8 May 1945

VE Day

Europe

9 May 1945

Victory Day

Soviet Union

Liberation Day

Channel Islands, UK

We shall not forget
Warrior's Principle is to defend and not to attack

SUVOROV MILITARY ACADEMY

Mrs Ilfira Temirbulatova
Kyrgyzstan
Cadet education existed for 318 years.

It began in January 1701 Peter the Great issuing an order to found a Navigation School in Sukharev tower, Moscow.

The day of founding of Navigation School is used as a remembrance day by the cadet movement is annually celebrated as a ‘Day of Cadet’ on 25 January.
Cadet Corps in Crimea, Serbia and France

General P.N. Vrangel, in order to save survived cadets, founded in Crimea a new cadet corps and welcomed in all the young cadets fighting in the civil war. After the success of the revolution, Russian emigrants created several cadet corps in Serbia and France. This was a unique case where a military institution of one country exited on the territory of another state. Cadet corps in Serbia existed until 1943. Cadet corps in France existed until 1964.
Year 1943. The initiative to create SMAs modelled on pre-revolution cadet corps belonged to general lieutenant of the Red Army and former graduate of Pajeskiy Corps, count A.A. Ignatiev. A.A. Ignatiev was suggesting to create one experimental ‘Soviet cadet corps’ in Moscow. However, Joseph Stalin solved the issue differently: firstly, to name the special schools ‘Suvorov’ (in honour of famous general A.V. Suvorov) and secondly, to found nine schools at once.

SMAs in USSR Period
Specialised Suvorov schools or “Suvorov Military Academies” (SMAs) (named after great general Suvorov A.V.)

Year 1943. The initiative to create SMAs modelled on pre-revolution cadet corps belonged to general lieutenant of the Red Army and former graduate of Pajeskiy Corps, count A.A. Ignatiev. A.A. Ignatiev was suggesting to create one experimental ‘Soviet cadet corps’ in Moscow. However, Joseph Stalin solved the issue differently: firstly, to name the special schools ‘Suvorov’ (in honour of famous general A.V. Suvorov) and secondly, to found nine schools at once.
SMAs in USSR Period

One of the orders of the Soviet government dated 21 August 1943 titled ‘Urgent measures for the reconstruction and economic recovery of the areas freed from the NAZI“S occupation’ along with other recovery measures in the aftermath of the debilitating war had a provision for the creation of SMAs of the ‘old cadet corps type’ specifically for the children of the Red Army soldiers, the Great Patriotic war partisans and the orphans who lost their parents from the hands of the NAZI“S occupants.
SMAs in USSR Period

At the same time the Soviet state was fulfilling an important social role, dealing with the problem of homeless street children who were left without parents during the war years, saving the children from ruthless and in many respects criminal environment in the post-war period.
SMAs in USSR Period

Soviet period of SMAs was from 1943 until 1991. In 1991 one country of USSR split into 15 countries forming the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). This period was during the fall of USSR, change of economic regime and reduced economic capabilities of the government and state. SMAs, despite the hardship and economic difficulties, continued to function.
In addition to Russian Federation, there are SMAs in Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia and Georgia.
Structure of SMAs

SMAs are specialised military schools attended by teenage boys during 6 years.

Reception age is 11.
SMA Uniform
Structure of SMAs

Unlike common general educational schools SMA focuses on reviving in modern form of best traditions of classical education, formation of an all-round and harmoniously developed personality, that combines best human values and quality, realisation of intellectual, moral, physical and aesthetic qualities of human being.
SMAs give a chance to young people from remote regions of the country and to those who were left without parents and to children of military servicemen who died serving the country to receive a decent secondary education.
SMAs are intended to prepare students/cadets for entrance into higher education institutions in former USSR states (and other foreign countries) followed by further military service in the Armed Forces of their country in officer positions and ranks

Structure of SMAs:

SMA Goals
SMA entrance tests include medical examination, professional selection and general school subjects’ exams. SMA students (“cadets”) receive school education and military training. School team consists of two groups: school teachers and officers. SMAs are regulated by Education Ministry and Defence Ministry.
SMAs: Daily Regime

06:00 – 07:00  Morning jog, water procedures
07:00 – 08:00  Breakfast
08:00 –  Roll call at the parade ground and lessons start
12:00 – 13:00 Lunch
14:00 -  Lessons finish
15:00 – 17:00  Independent study/ homework
17:00 – 19:00  Tea/snacks followed by free time
19:00 – 20:00  Dinner
20:00 – 21:00  Free time
21:00 -  Lights out
SMAs: education

SMA conducts lessons in all general-education subjects with special attention given to the following subjects (due to these subjects being prerequisites to receiving of professional military education):

- Mathematics
- Physics
- History
- Russian language
- Native language
- Basic military training
- Foreign languages
- Physical education
Education in SMAs could not be called an easy feat. Extracurricular activities included sports, fencing, riding, dancing, foreign languages, singing, music, declamation and participation in theatre productions. The most attention was devoted to raising in future officers’ necessary moral qualities. SMAs forbade bullying, lies, tattling and snitching. Older cadets had to take care of the little ones and help them with their studies. Good students were rewarded by trips to the theatre, city markets, public festivals.

**SMAs: Special features in education**
SMAs: Special features in education

After graduating from SMA cadets have bonuses and advantages when applying to study in higher education military institutions.
SMAs: Special features in education

Good quality secondary education and received during the training professional military skills will give graduate cadets certain advantages over graduates of other secondary schools when applying not only to military higher education institutions but to any other higher education institutions.
SMA in Kyrgyzstan

The founder of SMA in Kyrgyzstan is considered to be General Dair Asanov, a recipient of the Hero of the Soviet Union award.
SMA in Kyrgyzstan:
Founder General Asanov

World War 2 (Great Patriotic War), year 1943. Gunner sergeant Dair Asanov distinguished himself in the battle for the village Pyatnitsnoe in Ukraine. On March 23rd during an unequal fight gunner Asanov repulsed 3 armoured enemy attacks. Fearless gunner Asanov knocked-out 8 tanks, 4 armoured vehicles and destroyed around 40 enemy fighters. On 26 October sergeant Dair Asanov received an award of the Hero of the Soviet Union, the highest military honour in Soviet Union.
SMA in Kyrgyzstan

In 1990 Kyrgyz SMA was declared to be the best out of 29 such establishments on the territory of Soviet Union. Currently graduates of Kyrgyz SMA are attending higher education military institutions in Russian Federation, Turkey, Germany, Kazakhstan and United States.
Famous SMA graduates

Three pilot-cosmonauts – V.A. Djanibekov (Tashkent SMA), Y.N. Glazkov (Stavropol SMA), R.Y. Romanenko (Leningrad SMA) – are SMA graduates.
V.A. Djanibekov was in space five times in the role of crew commander (a record that is unbeaten to this day) being the most experienced cosmonaut of USSR.
SMAs: Conclusion

I. Very effective professional selection, because not only teenagers get selected but teenagers get opportunity to make choice themselves.

II. SMA graduate officers are better educated and prepared for the military service because they started training at the age of 11 and not 18.

III. Budget economy because education in SMAs is three times cheaper than in post-secondary military institutions.

IV. SMA graduates are ready candidates for elite military units.

V. Patriotic military upbringing starts earlier making it more meaningful.
The idea to educate and train for the profession from teenage years stood the test of time. Throughout last three turbulent centuries several successive governments changed, social order changed many times, there were revolutions, wars, the country split into 15 separate entities. However, there was one constant during these times: professional schools for teenagers carried on successfully functioning and exist to this day. Cadet schools, SMAs, are over 318 years old.
Thank you.