

SUBJECT: F. UNZE MILITARY ACADEMY, MOSCOW, 1930

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REF: [REDACTED]

25X1A2g

Also known as the MOSCOW MILITARY ACADEMY
25X1X6

[REDACTED] the length of the course of Subj school depended upon the ability of the student and the knowledge, and was of one or two years in length. The students who became wireless operators studied four years at the radio school.

General ALEX - in complete charge of the Academy.

LOCATION: Between A and B Boulevard in MOSCOW.

BUILDING: About half a block long and contained 5 floors, particular classes being confined to particular floors and not being allowed on any of the others.

CLASSES: Lasted from 14 - 18 hours each day.

PAY: One ruble a day.

FOOD: Excellent.

CLOTHING: Red military uniforms, officers' trousers, officers' boots, Private's blouse.

DISCIPLINE: Special students' commission supervised discipline and Gen ALEX was at head of the commission.

MARIYA - She was the interpreter for the school and was used by the teachers in the Academy and at the special students' commission meetings.

LEAVE: The entire class for about 2 week at a time went to a summer camp outside of MOSCOW during the summer months.

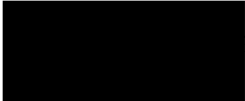
SELECTION OF STUDENTS: Informant said the school was operated by the Fourth Dept of Soviet Military Intelligence and that its students were selected and watched over by Alfred LANGNER's Dept in the Comintern.

CURRICULUM: Included such subjects as military tactics, strategic techniques of sabotage, construction of homemade explosives and demolitions, the procedure in developing espionage organizations in capitalistic countries, the use of codes, ciphers, secret inks and clandestine radio and wireless communications.

INSTRUCTORS (more important ones according to the informant):

- General TONY
- General STERN — *must be General STERN*
- Colonel PETROV
- Captain WERNER
- Lt. Colonel Otto BLAUN
- Major WALDEMAR
- Major MAKS aka MAX
- Alfred LANGNER

FRUNZE



25X1A2g

Col Gen CHIBOSOV, N Ye last mentioned as Director of the Frunze Military Academy in Oct 1947. Reported in July 1952 as the Commander of the Minsk Garrison in the Belorussian Military District.

As of July 1952 Army Gen G.F. ZAKHAROV reported as Chief of Frunze.

Arg Nov. 1954 Gen Polk P.A. KUROCHKIN head of Frunze (Pravda 20 Nov 54, UEL 970)
1 Dec 54. 74-7-50-823-200

SECRET

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e. Military Academy i/n Frunze

Purpose--The Military Academy i/n Frunze in Moscow is an infantry academy and also an academy for general staff officers in intermediate positions (chief of staff of a division, or chief of the operations section of a corps).

Duration of training--three years

Number of participants--200 (no post-war data)

Requirements for admission--Officers up to 33 years of age, with at least three years' experience as company and battalion leader or in an equally important position on the staff. The main cadre administration of the War Ministry makes the selection from proposals made by the military districts and groups.

THE FRUNZE MILITARY ACADEMY, VOENNAYA AKADEMIYA in FRUNZE

FRUNZE ACADEMY

Location : Klinicheskaya Ulitsa

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FACULTIES [redacted] has advised that there were two faculties, the First or Operations Faculty and the Second, the Eastern Faculty which was also the Intelligence Faculty.

GENERAL Remarks: In 1940 there were 16 military academies in the USSR, of which FRUNZE was one. Most of these academies were military technical institutions graduating engineers in various fields. Each military technical academy had a so-called command faculty which prepared commanders, well educated in a technical sense for the corresponding branch of the armed forces.

To prepare chiefs of the combined units and workers and combined staffs, there was the Frunze Academy.

As a rule the course of study in these military technical academies were for four or five years, depending on the academy and the faculty of the academy; the academies more-or-less-all graduated more or less competent cadres in comparison with the Frunze Academy whose students went through a three year course of study. [redacted] 25X1A2g

Frunze was a pure military academy and not technical. [redacted] has advised that not all its graduates had a good educational background. The courses lasted 3 years prior to the outbreak of the Russo-German war.

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[redacted] has advised that members of Soviet Military Intelligence received their intelligence training at either the Eastern Faculty of Frunze, the Higher Intelligence School of the RU (VRSh), the Secret Intelligence Points under the Training Section of the Office of Operations or the RU or other agent schools.

EASTERN FACULTY TEACHING STAFF:

ABSALAMOV, Gen. Minzakir. In 1929 and 1930 ABSALAMOV had been the Chief of the RO Sh KKA (Trans-Caucasian Army). He himself had graduated from the Eastern Faculty of Frunze around 1926 or 1927. In 1930/31 ABSALAMOV was succeeded as Chief of the RO Sh KKA by Gen Major KRIMOV and recalled to Moscow. [redacted] learned that in 1936 and 1937 ABSALAMOV was one of the instructors at the Eastern Faculty in Frunze. 25X1X6

FOMIN, Capt in 1930. Sometime after 1930, FOMIN was transferred from the RO Sh KKA and assigned to the Eastern Faculty of Frunze.

KRIMOV, Gen Major. KRIMOV appears to have been Chief of the RO Sh KKA until 1936. In 1936 he was recalled to Moscow and appointed to the Eastern Faculty as a teacher of Tactics. Whether he was attached to the 1st or 2nd Faculty is not known. KRIMOV had also attended the Academy

KUZYUBERDIN, Col. After his graduation appointed to Sov M

STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED THE EASTERN FACULTY

BUKHTIN, Ivan. Graduated in 1940. Appointed to RU and posted to Office of Information to work on material received from Turkey. Later transferred to Office of Operations and posted to Turkey

CHUVIRIM. Upon graduation appointed to the RU and by 1940 was Chief of the Near East and Balkan Section of the Office of Operations RU HQ.

FILATOV. Graduated from the Eastern Faculty prior to 1928. By 1928 working for Soviet Military Intelligence in Turkey with a cover position in the Office of the Soviet Military Attache.

FOMIN, Boris Petrovich. Graduated in the 1930s. In 1940 was one. Around 1935 recruited for Soviet Military Intelligence and in 1940 was one of the responsible figures in the Near East and Balkan Section of the Office of Operations of the RU GSh.

GERASIMOV. Recruited for the RU and by the fall of 1940 Chief of the Foreign Liaison Section, The OVS. He was later transferred to the Office of Information of the RU GSh.

GLUKHAREV (GLUKHAREV). Active on behalf of the RU in Turkey and the RO Sh KKA.

KALYN. Active in behalf of the RU in either Turkey or Persia.

KUZYUBERDIN. After graduation appointed to the RU and posted on their behalf to Turkey. Also

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FRUNZE

6 February 1947

GRO Intell
Academy

SUBJECT: DOUGLAS Reports (Nikolayev, Puzirev)

High Intelligence School

As a G~~2~~ official says (AG of G~~2~~) of the Central Group of Armies, Major AHLUSTIN^k the High Intelligence School from the last summer is combined with the Frunze Academy in Moscow and has the following name - "the Second Faculty of the Frunze Academy."

The Academy admits officers with the following conditions (This second faculty):

the officer should be only a line officer with an experience of three years commanding service (to be a commanding officer of some unit at least for three years). The person should be recommended by C.G., have the clear past and good characteristics. Person who have been commanding officers of some reconnaissance units are preferable.

The HIGHER INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL IN MOSCOW

~~FRN~~ FRUNZE ACADEMY:

Subordination 2nd Directorate of the GSh RKKA

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Designation " Sh V Sh "

~~FRN~~, Bk IV, Abwehr III
Studies of the RIS, Info
1944, confirmed March 1945.

Chief of the School : Gen Major, LEPTOSHIN

Teaching Staff

DEMCHENKO, Capt.

KONOVLAOV, Major
KOVALENKO, Major
KRUGLYAK, Capt

VOLNYSH, Capt.

ALESHIN, Yevgeni Vasilyevich.
Gen. Major.

Born 1901
From 1949 until his death in June 1952 had Chair at
mil. Academy in Frunze.

Red Star
18-6-1952

25X1A2g ~~FRN~~ 7 July 1952

FRUNZE

Should be FRUNZE

SECOND COURSE OF THE ACADEMY OF THE GENERAL STAFF,
AKADEMIYA GENERALNOVO SHTABA

SECOND COURSE (INTELLIGENCE)
OF THE GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY

The Second course at the General Staff Academy trained especially suitable officers from the rank of Captain to Colonel for leading positions in the Intelligence Directorate of the RSFR and in the intelligence units.

Even in the year 1941 about 600 officers were trained there. The four year prewar training was cut down to one year and later the school is said to have been closed for the duration of the war (1944 information).

The selective processing and difficult career especially for the leading functionaries resulted in a very high prestige enjoyed by the officers of the secret services of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Chief of Agent Training of the RSFR GSH RKKA was responsible for the technical supervision of the "Second Course of the Academy of the General Staff Academy"

Exploitation of German Archive:
258th Interrog Team, APO 742
US Army

Prepared in Berlin, 15 Aug 46
Info from German Front Auf-
klaerungstruppe III, from its
operations on the East Front,
summer of 1944.

FRUNZE

GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY
SECOND FACULTY

ARMY Study of Sov IS
pp 80-82

Those chosen to be key personnel in the control and evaluation of the work of all military intell-- the Sections Chiefs of GRU, the RUS of Fronts and Armies-- are generally required to be people of unqualified political reliability although not necessarily party members.

They must have completed intermediate school education, be under 35, be volunteers for the service, have commanded troops for two years, must have attended the academy of an arm, and must have had experience in a low echelon intelligence agency.

All intelligence personnel are carefully clear by GUKR.

In preparation for their employment with in important intelligence positions, these officers receive their final training in the Second Faculty of the General Staff Academy.

In July 1943, the length of training persists at this academy was increased from one to two years (prior to the war it had been two years) with the period to be broken by a four months assignment in command of troops.

In 1943 two courses were given simultaneously to about 150 participants, one course being a year ahead of the other.

Of the participants, some 20-30 a year meet the requirements for permanent assignment in intelligence.

In addition to general training in higher military command and political indoctrination, the Second Faculty given intensive instruction in all fields of military intelligence covering foreign armed forces with special thoroughness.

FRUNZE

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GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY
SECOND FACULTY



The Second Faculty of the General Staff, Akademiya Generalnovo Shtaba, trained especially qualified officers from Capt to full Colonel for leading posts in the Intelligence Directorate and Intell Sections. It is said to have been attended even in the year 1941 by 600 officers. The former four year period of training is said to have been reduced to one year during the war; however, by other accounts, the schools was largely closed for the duration of the war.

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The Second Faculty of the General Staff Academy trained officers CIA 28108, MI VI Study of from the rank of Capt to Colonel for senior posts in Sov Mil Intel Sov IS put out in 1945. either at RU hq or with the ROs. It was originally a four years Info prior to 1945 course but during WW II it was reduced to one year.

Wagon

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1. HIGHEST MILITARY ACADEMY IN MOSCOW. - Sounds like Frunze

This school has around two thousand students, among whom there are eighteen Poles and fourteen Czechs. The language is Russian. A prerequisite for entrance is the knowledge of two foreign languages. The area occupied by this school is being strictly guarded by the NKVD. Upon completion of studies, students are kept under careful surveillance. The route between the place where Polish and Czech students live and the school itself is under continual observation by special agents. Each type of weapon has its own separate school. Crossing from one lecture hall to another is possible only upon presentation of a document on which it is specified to which lecture halls the particular student has entrance. The NKVD conducts all control here. Entrance into certain rooms which hold models of new weapons is especially difficult, and Polish as well as Czech students are not permitted to enter these places at all.

Not processed