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TRANSLATION

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AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

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THE SUBMARINE CREW COMES OUT ON THE SURFACE

O. Bar-Biryukov

The submarine had suffered "damage." The cold ocean water unmercifully closed over it drawing the ship into the dark depths. Happily at the last moment the crew was able to send out into the ether a signal of distress.

The subdivision of the rescue service under the command of Captain of the Third Rank Koloshko received the alarm. Only a short time passed until a rescue ship left the harbor heading at full speed for the aid of the submarine. Behind it out on the ocean went the "killektor", a special vessel intended for placing so-called "dead anchors."

Thus began the training of the rescue service. The rescuers were confronted with a difficult task--to bring out onto the surface the crew of a submarine "sunk" at a great depth.

On the way to the place of the disaster the staff of the subdivision made preliminary calculations. The commander of the rescue detachment, Captain of the Third Rank Koloshko gave out the necessary instructions for the organization of the search for the "sunk" ship and the disposition of the forces and equipment of the detachment. As soon as the mate of the rescue ship announced the approach to the scene of the "disaster" there were put into action all the technical media

used for locating the submarine in the depths of the sea or some traces of its location.

The careful search was crowned with success. Soon among the foamy crests of the wave there was discovered the disaster signal, a buoy, such as all submarines have for the event of a disaster. From the rescue ship, having come to a standstill, a boat was let down. Like a team the rowers leaned on the oars and in a few minutes the boat and the buoy were already bobbing up and down on the waves side by side.

With the aid of the telephone cable connecting the disaster buoy with the submarine there was established a connection with the submarine crew. The commander of the submarine told about of the character of the damage, the situation of the submarine, and a number of other details necessary for the rescuers. All this information was passed by radio from the boat to the rescue ship. Relying on these data the specialists of the staff made an evaluation and analysis of the situation and developed a procedure for carrying out the rescue work. Captain of the Third Rank Koloshko decided to bring out the personnel of the "sunk" submarine with the aid of a rescue bell, the so called "dry" method without the use of the system of decompression.

Now it was necessary to place and keep the rescue ship precisely above the submarine. The point was that they were separated by a great thickness of water and the least deviation from the vertical direction would mean that the bell was not over the submarine. Under the direction of the mate of the rescue ship, Senior Lieutenant Lobanov the spot of the disaster was bordered around with markers. By these markers the "killektor" which had arrived at the area of operations placed barrels on heavy anchors. From the rescue ship on the barrels hawsers were strung.

The wind increased and in order for the rescue ship to keep itself strictly

above the submarine it had to start its engines and even drop its anchor. Besides, this was only a rough marking. In order for the bell to be let down over the small area of the submarine it was necessary to locate more precisely the rescue ship. This problem was solved by the commander of the lowering Vragov and his subordinates. The precise stationing was accomplished with the aid of an observation chamber, which is something on the order of a bathyscaphe in miniature. As operator-observer into the chamber went deep-sea diver Midshipman Zamoshin. On command of Lieutenant Vragov the chamber was let down into the depths. Having located the submarine on the bottom Midshipman Zamoshin communicated by telephone the data of its position. Under the direction of the observer the rescue ship was placed so that the chamber hung precisely over the area where the bell was to be let down.

In the meantime the rescue bell was already tumbled overboard and was ready for letting down. The crew of the bell Midshipman Klysha and Chief Petty Officer Strel'tsov, having received final instructions, concealed themselves inside the hatch.

"Begin the lowering of the rescue bell!"

And after a brief time,

"The bell has made contact."

This signified that the bell by the heaviness of the thick layer of water tightly pressed on the body of the submarine. Now it was possible to open the hatches.

The first group of crew members quickly got up into the bell. The hatches were again closed. The crew of bell engaged the mechanism and it began slowly to float upward. The windlass of the rescue ship was turning in the opposite direction.

Above everyone was getting ready to receive the rescued persons. In any

case they were met by divers and the doctor. As soon as the bell appeared outside of the water and it was raised to the level of the deck and from it emerged Chief Petty Officer Strel'tsov. After him one by one the members of the submarine came out of the bell. On their faces shone satisfied smiles. Is it a joke to come out of the water, as one says, dry, and at that from a great depth? No one required aid from the physician, but he still ask them all to come to him.

The windlass again began to work and the steel cable went down into the water. The rescue bell penetrated the depths to get the next group from the submarine crew:

The exercise completed showed the high training of the officers, the petty officers and the seamen of the rescue service and the faultless work of modern technology for bringing crews out of submarines from great depths.

ON THE GROUND WHERE HEROES STRUGGLED

P. Latun

At the Party meeting held on the eve of the exercises Communist Officer Krasnoruzhskiy was speaking,

"I consider that it is necessary to step up the education of military personnel in combat traditions. The unit is going to receive training in the region where during the years of the last war the regiment had seen combat action. Why not before going out on the training and in the course of it tell the soldiers about the combat activities of the detachment at this locality?"

Thus was born the idea of educating the soldiers in combat traditions in the course of tactical training. The communists actively and fraternally set about the business. Members of the Party committee and officers of the staff went into the subdivision. In explaining to the soldiers the goal and the tasks of the training they at the same time gave them talks on the combat course of the unit. There was a meeting of the soldiers with Heroes of the Soviet Union [a title] and veterans of the great fatherland war.

All the explanatory work was combined with the organization of socialistic competition under field conditions.

After the march was completed there came the assignment of going over to defense. One had to organize in a region of nameless height in a very short period of time. Participants in the battles for the height officers Mironov, Fedorov, Dovbnaya, Krasnoruzhskiy and Master Sergeant of Urgent Service Krivel' went among the detachments and reminded the young people of the courage of the front-rank soldiers. This increased tenfold the efforts of the soldiers in carrying out engineering work.

At the time of a break in the training the personnel of the subdivision in cars arrived in the town N. In the center of the town at the grave of a former

commander of the regiment and brothers' graves of hero comrades of the regiment who perished in liberating the settlement in the summer of 1943 a meeting was held. With great attention the soldiers listened to the talk by veteran of the unit, officer Mironov.

On returning to the area of the training the soldiers, sergeants, and officers all tried to act as if they were in combat—to do things in the very shortest period.

On the whole the training went off well. Of course, the success was assured not only by the various measures taken, but inculcating combat traditions played a considerable role in bringing out in the soldiers high moral-combat qualities.

As to the importance of the reality of educating the personnel in combat traditions in the course of training we came to convince ourselves also on another occasion. The morning mists had hardly vanished when the personnel was aroused by an alarm. In the region of concentration there appeared before the soldiers veterans of past battles, comrades Fedorov, Osiyev, and others. They told about the offensive actions of the regiment in January of 1945. In combat episodes they showed the meaning of discipline, initiative, daring, independence, and decisiveness combined with high military-technical knowledge.

All this was immediately reflected in the course of the training. Only high consciousness of military duty enabled the communists Comrades Krivel', Sheverdin, Mironov, Aleksandrov, Ivanov, and many others to display genuine heroism, daring, and initiative. Without waiting the completion of the stream crossing they began to push for the opposite shore, and in this they draw after them the young soldiers, by a personal example they instilled in them the will and daring.