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**RUSSIAN UNION OF VETERANS OF AFGHANISTAN
AND SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATIONS**

I live, I fight, I win!

The rules of life in war

Moscow 2022

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Living, Fighting, Winning! The Rules of Living at War is a collection of recommendations based on the experiences of combatants in Afghanistan, the North Caucasus and Ukraine. It is distinguished by its in-depth knowledge, brevity, comprehensibility and clarity.

The collection is intended for servicemen of the Russian Armed Forces taking part in the special military operation in Ukraine, conscripts, cadets of military educational institutions, employees of various law enforcement agencies.

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Because every war is unique in its methods of warfare, the nature of its theater, and the brutality of the warring parties, there is no and cannot be a single reference book for all cases of warfare. But the military everyday life, which makes up 80% of any war, is the same everywhere. Ignorance of its basics undermines combatant health and leads to casualties.

That is why veterans who have fought in Afghanistan, the Caucasus and Ukraine have not described in this booklet the peculiarities of fighting in a city, at sea or in space. The commanders and senior comrades teach this. We have simply summarized our experience of life at war, gathering the essentials that help us to survive and win.

Franz KLINCEVICH
*Leader of the Russian
Union of Afghan Veterans
and Special Military Operations*

Important!

Received a summons. What to take to the recruiting office

Don't panic. Do not believe the rumours and fools who say that everything from helmet to bulletproof vest must be bought by yourself. Do not burden your family with costs and unnecessary expenditures. Everything you need get one at the place of residence.

It is better to come to the assembly point in a tracksuit and sneakers (sport shoes). Bring with you:

- Passport, military ID, driving licence;
- toiletries and shaving supplies for 1 month;
- two or three packs of Band-Aids;
- loperamide;
- folding knife with awl (multitool), spoon;
- nail clipper;
- 3-4 pairs of socks;
- 2-3 sets of underwear (free style);
- 3-4 pairs of work gloves;
- a set of needles and thread (green, black, white);
- lighter, matches (preferably all-weather matches);
- carton of cigarettes (for smokers);
- shoe laces (110-120 cm);
- food and water for one day.

1. What is a special military operation

Politicians have called the actions of our army in Ukraine a special military operation. From the point of view of international law it is indeed so. But for its participants this is a real war with blood, pain, bitterness of losses and joy of victories.

2. The Great Patriotic War 2.0.

Just look at the list of countries that have announced sanctions against us and are helping the Ukrainian regime - Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Italy... All of them fought against us. Today in Ukraine they are taking revenge on Russia for our Great Victory. So, for us it is a continuation of the Great Patriotic War. And we, like our grandfathers in the forty-fifth, must win.

3. In Ukraine, we defend Russia

Ukraine as a state does not exist, there is the territory of the former USSR, temporarily occupied by a terrorist gang. All power there is concentrated in the hands of the citizens of Israel, the USA and Great Britain, who have organised a genocide of the indigenous population, "reducing" 20 million people during the years of "non-dependence". In order to survive, people are working on European plantations, like the blacks in the United States, for a few bucks. The brothels of Europe are crammed with young Ukrainians. Men are forced to fight against Russia.

The United States and Europe want to wage this war to the last Ukrainian. They do not want people. They want territory and resources. This is the same future they have prepared for us. So by fighting in Ukraine, we are protecting

Russia and saving

The Ukrainian people from the genocide unleashed by Ukrainian and Western politicians.

4. Who are Ukrainians

Not long ago, 96.7% of Ukrainians were Russians. But for 30 years of independence, they were deprived of normal education, culture, native language and turned into "feral" Russophobes.

They still have something left of the Russians. They, like us, were brought up on the exploits of their grandfathers who defeated fascism. They are just as brave fighters - steadfast in defense, daring in the offensive. Someday, after denazification, they will be Russians again, but for now they are the enemy. Cruel and insidious. That means we have to beat them until they pull their hands up, without relaxing, until we win.

5. Peculiarities of Ukrainian army strategy

The West has been preparing Ukraine for a war with Russia for 30 years. Understanding that we could not be defeated in a fair fight, they chose the sneakiest strategy. Following Hitler's example, they set up a focal point defence system in populated areas. There they deploy battalion or company tactical groups, reinforced with artillery, subversive units and modern reconnaissance equipment. The strongholds are equipped with a cable Internet connection, which allows for online surveillance, command transmissions and fire attacks.

In addition to Soviet weapons, Ukrainian units are equipped with NATO anti-tank guided missile, rocket and artillery systems. Each platoon has quadcopters, thermal imaging cameras and secure communications equipment.

6. The Ukrainian tactic is "Hit and run".

When Russian troops are detected, a Ukrainian soldier only needs to tap his finger on a tablet screen for the target coordinates to enter the unified battle control network, and a free artillery unit receives a command to open fire.

Artillery that is in cover (factory halls, basements of shopping malls, etc.) advances to pre-arranged positions, strikes and hides in their hiding places. The defeat of the enemy is completed by mobile sabotage groups, which return to their strongholds after a brief exchange of fire, hiding behind civilians.

7. Combat losses and not very

The nature of hostilities in Ukraine is different from Afghanistan and Chechnya. It is closer to World War II in terms of heavy weaponry. This is evidenced by casualty statistics. Among the dead, up to 78% have gunshot wounds, 12% have bullet wounds, and 10% have mine blast wounds.

Now for the important part! In war, up to 40% are non-combat losses. Causes include violation of safety measures when handling weapons, defeat by "friendly fire" due to lack of interaction with neighbours, transport accidents, non-statutory relations, illness, poisoning by alcohol surrogates.

The Americans were not able to change the statistics of the causes of non-combat casualties. But they have almost halved their number, to 23%, by requiring soldiers in the combat zone to wear helmets and body armor at all times.

Conclusion 1: Helmet and body armor doubles the chance of surviving.

Conclusion 2: Discipline and adherence to safety measures help keep the non-combat casualty statistics down.

8. Where we lose and how not to become loss

The enemy's success is often the result of our mistakes.

Our main losses come from artillery fire on the march, at staging areas, when setting up a field camp or a strongpoint, as well as the actions of sabotage groups.

In order not to add yourself to the statistics of losses, it is worth following some simple rules.

1) On a march or in a rest area, keep a distance of at least 20-30 meters between vehicles. This reduces mass casualties from high-precision weapons by 90%. Any commander who places equipment closer than 20 meters from another is a fool and a pest.

2) Keep your eyes and ears open even when the vehicle is stationary. If you have stopped, dig in. A small trench is a good shelter from shrapnel and shockwaves.

3) Keep your eyes open at all times. Wherever you are, whether on the front line or deep in the rear, keep a watchful eye on the sky and surrounding terrain.

4) Be self-organized. The crew of each vehicle (squad) should become an independent tactical unit providing guarding, camouflage, maintenance of combat equipment, engineering equipment of positions, meal service and rest for the soldiers.

9. Thinking for three

The creation of autonomous battle groups within the unit can minimize losses.

A combat troika, formed on the basis of friendly relations, is the best way for a unit to organize itself. It is formed in the squad around the unit's collective weapons - machine gun, grenade launcher, etc., and makes up their calculation.

This distribution increases the effectiveness of heavy weapons and reduces casualties. If one fighter is wounded, the other two are able to quickly evacuate him and provide first aid. Engineering a three-man firing position takes half as long as digging an individual foxhole. At the same time, while two are working with shovels, a third can keep watch, provide camouflage, cook food, clean weapons, etc. At night, two take turns being awake and observing, while one rests.

10. Memo to the commander

Commander, remember: your job is to manage the combat, the life, the relationships within the unit. And to be a good commander, you have to kill the militant and raise the solver.

First, get the ammunition out of the satchel.

Leave two AK magazines and a couple of E.T.F.'s. That's enough to stand up for yourself and take away the temptation to pummel your enemies.

"in person."

What a commander should really have is a set of spare radio batteries, good binoculars, a GPS navigator, a laser rangefinder, a thermal imaging monocular and chargers for these.

The Ministry of Defence does not provide these gadgets, so the commander acquires them himself. It is time to get used to the fact that a commander, like any professional, should have personal work tools.

Provide your fighters with everything they need, arrange security, equip positions, and train your subordinates in all types of weapons. Then the commander will not have to sit in the gunner's or mechanic's seat in combat.

Don't let anyone ignore you.

Take away the rifle from the soldier who sent you in response to a fair demand for service. Let him fight with a lumb until he gets wise.

A chief who has disrupted the delivery of food, ammunition, and fuel to his unit should be halted using all available means, from complaints to his superiors, to a complaint to the military prosecutor's office, to non-statutory ones. He is a traitor and an enemy. His failure to act is ruining you and the men you have been entrusted with.

Firmly demand task clarification, communication and artillery support. Any refusal is ignoring you as a person and as a commander. And if your superiors ignore you, your men will ignore you. Don't stoop to the level of a patient man. Be a leader! That's the only way to bring order to your unit and keep your men safe.

11. Soldier's truth

In Afghanistan, the men of the Kunduz reconnaissance battalion had a tradition. During operations, they did not start eating until the commander picked up the spoon. However, this did not apply to everyone, but only to those commanders who, with their professionalism, ensured the fulfilment of combat tasks and the preservation of their subordinates' lives.

A good commander is a master of his craft. He constantly trains his men in the use of weapons. At his positions he has full-profile trenches, observers are always at their posts, rest and meals of the personnel are organized according to the norms of allowance. He himself does not drink alcohol and does not allow his subordinates to relax. In combat he is calm. Directs the fire of his subdivision and, if necessary, displays skillful command of all types of arms. He is not afraid to stand up for his subordinates, and is not lazy to fill in award lists for those who have distinguished themselves.

Such a commander should be taken care of in battle and help him in service. We should honestly talk to him about the problems, put the troublemakers and idlers in their place and chase the cowards away.

If a commander "relaxes" with bitterness, does not get into the welfare and living conditions of his personnel, does not train in combat, cannot organize service, and the personnel are left to themselves and wander around in search of adventure, then he is a bad commander. He should be discarded as soon as possible, because he and his unit are doomed to suffer unnecessary losses.

12. Survival Rule #1. Don't stand out

Combat operations in Ukraine have become the beneficiary of pilotless vehicles and all kinds of reconnaissance devices. The location of a unit can be determined by the movement of soldiers, the smoke and glow of bones, piles of garbage on positions - anything that does not look natural and stands out in the terrain. Snipers and spotters of heavy weapons use the same principle to select their targets. So as not to become their target,

you have to respect the basic principle of disguise - don't stand out.

Do not show off and stand out among your fellow soldiers. A new or fancy outfit is sure to attract the attention of the enemy, who will mistake you for a commanding officer or a tough special forces officer. Before you put on your new uniform, you should wash it thoroughly several times with a brush. It will then have a pleasant softness to the body and a colour that blurs the contours of your body on any terrain.

Your shadow is another warning triangle. It is best to walk on the shady side of the street so that your silhouette and the shadow you cast do not contrast with the general background.

In forests or plantations, move away from the edge, behind the second third row of trees.

13. Don't go to

The main demeaning feature on the front line is movement. A soldier sitting in a foxhole or trench, or even lying motionless in a firing position, is not visible to the enemy. He becomes a target as soon as he begins to move about the position.

If you have to move at the front, do not swing your arms, keep your elbows, hands and arms close to your body. This helps conceal the contours of the body.

One more thing. Active movement of vehicles and people in uniform gives away the location of headquarters, depot, mess hall - places of accumulation of personnel. This is a priority target for enemy artillery. Try to avoid such places near the front line and do not wander there unnecessarily.

14. Bored? Wait for it, is coming

Don't bunch up. The tendency for people to stick together as a group in times of danger makes you a group peacemaker.

Moving even a small group in a column one by one at intervals of 4-6 paces is of interest to a reconnaissance drone operator and is guaranteed to result in an artillery hit. Afghan Mujahideen, to avoid such a defeat, moved in pairs at intervals of up to 100-150 meters. A two-man group is not as conspicuous as a squad or platoon and is of little interest as a target for artillery.

15. That's not the kind of movie we need

In addition to unmanned and radar reconnaissance, our enemy makes extensive use of video surveillance - from roadside cameras to schoolchildren's smartphones. This "cinema" delivers real-time intelligence to the enemy's firing positions.

To avoid becoming a "movie character" in someone else's crosshairs, you must constantly monitor the area around your location.

First, check the locations where there may be observers or CCTV cameras. As a rule, these are hills overlooking the terrain, factory chimneys, buildings overlooking your position, poles at intersections or road sections with maximum visibility, power line poles.

Detected observers or suspicious ambushes are immediately destroyed by all available means of destruction. CCTV cameras

It is sufficient to de-energize by interrupting the power supply wires.

As for schoolchildren with smartphones, to begin with you can ask for a camera for viewing and "accidentally" drop it on the asphalt. After 5-6 such "viewings" the shooting stops.

16. If the locals are getting cocky

All protest actions, sabotage, espionage and sabotage by the local population in the liberated territories are carried out from the command centers of the AFU and SSU. So, in accordance with the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1978, Article 45, protesters can be considered combatants who do not distinguish themselves by uniforms, insignia, etc.

This allows us to detain and treat locals who obstruct the performance of our troops as prisoners of war and to use lethal force against them if they pose a threat to the lives and health of our troops. Article 46 of the same First Additional Protocol to the Fourth Geneva Convention allows us to consider all locals who photograph or film our positions as potential spies. In combat conditions, this even deprives them of the right to be considered prisoners of war, with all the consequences that entails... But! Shooting unarmed people is not our method. There are dozens of ways to mark their status quo. Protesters and those filming our sites, for example, can be detained as prisoners of war, investigated, and sent to the disposal of the computational authorities. The main thing is to act quickly, decisively and with our people's ingenuity.

17. An idiot with a cell phone is his own enemy

Any activation of a mobile phone in a war zone leads to the tracking of the subscriber with the establishment of its geolocation and the subsequent artillery strike at the location.

The thing is that when you use a smartphone is not a SIM-card is automatically connected to the nearby tower, and the Ukrainian cellular operator, seeing your Russian number, bearing it, determining the location to within 3 meters.

More than that. When a Ukrainian mobile operator detects your phone number, it is enough to enter it into the NT-Locator application and launch a search, after which not only actual geolocation and movement data, but also information about the subscriber himself, including name and home address, become available. So don't be surprised if, after a phone call from the front line, your position is fired upon and your relatives receive threatening, insulting and extortionate phone calls.

18. Photos on social networks - a find for spy

The location of your smartphone can also be determined by geotagging - data from social networks for photo and video sharing.

"If a user specifies a location when publishing photo and video content, any other user automatically gets access not only to the image, but also to the place where the picture was taken.

The problem is that the EXIF-data of smartphones with GPS-module contain the date, day and time, country, city, address, GPS-coordinates of latitude and longitude. And if the picture was taken

inside the building, then also the exact address with the street name, house number and even the postal code.

The Ukrainian operator has only to upload your photos to EXIF viewer service and send you a 152 mm parcel or a package of Hymars.

19. What is the danger of artillery fire

The Ukrainian Armed Forces are armed with Soviet and foreign barrel artillery systems, rocket launchers and mortars of similar characteristics.

The sound of the artillery shell and the mine on approach resembles the flapping of a pigeon's wings. The sound of a rocket-propelled grenade in flight resembles the sound of a slate being pulled across the sand. The bursting sound is sharp and short, with a distinctive cracking sound of exploding metal. At the point of rupture, a black cloud of a mixture of dust and burnt explosives up to 2-3 metres high forms. In the case of a mine, it is up to one metre high.

The most common 122 mm high-explosive projectile used by the AFU produces 400-500 lethal (weighing at least 5 grams) fragments. Half of them go into the ground and fly beyond the kill zone, losing their killing power.

Effective impact radius on hard ground is 30 metres. On soft ground, with a crater 1 meter deep and 2 meters wide, the impact radius is reduced to 10 meters. Fragment penetration reaches up to 400 metres. The impact factors of a 152 mm projectile are 1.5 times higher.

An 82 mm fragmentation mortar mine, when detonated, produces 150-200 lethal fragments with a kill radius of at least 18 m. Individual fragments can reach a range of 100-150 m. The diameter of the crater at detonation is up to 80 cm.

depth is about 10 cm. The impact factors of a 120 mm mortar mine are 1.5 times greater.

20. Artillery is not as bad as they say

Calculations show that only 160 shells of 122 mm caliber are needed to destroy a platoon in the open terrain, or 8-10 shells per soldier. But to destroy 75% of targets in the equipped platoon stronghold 1250 high-explosive shells are required. That makes 60 shells per soldier. Taking into account the containers, it is almost 2.5 tons, which have to be delivered to the guns, unloaded, and loaded into the barrel.

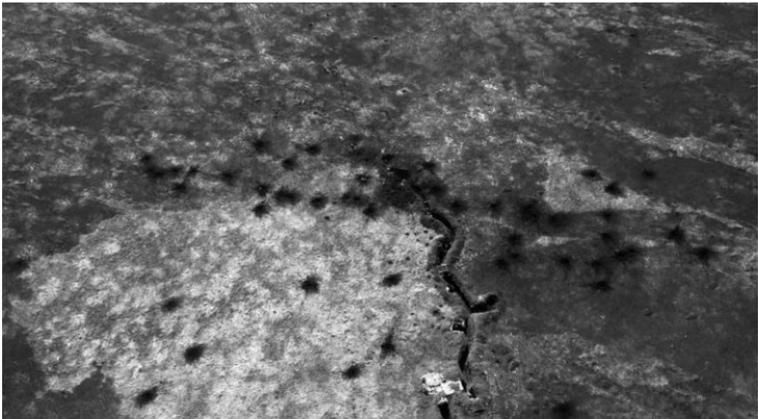


Fig. 1 Results of artillery shelling of the s q u a d r o n 's position. They were hit in clusters, but all of them missed. Not a single fighter in the trench was injured.

The conclusion is simple. Artillery attacks are not as frightening as the reaction of unprepared troops. Even a primitive foxhole for lying down or a projectile funnel reduces the risk of being killed or wounded by a factor of 10. A steel helmet and body armour protect a person's vital organs from most

shrapnel. The armor of APCs and BMPs is not penetrated by shrapnel from shells and mines.

One more thing. It takes a howitzer battery a full 5 minutes to fire 160 rounds at an identified target and we have enough time to escape artillery fire or leave the target area.

21. Signs of an impending artillery raid

The appearance of drones in the sky above a unit could be a harbinger of an imminent artillery strike.

A bursting smoke shell (white smoke) near our positions means artillery firing - determining the settings for engaging fire.

Paired bursts of shells near our positions, one overflying, the other underflying. The enemy uses a fork, a technique for capturing a target by range.

Take cover now or change positions.

22. Preventing an artillery strike is difficult, but is possible

As a rule, an artillery raid is carried out on a pre-identified target, so don't become a target, mask yourself.

The correction of fire indicates the presence of observers or technical means of artillery reconnaissance (drones, quadcopters, roadside cameras, etc.).

Quadcopters can be destroyed by concentrated unit fire, even with small arms. Light and medium-sized UAVs are more difficult to control at the front line of defense. Here REB and air defense assets are needed.

Artillery spotters can be located within line of sight in overlooking terrain with a clear view of the position. Their presence is detected by observers and suppressed by unit fire.

23. The key to an artillery strike is calm.

Ukrainian artillerymen usually fire in "series": 2-3 shots, a 3-4 minute pause to make adjustments, then 4-6 shots again to finish the job. As a rule, there are no more than three such series.

If the artillery fire is fugitive with a high consumption of ammunition, it means that our artillery is working and it is urgent to establish cooperation to stop this "friendly fire".

At the first sign of fire, immediately fall to the ground or dive for cover (under armour, in a trench, a depression in the ground, a shell crater, a permanent structure).

Do not attempt to escape under trees. The projectile (mine) will detonate on impact with the branches and create an airburst, increasing the impact area.

Crawling. No running or panic. If hit by artillery and mortar fire during a march, move at full speed out of the kill zone. It is difficult for enemy artillerymen to calculate and maintain mobile fire. When you stop, you become a perfect, stationary target.

Assist a wounded person after shelling and in cover, otherwise you will need help already.

24. The cat's got nine lives, but the bomb squad's got one!

The second cause of our losses, after AFU artillery, was mines. There are several rules when it comes to detecting and clearing them:

1. Do not disassemble ammunition, experiment with it, or attempt to defuse found explosive devices.

2. Watch where you're going. First, study the route at eye level to see if there is any fishing line or wire strung up to an explosive device. Then look under your feet. It is difficult to see a PMN hidden in the ground, but a PFM-1 "Lepestok" mine is quite recognizable.

3. Bypassing destroyed sections of road by the side of the road may be mined.

4. There will probably be 2-3 more mines near the place where the equipment was detonated.

5. The corpses of our fighters in enemy territory are most likely mined for unloading. They are moved with a rope or rope before being evacuated.

6. The first question a prisoner is asked is where in his unit's defence system the mines have been placed.

7. Stretching grenades won't protect you from enemy DRGs. The Special Forces have no problem removing them, but their own soldiers are guaranteed to get blown up.

25. Military rules of the road

Simple rules should be followed to avoid losses on the march:

—distance of at least 30 metres between vehicles. This prevents the columns from being hit by concentrated artillery fire;

—To repel flanking attacks from the rear of the column, the barrels of standard armament of combat vehicles (tanks, BMPs, APCs) are rotated in a herringbone pattern. The odd-numbered vehicles turn to the right at a 45° angle, while the even-numbered vehicles turn to the left. This ensures immediate concentration of fire to engage the enemy;

- the personnel are inside the APC, not on top of it. The armor serves as a reliable shelter from bullets, shrapnel, and the absence of crowding on the armor prevents losses from own fire in case of confusion;

—The vehicle commander (in the direction of travel) and two observers (on both sides of the road) monitor the vehicle from above the armour with waist-high protection in the hatches. They are also involved in repulsing enemy attacks with their standard weaponry.

The experience of combat operations in Afghanistan and the North Caucasus showed that solitary movement (even of combat vehicles) increases the risks of being attacked by enemy ERGs.

26. The night is dark and full of horrors

The advent of night vision scopes (NVS), including thermal imaging scopes, has generated a lot of rumours about their extreme effectiveness. In reality, all night vision gadgets are more useful as observation devices, but for effective firing they are not so effective. There are too many conditions to be fulfilled to successfully use such a night vision device.

Among them are the possibility of its alignment on the weapon, the state of batteries, combat factors affecting the operation, etc. The constant operation of the NVS tires the observer out, blinds him or herself and makes him or her a target. The eyepiece pupil of an NV unit gives the observer a

greenish glow, well

observed through other devices. Therefore, you should only turn on the UAV when necessary.

In order to protect yourself from the enemy with an NV unit, you must first maintain a light camouflage. Do not light a fire or smoke. A cigarette light can be seen at a distance of up to 500 meters, a burning match up to a kilometer, and the light from a campfire up to 8 kilometers.

Secondly, do not make any noise. Human footsteps on soft ground can be heard up to 30 metres. Coughing and talking are heard up to 100 metres. Shouting and noise from a diesel engine up to 1000 metres.

Thirdly, it is necessary to choose low or closed places for moving at night, avoid light glades. Move from shelter to shelter.

Also. UAVs are illuminated by bright light sources. A bright fire on a neutral strip, illuminating jets launched along a sweeping trajectory in the direction of the enemy, force him to stop observing and protect the lens of his device.

27. Bullet - stupid

In combat operations in Ukraine, casualties from small arms fire amount to 12%. Less than half of them (or 5% of total casualty statistics) are fatalities. This low efficiency of small arms fire is typical of all recent wars. For every killed in World War II, about 25,000 cartridges were industrially produced, while in Vietnam the number was already 250,000. And that, by the way, is 2.5 tonnes.

The low performance is due to the soldiers' psychological unpreparedness for real combat. They often fire at the enemy without aiming, from a live

The enemy is not allowed to use the gun, but it is not allowed to use it in the same way.

28. Bang, bang... and

More about the shooting range. The effective range of modern small arms from an unprepared position does not exceed 150 meters, and maximum hits are recorded at a distance of up to 75 meters.

Let's also take into account the peculiarities of automatic fire, which is characterized not only by increased consumption of ammunition, but most importantly by a large bullet dispersion. If at 100 meters the first bullet of the automatic rifle hits the center of the waist target, the second bullet goes 60-70 cm higher and to the right. The third and the fourth bullet pass already in 1.5-2 meters from the target.

Shooting combat, of course, is not for the faint-hearted, but it is not worth fearing either. The irretrievable losses in such combat during the Afghan war, for example, were less than 0.05% of the total number of Soviet soldiers that took part in it.

29. Attention! Working sniper.

So, it takes an average of half an Ural to bring down a fighter. And a good sniper doesn't use more than two bullets to hit a target.

That's why snipers are disliked by insiders and outsiders alike. They are a headache for everyone. The enemy is kept in suspense by sniper fire, their own live in expectation of mandatory retaliation for their deeds.

Signs of a sniper:

- any bullet hit to the head;

- hit against a background of sound masking - artillery or grenade launcher shot, etc;

— Selective bullet attacks on officer, liaison officer, observer;

— a single shot, into a wall near your position at some conspicuous spot. This is a pre-ved by the shooter to a specific landmark with a range determination;

- Shooting the last man in the group so that those ahead do not know what is going on;

- Non-fatal wounding of a combatant, followed by the injury of all those assisting him;

— Shooting the curious caught in the form of bait in the form of specially planted knick-knacks - canned goods, cigarettes, bottles, etc.;

- the appearance of a quadcopter over your position during a fire. The second number of the sniper pair works with it. He corrects the fire.

30. Where's the sniper hiding ?

In the wrecked armored vehicles. Fire and smoke remain inside, sound is muted.

At the edge of the forest (planting) behind a shallow shrubbery or behind tree branches hanging down so that the flash and smoke from the shot does not extend beyond these branches.

From deep inside the premises on the shaded side of the building. In this case, the shooter is hardly visible and the snipers cover themselves with furniture to conceal the flash of gunfire.

In the window opening of the building, look for the sniper in the right (from you) bottom corner behind the natural shelter for him (window corner, window sill, wall), which will be to his left.

In a trench under a fallen or specially positioned concrete slab, sheltering from stray bullets and shrapnel.

In the past snipers often used an artificial stump, in modern shooters it is an old tire. The hollow in it is disguised as a natural gust.

31. Fighting an enemy sniper

It's all about finding a sniper position and pouring everything that flies, burns and explodes into it.

1. Determining the sector in which the sniper is operating: The quickest way to do this is to report to the observer who noted the shot. If it is missed, witnesses to the bullet hit our combatant are interviewed, investigated
The bullet's trajectory on impact;

The sniper is issued by his support group (from 1-2 to 5-7 people) and the Assistant Sniper's quadcopters. The drone flies no more than 20-30 minutes and returns, as a rule, to the operator.

2. Defining the distance to the sniper's position: After defining the sniper's sector of operation on the basis of the data on the effective shooting distance (hit in the head - 50-100 meters; in the torso - up to 300 meters; fire "terror" (shooting at everything that protrudes) - up to 500-600 meters) the approximate distance is established the location of the sniper's position.

3. Suppressing a sniper
The best solution is massive artillery fire from heavy guns, mortars or MLRS to "plow through" the detection area. Very effective fire

Regular tanks, BMPs, APCs. RPG and IED volley fire or exotic counter-sniper units would also do the trick. If they are available, of course.

4. Anti-Sniper Prophylaxis.

If you discover any suspicious position near your position suitable for concealment by an enemy sniper (an embrasure in a wall, a gap, etc.), surround it with tank, BMP, APC and RPG fire and regularly fire small arms fire, threatening the enemy sniper, especially in front of our attack.

32. How to behave in places of work sniper

Do not come out of cover. Any movement is only from cover to cover.

Identify areas where the terrain is conducive to enemy sniper activity and place signs stating "Attention! There is an enemy sniper at work!" This saved many lives during the war.

A sniper wounded from an open area is evacuated using an armoured vehicle, (if there is no risk of it being hit by anti-tank fire) by dragging from cover with a rope and a climbing carabiner.

If you need to drag a load through an open shooting area, do so lightly by running or crawling through the danger area and then pull up the heavy object on a rope.

33. Don't mess around sniping

Even if you are an excellent marksman and operate as part of a unit, do not conduct so-called "hunting" from your own location. Even if you are an excellent marksman in your unit, do not engage in what is known as "hunting" in your own position.

Act either as part of your unit or from a separate position.

34. Personal weapons

The choice of personal weapons for a participant in a special military operation in Ukraine is not great. Most often they are AKM, AK-74 and their modifications.

The 7.62 mm AKM is heavier. Thanks to its powerful cartridge it is not susceptible to dirt and powder fouling. The 5.45 mm AK-74 is lighter. It is more comfortable to shoot from it. If there is still a choice, it is optimal to take the weapon under the ammunition used in your unit.

35. Problems of marksmanship from AK

The Kalashnikov automatic rifle, properly brought to a normal action, allows a confident hit at 100 m on a stalk of an aluminum spoon. As for the complaints about the low effectiveness of automatic fire, the main problem is the psychological unpreparedness of man for the mental perception of combat and, oddly enough, the surplus of ammunition.

The Red Army soldier reached Berlin with a carrying ammunition of 70 rounds of mosinka ammunition. Experienced auto-mates during the Great Patriotic War said that they had enough one disc for 71 cartridges in the drum

the magazine of the PCP. And it is not because of any shortage of ammunition. Simply, the more experienced and brave a soldier is, the less often he shoots. And if he fires, he shoots for sure. In combat, you have to shoot deliberately. Short two-shot bursts or single shots, while changing positions.

36. Aim "3" and aim for the belt.

The basis of accurate shooting is determining the distance to the target. In the hustle and bustle of combat, there is no time to calculate the formula for the thousandth. An experienced warrior therefore sets the rear sight on the rifle's reticle at 3, which corresponds to a range of 300 meters, and aims at the middle of the enemy figure. Thus at 100 meters the excess of point of impact over the point of aiming will be 25 centimeters for AKM and 13 centimeters for AK-74 (this is for those, who want to break the handle of a spoon).

If this is too difficult for someone, set the rear sight on the reticle to the "P" position. It corresponds to the direct fire range (440 m for AK-74, 350 m for AKM), when the height of the bullet trajectory is no greater than the height of the chest target and the shooter can fire without taking into account vertical corrections.

37. Can't see, don't shoot.

Constant mental and physical stress, fatigue, poor visibility - these factors of combat seriously affect the psyche of the combatant. There is a desire to shoot everything that may pose a threat. And then there are pieces of advice from "the old-timers": to shoot everything that moves, to keep your cartridge in the chamber all the time, to shoot at every rustle. The result of such "science" is killed and wounded

colleagues.

It is common to shoot without seeing the target, either by inexperienced novices or by complete cowards. While the former can be taught, the latter must be avoided. They are just as dangerous as the enemy.

Also, frantic shooting is a great opportunity for the enemy to break into our positions and to hit them with a mortar or artillery strike. Therefore, the principle of "I don't see, I don't shoot" should be the cardinal rule of every soldier. Do not allow the fellow soldier to keep his weapon loaded, to swivel it in any direction or to point it at a fellow soldier. Not even as a joke. Maintain vocal contact with your fellow soldiers at all times. Do not fire unless you can see the target.

38. I'm shooting

A few small-arms tactics.

When encountering an enemy unexpectedly or in conditions of limited visibility - woods, tall grass, uncultivated fields - shoot low, at knee level to the intended enemy. He is likely crouched or crouched down to avoid being a target.

It is best to fire into a building from deep within the room. This muffles the sound of the shot, and the flash is less noticeable.

Approximately 90% of the world's population is right-handed. Therefore, when firing a shot from the enemy's side, move the aiming point half a figure to the right.

In the window opening of the building, look for the shooter in the bottom right corner, because his natural hiding place - the window corner and the wall - will be to his left.

A right-handed person is much more uncomfortable to shoot with a right-hand turn than with a left-hand turn. It's a psycho-physiological

a peculiarity of his body. Therefore, in combat, it is best to go around building corners counterclockwise, staying away from those corners. This is why it is best to move counterclockwise around building corners.

Staying in one place during a firefight without changing your position puts you at additional risk.

It has been established that only one-fifth of the personnel in combat act consciously and engage in aimed fire. As a rule, these are commanders, snipers and machine gunners. When such fighters are detected at the enemy positions, they are destroyed by the concentrated fire of all the unit's equipment. After that, the enemy loses combat stability.

39. Sometimes happens...

Even the most reliable weapon requires maintenance and care. The main causes of delayed firing of the Kalashnikov rifle are magazine malfunction and contamination of the rubbing parts of the weapon mechanisms.

A defective magazine is replaced by another one and the contamination of the mechanisms is eliminated by cleaning them.

Ideally, of course, the weapon should be cleaned after each firing, which is unlikely in combat conditions. And there is no weapon-grade RG lubricant to be found. In these conditions, you can use kerosene, diesel fuel, WD-40, and even soapy water. The main thing then - qualitatively and dryly wipe parts of the weapon, so as not to leave their traces, which "grow" dust and cause delays. In no case lubricate the weapons with auto, gear and all the more vegetable oils. Once thickened, they "glue" the moving mechanisms of the weapon.

40. AK and tuning weapons

The ingenious designer Kalashnikov created a reliable and handy submachine gun with nothing unnecessary to cling to, hinder or create discomfort for the owner. The automatic rifle is perfectly balanced for its design features. Therefore, tuning of the automatic rifle with all kinds of devices has no functional value, but is an elementary show-off of people who are far from real participation in military operations.

Picatinny bars injure the palms of the hands, cling, tear clothing, and contribute to contamination of the weapon when crawling over. The collimator sight, unlike the regular mechanical one, limits the view and does not allow the shooter to instantly transfer fire to a different distance. As a rule, on the 3-4 days it is simply lost, being loosened in mounts. Expensive flame guards and rearmosts do not improve accuracy, but they disturb the balancing of the weapon and make it heavier.

The twin magazines, connected by tape or duct tape, are indicative of staffers or rookies trying to look like tough fighters. In fact, paired magazines are a sign of insecurity and even fear. They indicate that the wearer has not been in real combat and does not understand that such magazines are a risk of contamination and breakage, upset the balance of the weapon and make accurate shooting impossible.

41. Military majors vs. Combat bums

There is no universal military uniform. The main requirements are fabric durability and wearing comfort.

The fashion for uniforms with many pockets, zips, patches, kneepads, etc.

passes after the first two to three weeks of actual combat participation.

The most important thing when choosing clothing for war is that it should not differ from the uniform of your unit and the army as a whole. Otherwise, there is a great risk of being targeted by friendly fire from your fellow soldiers who mistake you for the enemy.

Experience has shown us the necessity of wearing elastic, moisture-wicking thermal underwear all year round under our uniforms. It provides comfort and protects against abrasions, minor bruises, scratches and insect bites.

42. Sneakers, boots or boots

The special operation in Ukraine imposed a number of special requirements for military footwear. Firstly, all-season and waterproof. Secondly, tear resistance and reliable protection of feet from injury. Thirdly, the sole must be hard, provide good traction, and not be punctured by broken glass, rebar, or sharp pieces of metal.

For these reasons, the well-proven sneakers in Afghanistan are unsuitable in the Ukrainian theater. The uniform boots with high ankle boots provide good ankle support and protect the legs from cuts and injuries. But there they stop. In the Ukrainian climate they "die" after a couple of months of use.

Tactical boots of the trekking type are lighter, more comfortable, moisture wicking and have good ground grip. These boots reduce the risk of bloody blisters on your feet. But the really cool Lowa and Haix boots are unaffordable at 25-30 thousand rubles, and in muddy weather they don't last longer than the government-issue Bergs.

In these circumstances one should think about canvas boots and slippers. By the way, during the winter Ardennes operation Germans wearing boots got pneumonia four or four times less often than Americans wearing boots.

43. Friend

The socks in the boots last two or three days. The socks of the boots last for two to three days. Therefore, in the event of damage and no spare socks, you can wear slippers made of soft fabric.

From sheets, shirts, T-shirts, etc., cut 2 strips of fabric measuring 35×75 centimeters. It is important that they are without and seams and scars that chafe the legs.

The footbed fills more space in the shoe. If it gets wet, it is easy to wrap the dry side onto the foot and the wet side onto the shin, which minimises abrasion during prolonged walking.

Wet boots may be worn over dry socks and footwear, but not vice versa. When moving around, socks and seat belts may be dried on the body, under the outer layer of clothing.

44. A soldier doesn't need extra property

No matter how much weapons and military technology change, the weight of 30-35 kg of equipment carried by a soldier remains stable for 150 years practically in all armies of the world.

What a fighter really needs to have with him:

- standard arms and ammunition (12 kg);
- helmet and body armour (9 kg);
- Waistcoat (1 kg)
- small infantry shovel (1.5 kg);

- water - 1.5 l minimum;
- dry rations (2 per diem) (2 kg);
- tent cloak (1.5 kg);
- army kettle with a spoon (0.5 kg);
- socks (2 pairs);
- first aid kit;
- toiletries (0.5 kg);
- uniform, boots, belt (3.5 kg);
- raid backpack (3.5 kg);

Total: 37 kg.

And commanders require a fighter to carry an extra BC, 10 offensive and defensive grenades each, ammunition for the unit's heavy weapons, etc. It is not possible to fight with such weight. Therefore, a wise warrior decides for himself how to limit the load on his backbone.

As a rule, 4 magazines for a submachine gun and 2 grenades in an unloading bag, 1.5 l of water, and one small infantry shovel for two are sufficient for a combat mission not connected with urban combat. In total, with the uniform - 15 kilos. Vest and helmet (9 kg) - optional. The rest is stored in a backpack and transported in a fighting vehicle.

However, if the battle caught you on the march in full gear - do not regret to dump everything unnecessary, leave weapons and ammunition. You can collect the rest later.

45. 150 years in

In the tsarist and Soviet armies, all the soldier's belongings used to fit into a tent bag with a capacity of approx. 30 litres. The 150-year experience of its use shows that it was the best thing to do.

I'm not. An ingeniously simple design. Used as a backpack, as a water filter, as a head bag for escorting a prisoner, as a trap and anything else a soldier's ingenuity can do.

Own weight of 240 grams. The ideal net volume allows you to fit everything a soldier needs. A jacket and a sleeping bag can be attached to the side straps when needed. That's it. Nothing else can be crammed into it.

The quilted straps of the duffel bag do not injure and at the same time do not interfere with target shooting with the shoulder rest. The duffel bag can be used as a resting point for shooting from a prone position. In case of need, it is easy to throw it away and operate lightly.

Not fashionable, not aesthetic, but cheap and practical.

46. Always keep it to yourself

Small infantry (digger) shovel - a soldier's best friend

You can't survive in war without a bomb disposal spade. A combatant must be constantly entrenched in the ground. The engineer's spatula is a great weapon for chopping blows. It can be used as an armour plate and even as a cooking pan. The main condition for a spade's versatility is a sharp blade. You cannot work much with a dull spade, as well as with dull people. The lower and side ribs on the front (concave) side are sharpened on MPL, width chamfers 3-5 mm.

A knife is an absolute necessity for everyone

In 99 cases out of 100, you'll only need the knife for slicing bread, sausage, or peeling potatoes. Okay,

Sure, if you have a multi-tool, but it's no substitute for a simple kitchen knife with a blade of up to 15 cm. And as for the fighters with "tactical" gut cutters sticking out of their unloaders, they are like feathers in a peacock's tail. More for impressions.

Gloves - universal hand protection

Hands account for most injuries and any tactical gloves with protective elements will protect them from injuries, cuts, burns.

Full finger gloves are better than fingerless gloves, but fingerless gloves are more comfortable to shoot in.

If you do not have tactical gloves, they, especially when digging trenches, will be successfully replaced by work gloves - for 25 rubles per pair.

Important trivia

"Knipper." - is the correct name for a nail clipper. Without care, your nails will break, causing pain and discomfort.

Utensils: kettle, spoon, mug (preferably made of stainless steel).

Matches (preferably hiking, long-burning), lighter.

Scotch tape. Very useful thing!

47. No water, no way in, no way out

In winter a person needs about 2 litres of water a day, but in hot weather this rate rises to 4 litres. Lack of water causes rapid fatigue. Therefore, the soldier must store up enough water whenever possible. 1.5 liters is an individual water reserve that should be stored in every soldier's kit-bag.

The combat vehicle (usually in plastic canisters, tanks, etc.) carries a water supply of up to 100 liters per squad.

Where to get water.

First, study a map of the area where wells, springs, streams, lakes and rivers are marked. This water may be suitable for drinking, but after boiling or filtering it, it is. In this case, it is a good idea to have a portable filter for water purification under extreme conditions. (See appendix: "Water filter with your own hands").

In settlements, one should look for water in fire stations, hospitals, sanitary and epidemiological stations. There are special storage facilities for disinfected water.

A decent amount of water remains in the water pipes in the basements of multi-storey buildings after the pumps are turned off. Especially those located in the lowlands.

You should consume water in small portions, not more than 100-150 grams, as thirst arises. Anything more than that will be immediately excreted in the heat.

48. War is war, lunch is

Participation in combat is hard work and requires an enormous energy input from the body. That is why our dry ration (IRP), depending on the menu, contains between 4,200 and 4,700 kcal and provides the body with sufficient nutrients. But this is in theory.

There are actually two problems with drypacks. The first is that it happens to be gone. The second is that it gets boring very quickly. Also, dried pastry weighs more than 2 kg and takes up considerable volume in a rucksack.

In Afghanistan, when going on a raid in the mountains, a landing or combing the green areas, soldiers used to take the most energy-valuable items - meat, bacon, sugar and condensed milk. No

soups and porridges with compote. The weight was reduced by a factor of three, while the energy content was only 1.5. The foodstuffs obtained in the course of combat operations were used as supplementary food.

As a rule, they ate twice a day - early in the morning and after sunset. They tried to diversify their diet and prepare hot food (See Appendix: "Kulesh", "Unleavened wheat flatbread", "Baked potatoes in foil on coals").

The optimal dish is kulesh. Thick soup made of everything you have in your backpack plus grits (any kind). From flour baked flatbreads. They are cooked for the whole detachment - in the evening, in the shelter, keeping camouflage or in private houses left by the inhabitants, where there are ovens.

Hot food invigorates the body, is much better digested and is broken down more quickly, without bloating or the accompanying problems of constipation or stomach upsets.

In addition to the gastronomic benefits, this arrangement The unit's nutrition policy promotes team building, caring for comrades, and enhancing the unit's combat readiness.

49. Enemies creep.

During World War II, 96 soldiers out of 100 suffered from head lice. The backbone of the army of parasites was platypus lice. In addition to the discomfort of unbearable itching, they carried infectious diseases such as trench fever and typhus. The number of victims of these diseases outnumbered combat casualties.

Existing effective sanitation facilities as well as chemical agents for controlling pathogens are often unavailable on the front line.

Our fighters found an ingenious solution to this problem. In a clean barrel (a large pot) on such a

The form placed on them, so that the form does not touch the bottom or the walls, two pieces of wood were inserted crosswise, exactly in diameter. The clothes to be disinfected were then hung on them and covered tightly with a lid.

The barrel was placed on stones and a fire was kindled under it. After half an hour in the heated barrel all parasites were killed.

Other known methods for treating lice include boiling the mould for up to one hour, washing in petrol, freezing (up to 12 hours in the refrigerator) and burying them in the ground, which leaves a small crust on top, where lice collect for later eradication.

And one more detail. It has been observed that the advancing army suffers less from head lice. Active, determined, cheerful soldiers hardly ever get head lice. But they are often found in cowardly and whiny men.

50. Military rules "tenant"

Under the conditions of total reconnaissance conducted by our enemy, it is of course best to be deployed in populated areas, on the territory of industrial enterprises with a system of cellars and bomb shelters. The equipment is concealed in the workshops.

In the private sector, they should be placed in the 2nd or 3rd line of houses and guarded 50-100 meters from the outskirts of the settlement.

Choose a house with a cellar and a water source (a well). It is better if the basement is outside the house and stands on its own. It will be a safe shelter in case of artillery fire.

Don't stay in the most conspicuous and large houses. They are most likely shot, or booby-trapped. Our

Ilya Starinov, an intelligence officer, destroyed German headquarters during the war by mining such buildings. And today Ukrainian rocketeers destroy ours where the bosses did not learn military history and love luxury and comfort.

Do not set up a position near a clearly marked landmark (grove corner, power line, detached building, house on the outskirts of a settlement, administration, etc.). This location will be hit by the first artillery shot, because its coordinates can easily be calculated from the map.

If you happen to be located in a field or steppe, then don't be lazy. Swarm the main position and a couple of false positions, in which you dump the garbage and household waste, make a fire there, if necessary - in short, demonstrate the active inhabitation. On the main one, there is a minimum of movement. It's a hell of a job to dig two or three company strongpoints, but it's a sure way to deceive enemy reconnaissance and artillery to stay alive.

In all cases, experience has shown that it is better to withdraw the equipment from positions so as not to provoke artillery fire and to conceal it at least one kilometre from the main outpost, providing 2-3 routes of advancement to it.

51. Trenched in - alive

In an artillery attack, the chance of surviving a fighter in a trench is 10 times greater than for one who is not entrenched, and due to the massive use of long-range weapons by the enemy, the concepts of front and rear are blurred. It is dangerous everywhere now. That is why those who have really fought do not consider it necessary to dig a trench for themselves.

In a break during a march, at the front line when it is not possible to erect a unit stronghold, at second echelon locations - usually from

trenches that are at least 1 meter deep and 80-90 cm wide are dug so that two people can sleep side by side keeping each other warm and the width of a raincoat is enough to protect them from bad weather.

The trench is protected from dampness by the use of coniferous branches, straw, etc. placed on the bottom. If conditions allow, the trench can be covered with branches, slate, plywood, covered with soil to provide cover from small fragments. In cold weather the trench can be equipped with a Polaris or a mini rocket stove (See Appendix: Campfire (smokeless), Swedish Candle - the simplest hearth, Polaris, Rocket Stove).

If time permits, a foxhole - a recess in the side wall facing the enemy - is installed in the trench. The foxhole is a recess in the side wall facing the enemy.

In the case of the road, the commanders use equipment that is not suited for such work. Most often, road graders. As a result, instead of a narrow trench protecting soldiers from bullets and fragments, they end up with a crooked pit with crumbling edges. It does not protect from artillery fire, does not shelter from a flying quadcopter, and in bad weather turns into a muddy pond. Not a shelter, but a trap for one's own unit.



Figure 2. Drainage groove at the bottom of the trench

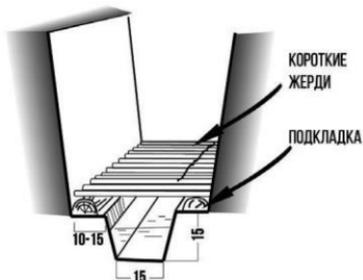


Figure 3. Overlapped drainage ditch at the bottom of the trench

Another pitfall in the construction of entrenchments is the lack of water drainage at the bottom of the trench. Without it, trenches fill up with water and mud in the rain, which creates discomfort for the occupants.

A drainage ditch at the depth of the spade bayonet (20 cm) is dug for the whole length of the trench at its backside and goes to the lowest place of the butress, where a drainage well is arranged (See Figure 2). The damp and viscous bottom of the trench is covered with gravel, sand or straw.

If time and material are available, a water diversion ditch is constructed in the middle of the trench and covered with a plank or pole deck (See Figure 3).

52. Trench - 5 stars

Where combat operations are of a positional nature, and fighters have to live for months in damp trenches, if not to be lazy, it is possible to settle in comfortably. For this purpose, an abandoned trench is buried in the ground. The vehicle is a minibus, a station wagon, a bakery truck box. Everything will do.

The seats are removed from the interior, the floor is levelled and the sleeping compartment is ready. Precipitation, cold, earth-fall and ground water are no problem for this "pit". And if the trench is well deepened, camouflaged and securely covered from above, it can be regarded as a dugout of higher comfort class.

53. Going for a hike

In these conditions, constant reconnaissance by the enemy using drones and mining of our troops' advance routes turn a quest of sorts with unpredictable results.

The traces of these activities scattered by the wind across fields and crops de-cloak defensive positions, and so as not to "fly in" at the most inconvenient moment, one must be as careful as possible to conceal the places of defilement. It is better to organize them in enclosed spaces - abandoned houses, workshops, farms.

In strongholds outside populated areas, a latrine shall be placed 30-40 m behind the advance trench and connected by a communication channel. The length of the ditch of the latrine is determined on the basis of 2-3 m per compartment. For its construction use boards or shipping trays with sawed-off sections (see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

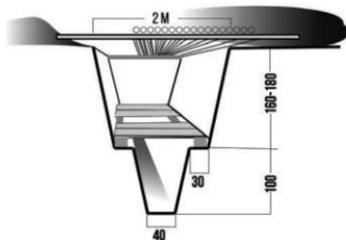


Figure 4. Trench latrine equipped with a pallet

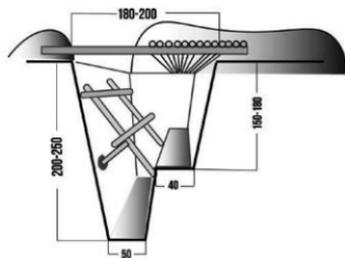


Figure 5. Trench latrine equipped with poles

It is even more difficult to perform natural needs on the march, or on the offensive. Landing is fraught with risks of running into a stretching wire or enemy DRG. However ridiculous it may sound, but in Afghanistan, for example, it was customary to cover a comrade in this situation.

Veterans who went through the Great Patriotic War said that it is important to accustom the body to the toilet in the morning hours, before dawn. And for this purpose one should not devour all the dry rations during the day and supplement them with food found in abandoned houses.

In fact, it's better to have an empty stomach before a fight: there's less chance of peritonitis when wounded in the stomach.

54. Omen. Trash on the position - for firing

The enemy chooses the weakest link in our defenses to strike. It is hit by artillery strikes, stormed by enemy infantry and gutted by reconnaissance.

Identifying the weakest link is simple. The number of debris in a position not only determines the number of defenders, but also the nature of the service organisation.

Litter is a direct result of poor discipline. The mess in the trenches - laundry on the ropes, rubbish on the berms, litter in the plantings and fields around the outposts due to the absence of a latrine - shows the lack of a firm commanding hand and the lack of control over the unit, where everyone lives his own life. This is the weakest link, which is bound to be attacked.

If you are unlucky with the commander, it is up to the soldiers to keep themselves safe. This is done by making sure that rubbish is always concealed in the positions. In niches equipped with plank covers if the trenches are located outside a settlement. In a wind-proof garage, building or cellar if in a town or village. Have the orderlies cover the ditches every day with earth. This will rid the position of foul smells, disease-causing micro-organisms, birds, rats, and other vermin. So that every soldier works every day to reinforce the trenches and turn the stronghold into an impregnable fortress.

Only in this case the enemy will not dare to storm it, knowing that they will have to deal with a strong garrison of spirit.

55. Eibolit

Our body is a self-organising system and the more stressed it is, the more internal reserves it has to protect us. Even in the harshest conditions of trench warfare, in the cold, in soaked and freezing clothes, soldiers are hardly ever sick. Therefore it makes no sense to keep a stockpile of medication with you. However, infections and infections of all kinds, including festering, dysentery and eczema, cause real problems. Therefore you should wash your underwear, feet, hands, groin, armpits and dry your shoes whenever possible.

What really comes in handy for a fighter and should always be on hand:

- a tourniquet;
- PPI - individual dressing bag or bandage 10cm x 5m;
- a set of various sizes of bactericidal adhesive tapes and a roll of adhesive tapes;
- 2-3 gauze or cotton wipes.

Of the tablets, loperamide is a remedy for an upset stomach. Two tablets at once, plus one after each emptying, but no more than four per day. There is a risk of the opposite effect. Allergy sufferers - take any antihistamines prescribed by your doctor. From midsummer to frost, ragweed, a strong allergen, blooms in Ukraine. The allergy medicine is also prescribed by your doctor on a regular basis.

56. Here's a bullet flying through and-- aha...

Rapid exsanguination and pain shock are the cause of death in half of those who die from gunshot wounds

wounds. 30% of such wounded people die within the first hour of injury. These are medical statistics.

We can change it and save the lives of our soldiers by learning how to give first aid to the wounded.

Training is useless in this case. You will not become a field surgeon. Therefore, in an extreme wounded situation, two requirements must be met:

- One. If a wounded person is bleeding, inject propofol. To do this, push the full length needle of the tube into the soft tissues of the buttock, thigh or shoulder at a right angle, squeeze out all the contents of the syringe and withdraw the needle;

- Second. Wounded limbs are tourniqueted as much as possible until bleeding stops and then the wound is bandaged.

Indicate on the tourniquet the time it is to be applied. Do not hold the tourniquet for more than two hours. Loosen and tighten above the first point of application. After injection of

Promedol into chest or abdomen, cover wound with bandage, cotton wool, cloth, PPI wrap.

and bandage it tightly.

All the wounded are being handed over to the medics as soon as possible.

57. Pain and no harm

Promedol is an analgesic used in wounds and injuries, and is a narcotic analgesic. The action of Promedol starts after 10-20 minutes and lasts after a single dose for 3-4 hours.

There is no point in injecting more than one tube of Promedol when wounded. The analgesic effect is not increased, but the wounded person may die. The drug depresses the respiratory centre.

After the injection of Promedol, write the time of injection in a conspicuous place on the wounded person's uniform, face, chest.

You can't inject promedol for a head wound.

58. Being captured is a bad, very bad idea

Captured for a variety of reasons. Wounded, unconscious, left without ammunition and commanders. But more often it is due to stupidity - they lost their way, went to the village to buy cigarettes, fell asleep at the post. Voluntary surrender also happens, but it is a matter of psychiatry.

The one who sees captivity as a way of preserving his life is wrong. Being taken prisoner is a very bad idea.

During the Great Patriotic War, 63.4 per cent of Soviet prisoners of war died of hunger, disease and torture. More than half of them died in Afghan captivity. Ukrainian soldiers also put our POWs through hell.

Behind the brutal cruelty towards our captives lies an awareness of the inferiority and a great fear of the enemy of the Russians. And for them all of us - Chechens, Tatars, Buryats, Abkhazians and Udmurts - are Russians. To humiliate, torture, castrate or kill a defenceless captive is an act of self-assertion for our enemies. But for us it is an unacceptable travesty.

We don't torture prisoners. To keep a surrendered enemy alive is a God-pleasing and legally right thing to do.

59. There are no dead ends

Anything can happen in war. You may encounter an enemy of superior strength, be surrounded, or be left without ammunition. The main thing in such a situation is not to panic.

If you don't know what to do, drink some water. This will take the edge off. Choose a safe place to hide and lie down. The best place for this is a forest, a plantation or an industrial area. These are the best places to break through the encirclement afterwards.

Try to wait until twilight. Firstly, in twilight it is difficult for the enemy to distinguish between friend and foe. Secondly, the open sights on a machine gun are no longer effective, the night sights are not yet used to avoid illuminating the sensor, thermal imaging sights are still rare, which means that you will not be as effective as in the daytime. Fog often accompanies dusk and this also helps you to remain undetected.

If detected, change cover as quickly as possible. It is difficult to hit a person running, even at short range.

If the enemy is in pursuit and you do not have the strength to break away, ambush them. Approach and shoot them at point-blank range. The pursuers will lose interest in you if they are wounded and killed. It is better to approach your own during the day. There is less risk of friendly fire.

Until then, even if you encounter our fighters, stay hidden. When you are sure that you see your own people, draw their attention and let them know that you are not the enemy.

Only then come out of cover.

Don't give up! Never!

60. Don't drink alcohol, you'll be a squint

Nothing, perhaps, has done more harm to the army than legends about the usefulness of narcotics 100 grams. A drunk will either be wounded or killed - there is no question about that.

Drunken noise will attract the attention of the enemy, and he will throw you mines in the trenches or send DRG. For a sniper

a drunken fighter is an easy target. Drunken, without understanding, can open fire on his own. And then there's the stupid orders, the unstable relationships. It's all alcohol.

If you can't stop your coworkers from drinking, leave. It doesn't end well.

The only thing vodka is good for in war is to wipe the body when it is not possible to bathe, and to soften the skin of the boots. The boots are lubricated with vodka on the inside and worn on the foot until they are dry.

61. Bakshish

Bakshish in oriental languages literally means gift. In broader parlance, a trophy. Money, jewellery, all sorts of gadgets, cars - everything that was valuable in civilian life is worthless in war. The main value in war is life. In order to preserve it, you have to leave all thoughts of material things behind and live the war. It has been seen that as soon as a soldier begins to walk around abandoned houses, he is considered to have signed his own death warrant. War does not tolerate looters, and takes them away first. Be sure, bakshishniki will collect all the mines in the area, get under friendly fire of the saddies, light up your positions, put themselves and you under the enemy's artillery.

But the sordid thing is that the bacchiks change people. They turn a hero into a coward and a miser who lives only for his trophy. Such a fighter becomes a burden. He is of no use. He is surrounded by conflicts and quarrels. We must stay away from him. Under the law of karma, the biggest shell will land in his trench, the sharpest bullet or come the most intrusive investigator. Nobody cancelled the criminal penalty for looting.

62. War doesn't

If someone thinks that in war one can "relax" without observing the written laws and unwritten customs of war, he is mistaken.

The first months of confusion and confusion in the SSO were over. The military police and counter-intelligence bodies are now fully operational. All crimes committed by servicemen will definitely be solved.

Almost 80 years have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War, and investigators are still looking for and finding war criminals.

Today, in the era of information technology and total digital control, it is impossible to conceal facts of murder, violence and robbery. Russian special services, as practice shows, get all sorts of "shaitans" wherever they are hiding. This applies to all perpetrators of crimes - both the U.S. military and mercenaries, as well as our servicemen, regardless of their rank and position.

63. Don't puss out, bro!

Actually, fear is just the body's reaction to danger; within reasonable limits, it helps to avoid a lot of trouble. Fear of an artillery strike, for example, makes us dig deeper into the ground. Fear of a sniper encourages us to run for cover.

Fear goes away as we gain combat experience, when we understand that not every bullet goes in the forehead, and not every shell goes in your foxhole. So it turns out that fear in war is a derivative of the lack of information about the enemy and his capabilities.

The easiest way to conquer your fear is to be with a group of experienced fighters, when you can

to talk it out. A friendly "Don't piss, bro!" works better in combat than any tranquilizer. And emotional release - swearing at the enemy - also helps a lot. But the first cure for fear is the offensive actions of our army. When you see with your own eyes the enemy's broken equipment, its mounded positions, the Ukrainian soldiers, either squashed or captured, miserable exhausted and dirty, you understand that the devil is not so terrible as it is made to look like.

64. Most importantly. God is with us !

"God leads us, He is our general!" - wrote the great Suvorov in his book *The Science of Victory*. Sincere faith in God, the primacy of the spiritual over the material - this is the main secret of victories of the commander and his miracle-god.

"The victory is won not by hands, nor by feet, nor by the mortal human body, but by the immortal soul, which rules hands, feet and weapons...", "Without prayer do not bare arms, do not load guns, do not start anything!", "Pray to GOD: from HIM victory!" - teaches us Suvorov. (See Appendix "Prayer of Orthodox warriors before battle", "Troparion to the Cross and Prayer for the Fatherland", "Du'a of Orthodox Muslims, which helps to win").

And Alexander Vasilyevich also knew firmly that there is no death, and death in battle is only a stage on our way to God.

The trial in war is a kind of purgatory, through which we purify our souls and gain faith, and God's providence is to accept our souls or to leave them on the Earth for the future, known only to Him.

65. We'll go to heaven and they'll just die

That Russia and we, its soldiers, battle today on the party of the Good speaks the fact that thousand Russians of all nationalities and various creed without compulsion, on a call of conscience began in the soldier line to struggle against evil. So in a history was only once - in the Great Patriotic War where our grandfathers battled to raging fascism.

Today we - Orthodox and Muslims, Buddhists and Shamanists - are fighting in unison against Ukrainian nationalism and the global Satanism behind it.

And maybe our President wasn't joking when he said that "...we will go to heaven like martyrs, and they will just die". Perhaps Putin knew something that it was not time to talk about.

66. If the pamphlet goes to

Let them read it. Sooner or later Ukrainians will become Russians again, because they have always been Russians. And the more current AFU fighters save their lives, the fewer tears their loved ones will shed.

The special military operation will end, and the present Ukrainian soldiers will once again stand shoulder to shoulder with the Russian soldiers to confront the West, which instigated this fratricidal war. The Romanians and Finns fought together with the Germans against the USSR for three years and then, as soon as the boot of a Soviet soldier stepped on their soil, they turned their guns against the Nazis.

That's the way it's always been. And so it will be this time.

defeat the enemy. Disperse and overthrow their co-society.
(Nawawi, al-Azkar: 188).

Bullet drives a fly

In the field, the gun is restored to normal operation.

1. Carry an empty ammunition box 100 meters from the shooter's position.

2. Attach a standard sheet of paper (A4) with two lines drawn on it. The vertical one in the middle. Horizontal line at the height of the reference point for your firearm (see fig. 6 and the table of instructions to bring the firearm into normal action).

25 см АКМ	
16 см ПК	
15 см СВД	
13 см АК-74	
Лист А4	

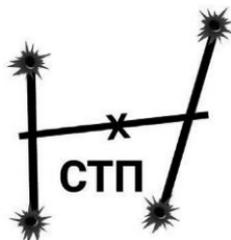


Figure 6. Target to bring the weapon into normal action (simplified)

Figure 7. Determination of the average point of impact (POC) from four shots on a target

3. Firing 4 single shots at a target from the prone position (duffel bag). Sight "3". Aim under the cut of the target.

During normal operation, the average point of impact (see fig. 7.) should coincide with the reference point or deviate from it in any direction by no more than 5 cm.

4. If the mean point of impact deviates from the reference point in any direction by more than 5 cm, the front sight position is changed: if the mean point of impact is below the reference point, the front sight must be screwed in, if above - unscrewed; if the mean point of impact is to the left of the reference point, the front sight blade must be moved to the left, if to the right - to the right.

Where STP is shifted, we shift the front sight. The bullet moves the front sight.

When the front sight is moved sideways by 1 mm, the point of impact at 100 m from the rifle shifts by 26 cm. One full turn of the front sight shifts 20 cm in height.

5. The correct movement of the front sight is checked by firing a second shot.

Table of instructions for bringing weapons to normal operation

(For all: range - 100 m, sight - "3", number of rounds - 4)

Type of weapon	Excess of CT over TP	Permissible deviation of STP from CT	Deviation of the calibration point when moving the front sight	
			By height.	By direction

AK-74	13 cm	5 cm	1 turn - 20 cm	1 mm - 26 cm
AKM	25 cm	5 cm	1 turn - 20 cm	1 mm - 26 cm
PC	15 cm	5 cm	1 turn - 12 cm	1 mm - 16 cm
SVD	16 cm	3 cm	1 turn - 16 cm	1 mm - 16 cm

Unleavened wheat scones

Fresh bread is rare in war, and breadcrumbs and galettes quickly become boring. To make fresh tortillas you need 20 minutes of free time, a glass of flour, a third of a glass of water and a spoonful of vegetable oil.

Mix all the ingredients and knead the dough. Let the dough rest in a bag for 15 minutes.

Cut the dough into small pieces and roll them out into 3-4 mm thick flatbreads. Place them on a heated surface (frying pan, sheet of iron, etc.) and fry on both sides until browned.

You can sprinkle the tortillas with spices or add salt to taste.

Baked potatoes in foil on coals

Simple and uncomplicated food is delicious and healthy, and the food foil allows it to bake evenly and not burn.

Pierce the potato in several places. Brush the potatoes with vegetable oil and salt. Wrap in several layers of food foil. Put the potatoes on the coals of fire. In 10 minutes turn it over. Bake on the other side for 10 more minutes. When the potatoes are ready, cut them in half right in the foil and eat them.

Kulesh

A traditional camping dish, thick, simple and hearty.

For the portion, put a can of pork stew into the soldier's wok and heat it up. Add not large chopped onions and carrots and stew for 5-7 minutes. Pour water into this meat and vegetable mixture. Add a pinch of salt and half a cup of millet or other cereals. Add a couple of chopped potatoes and simmer stirring until 25-30 minutes cook time.

Scout fire (smokeless)

On a piece of land of about 40×70 cm, dig the first hole for the combustion chamber. The diameter is about 30 cm and the depth is up to 50 cm.

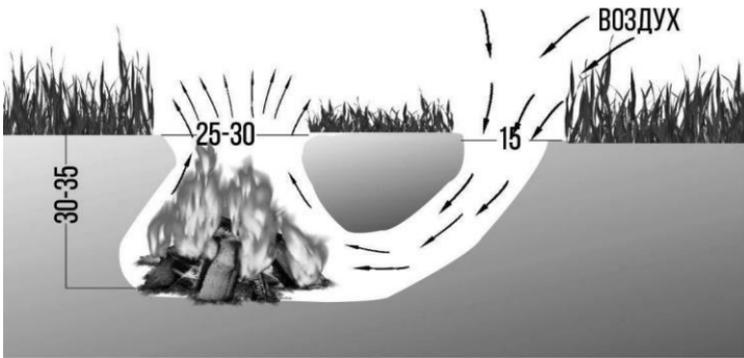


Fig. 8. Smokeless scout campfire

The pit should be pear-shaped: narrower at the top, wider at the bottom.

At an angle of 30-40 cm from the first pit, dig a second pit with a diameter of 15-20 cm so that it connects to the ca-

a measure of combustion at its bottom. It will perform the function of blower. To improve the draught it is necessary to place the tunnel of the ash-pan on the windward side.

Place firewood in the first hole and ignite. The combustion results in an upward movement of warm air, causing oxygen to be drawn in through the empty hole. A flame with a strong draft is produced which rises slightly above the surface. Little smoke is produced.

The Swedish candle - the simplest hearth

A dry log must be up to half a metre tall and 10 to 40 centimetres in diameter. The main thing is that it must be able to stand upright.

A cross-cutting saw makes a three-quarter depth cut in the log. The more cuts, the faster the log will burn.

Pour some petrol into the centre of the kerf and light it. The Swedish candle burns for a long time and the flame is even. You can put a kettle, a pot, a pan on top of the log and cook food.

Polaris

It can be placed on the bottom of a trench, covered with a raincoat from above. The base is a shell casing shot from an automatic rifle in several places 5-7 cm from the bottom. A cloth soaked in diesel fuel or dry wood is lowered into the casing. It smokes, but it warms. You can increase the heat output by placing a ceramic flower pot or a red brick on top.

Rocket furnace

The rocket stove is an inverted D-shaped pipe as shown in Figure 9.

Made from three cans of different diameters. A drain pipe can be used.

Firewood is loaded into the horizontal part of the chimney (receiving hopper for fuel). A natural draught occurs inside the L-shaped duct due to the temperature difference between the incoming air flow and the outgoing flue gases. The intensity of combustion increases as the enclosure warms up.

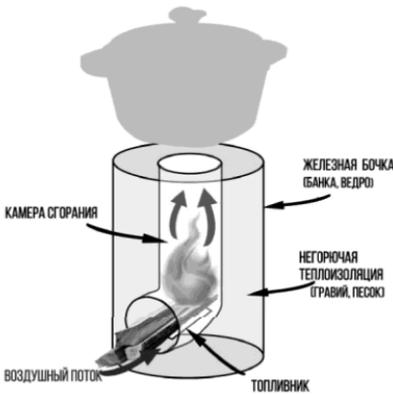


Fig. 9. Rocket stove made of two conserval cans (drainpipe) of different diameters



Fig. 10. Missile furnace made of steel profile pipes. A diligent commander can arrange for their manufacture at any metal-processing facility

Water filter with your own hands

The device is simple and a plastic bottle of any volume will be suitable for it, but it is better to do at once on separation (platooning) using containers from 5 to 20 liters (see Fig. 11).

Work sequence:

1) cut out the bottom of the bottle;

2) make holes in the cover;

3) in a bottle folded in several layers of gauze or cloth. They clean the water quite well, but they clog quickly and need constant replacement;

4) on the bottom layer you need to pour activated carbon, about 7 cm for a five-litre bottle and 15-20 cm for a twenty-litre bottle

5) a layer of sand of 8-10 centimeters is poured on the coal.

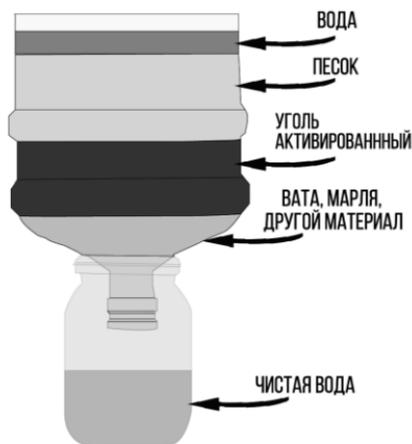


Figure 11. Filter for water purification

The main element of the filter is the sorbent, activated charcoal. To get it, charcoal for kebabs

is crushed directly in its bag to the size of fine gravel -1-1.5 cm. It is then boiled in a bucket for 20-30 minutes. The water is then drained off, and the activated carbon thus obtained is roasted in the same in a bucket until completely dry.

If there is no possibility to buy charcoal, you can make it yourself. To do this, put dry wood (preferably birch wood) in a jar, cover it with sand and put it on the fire to roast. The charcoal is ready when the emission of gases and steam stops.