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Frunze were: professor, docent, senior instructor (starshi prepodovatel), instructor (prepodovatel), and junior instructor (mlachshi prepodovatel). A senior instructor had 10 instructors and junior instructors under him. Each senior instructor specialized and prepared the texts (tactical problems and solutions). A senior instructor taught the other instructors, but did not teach the students. The exception was that a senior instructor delivered introductory lectures to a whole "kurs" (course), composed of 400 students. There were about 800 instructors and junior instructors. Most of the instruction was given in the field, with maps being used. There were 15 students to a group. Frunze had buses which took the groups outside of Moscow. Usually the route was westward along the Podolski Chaussée.

4. The student attended Frunze for three years. Classes were in session nine months out of the year, from 1 September until 1 June. During the June-August period, junior students attended field exercises, while senior students made field trips to fortified border zones. Students attended classes eight hours a day, six days a week. In addition, they did homework. The word "kurs" (course) had two meanings at Frunze. One meaning was academic year. "Kurs" also meant 400 students. Therefore, in any one academic year ("kurs") there were four or five "kursi" (groups of 400 students each). Subjects were divided into three "tsikli" (cycles, or groups): Tactics (including Geography), History, and Languages. Geography was studied about two hours per week. History (which at Frunze after 1931 only included History of World War I and History of the Russian Civil War) took up two or four hours per week. Languages (a student took one language) consumed two hours per week, as did close order drill (stroevii zaniatie). All the rest of the time was devoted to Tactics. The equivalent of only one day out of six was devoted to non-tactical subjects. Political training was not given at the Academy. All officers had to join "voluntarily" political instruction groups on their own time. The groups met twice a week, two hours each time. The tactical cycle had rather an unusual (compared to military academies in other countries) organization. It had 10 "Kafedri" (Faculties): Infantry Tactics (from 500 to 600 instructors), Cavalry Tactics (3 or 4 instructors, who at times also taught Infantry subjects), Tank Troops (30 instructors), Artillery (30), Airborne Troops (30), Engineers (6), Communications (6), Chemical Troops (6), Combat Intelligence (Voeskovoi Razvedka - 30 instructors. This was quite different from training for intelligence obtained by agents - Agenturnaya Razvedka - which was taught at the Spetsashkola [redacted]), and Rear (Til - supply and transportation; considered very important). In 1941, thought was given to adding two more Faculties: PVO (Proti-vozdushnaya Oborona - Antiaircraft Defense, which included AA artillery and other activities in connection with defense against aircraft) and Camouflage, (Maskirovka). PVC, normally a part of Artillery and Camouflage, was under the Engineers. However, beginning in June 1941, in the Soviet Army PVO became a separate branch, and camouflage activities designed to provide protection against aircraft came under PVO.
5. The sequence of tactical studies was as follows: first year - Rifle Platoon (two or three weeks), Rifle Company (two months), Rifle Battalion (rest of the year); second year - Rifle Regiment (four and one-half months), Division (four and one-half months; and third year - Corps (most of the academic year, included some divisional studies), Army (at most two months). The three units most emphasized were battalion, regiment, and division. Instruction was organized as follows. Take the Rifle Regiment as an example, which was taught for four and one-half months. All the "Kafedri" adjusted their instruction to fit this schedule. Large textbooks with tactical problems and solutions were prepared. The Rifle Regiment was studied in three types of action: In Attack, in Defense, and Meeting Engagement.

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6. Prior to 1931, while Frunze was still a General Staff school, it offered a course referred to as VAK (Vishii Akademichiskii Kursi pri Akademii Frunze - Superior Academic Courses at the Frunze Academy).

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It was only for general officers and consisted of General Staff studies. One could also obtain a diploma from Frunze, which of course helped advance one's military career, by means of correspondence courses.

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7. General-Army [same as full general in the US Army] Victor Tsvetaiev is now [1953] the head (nachalnik) of the Frunze Military Academy. In 1941 he was head of the Faculty of Infantry Tactics and a general-lieutenant [same as a major general in the US Army]. Prior to 1937, Commandarm I-vo Ranga [equivalent to the subsequent Soviet rank of General-Army] (fnu) Kork was head of the Academy. He was executed in June 1937, along with Marshal Tukhachevsky. He was succeeded by General-Lieutenant (fnu) Khozin, who later was promoted to general-colonel [same as lieutenant general in the US Army]. In August 1941, Khozin was made Chief of the Central Front (Rear), opposite Moscow. This post, in Russian, was called Nachalnik Tila Centralnova Fronta.

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As head of the Academy he was unpopular, harsh, blustering, and rude to his subordinates. [redacted] would describe him as almost stupid. Khozin, prior to 1937, had commanded an infantry division. He was a Communist Party member.

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General-Lieutenant (fnu) Verovkin was assistant chief (zamestitel nachalniki) of the Academy. It was he who really ran the school. He was a nice person, a talented officer, and had been at the Academy since at least 1931. Prior to that, he had commanded cavalry troops. Verovkin had been an officer in the Russian Imperial Army, but later was a Communist Party member.

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He evacuated the remnants of the teaching staff of the Academy to Tashkent, where it continued to function, with Verovkin in charge, during World War II.

8. Other prominent officers on the staff of the Frunze Military Academy as of 1941 were:

(a) Colonel (fnu) Belov - a senior instructor in the Faculty of Cavalry Tactics, is now a Marshal. He was the only cavalry commander to attain such rank during World War II.

(b) General-Lieutenant (fnu) Sholokov - head of the Cavalry Faculty. He died in 1941.

(c) General-Lieutenant (fnu) Chistiakov - head of the Artillery Faculty, is now Marshal of Artillery.

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(d) Colonel (fnu) Rotmistrov - a senior instructor in the Faculty of Tank Troops, is now Marshal of Tank Troops.

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(e) Colonel (fnu) Vorobiov - head of the Faculty of Airborne Troops.

(f) Colonel (fnu) Leoshenia - head of the Engineers Faculty, he is now a General-Major [same as a brigadier general in the US Army] and head of the Engineers Faculty of the General Staff Academy.

(g) Colonel (fnu) Botvinik - head of the Faculty of Chemical Troops and brother of the champion chess player.

(h) Colonel (fnu) Diachenko - head of the Combat Intelligence Faculty, he was killed during World War II.

(i) Colonel (fnu) Zaitsev - head of the Faculty of the Rear (Til).

(j) Colonel (fnu) Vaganov - a senior instructor in the Faculty of the Rear and the one who really ran it. He was the Soviet Army's outstanding expert on functions of the rear. He was evacuated with some of the other members of the Academy to Tashkent.

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