buckle at each side of the waist, for support in lieu of belt loops and belt; two vertical slash pockets; two buttons and buttonholes on each leg; and inverted "V" stitching or reinforcement patches in the knee area.

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The jacket is double-breasted with two rows of five bright brass buttons, has a scalloped yoke (cloth cut to fit the shoulders), convertible collar; inside hanging side pockets with plain flaps, one button adjustable sleeve tabs at the cuffs, and shoulder fittings for attaching shoulderboards. Collar tabs and the standard leather waist belt are also worn on the jacket.

This quilt-lined winter work uniform is believed to be replacing earlier models of quilt-lined clothing. Such clothing is reportedly worn for field exercises and guard duty by enlisted personnel in Infantry and Mechanized units. It probably was developed as an improvement upon the bulkier padded clothing, for wear by personnel requiring extra warmth, freedom of movement and good appearance (guards, truck drivers, motorcyclists, etc.). The quilt-lined winter worn uniform may be worn over the standard cotton tunic and breeches.

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c. Mountain Suit



A weather-proof suit, consisting basically of jacket and trousers, is issued to mountain troops. The loose-fitting, double-breasted, hip-length jacket is believed to be made of treated fabric with windproof lining. The full-cut woolen trousers have two hip pockets with button-down flaps and are worn with the legs tucked into heavy woolen socks or footwraps. Helmets, fur caps, woolen mittens, canvas mitten shells, a knitted toque, and the standard or mountain type footwear may be worn

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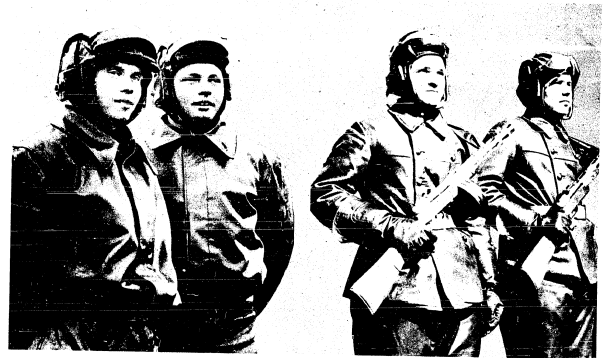
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as conditions demand. Crampons may be attached to the footwear for climbing steep slopes.

The mountain suit is worn over standard or special winter clothing when protection is required from strong winds, snowstorms, and low temperatures.

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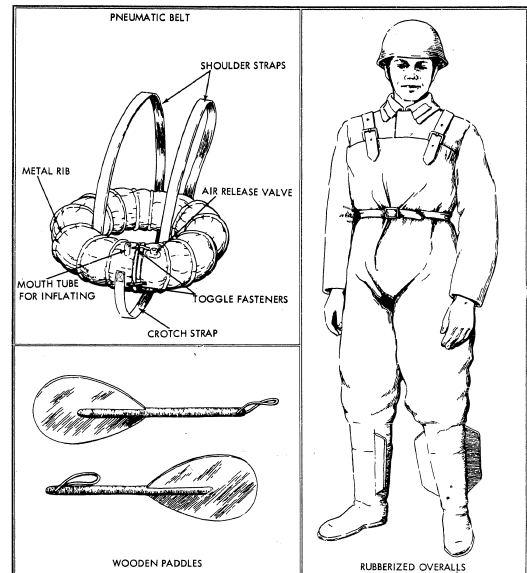
d. Leather Suit



Armored and mechanized troops wear two types of black leather suits, as illustrated above. The double-breasted leather coat has a five-button frontal closure, a corresponding row of buttons on the left chest, and a convertible collar. This coat and the standard leather belt are worn with plain cuffless leather trousers. The short leather jacket has a fly-type frontal closure and a convertible collar. It is worn with matching leather trousers which have a large patch pocket with button-down flap. The trousers may be worn tucked into the boots. A padded crash helmet is worn with both types of suits. Leather gauntlet-type gloves may also be worn.

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e. Flotation Suit. MPK



This ensemble consists of three major parts: rubberized overalls equipped with fins, pneumatic buoyancy belt, and two wooden paddles.

The pneumatic belt is a modernized version of the kapok stuffed belt of the Flotation Suit, PK, developed and used during World War II. It is equipped with two shoulder straps and a crotch strap, and is made of rubberized fabric and ribbed with 14 metal hoops spaced at regular intervals. The joining ends are made of plywood; to one end

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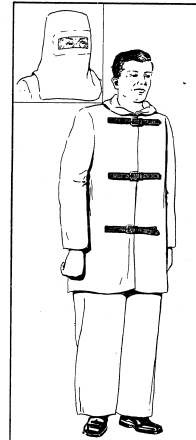
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are attached three short canvas straps terminating in wooden toggles, which engage three corresponding cord loops on the other end and hold the belt together during use. When not in use, the fasteners secure the deflated belt in a compressed position to facilitate handling. A rubber mouth tube with a sealing cap is provided near one end of the belt for inflation, and an air release valve is located near the other end. When inflated, the diameter of the tube is approximately 10 inches, the outside diameter of the belt is about 35 inches, and the inside diameter is approximately 16 inches. When deflated and compressed, the height is five inches. The wooden paddles are approximately two feet in length.

The rubberized overalls can be used separately for work in shallow water.

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f. Asbestos Suit



Asbestos suits consist of coat, trousers, and a separate hood with transparent eye-piece. They are issued as fire protective clothing for engineer units equipped with flame throwers. The suits are worn over standard Army uniforms.

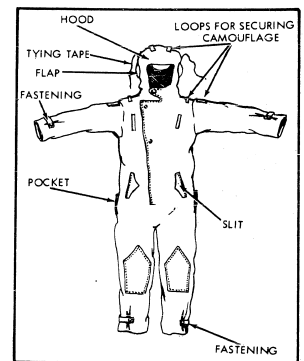
The loose-fitting coat is made from a five-piece pattern and has three leather straps and buckles for closures. The trousers, made over a four-piece pattern, are also loose-fitting. The trouser waist is provided with a single leather strap and buckle; the bottom of the trousers are plain without cuffs. The separate hood is designed to be worn over other headgear.

All items are made of heavy asbestos plain woven material with linings of unbleached cotton sheeting.

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3. Camouflage Clothing

a. Summer, One-Piece



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Маскировочный комбинезон
Transliteration Maskirovochnyi kombinezon
Translation Camouflage coverall

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Loose-fitting, one-piece, reversible or non-reversible garments with hoods.

Reversible: A 1949 model with reinforced elbows and knees and equipped with flat loops sewed at intervals for attaching verdure or other camouflage material to the front and back of the suit. Garment is buttoned at the front, has two slash hip pockets, a patch pocket on the right hip of the drop seat, and one button adjustable cuff and ankle closures. A face mask is provided with the garment.

Non-reversible: One-piece garment with hood and fly-type front closure. A face mask is provided with the garment.

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Material: Densely woven cotton canvas.

Color:

Reversible: Overprinting on both sides, mottled green, brown, and yellow on outside; sandy colored on reverse.

Non-reversible: Dark green leaf design on an olive-green base.

Weight: 3 lb. (approximately)

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Coveralls are worn over the summer uniform or over underwear only. The non-reversible garment is for use against a foliage background. The green, brown, and yellow side of the reversible coverall is worn with foliage laced through the loops; the sandy colored side is worn in autumn or when in sandy areas. Masks are used only when in proximity to opposing forces and only with the mottled green, or the green, brown, and yellow, camouflage patterns.

IV. ISSUE DATA: Camouflage coveralls are kept in unit supply rooms and issued as organizational clothing to snipers, scouts, artillery observers, reconnaissance troops, certain elements of combat engineers, and other personnel on special operational tasks.

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b. Summer, Two-Piece



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЛЕТНИЙ МАСКИРОВОЧНЫЙ КОСТЮМ

Transliteration Letni maskirovochnyi kostyum

Translation Summer camouflage suit

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A hooded cape or slip-over pajama-type blouse with hood, face mask, and trousers.

Material: Cotton canvas.

Color: Camouflage patterns may be made of a dark green leaf design on an olive-green base, brown areas of a large leaf design on an olive-green base, or oblong ovoids in eight or more colors ranging from bright green to light yellow and green in an overlapping pattern.

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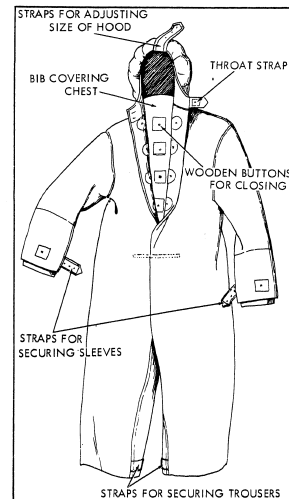
Material: Lightweight cotton.
Color: White.

- III. CONDITIONS OF USE: These garments are worn over standard or special winter clothing. Trigger-finger white mittens, a white gauze face piece, standard army boots, ski-boots or a modified type of felt boots may be worn.
- IV. ISSUE DATA: Garments are issued as organizational clothing to ski troops, or to individuals on special operational tasks.

CONFIDENTIAL

4. CER Protective Clothing

a. Anti-Chemical Coverall, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ПРОТИВОХИМИЧЕСКИЙ КОМБИНЕЗОН
 Transliteration Protivokhimicheskii kombinezon
 Translation Anti-chemical coverall

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: One-piece coverall with attached hood. A bib (underflap) covers the whole chest and extends up to the neck, terminating in a rubberized collar which covers the opening in front. The front is closed by fastening the left front over the right front. Eyelets, through all three thicknesses, accommodate heavy wooden buttons with pointed tops. A loop, for a waist belt, is attached outside the coverall to the back garment seam. The suit is equipped with straps at the hood, throat, sleeves, and the short trouser legs.

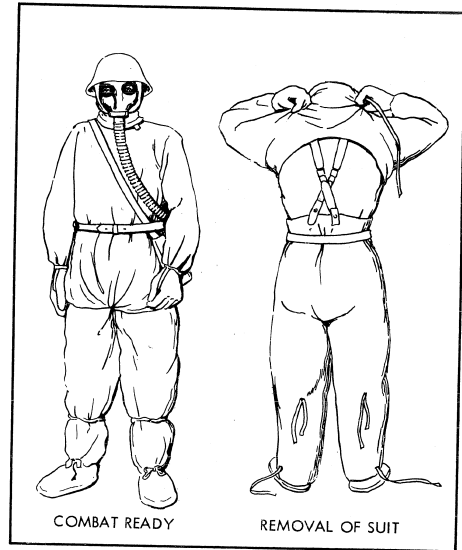
Material: Natural rubber bonded to cotton cloth.

Color: Black on the outside and gray on the inside.

III. REMARKS: Rubber gloves, rubber boots and a gas mask are probably worn with the coverall. This item is probably an early model of the coverall comprising a part of the CBR protective coverall set shown and described on pages 151-152.

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b. CBR Light Protective Suit, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Лёгкий защитный костюм
 Transliteration Lyogkii zashchitnyi kostyum
 Translation Light protective suit

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: The suit comprises a jacket with attached hood, crotch strap, and elasticized waist closure with thumb loops; a hood liner; trousers with attached overshoes; calf and ankle straps, and suspenders; trigger-finger mittens with large gauntlets; and a carrying pouch.

Material: Rubberized fabric, except for rubber soles and the cotton hood liner.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn over the standard uniform with gas mask for prolonged and complete protection from CBR materials. During prolonged summer wear, heat relief is gained by wetting the suit or by donning a wet poncho or camouflage cloak. Carried with the pouch slung over the left shoulder.

IV. REMARKS: The jacket of this light protective suit is believed closely similar or identical to the protective jacket shown and described on pages 155-156.

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c. CBR Protective Coverall Set, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЗАЩИТНЫЙ КОСТЮМ
Transliteration Комплект зашчитного комбинезона
Translation Set of protective coveralls

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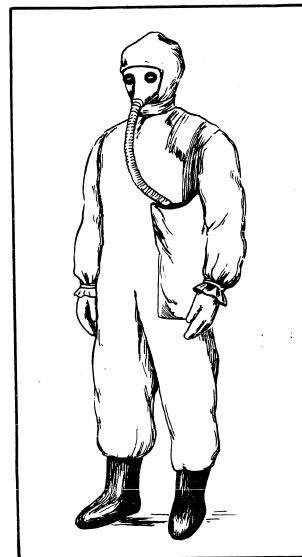
II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Consists of a coverall-type garment, detached hood, gloves and boots. The coverall is equipped with sleeve adjustment straps, inner cuffs with loops which may be drawn down over the gauntlet of the gloves and held in place by passing the thumb through the sleeve loops, and ankle adjustment straps to provide a gas-tight closure. The front of the garment has a bib (underflap) finished with buttonholes and buttons. The bib covers the whole chest and extends up to the neck. The front is closed by buttoning the outer flaps over the underflap (bib).

Material: Coveralls - rubberized fabric; hood liner - cotton fabric; boots and gloves - rubber.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn for prolonged and complete protection from CBR materials. In temperatures of 50°F. or more, it is worn over summer or winter uniforms. During prolonged summer wear, heat relief is gained by wetting the coveralls periodically or by donning a wet poncho or camouflage cloak. Carried by vehicle when on the march.

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d. Coverall, Wet-Shield



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Мокро-щитовый комбинезон
Transliteration Mokro-shchitovyi kombinizon
Translation Wet-shield coverall

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A coverall with hood and elongated patch-type pocket to accommodate the gas mask and canister.

Material: Bleached cotton.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Reported worn in hot weather over protective body clothing and with protective gloves, boots, and gas mask; it is wetted-down every one and one-half or two hours to reduce heat stress and increase performance capability. Reportedly a person clothed in protective body clothing is capable of performing work at above 77° F. for only 15 to 30 minutes, whereas by also wearing the wet shield coverall, hard physical labor is possible up to six hours.

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e. Protective Jacket, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name	Защитная куртка с кашпоном
Transliteration	Zashchitnaya kurtka s kapushonom
Translation	Protective jacket with hood

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A waist length jacket with attached hood, a gusset-type underflap front opening extending one-third of the way down from the neck, long sleeves with tie tapes and tunnel closures, and a long throat strap attached to the hood. The garment fits loosely and was intended either to be tucked into protective trousers which fit closely up under the armpits, or to hang over the trousers.

Material: Cotton sheeting with a single coating of butyl-type rubber.

Color: Gray-green.

Weight: 1.9 lb.

III. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The breaking strength, tear resistance, flexibility and abrasion resistance of the material meet the specification requirements for U. S. double-coated butyl cotton sheeting; moisture vapor cannot penetrate the coated fabric.

IV. REMARKS: This jacket is believed closely similar or identical to the jacket of the CBR light protective suit shown and described on pages 149-150.

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f. CBR Protective Apron, Impermeable

I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Зашитный фартук

Transliteration Zashchitnyi fartuk

Translation Protective apron

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Similar in design to a butcher's apron, it is secured at the neck and waist by tape ties.

Material: Rubber or oil impregnated fabric.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Worn over other protective clothing or the standard uniform, during decontamination of clothing, weapons and equipment. When worn over the standard uniform, protective boot covers, protective mittens, and gas mask are worn.

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g. Gas Protective Apron, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Защитный халат
Transliteration Zashchitnyi khalat
Translation Protective gown

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II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: A long, loose-fitting garment with long sleeves, back opening of full length (similar to a laboratory smock), an eight-and-one-half inch front opening equipped with a flap sewn to the underside of the right edge, and a neck closure with tab to provide a gas-tight fit at the neck. The sleeves have adjustable buttonhole tabs and wooden buttons. The garment is closed at the back of the neck by a plain buttonhole and button. A two-buttonhole tab sewn to the edge of the left waist back fastens over a button affixed on a tab sewn into the underarm seam on the right side.

Material and Color: Oiled (raincoat type) green fabric.

Buttons: Wooden, collar button-type with an oversized head.

Weight: 3 lb. (approximately).

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: It is assumed that this ensemble would be used by Medical Corps personnel handling chemical warfare casualties or personnel who come in contact with liquid chemical agents.

IV. REMARKS: Protective gloves and boots and a gas mask are probably worn with this apron.

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h. CBR Protective Cover



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЗАЩИТНАЯ НАКИДКА
Transliteration Zashchitnaya nakidka
Translation Protective cape

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Constructed from two oblong pieces of impregnated paper glued together on one side (long side) and the adjacent end, leaving one side and one end open. The corners of the closed end are folded down and glued flat to make a peak which fits loosely over the wearer's head. Paper tabs of the same material, sewn inside the front opening, keep the cover shut and in place. The cover can be folded into a series of "concertina" pleats to make a packet measuring about eight by six inches.

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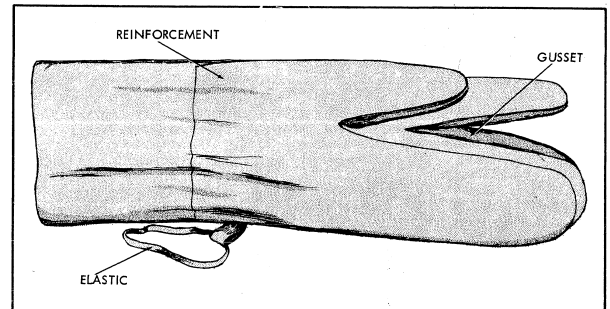
Material: Single layer of heavily impregnated paper (impregnating material unknown) weighing about 10 oz.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: An expendable, standard item of issue designed to cover a soldier in a crouching position and afford temporary protection from CBR materials.

IV. REMARKS: The protective cover is carried in the gas mask container.

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1. Protective Mitten, Impermeable



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name Защитные перчатки
 Transliteration Zashchitnyye perchatki
 Translation Protective gloves

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: The mitten extends to the mid-forearm and has separate thumb and index-finger stalls. The thumb stall is on a different plane from the index-finger and the three-finger stalls. At the junction of the index-finger and three-finger stalls is a gusset to permit free movement of the index-finger. The entire underside of the mitten from the wrist to finger tips (except for index-finger tip) is reinforced. The mitten is made of six pieces of material, including underside reinforcement and gusset. A tab of the same material is sewn into the outside seam at the wrist and a six-inch long white elastic tape band looped through it to provide for a gas-tight fit at the wrist. All seams are reinforced and sealed on the outside with gray-green rubberized tape.

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Material: Cotton cloth coated with butyl-type rubber, inorganic mineral-like solid material, and an organic binder for bonding of rubber and material to the cloth.

Color: Gray-green.

Weight: 1.8 oz.

- III. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS: The mitten material is impermeable, gas resistant and compares favorably with the U. S. butyl-coated impermeable, protective cloth. The mitten is sturdily constructed and well-designed; its breaking strength and tear resistance are good.
- IV. CONDITIONS OF USE: Trigger-finger protective mittens are known to be worn not only with the CBR light protective suit but also with only the standard uniform, gas mask and protective boot covers.
- V. REMARKS: These protective mittens are made of material similar to that of the protective jacket covered on pages 155-156, and are likewise believed to be similar or identical to the mittens of the CBR light protective suit covered on pages 149-150.

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j. Protective Footgear



I. IDENTIFICATION:

Foreign Name ЗАЩИТНЫЕ САПОГИ И ЧУЛКИ

Transliteration Zashchitnyye sapogi i chulki

Translation Protective boots and hose

II. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: Protective boots and boot covers are of knee-length or longer, and the latter are equipped with tie tapes for a tight fit. Protective boots are made of pure black rubber with a canvas inner lining. Protective boot covers are now generally made of rubberized fabric, in types resembling the earlier oilskin and paper boot covers described below.

Oilskin boot cover:

Type I: The leg portion is made of a single layer of oilskin fabric with an additional layer in front for added protection. The sole is made of a double thickness of oilskin fabric covered with an outlayer of black oiled canvas. The boot cover extends well above the knee and is secured with a cotton

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tape which is tied around the thigh and a loop tape fastened to the waist belt. To facilitate removal, a loop tab is fitted at the heel.

Type II: Similar to Type I except that it is 10 inches shorter and the upper part consists of a single layer of heavily impregnated cotton cloth. The foot is made of a single layer of jute heavily impregnated, black in color, which is stitched to the leg part of the boot. Adjustment on the foot is made by a cloth strap which passes through loops at the heel and front; a similar adjustment is found at the knee.

Paper boot cover:

Type I: A knee length boot cover made of paper, reinforced with light coarse fabric, and impregnated with a water-proofing compound. Sole is attached with adhesive tape and coated pitch; a short tab attached to the heel facilitates removal. The boot cover is secured by wrap-around cloth tapes.

Type II: A short boot cover made of a double thickness of paper, reinforced internally with a webbing of hemp thread, and bound together with a paraffin-like substance. An additional layer of this material provides added reinforcement for the sole and tow. To increase wear resistance, the sole is reinforced by a cheesecloth-type material stitched at the outer edges. The boot cover is secured by a cotton wrap-around tape. It is believed to be one of the latest types of expendable items.

III. CONDITIONS OF USE: Protective boot covers are worn with the standard uniform, gas mask and protective trigger-finger mittens. They are used for partial body protection against poison gas droplets, and possibly other CBR materials, when in contaminated areas or during limited decontamination operations. Rubber boots are probably worn normally only with protective coveralls, during prolonged CBR operations.

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SECTION IV - INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

The equipment of the individual Soviet soldier is lightweight and of simple design. It is well suited for long marches and for combat use.

Soviet officers usually carry a pistol or revolver with belt holster, field glasses, a gas mask, a leather map case, and a musette bag. The musette bag is made of durable fabric or leather and is carried either across the shoulder or attached to the Sam Browne belt. The mess kit and other minor articles are carried in the bag. A cloth rucksack may be carried in lieu of the musette bag. The map case, mess kit, and rucksack are described on the following pages.

Enlisted personnel are issued personal equipment including the following items: a uniform belt supported by suspenders; two sets of ammunition pouches or cloth bandoleer; one fabric reserve ammunition pouch; grenade pouch; mess kit, and field pack. The gas mask is worn on the left hip and is slung from a broad cloth strap worn over the right shoulder. Grenades, depending on their model, may be carried clipped to the leather belt or in a cloth pouch attached to the belt. Box magazines for the PPS and PPSH submachine guns may be carried in web pouches attached to the belt.

An entrenching shovel with carrier, similar to that formerly used by the U. S. Army is issued to most Soviet enlisted personnel. Some of the shovels have a square rather than a rounded blade.

Before World War II the Soviet enlisted man was issued an M-1939 rucksack. This was a German-type rucksack of heavy duck material. Because of the material shortages and manufacturing difficulties of the war period, an improvised rucksack was substituted. Both types are reported in use. A new field pack assembly was developed in 1953. This pack assembly and other items of standard issue are described in the following pages.

Special items of equipment are issued to mountain troops and paratroopers. Mountain troops are issued a 0.47- to 0.55-inch cotton, hemp, or sisal rope with a tensile strength of from 2,200 to 3,500 pounds, issued in 90-foot lengths; ice axes; ten-point crampons; ice and rock pitons; snap links for making attachments to pitons; double-lined sleeping bags; and lightweight single- or double-floored canvas tents. Shovels, avalanche probes, and red avalanche cords are provided for rescue work. A number of special packboards are issued for the purpose of transporting heavy loads over difficult terrain. There are no general types, each packboard being designed to accommodate a specific type of equipment.

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Soviet paratroopers usually jump with an average 60-pound combat load (excluding parachute). The following items of personal equipment are issued: gas mask; canteen; utility pouch; cartridge pouches; knife; entrenching shovel; hand grenades; goggles; and field packs. The field pack is carried below the parachute pack and is used for carrying underwear, reserve rations, canned food, and other miscellaneous supplies. In addition, certain items are issued to paratroopers depending on their assignment. For example, paratroop riflemen have an additional allotment of 45 pounds which includes the following items: a carbine; 200 rounds of ammunition; mess kit; a weapon cleaning set; first aid packet; compass; knife; and rations and ration pouch. The most lightly equipped are the officers and senior NCO's who jump with about 53 pounds. The light machine gunners pack 65 pounds making their equipment the heaviest of any individual trooper.

In addition to the personal clothing and equipment mentioned above, Soviet paratroopers are issued soft pads which are worn on the chest under the extension straps of the parachute pack. These pads protect the paratrooper from bruising caused by the straps when the parachute opens. The thigh straps are similarly protected. The pads consist of canvas covers filled with cotton or wool and are quilt-stitched to ensure even distribution of the padding.

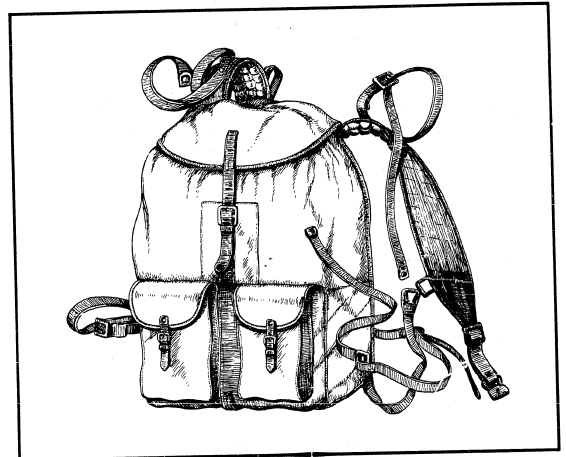
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1. Rucksack, M-1939



This rucksack is made of heavy duck and is approximately 12 inches square and 4 inches deep. It has a drawstring top and a buckled flap over the top. The back and shoulder straps are padded. An inside pocket along the back is for carrying underwear, footwraps, etc. The remaining inside space is used to carry clothing, extra rations, poncho, mess gear, and other small items of individual equipment. Two small outside pockets with buckled flaps are used to carry toilet articles and the rifle cleaning kit.

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2. Rucksack, Improvised



The rucksack shown in the above illustration is a 17 by 20 inches OD fabric bag with a drawstring top and padded shoulder straps. It is an improvised pack which is used in lieu of the M-1939 rucksack.

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3. Light Field Assembly

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The light field assembly illustrated above was developed and widely used in World War II. It consists of a belt with two leather ammunition pouches worn in front, and a ration pouch, canteen, entrenching tool with carrier, and a grenade pouch worn in back. A reserve, fabric ammunition pouch may also be attached in front. The overcoat is carried in a horseshoe roll (*skatka*) over the left shoulder, the ends being tied together at the right hip with a small strap.

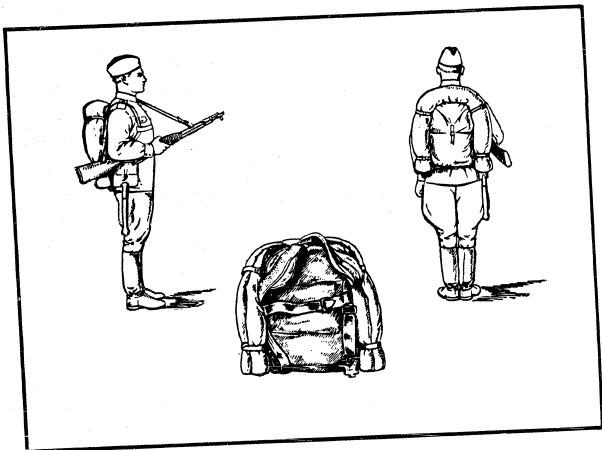
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4. Field Pack Assembly

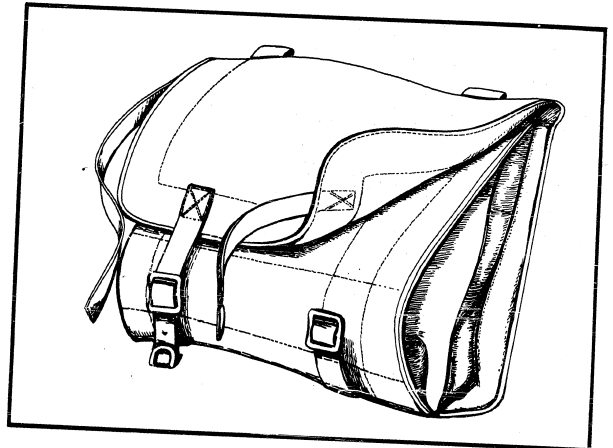


This field pack assembly was developed in 1953 to improve the earlier load carrying systems. The pack consists of a haversack supported by a metal pack frame and harness with shoulder padding, and an entrenching tool with carrier. It has two inside pockets for carrying mess gear, toilet articles, etc., and is closed by means of a strap and buckle. The metal frame has loops for attaching the harness. The poncho or overcoat is carried in a roll secured to the haversack by straps. This pack assembly is currently used in field training exercises and may ultimately replace the earlier model rucksacks and light field assembly.

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5. Ration Pouch

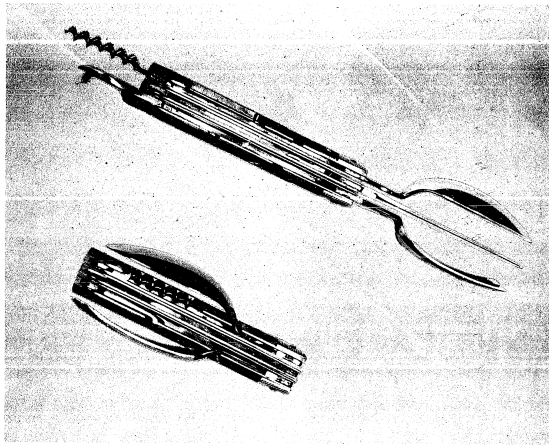


The ration pouch is approximately 8 inches by 10 inches and is made of a khaki-cotton, waterproofed material. It is carried on the back of the uniform belt and is used to carry rations and a mess kit.

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6. Mess Kit



The mess gear (kotelok) of the Soviet soldier is a painted metal container of approximately one quart capacity with a cover which serves as a cup. The metal combination spoon, fork, and knife utensil, illustrated above, is reported issued only to Soviet officers.

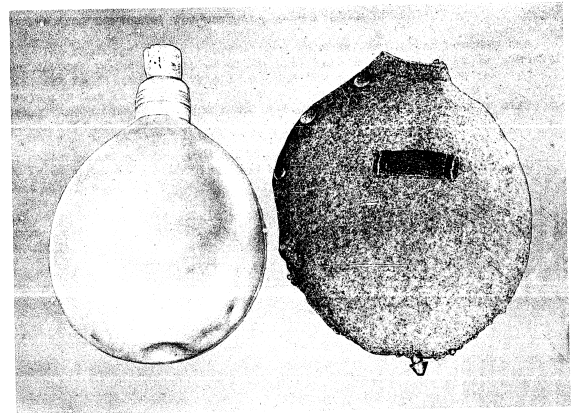
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7. Canteen



The canteen with cover shown in the above illustration is standard issue to all Soviet Army personnel. It has a capacity of 24.1 fluid ounces. The canteen is aluminum and has a wool cover with a snap-type closure along one side.

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8. Ammunition-Carrying Equipment

Leather and cloth pouches and cloth bandoleers are issued to Soviet Army personnel for carrying ammunition.

The standard set of russet-brown leather ammunition pouches has two flapped pockets, each of which will hold 20 rounds of rifle ammunition. Each set is fitted with belt loops and has a ring into which the suspender may be hooked for support of the uniform belt. The reserve ammunition pouch, made of a durable fabric is believed to carry six 5-round rifle clips.

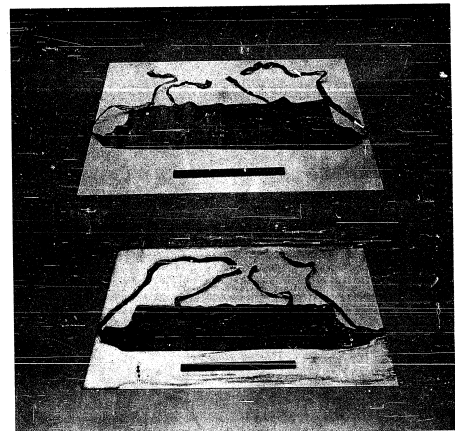
The bandoleer has a capacity of fifteen 5-round rifle clips. It is slung over the shoulder and held in place by an adjustable web belt and a strap.

A heavy, durable fabric container for machine-gun ammunition drums is also issued. This bag is carried on a strap slung over the shoulder.

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9. Grenade Carrier

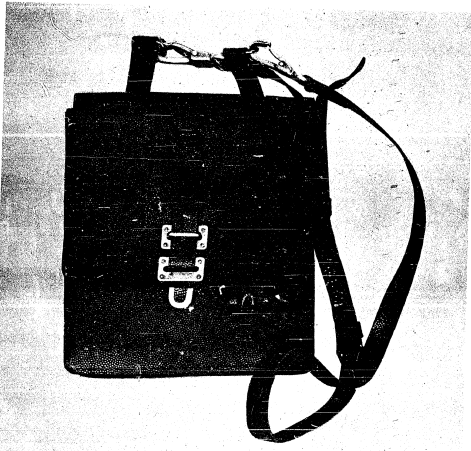


The above illustrations show two types of grenade carriers which are issued to Soviet Army personnel. The carriers are similar in design except that one has eyelets which allegedly enable individuals to pull the pins on all the grenades and to throw the belt and grenades at one time. Both are belt-type carriers and are fastened by tapes.

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10. Map Case, Officers

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This black leather map case with carrying strap weighs approximately one pound. It consists of a face piece, a back piece which is extended to fold over and form a flap, and a leather separator inside the case. All pieces are stitched together. The case is constructed with bellows sides to allow for expanding and collapsing of the pocket portion. As shown in the above illustration, the case flap can be fastened in either of two positions, depending upon the amount of material placed in the case. On the face of the case is stitched a piece of leather with four inserts for storing writing implements.

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SECTION V - INSIGNIA

Soviet Army personnel wear a variety of insignia to indicate rank and arm or service. The primary form of insignia is the shoulderboard, of which there are several sizes and types, and on which are displayed various kinds of braid, colored cloth, stripes, piping, stars and emblems. Other insignia include collar tabs, collar ornamentation and cap devices. The following pages discuss only the insignia worn on service and field uniforms. They are treated as supply items, emphasizing general characteristics of design and construction rather than order of battle identification data.

Shoulderboards are worn with all standard uniforms and a few special clothing items. A soft or rigid buttoned-on type is worn on closed standing collar tunics and coats, and on winter overcoats, while a semi-rigid, sewed-on type is worn on open rolled collar coats, and on summer overcoats (see Figure 78). Each type has four widths corresponding to size of clothing. The profiles of the button-end, of shoulderboards also differ according to rank, with the end forming a half-octagon shape or an obtuse angle. Only the buttoned-on shoulderboards are also divided into service and field types.

Buttoned-on shoulderboards are soft for enlisted personnel and rigid for officers. Both kinds are attached to a garment by means of a button and a strap and loop assembly. The latter consists of a strap sewed onto the outer end of the shoulderboard, a loop sewed on near the center of the shoulderboard (rigid type only), and a shoulder loop sewed onto the garment, parallel and near to the shoulder-sleeve seam. A shoulderboard is placed on a garment by running the strap through the shoulder loop, then through the shoulderboard loop to the inner end of the shoulderboard, where it is buttoned on by one of two methods. Soft shoulderboards are made with buttonholes extending outward 1.5 - 3.5 cm. from the inner end of the shoulderboard and strap; they are fastened by a button sewed on the uniform. Rigid shoulderboards are made with holes 4 mm. in diameter, located 1.5 cm. from the inner end of the shoulderboard and strap; these are fastened by putting the shank of a button down through the holes in the shoulderboard and strap and securing it with a cord or wire to two special holes on each shoulder of officers' clothing. This design permits the shoulderboards to slide in the shoulder loop, eliminating binding or other possible adverse effects resulting from body movement when wearing the rigid shoulderboards. The design also requires a minimum of effort to attach or remove a pair of shoulderboards.

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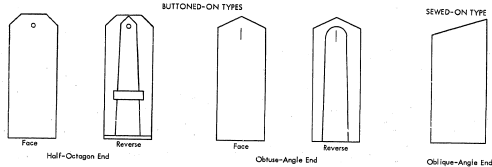
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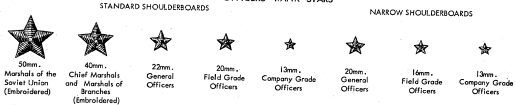
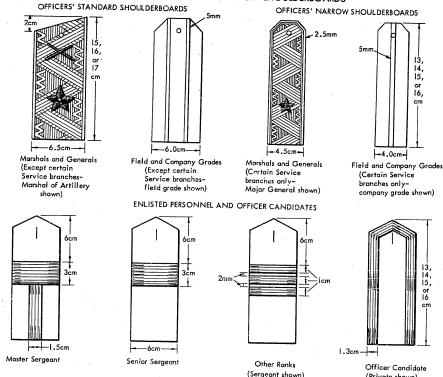
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CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOULDERBOARD INSIGNIA

BASIC TYPES OF SHOULDERBOARDS



SIZES AND DESIGNS OF SHOULDERBOARDS



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Sewed-on shoulderboards have been limited in use to officer personnel. They were first introduced along with, and for, open roll collar coats in 1949. The shoulderboards extend under the collar and have an oblique end to conform roughly to the curvature of the collar. Their semi-rigid construction provides for flexing along with the shoulder of the garment.

Widths of shoulderboards vary only for officer personnel. Shoulderboards for certain service branches are much narrower than those for the combat arms, while shoulderboards for field and company grade officers are only slightly narrower than those for marshals and generals. The majority of shoulderboards are 6.0 cm. in width and are worn by field and company grade officers, enlisted personnel, officer candidates and cadets. Shoulderboards 4.0 cm. in width are probably next most common and are worn by field and company grade officers of certain services (Medical, Veterinary, Justice, and Administration). Marshals and most generals wear shoulderboards 6.5 cm. in width, while relatively few generals (in Medical, Veterinary, and Justice services only) wear shoulderboards 4.5 cm. in width. The dimensions above were established to include piping; recently introduced shoulderboards without piping conform to the same figures. Samples may vary somewhat from the established standards.

Lengths of shoulderboards vary according to the sizes of clothing on which they are worn. Shoulderboards for male officer, enlisted and officer candidate personnel are supplied in lengths of 14, 15, and 16 cm. Shoulderboards for female personnel are supplied in lengths of 13, 14, and 15 cm. Cadets' shoulderboards are possibly less than 13 cm. in length. These established sizes are based on the length of shoulderboards at their lateral center. Buttoned-on shoulderboards are 1 cm. shorter at the outside edge, while sewed-on shoulderboards are 1 cm. shorter at the front edge and 1 cm. longer at the rear edge.

Profiles of buttoned-on shoulderboards are different for officers and other personnel. The half-octagon end profile for officers' shoulderboards was first adopted only for general grade officers, when shoulderboards were introduced in the Red Army early in 1943. All other army personnel in World War II wore shoulderboards with an obtuse-angle end profile. The introduction of the half-octagon and its subsequent official adoption as the standard type by the officers uniform regulations of 1955, has narrowed usage of the obtuse-angle profile to enlisted personnel, officer candidates and cadets.

Service and field versions of buttoned-on shoulderboards are established for all personnel under Soviet Army jurisdiction except officer candidates and cadets. Service shoulderboards are generally worn in peacetime with all uniforms, including field uniforms. Field

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shoulderboards are sometimes worn during field exercises or maneuvers, however. They will undoubtedly always be worn on the field uniforms of personnel participating in armed conflict or military intervention.

The differences between service and field shoulderboards are primarily in terms of the colors and types of material from which they are made. All shoulderboards are made with a wool cloth base. Service shoulderboards of general grade officers are made with gold or silver metallic braid for the backgrounds while other officers' service shoulderboards use gold or silver silk braid for background and branch-color silk braid for rank stripes. Service shoulderboards for enlisted personnel use branch-color wool cloth for the backgrounds and gold or silver silk braid for rank stripes. In each case, gold represents the combat arms and support troops, while silver represents the services. Field shoulderboards substitute stripes in claret color for combat arms or support troops and brown stripes for the services. Olive drab wool cloth is used for all field shoulderboard backgrounds except those of general grade officers, which are made of olive drab silk braid. All shoulderboards for general grade officers use a criss-cross weave for the background, while service shoulderboards for other officers use a relatively simple weave pattern of varied longitudinal lines.

Rank stripes on officers' shoulderboards consist of two longitudinal stripes for field grades and one stripe for company grades. The established width for these stripes is 5 mm. Piping of branch color wool cloth and 2.5 mm wide was required for all Army shoulderboards until 1957, when new shoulderboards without it were introduced; field and company grade officers now wear unpiped shoulderboards in the field, and enlisted personnel wear unpiped shoulderboards on all occasions. The lateral rank stripes on shoulderboards for enlisted personnel and officer candidates are established in widths of 1 or 3 cm., and the longitudinal stripe on a Master Sergeant's shoulderboard is set at a width of 1.5 cm. The gold silk braid border on officer candidate shoulderboards is officially 1.3 cm. wide. Actual shoulderboards may differ from the above dimensions due to varying production standards.

Stars for rank insignia on officers' shoulderboards are officially established in six sizes. Stars for marshals and generals are embroidered on the shoulderboard; those for other officers are metallic and separate supply items. The star for a Marshal of the Soviet Union is 50 mm. between opposite points, while those for Chief Marshals and Marshals of the Branches are 40 mm. For most generals and other officers, stars are the following sizes: generals - 22 mm., field grade officers - 20 mm., and company grade officers - 13 mm.; for those in service branches wearing narrow shoulderboards, they are: generals - 20 mm., field grade officers - 16 mm., and company grade officers 13 mm. The smaller stars for service branches are gold and the narrow shoulderboards on which they are worn have silver backgrounds. The larger

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and most common stars are silver or gold, for other Army branches. Actual sizes of stars may vary somewhat from the established sizes due to haphazard quality standards in their production. The metallic stars are attached to shoulderboards with two wires or metal strips soldered on the bottom; these are run through the shoulderboard and then bent outward in the same manner as a paper rivet.

Buttons for all shoulderboards are 18 mm. in diameter; bright gold buttons are used for service shoulderboards and olive drab ones on field shoulderboards. Until 1955, buttons for personnel other than general grade officers (with the star, hammer and sickle emblem, rather than the national crest) had a tubular ring around the circumference. They now have a plain edge and are more dome-shaped.

Branch emblems are worn on either the buttoned-on shoulderboards or on the collar tabs of service and field uniforms. (On officers' dress coats, the emblems are worn directly on the coat collar.) The emblems are worn by marshals and generals of only a few branches, and for marshals these are of silver embroidery on the shoulderboards. The majority of other personnel wear emblems of gold, stamped or cast brass; silver-plated emblems are used by certain services (Intendance, Administration and Veterinary). Until 1957, enlisted men did not wear branch emblems on field shoulderboards or on collar tabs; on the collar tabs they wore instead a large brass button 23 mm. in diameter. Officers exchanged branch emblems for buttons on collar tabs in 1955. The largest branch emblems are about 26 mm. between extreme points. Like rank stripes, the emblems are attached by means of two wires or strips of metal which are run through a shoulderboard or collar tab and bent outward.

Collar tabs are worn by all ranks on overcoats and by Armored and female officers on open roll collar service coats. They are made of branch-color wool cloth formed over a semi-rigid base having the shape of a parallelogram (see Figure 79). The tabs are 3.25 cm. wide and 10 cm. long, with a 1 cm. offset between the long sides. They are sewed on with 9 cm. on the top of the collar and the remaining portion extending around the under edge of the collar. Until 1955-57, all collar tabs had piping in branch colors. Now only those for marshals and generals are piped; the piping is gold or silver braid, 2.5 mm. wide and is used on three sides only. These tabs are worn without the usual branch emblem at the top, in place of which there is gold (or silver for services) embroidery in the form of an oak leaf or laurel branch.

Ornamentation is worn on the open roll collar service coats of marshals and generals. The ornamentation is in the form of a gold (or silver for services) oak leaf or laurel branch and is made of plated metal. It is attached to the collar by small split rivets, a fiber backing, and rivet washers.

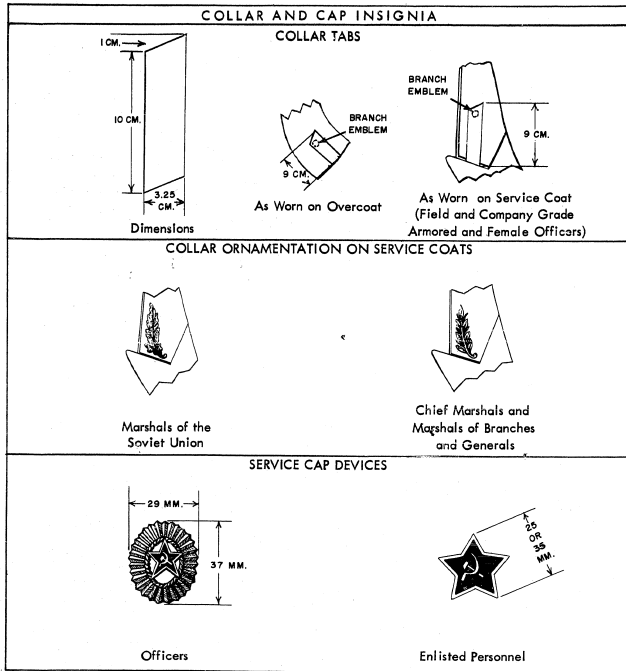
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Collar and Cap Insignia



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Cap devices are of two basic types and are worn (without cap ornamentation) on all service and field headgear. The officer type has an oval gold sunburst rim surrounding an enameled red star, which is superimposed on a gold background for marshals and generals, and on a white enameled background for other officers. The type for enlisted personnel, officer candidates and cadets consist of an enameled red star with gold hammer and sickle and gold edging. Until 1955, when the present officers' cap devices was introduced, officers wore the type still worn by enlisted men. It is made in two sizes - 25 and 35 mm. from opposite points - both of which have fasteners of the paper staple type. The smaller size is worn on garrison, campaign and fur caps, and the larger size is worn on service caps. The new officer's cap device is 37 mm. high and 29 mm. wide; the same type of double-pronged fastener is used.

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APPENDIX I

NEW SOVIET UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA

Numerous changes in Soviet military uniforms have been introduced during the past two years. The most recent and extensive changes were announced in the Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" on 6 April 1958. New uniform regulations were also discussed in the same publication on 15 June 1958, making available fairly complete details on style and color changes in the uniforms of all ranks and all three Services. The major innovations in the new regulations concern officers and career NCO's. A number of the changes had been announced earlier, however, and were effected during the course of 1957. The more important of these were introduced by new regulations for enlisted personnel which were announced in the "Red Star" on 4 September 1956. Among these earlier changes was a reversible shoulderboard which came into general use by January 1957 and was only described in additional detail by the more recent announcement. Likewise, authorization of an outer shirt for Army and Air Force officers had been announced first on 30 April 1957, and further discussed on 23 August 1957, in the Air Force newspaper "Soviet Aviation". Thus, on 15 June 1958, "Red Star" stated that the latest Regulations for Wear of Military Uniforms "consolidate all previously issued provisions in the rules for wearing military uniforms and also introduce substantial changes."

According to the announcement of 6 April 1958, the recent changes in the uniforms of military personnel were introduced "for the purpose of their improvement and standardization." A single type uniform, having the same color and cut, has been established for Ground and Air Force officers of field and company grades. It is also authorized for those NCO's with extended service who fill TO/E slots for extended service NCO personnel. Other standardization provisions require marshals and generals to wear the same type field uniforms as lower grades and certain services to wear the same width of shoulderboards as all other branches.

The new-type uniform was established for issue beginning in 1958. The announcement of the new regulations makes it clear that these uniforms will be supplied gradually, as the wear-out periods for present military clothing expire. It stated that the new regulations do not authorize officers to wear summer white service coats and caps, but that they are permitted to wear them during 1958 because not all officers were entitled to the new uniform on the basis of existing replacement criteria. Photographs in the Soviet press, up to August 1958, show that a limited number of officers and career NCO's are already wearing the new-type uniforms and that some had received them as early as mid-April 1958.

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The new Soviet uniform ensembles are illustrated below.

NEW SOVIET UNIFORMS



FIELD UNIFORM
Major, Artillery



SERVICE UNIFORM
Colonel, Infantry



SEMI-DRESS UNIFORM
Sr. Sgt., Armored Troops



DRESS UNIFORM
Lt. Col., Infantry

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Field uniforms are to be standardized for all ranks. Marshals and generals will adopt the same basic type olive drab uniform as is worn by field and company grade officers and enlisted personnel. Two important changes in details of field uniforms will be made, however. A new, completely olive drab, field service cap is required for all officers, instead of the present olive drab service/field service cap, which will be worn with the new service uniform and which has a branch color band and piping, black visor and chin strap (gold braid cord for marshals and generals), and gold buttons and cap device. (All enlisted personnel will continue to wear olive drab garrison caps in the field. In hot areas, both officer and enlisted personnel wear an olive drab campaign-type "Panama" hat.) All gold color uniform accessories except belt buckles (buttons, shoulderboard insignia and officers' cap devices) are scheduled to be replaced by olive drab items. Thus, all basic components of the new field uniforms (service or garrison caps, tunics, breeches, boots and belts) will apparently be completely olive drab color except for black boots, gold belt buckles, and branch color shoulderboard stripes. The olive drab raincape (*plashch-nakidka*) presently worn only by officers is now also authorized for career NCO's, while conscript personnel will continue to wear an olive drab poncho (*plashch-palotka*) or, relatively newer, tarpaulin cloak with hood (*brezentovyi plashch s kapyushonom*). The announced changes made no mention of winter clothing colors; officers will probably continue to wear the same dark gray double-breasted service/field overcoat and all personnel to wear the same gray fur caps. Olive drab overcoats are standard for enlisted ranks. It is probable that in winter officers will continue to wear the olive drab tunic and breeches worn in summer; career NCO's will apparently also do the same. Thus the new winter field uniforms of both officers and career NCO's are expected to lack the improved camouflage characteristics of their new summer uniforms.

Service, semi-dress and dress uniforms for officers of field or company grades and NCO's of extended service are radically changed. (Changes in such uniforms for marshals, generals and conscript personnel are relatively minor and will be discussed separately, following the major clothing changes.) The most significant of all recent changes concerns the introduction of a new single-breasted olive drab coat with an open roll collar. The coat has four gold color front buttons and buttons on the right side, a plain back with a middle seam and vent below, plain banded cuffs, inset side pockets with scalloped flaps, two inside breast pockets, and no piping. Sewed-on shoulderboards and collar tabs establish whether a given coat is to be a service coat or a dress/semi dress coat: for the former, shoulderboards are of a new field-type with olive drab background and no piping, and collar tabs are of the current-type (with branch color backgrounds and no piping); for the latter, shoulderboards are of the current service-type (with

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backgrounds of gold or silver for officers and of branch colors for NCO's), while the collar tabs are of a new-type for ranks below generals with gold or silver piping around branch color backgrounds.

Service caps for the new service uniforms were not specifically described in the Soviet press announcement of the new uniforms. However, subsequently published photographs show Soviet officers wearing the present service/field service cap with both the new service coat and the new outer service shirt. It is quite certain, therefore, that no change is planned with respect to the cap for their service uniforms other than to drop "field" from its official designation. Career NCO's will apparently also continue to wear their present olive drab service caps when in service uniforms, and these will continue to display the enameled red star, hammer and sickle cap device (rather than the officers' type oval cap device discussed below).

Dress/semi-dress service caps for most personnel will differ little from the present olive drab service caps. Air Force officers might even convert their present cap, when occasion demands, by simply removing the ornamental gold braid cord from the present steel-blue dress/semi-dress service cap (which is to be discarded) and substituting it for the black chin strap on the olive drab service cap. (This would make the cap the same as is presently worn by Air Force marshals and generals.) Since Army officers are required by the new regulations to wear metallic gold cap band ornamentation of the present Air Force type, they would have merely to obtain this item to make such conversions. Career NCO's will wear the same dress/semi-dress service cap as officers and, since the basic construction of caps for enlisted men does not differ from that of officers' olive drab caps, they could make the conversion by obtaining officers' type cap band ornamentation, braid cord and oval cap device. The apparent ease of temporarily converting present service caps for wear on special occasions requiring dress or semi-dress uniforms tends to indicate that issuance of new service caps will be limited to the new field service cap for officers only.

Trousers and breeches of the new service, semi-dress and dress uniforms of officers have the same dark blue color and branch color piping as the present uniforms and are worn according to the same rules (except marshals and generals may now wear breeches with the service uniform). Career NCO's are authorized to wear trousers for the first time and thus will require an initial issue of this item for optional wear with the service and semi-dress uniforms. Their present blue dress/semi-dress breeches probably can be worn initially with all three new uniforms pending a trouser issue.

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Service shoes and boots (black) will continue to be worn by officers as in the past. Low-quarter shoes (also black) are authorized to male personnel for the first time, however, and can be worn optionally instead of service shoes. Career NCO's are authorized both service and low-quarter shoes for the first time, but they probably will be fortunate if they receive an initial issue of only service shoes in the immediate future.

Shirts and ties of olive drab color are required for wear with the new olive drab coat, necessitating initial issues for most authorized personnel. (The exceptions include primarily marshals, generals, Armored and Air Force officers, who currently wear such shirts and ties with double-breasted open roll collar coats of olive drab color.) Gloves of brown color only will also be worn with the new coats. Sam Browns belts are authorized for wear with the service uniform (with breeches and boots) during drill exercises in troop units. Dress belts of the current-type continue to be required for the dress uniform, but the dirk (dagger) will not be worn.

Outer shirts are authorized as an officers' summer garment for wear (instead of the service coat and conventional shirt) with shoulderboards and either trousers or breeches when outside formation in the unit area, while working in staffs, directorates, establishments and educational institutions, and on ships and airfields and in flight. The outer shirts are olive drab, except for light gray ones authorized to marshals and generals and cream colored ones established for the Navy. Special features include a bloused waist, buttoned front closure, a waistband (worn at upper hip level) with two-button front closure and side adjustment buttons, plain stand-and-fall collar and plain banded cuffs with single-button closure. The required buttoned-on shoulderboards are soft and made of the same material as the outer shirt, with branch color rank stripes and no piping.

Overcoats for the new service, semi-dress and dress uniforms are unchanged, but the present overcoats will be worn according to more liberal provisions in the new regulations. All officers will be permitted to wear their steel-blue dress/semi-dress overcoats with the service uniforms, as marshals and generals already do; marshals and generals will also be permitted to wear the dark gray service/field overcoat with the service uniform, as lower grade officers already do. Career NCO's are now authorized to wear a double-breasted service overcoat of the officers' type, which probably will be of the dark gray color and be worn with all three new uniforms, and an officer-type winter cap with earflaps (made of Tsigelka sheepskin, rather than artificial fur as for enlisted personnel). Since 1956, they have also had the same privileges as officers when outside formation to wear service caps instead of caps with earflaps in wintertime, and to wear

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overcoats in summertime. Officers are now permitted to wear the overcoat (shinel') with all uniforms during cold summer weather, whereas they formerly wore only the summer overcoat (letnyye pal'to) and this with only the service and semi-dress uniforms. Thus, the changes probably affect only winter-type overcoats, with the primary purpose of authorizing them for summer field wear, and do not necessarily indicate that summer overcoats will be issued to career NCO's for wear with service and semi-dress uniforms. Officers' summer overcoats and dress/semi-dress winter-type overcoats will retain the current shoulderboards with gold or silver backgrounds, while service/field winter-type overcoats will have olive drab shoulderboards.

Marshals' and generals' service, semi-dress and dress uniforms will remain the same in most respects as in the past, apart from changes already noted above. Significant changes are apparently confined to the service uniform. On their olive drab, double-breasted, open roll collar service coat, the gold or silver embroidery on the collars will be replaced with olive drab embroidery, and the present shoulderboards with gold or silver backgrounds will be replaced with olive drab shoulderboards. The light gray summer-service coat will retain the current gold or silver collar embroidery and shoulderboards with gold or silver backgrounds.

Conscript personnel appear to have been authorized almost no new standard items of clothing in recent years. Their insignia were changed by the regulations introduced in 1956, which may also have introduced one item for initial wear by enlisted personnel: a modified tunic with "turned-down" collar (*gymnastyorka s otlozhnym vorobnikom*) was authorized officers in 1955, and it appears from published Soviet photographs to have come into use by both officer and enlisted ranks at the same time, in 1957. The 1956 announcement of new uniform regulations for enlisted personnel stated that branch emblems are to be worn on the following items: on the shoulderboards of the dress/semi-dress coat, tunic, sheepskin short overcoat (*polushubok*) and padded coat (*telogreika*), and on the collar tabs of the overcoat and padded jacket (*vstrnaya kurtka*); no change in the design of these garments has been evident in recent years. (The items for which the Russian names have been given are considered limited standard or special clothing.)

Insignia for all Army personnel except officer candidates are changed significantly by the new regulations. Many current distinctions will be eliminated on field and service clothing. Shoulderboards of all ranks are to have olive drab backgrounds for both field uniforms and service type clothing. The current officers' shoulderboards with gold or silver backgrounds will be retained only on dress/semi-dress-type clothing, and new unpiped shoulderboards for enlisted

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personnel are scheduled to display branch colors on only dress/semi-dress uniforms. Officers' narrow shoulderboards for certain service branches will be replaced on all clothing by standard widths of 6.0 or 6.5 cm. Instead of gold or silver branch emblems and rank stars, all officers' field clothing will display olive drab insignia and their service-type clothing will display only gold insignia. Enlisted personnel will wear olive drab branch emblems with their service/field uniform at all times, but rank stripes will be red only instead of red or brown. There is no piping on the new olive drab shoulderboards for ranks below general (marshals and generals retain their present types). However, the branch color formerly shown by the piping on officers' shoulderboards will now be used for officers' rank stripes; and the branch colors used for the backgrounds of shoulderboards for enlisted personnel will still be used for the backgrounds of shoulderboards for enlisted personnel, where it shows to some extent like piping when the olive drab side is up. These changes should not make branch identification much more difficult than before. Changed rules for wearing insignia will make branch identification more difficult, however, since personnel of all sub-units of troop units are to wear the same uniform and branch emblems (and apparently also the same branch colors for service cap bands and piping of breeches or trousers, and on shoulderboards and collar tabs).

Collar tabs have been introduced for wear on all new single-breasted, open roll collar coats. They are to be used not only to display the branch color but also the branch emblems formerly worn on the shoulderboards of service coats or directly on the collars of dress/semi-dress coats. Collar tabs are without piping for the service coat, and are piped in gold or silver for the dress/semi-dress coat. Previously, collar tabs were worn chiefly on overcoats and these were piped in gold or silver only for marshals and generals; their collar tab was only about 7.5 cm. long (instead of 9.0 cm., as for other personnel) and displayed a gold or silver embroidered oak leaf or laurel branch instead of a branch emblem (or button, in the case of enlisted personnel). The same collar tab without the embroidered design apparently has been adopted for the new dress/semi-dress coat of field and company grade officers and career NCO's; the same coat length is also apparent in Soviet photographs of the new service coat with unpiped collar tabs.

Branch emblems displayed on the new service coat collar tabs are not only always gold, but are of a new smaller size. They do not exceed 21 mm. between extreme points and thus are about 20 percent smaller than other branch emblems. These emblems and the gold rank stars for service coats are fastened by means of a threaded shank and disk, instead of the paper-rivet type of fastener formerly used (and still used on the new olive drab insignia). Use of the new gold insignia is thought to be confined to new service coats but could possibly extend to the new dress/semi-dress coats also.

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Branch emblems are placed in a different position on the new reversible shoulderboards for enlisted personnel, as compared to the practice on shoulderboards previously worn. The regulations which introduced the new shoulderboards in 1956, state that the center of the emblem will be worn 9.5 cm. from the outer end of a shoulderboard 14 cm. long, and 1 or 2 cm. more for shoulderboards 15 and 16 cm. long, respectively; this places the emblem in the inner half of the shoulderboard rather than in the outer half where it was worn previously. When wearing the overcoat, enlisted personnel now wear branch emblems instead of buttons on collar tabs. (The branch emblems were worn on the shoulderboards.) Branch emblems on collar tabs are placed 1 cm. from the center of the upper edge of the tab. The 1956 regulations also establish where lateral rank stripes are to be placed on reversible shoulderboards. This had not been necessary previously because the stripes were sewed on when the shoulderboards were made; the stripes are now formed by loops which are slipped on or off the shoulderboard when reversing it - except for Master Sergeants, whose lateral and longitudinal stripes are still sewed on. The stripes of Senior Sergeants and Privates 1st Class are placed 6 cm. from the inner point of the shoulderboard, and additional stripes for Sergeants and Junior Sergeants are placed 2 mm. outside the preceding stripes. These positions are closer to the longitudinal center of the shoulderboards than previously.

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