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REFORM OF THE MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM, IMPLEMENTATION OF MILITARY TOMSICOLOGY AMONG MILITARY CADTS

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Abstract:

As in any field, there are great positive changes in the training of military personnel. The requirements for officers and sergeants are growing. Because the current officer and sergeant is not only a narrowly skilled specialist with limited knowledge in a particular field, but also a person with deep intellectual ability, broad outlook, high culture and spirituality, with his own knowledge, personal example there must be an educator who can educate and train his subordinates.

Keywords: Military toxicology, poisons, military education, cadets, combat training, war, military units

Military toxicology is the study of the pathological process caused by toxins and technical compounds used in the activities of the armed forces, the clinical manifestations of this process and methods of treatment, as well as their prevention. The main tasks of military toxicology are:

1. The level of toxicity of toxins, the effect on the body mechanism and metabolism in the body study;
2. Study of signs (clinic) of poisoning;
3. Development of effective medical protection, use of antidote in case of poisoning by toxic substances;
4. Implement measures to maintain and restore health when using chemical weapons;
5. To study the mechanism of action of aviation fuel, toxic technical substances and other highly toxic substances, the clinical picture, to find preventive and curative means for such poisonings.

Poisons were first used for military purposes by the French in 1914 during the First World War. The French army used 26 mm grenades filled with gas (xylylbromide), which had a tear-jerking effect on the enemy. With the outbreak of World War I, Germany began to conduct research on the production of combat toxins.

As a result, in October 1914, he began to produce shells filled with poison. As of Oct. 27, 3,000 of such shells had been used in the attack on the Nev-Shapel. The projectile was not very effective, but the Germans still won. By January 1915, the Germans were using 15-cm shells filled with the anti-Russian chemical xylyl bromide, and from March of that year, 26-mm shells filled with ethylbromacetone.

However, poisons have been used as effective weapons since 1915. On April 22, the German army fired 5730 cylinders of chlorine gas at the enemy (Anglo-French troops) in the wind near the city of Ypres. As a result, 15,000 soldiers were poisoned, 5,000 of them killed, and this is a day in the history of the effective use of chemical weapons for military purposes. Toxic preservatives were also first developed by the Germans, which consisted of pads soaked in a hyposul-fit solution. Assault vehicles used for military purposes. All chemical weapons have almost the same structure, consisting of a poisonous substance, a container for poisoning, an explosive device and explosive charges. Toxins are used in chemical artillery shells and mines, aerospace chemical bombs and cassettes, chemical warheads, chemical bombs, checkers, and grenades.

Chemical weapons are classified as follows:
1. Disposable:
- unitary;
- binary;
2. Reusable.

Today, aviation plays an important role in the use of toxic substances, the advantage of which is the ability to deliver large amounts of toxic substances to the destination, as well as to the rear of the military site. Air strikes include chemical bombs and special chemical spills (containers weighing up to 150 kg). Artillery (guns, howitzers, special jet weapons) are usually filled with sarin and VX-gases. Multi-role jets, which are different from artillery, are also used to deliver ZM to the target. When ballistic missiles are used with missiles, small ball-shaped bombs are placed inside the cassettes. The combat parts of the missiles are opened at an altitude of 1.3–3 km, and the bombs inside the cassette are scattered over an area of about 1 km2. As the balloons fall to the ground, they explode and the poison inside becomes a warhead. Air-to-ground missiles, cassettes, bombs, as well as spilled aircraft equipment can be used in the use of toxic weapons in aviation.

Chemical bombs do not differ in structure from explosives. It is filled with toxins and placed in a small charge. Therefore, when a chemical bomb is used, neither the explosive force nor the depth created on the ground is large. Aircraft cassettes are not very large. Their advantage is that they open up in the air and scatter poisonous bombs over a large area. Cassettes are usually equipped with sarin, SS, SR, and VZ gas bombs.

Spill aircraft are designed to destroy an enemy's live force using an aerosol or droplet of poison. They can create aerosols, droplets and vapors over a large area and damage areas and objects in addition to enemy forces. Toxic substances can also be used in the form of artillery shells, mortars and jet devices. Artillery uses sarin, VX, mustard, and others. Artillery shells consist of a body, explosives and explosive charges. These shells, which are filled with poison, differ from ordinary shells only in their designation.

There is also a type of chemical projectile called a binary. Their advantage is that such shells use two types of material. None of these substances are toxic. The latter is less toxic. The mixture of the two types of the substance, as well as the means of accelerating the chemical reaction, produces a war toxic substance. This process takes place where the projectile lands. For military purposes, in addition to smoke grenades and grenades, military grenades and grenades containing poisonous substances may be used, in addition to smoke-emitting substances, which may contain tear gas, tear gas, explosives and other toxic substances. There are also artillery types of smoke bombs. Chemicals can be used for military purposes in a variety of weather conditions. Weather conditions have a positive effect on the effectiveness of chemicals. For example, when the weather is cold, the evaporation of toxins slows down. When the wind is strong, the toxins disperse and the concentration decreases. It follows that the stability of the atmosphere plays an important role in the effects of toxins on the human body. There are three types of atmospheric stability: inversion, isotherm, and convection.

By the end of the twentieth century, a new type of terrorism, chemical terrorism, had emerged. The use of toxic chemicals by terrorists has increased. Including:
- In the early 1970s, Arab terrorist groups planned to use toxic chemicals in US embassies and nuclear weapons depots in Europe;
- In the mid-1970s, American terrorist groups brought sarin from Chile for use against their enemies;
- In 1978, Palestinian terrorist groups poisoned watermelons shipped from Israel to European countries with mercury.

Similar cases of poisoning of agricultural products to the detriment of the national economy have been reported in the Philippines, Ceylon, England, Germany, Australia and Cyprus; in 1988, some grapes shipped from Chile to Europe were found to be contaminated with cyanide;
- In 1991, American neo-Nazis tried to use zinc in synagogues;
- In 1995, an extremist group in Chile threatened to damage the Santiago metro with sarin if General Contreras was not released;
- On June 27, 1994, in the Japanese city of Mattsumoto, the religious terrorist group "Aumsinrikyo" used sarin, which killed seven people and poisoned 600 people. On March 3, 1995, an unknown gas was used on an electric train in Yokohama. On June 20, 1995, at 8 a.m., Aumsinrikyo distributed sarin on five lines of the Tokyo subway. As a result, the substance spread to 16 subway stations, killing 12 people and poisoning 6,000 people to varying degrees;

"The terrorist organization, known as the World Jihad Front, has a structure that works with sarin-type poisons and trains them to make strong poisons using commercially available chemicals," he said. U.S. officials have speculated that the groups may have small explosive devices that could be carried by hand. As of January 1, 1999, U.S. military personnel in Europe, as well as their families, have been provided with individual chemical weapons protection.

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