

## How Russians Fight

### **Description**



On April 25, 1966, Su-7B took off from Vozdvizhenka airbase, 5 km from Ussuriisk, but when it reached an altitude of 150 m, the aircraft's engine failed. There were residential buildings on the course, and the aircraft had to be diverted to an uninhabited area. This was done, but the pilot could

not save himself, therefore, he died, and in five and a half months the widow of Colonel Vladimir Ivanovich Surovikin gave birth to a son, whose name was Sergei Vladimirovich Surovikin. He would later be called General Armageddon (the commander of all Russian forces in Ukraine)

Colonel Vladimir Ivanovich Surovikin (the father of the commander of all Russian forces in Ukraine)

Born in 1921. Participated in the Korean War from May 1951 to February 1952 in the 523rd Fighter Air Regiment. In air battles, he shot down three enemy planes (10.09.1951 – two F-86, 06.10.1951 – F-86). He was awarded the Order of Lenin (1966). On April 26, 1966, he was killed in a plane crash on a Su-7B.

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On September 10 the pilots of the 64th Fighter Air Corps and the 4th Fighter Air Corps again engaged in combat and two battles were fought during the day. The first battle, in which all regiments of the 303rd and 324th Fighter Air Division participated, took place in the morning in the Shukusen – Hakusen – Junsen area. The 324th Fighter Air Division attacked the F-80 attack formation, while the Sabers covering them were attacked by the 303rd IAD. The battle took place between 11:25 a.m. and 12 p.m. First, at 11:35 near Hakusen, 26 crews of the 17th Regiment engaged in a 10-minute battle with a large group of F-86s in which Senior Lieutenant N. S. Volkov shot down one Saber without losses. At this time, 16 MiGs of the 176th GIAP encountered a group of 24 F-80s, and the latter immediately retreated into the bay, losing one Shooting Star, which was shot down by Captain G.I. Gies. A group of eight “Meteors” were also found escorting this group of F-80s. They were also hit by MiGs, and the same Gies shoots down one of the Meteors and the others leave the battlefield.

At this time (11:50) there was a fierce fighter fight between 24 MiGs of the 523rd Fighter Air Regiment and 26 F-86s in the Shukusen-Junsen area. “Two of them were shot down by Senior Lieutenant V. I. Surovikin and one more by Senior Lieutenants G. T. Shatalov and D. A. Samoilov. Our pilots did not sustain any losses in this battle.

October 6, 1951, from 8:50 to 9:00 near Junsen, the pilots of the 523rd and 17th regiments fought the Sabers: 24 MiGs fought 20 F-86s. In this battle, Captain S. A. Bakhaev and Senior Lieutenant V. I. Surovikin shot down two Seibers without losses.

(From I. Seydov’s book – “Red Devils in the Sky of Korea”. Moscow, Yauza-EXMO, 2007.)

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Surovikin is on the eastern bank of the Dnieper. Destroying and degrading what is left of what was once a viable country on the western bank. No more Ukraine. Defensively secure Surovikin will systematically destroy any semblance of a viable country. Surovikin is using Zhukov’s 1943 plan against von Manstein’s army. The little comedian on the propaganda piano in Kiev is no Erich von Manstein. More Eric Morecombe. Those Russians. Sure know how to win a war on the Dnieper. Like a great boxer. Can absorb a punch. Even a knockdown. But in the last rounds of big fights they keep punching. Keep coming. Because like all great fighters they know it isn’t the ability to throw a punch that counts in big fights. It’s the capacity to absorb big punches and still keep coming. That is the difference between a Russian army and an Anglo European one. The British always ran to the sea in wars on continental Europe. The Russians had no sea to evacuate to. Always fought with their backs to the

motherland. Tough people make tough armies. They have never been defeated on the Dnieper. And they wont be now.

by Paul McGrory