

Chapter 8

Special Forces: mandate, activities, main equipment and key personalities

Not unlike J Ops itself, Special Forces (SF) are a modern development, also dating to the Second World War. The Soviet Union, followed by the Third Reich, established parachute units in the 1930s; after seeing these troops in action in the Low Countries, Britain, then the US – and even South Africa – formed similar units. It is debatable whether airborne forces should still be regarded as “special”, but the war also produced the US Rangers, Britain’s Special Air Services and a range of other agencies familiar today.

What are Special Forces?

Special Forces are troops who have been specially selected, trained and equipped for employment in extraordinary circumstances and undertakings – in comparison to the bulk of troops who have not so been selected, trained or equipped and cannot be so employed.

Special Operations Forces — Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Military Services designated by the Secretary of Defence and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations.

Table 8.1: US Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms definition of what they call Special Operations Forces.

What do Special Forces do?

As has been suggested, Special Forces are employed in extraordinary circumstances and for undertakings for which other troops are unsuitable. Based on US definitions, these are typically:

Special Operations: “Operations conducted in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to achieve military, diplomatic, informational, and/or economic objectives employing military capabilities for which there is no broad conventional force requirement. These operations often require covert, clandestine, or low visibility capabilities. Special operations are applicable across the range of military operations. They can be conducted independently or in conjunction with operations of conventional forces or other government agencies and may include operations through, with, or by indigenous or surrogate forces. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational

techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets.”¹

Unconventional Warfare: “A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominantly conducted through, with, or by indigenous or surrogate forces who are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source. It includes, but is not limited to, guerrilla warfare, subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and unconventional assisted recovery.”²

Civil Affairs Activities: Activities performed or supported by civil affairs personnel that (1) enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in areas where military forces are present; and (2) involve application of civil affairs functional specialty skills, in areas normally the responsibility of civil government, to enhance conduct of civil-military operations. Civil affairs personnel are designated Active and Reserve component forces and units organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct civil affairs activities and to support civil-military operations.³

Psychological Operations: Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behaviour of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behaviour favourable to the originator’s objectives.⁴

What do the South African Special Forces do?

The South African Special Forces have historically concentrated on strategic missions, mostly reconnaissance and direct action.

Reconnaissance: A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.

Direct Action: Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Direct action differs from conventional offensive actions in the level of physical and political risk, operational techniques, and the degree of discriminate and precise use of force to achieve specific objectives.

¹ US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, Washington DC, 2005. The US special forces community includes units dedicated to this function. See Tom Clancy’s Special Forces, A Guided Tour of US Army Special Forces, Berkley Books, New York, 2001; and with General Carl Stiner (Retd), Shadow Warriors, Inside the Special Forces, Pan, London, 2003.

² US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, Washington DC, 2005. The US special forces community includes units dedicated to this function.

³ Based on definitions derived from the above. The US Special Forces community includes units dedicated to this function.

⁴ US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, Washington DC, 2005. The US Special Forces community includes units dedicated to this function.

Table 8.2: US Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms definitions: Reconnaissance and Direct Action.

What is the SF's mandate and responsibilities?

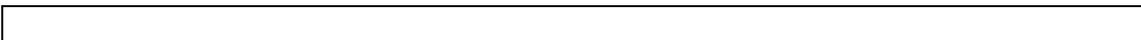
The Special Forces Brigade, as a strategic force, carries out special operations, independently or in co-operation with other State Departments or Services, to achieve national objectives, internally or externally, in peace or war. Comprising landward, airborne and waterborne capabilities, the Special Forces Brigade is an affordable, dynamic and effective force, which boasts specially trained personnel, and is equipped with specialist equipment. International recognition of the Special Forces capabilities makes the Special Forces a credible force that must be reckoned with.⁵

Why does South Africa have Special Forces?

South Africa established a Special Forces capability in 1968 in line with international military trends.⁶ “Initial planning and formation occurs, including studies of and visits to foreign Special Forces, formulation of appropriate structures and techniques for an African context, and formation and training of a core group of founder members.”⁷ The capability realised in 1972 with the establishment of 1 Reconnaissance Commando at the Infantry School at Oudtshoorn.

How is the SF currently organised?

The South African Special Forces' current structure is the result of a series of reorganisations, as well as rationalisation and integration between 1992 and 1995. The close-knit community is organised as a “brigade”, consisting of a headquarters, a school, two regiments and a logistics unit. Both regiments are airborne qualified, with one specialising on seaward operations and the other landward.



⁵ DoD, Special Forces, www.careers.mil.za, accessed on September 26, 2005.

⁶ According to the South African Special Forces League, www.recce.co.za, accessed September 25, 2005.

⁷ Ditto.

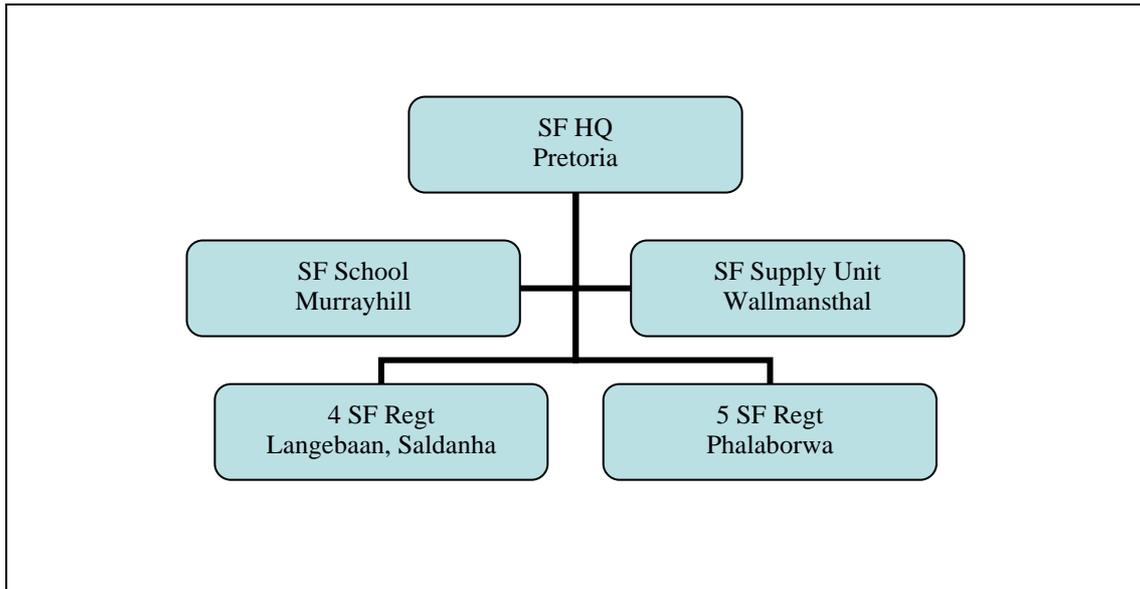


Table 8.3: Organogram: SF Brigade

SF Headquarters: The General Officer Commanding (GOC) Special Forces commands, controls and coordinates the activities of the various SF Regiments from a headquarters (HQ) located in the Swartkop Park nature reserve on the southwestern outskirts of Pretoria. Colloquially called “Speskop”⁸, the headquarters also houses the Special Forces’ operational planning as well as administrative support staffs.

4 SF Regiment, based at Langebaan, Saldanha Bay, along the west coast north of Cape Town, provides South Africa its seaborne Special Forces capability. The unit was established at Langebaan in 1978. In 1995 the Regiment consisted of three operational commandos (companies) and a Special Forces Amphibious and Urban School.

5 SF Regiment, based at Phalaborwa in the east of the northern Limpopo Province, was established in Durban in 1976. After a sojourn in Duku Duku in northern KwaZulu-Natal, the unit moved into its present lines in 1980. Its post-2002 structure provides for two operational commandos and a training wing.

SF School: The Special Forces School, at Murrayhill, north of Pretoria, hosts the Special Forces Pre-Selection and Selection courses, the Basic Operators Training Cycle, and many other of the Special Forces courses which qualified Operators attend throughout their career.⁹ The establishment was first formalised in 1976 as the Reconnaissance Commando School, later the Training Wing, of 1 Reconnaissance Commando, based in Durban. The name was retained when 1 Reconnaissance Commando grew into 1 Reconnaissance Regiment (1 Special Forces Regiment from 1995). The Training Wing migrated to 5SF Regiment in 1997 when 1 SF Regiment laid down its colours. It became a stand-alone entity in 2002.

SF Supply Unit The SF Supply Unit, now at Wallmansthal, north of Pretoria, was initially part of Special Forces Headquarters. Its role, then and now, was to maintain

⁸ Afrikaans: Spes+kop: “Spes” from “Spesiaal” (special) + “kop” (hill), literally Special Forces hill.

⁹ Special Forces League, www.recce.co.za, accessed, September 26, 2005.

all SF equipment and material, including those unique to the brigade. Between 1991 and 1995 the organisation was known as 1 Maintenance Unit.

In the SF regiments, leadership positions – especially at team (section) and group (platoon) level – have traditionally been dictated more by ability and experience than rank. This has resulted in Operators more senior in rank being assigned to groups or teams commanded by Operators junior to them in rank but more seasoned in operational experience or actual command.

Does this structure reflect the “boots on the ground”?

All Special Forces have consistently cited quality over quantity. As a result, Special Forces units tend to be smaller than similarly-named regular units. This is accentuated when considering that most Special Forces units include a non-operational supporting element. In the case of the South African Special Forces, the figure that must be considered as baseline in determining whether the structure is appropriate to the number of “boots on the ground” is the number of operational Operators in each commando of each regiment. The SANDF is, perhaps understandably, coy about the numbers; the more so as they appear to be on the lower side of what can be expected from so large a structure. In 1978, a commando’s table of organisation and equipment (TO&E) provided for 21 officers and 100 other ranks. This included five officers and 29 other ranks in a small support group and equally small training wing. A further 10 officers and two other ranks served in the headquarters. This left 6 officers and 69 other ranks organised into three Reconnaissance Groups (with a headquarters element of 2 officers and three other ranks) and four small teams, each ideally led by a Warrant Officer Class 1, with four operators under command. That this was not always the case can be inferred from the above – that Operators more senior in rank have been assigned to groups or teams commanded by people junior to them in rank but more seasoned in operational experience.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that around the time of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (October 2002) there were only about 50 Operators available to support the police Special Task Force in protecting the conference and its dignitaries, including several heads of state and government. It can be argued about 50 was all that was needed for the event, and more were available elsewhere, but this was the number that trained with the police in hostage release and similar urban tactics. For training before such a high profile event one would expect the back-up to participate as well, even if they were not needed on the day. The age of some of the participants was also noteworthy: one warrant officer was in his 40s and several others were in their 30s. It is not unusual for Special Forces personnel to be older than their ordinary counterparts, but...

To conclude then, based on available TO&E, there are insufficient Operators for even one commando. But at least five are provided for, in addition to training and headquarters posts that would have to be filled by more mature Operators. Recruiting standards are high and training tough as well as long in duration. Their capabilities and the times considered, more rather than less Special Forces rather than less are required. What is to be done? During World War Two, the Germans preferred a scarcity of officers to a flood, arguing that it was better for troops to have no doubts

about the quality and training of their leaders. This is clearly the route to follow in training more Operators. Therefore, it is disconcerting to hear from defence advisors that the Special Forces have recently performed below expectation in combined exercises with their foreign peers. Has a shortage of new blood and too many training exercises for the old hands left the Special Forces stale?

The Special Forces has always been small – perhaps too small. The Special Forces League calculated that by 1988, fewer than 480 applicants out of the more than 100,000 had survived the selection process and training cycle and graduated as qualified Operators. “Out of this number, more than 80 Operators were killed in action during the Angolan war.”¹⁰ Five years later, by early 2003, the number of qualified Operators was still less than 900, of whom 200 were already deceased. As the League observes, more people have successfully climbed Mount Everest. “During the entire Angolan war, the total strength of all the Special Forces Regiments combined was never more than 200 to 250 Operators at any one time, due to their killed in action and wounded in action statistics, retirements and resignations.”¹¹

What is the SF’s rank, race and gender breakdown?

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Table 8.4:

What are the SF’s activities on any given day?

Awaited

How are people recruited into the SF?

To join the SANDF, one has to be:

- A South African citizen;
- Aged between 18 and 22 (graduates 26);
- Currently in Grade 12 or completed school;
- Not area bound;
- Have no record of serious criminal offence or offences;
- Preferably single; and
- Comply with medical fitness requirements for appointment in the SANDF.

After a year of military service one can apply to the SF after proving proficient in reading, writing and speaking English as well as successfully completing the SF entry test:

- 40 push-ups without breaking rhythm;
- 67 sit-ups within two minutes;
- 175-metre fireman’s-lift run within 65 seconds;
- 5-kilometre run within 24 minutes;
- 40 six-metre shuttle-runs within 95 seconds;

¹⁰ Special Forces League, Facts and Figures, www.recce.co.za, accessed September 25, 2005.

¹¹ Ditto. At the time there were three regular and one reserve SF Regiment.

- Water training test;
- Psychometric test, achieve an above-average score; and
- A personal interview.¹²

This personal interview, along with a battery of psychological, psychiatric and aptitude tests, ensures that only candidates with stable, mature psychological profiles, and who are in possession of the required aptitude, are admitted. “After that, detailed interviews are conducted to further assess potential candidates, and finally demanding physical tests to ensure a minimum entry level of fitness and strength. Potential candidates who pass these pre-selection interviews are permitted to attempt the pre-selection phase.”¹³ Usually, only 30% of potential candidates will successfully pass the interview and test.

The pre-selection phase lasts at least six weeks. During this period, potential candidates may at any time leave the course, or be removed from it by instructors if they fail any of the weekly academic and physical tests – or display indiscipline or any undesirable personality or psychological characteristic while under pressure. During this time candidates are provided basic infantry training to ensure that all have received the same training to the same standard. They are also kept under consistent and “extremely stressful physical and mental circumstances for an extended period”. Only the strongest candidates – mentally and physically – meaning those with the greatest resources of determination and stamina survive. During this time, training continues six-and-a-half day week, up to 20 hours a day. Lectures and practical work are interspersed with continuous physical training sessions, increasingly long route and speed marches with ever-heavier kit and other, similar, challenges. – including daily and weekly PT and academic tests that must be passed.

The selection phase lasts about a week. It “is carefully and specifically designed so as to be impossible for a human being to complete on finite physical resources alone. In order to be able to complete selection, one has to draw on the infinite resources of the mind, as well as resources of will and spirit, to possibly continue and complete.”¹⁴ During this week, candidates do not ordinarily sleep, eat, or rest. During this time, candidates are accompanied by a qualified Operator, as well as psychologists, who monitor and control them at all times. Psychometric tests are also given to candidates at various stages. Again, anyone who shows any signs of overt aggression, hostility, inability to work in a team, or other undesirable characteristics will immediately be removed from the course. Those who wish to give up on their own accord just have to sit down. “The purpose of the selection is to simulate the most extreme physically and mentally stressful conditions that could ever possibly be experienced by a human being operationally, in order to see how the candidates (cope).”¹⁵ Many of those who pass are physically small or weak in appearance and many who fail are physically strong. “Once the subtle barrier to the mind has been passed, the candidates are able to – using this infinite power of the mind - control all feelings of fear, anxiety, stress, exhaustion or any other aspect, and are able to will their bodies to continue indefinitely under any circumstances, while undergoing physical conditions and demands that would otherwise be humanly impossible to achieve. Once a candidate

¹² www.careers.mil.za

¹³ Special Forces League, Training, www.recce.co.za, accessed, September 25, 2005.

¹⁴ Ditto.

¹⁵ Special Forces League, Training, www.recce.co.za, accessed, September 25, 2005.

reaches this stage, nothing will stop him, and he would be able to continue under these circumstances indefinitely. Also, once a candidate reaches this stage – where he has effectively completed and is completing the impossible – the concept of something being ‘impossible’ is broken forever. This is why the South African Special Forces are able to undertake operations and endure physical and mental conditions that for others are impossible – because after selection – nothing is impossible for us anymore.”¹⁶

How are they trained?

Initial training takes 51 weeks. Successful recruits then receive the Special Forces “Operators” badge. The Special Forces Basic Training Cycle consists of the following courses:

- Special Forces Individual Phase 1
- Special Forces Selection
- Medical Level 1 - 4
- Special Forces Individual Phase 2
- Special Forces Basic Demolitions
- Basic Static Line Parachuting
- Special Forces Air Operations
- Small Boat Coxswain
- Bushcraft, Tracking and Survival
- Minor Tactics Rural
- Minor Tactics Urban
- Clandestine Operations

After successfully completing the Special Forces Basic Training Cycle, Operators can continue in any one or more of the following specialised fields:

- Team Leader
- Demolitions
- Sniping
- Bushcraft, Tracking and Survival
- Urban Reconnaissance
- Rural Reconnaissance
- Photography
- Climbing Techniques
- Urban Operations
- Operational Emergency Care Practitioner
- Parachuting
- Drop Zone Safety Officer
- Heavy Weapons
- Seaborne Training, including underwater demolitions, small boat handling, surface swimming, specialised diving and sailing & navigation.
- Attack Diving¹⁷

¹⁶ Ditto.

¹⁷ DoD, Special Forces, www.careers.mil.za, accessed September 25, 2005.

What is the Special Forces' main equipment?

The main weapon of any Special Forces Operator, anywhere, is his mind. His main skills are those of improvisation and teamwork. As a force optimised for long-range covert operations, and as behoves a force of elite light infantry, Operators use that selection of domestic and foreign light arms, uniform and kit most appropriate to their mission.

During Angolan war (1975 to 1989), the average weight carried was between 60 and 80kg. For long-range deployments this could escalate to 100kg. The Special Forces League estimates the heaviest kit carried was 130kg. During that conflict 95% of all Special Forces operations were carried out behind enemy lines – over distances of anything from 10 km to 2000 km.¹⁸

For some deployments the Special Forces have used Casspir mine-resistant armoured personnel carriers as well as the “‘Bat’ Rapid Response Vehicle”, a rough-and-ready air-portable 4x4 design manufactured by Denel Mechem to transport a team and its kit. 4 SF Regt also owns a variety of rigid, semi rigid and inflatable boats for waterborne operations.

The Bat has since been replaced with the locally designed Hornet Rapid Deployment Reconnaissance Vehicles (RDRV). BAE Systems Land Systems OMC in 2003 received an order worth R32.4 million (then approximately US4.4 million) under Project Ambition 1A for the supply of 25 of the vehicles, as well 25 weapon mounts, 50 demountable rear platforms, support documentation and training. The Hornet, developed by BAE Systems Land Systems OMC as the Wasp, underwent competitive Armscor evaluation between November 2001 and June 2002, including rigorous user, technical and durability tests. A prototype was delivered in March 2004 and underwent further user evaluation. Delivery of all the vehicles and platforms was to be complete by May 2005, and the support package a month later. Production vehicles incorporate enhancements to the original Wasp such as the integration of a more powerful 2.8 litre diesel engine and a 5-speed transmission, extension of the chassis by 230mm and an enlarged fuel tank. The Hornet's standard configuration comprises three front seats for driver, gunner and commander. Depending on the specific application, different rear platforms can be fitted, enabling the same vehicle to be used for a variety of tasks. The order includes the development of six different types of rear platform. These allow the user to reconfigure the Hornet for various roles such as reconnaissance, fire support, troop carrier, light strike actions, weapons deployment and casualty evacuation. The nippy little vehicle, which the author test-drove in early 2004, is rapidly deployable. Four can be transported simultaneously by C-130 Hercules. It can be slung beneath any helicopter with a 2.5 ton sling capacity and the platform is deliverable by parachute. The Hornet protects its occupants against hand grenades and anti-personnel mines from the front and from beneath. Frontal protection against small arms fire is provided for the crew, and frontal and side protection for the driveline.

¹⁸ Special Forces League, Facts and Figures, www.recce.co.za, accessed, September 25, 2005.

Hornet Rapid Deployment Fighting Vehicle

Type: Special Forces rapid deployment fighting vehicle.

Number: 25, all delivered by August 2006.

Associated project names: Ambition 1A

Manufacturer: BAE Land Systems OMC.

Dimensions

- Overall length: 3.150m
- Overall width: 1.864m
- Maximum height: 2.165m
- Angle of approach: 63 degrees
- Angle of departure: 90 degrees
- Ground clearance: 0.243m
- Wheel base: 2.2m
- Wheel track: 1.620m
- Hump radius: 1.7m
- One, without trailer, can be slung under an Oryx
- Four (without trailers) fit in a C130
- One vehicle with trailer fits on a Spoornet DZ carriage
- One vehicle with trailer fits inside standard 6m container

Weights

- Basic vehicle: 2100kg
- Combat mass: 3600kg
- Gross Combination Mass: 4600kg

Powertrain

- Engine make: c
- Cylinders: c
- Displacement: 2.8 litres
- Power: c
- Maximum torque: c

Carrying capacity

- Vehicle: 1500kg
- Trailer: 1300kg
- Maximum seats (troop carrier variant) 8

Performance

- Maximum speed: 120 km/h
- Gradability: 60%
- Turning circle: 11m
- Vertical step: 0.3m
- Fuel tank: 60 litres
- Water tank: 60 litres

Variants

- Reconnaissance
- Troop carrier
- Fire support
- Light strike
- Light and medium weapons carrier
- Casevac
- Logistics vehicle

Table 8.5: Hornet vital statistics

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| Type: | Breech-loading towed twin 23mm automatic cannon. |
| Numbers: | 36. |
| Associated project names: | |
| Manufacturer: | Various. |
| Crew: | 6, requires two when emplaced. |
| In action time: | 30 seconds. |
| Calibre: | 23mm. |
| Barrel length: | 2.01m (87.3 calibres). |
| Ordnance: | Two 2A14 Afanasyev-Yakushev cannon. |
| Lower mount: | Single axle chassis stabilised for firing by deploying three jacks. |
| Upper mount: | Comprises the ordnance, cradle as well as two ammunition feed systems and the sighting system. |
| Mass: | 0.95mt. |
| Length: | 4.57m (towing configuration). |
| Width: | 1.83m (towing configuration). |
| Height: | 2.87m (towing configuration). |
| Ground clearance: | 0.33m. (towing configuration). |
| Swept radius: | nn (at zero elevation, emplaced). |
| Fording depth: | 1.1m. |
| Muzzle velocity: | 970m/s. |
| Rate of fire: | 800-1000 rpm per barrel (maximum), 200 rpm (sustained). |
| Elevation: | nn. |
| Traverse: | 360 degrees. |
| Max range: | 1.5-2.5km (vertical). |
| Accuracy & consistency: | Accuracy is not dependent on gun characteristics alone. Factors playing a role include variations in projectile mass, muzzle velocity, the accuracy of laying the gun in azimuth and elevation, meteorological conditions as well as barrel wear and history. |
| Sight: | Optical-mechanical ZAP23, telescope for ground role. |
| Command system: | Previously, Kameelperd. |
| Magazine: | nn. |
| Reload time: | nn. |
| Ammunition: | HEI-T (High explosive incendiary - tracer), API-T (Armour piercing incendiary - tracer (API-T). |
| Transportability: | Towed by any light vehicle. Mounted on a 10mt Samil/Kwe100 when used by Air Defence Artillery. Road speed: 90km/h when towed. |
| Comment: | Introduced in 1957, the ZU-23-2 is a lightweight, automatic, towed anti-aircraft gun system. The ZU (Zenitnaya Ustanovka) translates anti-aircraft system. The system is rugged and reliable, though not entirely accurate. Its rate of fire and general utility, however, offsets this concern – as does the fitting of fire control equipment such as a laser rangefinder. Will be used in a ground role by the SF. |

Table 8.6: The ZU 23-2

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|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Type: | Heavy machine gun. |
| Numbers: | nn. |
| Associated project names: | |
| Manufacturer: | Various. |
| Crew: | 2. |
| In/out of action time: | nn. |
| Calibre: | 14.5x115mm. |
| Barrel length: | 1.350m. |
| Mass: | 48.9kg. |
| Length: | 2m. |
| Width: | nn. |

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| Height: | nn. |
| Muzzle velocity: | 1000m/s. |
| Rate of fire: | 550rpm. |
| Max range: | 1.4km against aerial targets, 2km against ground targets. |
| Accuracy & consistency: | Accuracy is not dependent on gun characteristics alone. Factors playing a role include variations in projectile mass, muzzle velocity, the accuracy of laying the gun in azimuth and elevation, as well as the accuracy in determining the gun position and meteorological data as well as barrel wear and history. |
| Sight: | Various. |
| Magazine: | Belt-fed. |
| Ammunition: | 64.4g armour piercing incendiary (API), capable of penetrating 30mm of armour at 500m. |
| Transportability: | Can be pintle-mounted on most vehicles. Anti-aircraft versions consisting of one, two and four barrels manufactured, called ZPU-1, ZPU-2 and ZPU-4 respectively. |
| Comment: | The KPV (Krupnokalibernyj Pulemet Vladimirova - Vladimirov large calibre machinegun) was developed during the latter part of the World War Two as an "anti-tank machine gun" and heavy support machinegun for infantry. It was developed around the 14.5x115 anti-tank cartridge developed for the PTRD and PTRS antitank rifles. KPV is so far the most powerful machinegun ever manufactured in quantity, having about twice muzzle energy of the 12.7mm machineguns. The KPV is a short recoil operated, locked breech weapon. Barrel is locked to the bolt via rotating locking collar, which is controlled by the cam tracks in the receiver. Bolt feed can be adjusted to pull the belt from either side. Spent cases are ejected down and forward. Early KPV / PKP machine guns had mechanical triggers and spade grips; KPVT has an electrical trigger and shot counter. Quick-detachable barrel is fitted with conical flash hider and is enclosed into perforated jacket, which has a carrying handle and removed along with the barrel as an unit. ¹⁹ |

Table 8.7: The KPV 14.5mm heavy machine gun

Other SF arms (on display AAD2006)

- PSG Sniper Rifle
- SK1 Accuracy Intl
- G3
- MP5
- HK33 5.56/7.62
- Phoenix Radio

Meet the GOC SF



Table 8.6: The GOC Special Forces' biography

¹⁹ Max R. Popenker, KPVT-14.5 / KPVT-14.5 heavy machinegun, Modern Firearms & Ammunition site, Online encyclopedia of firearms and ammunition of the XX and XXI centuries.
<http://world.guns.ru/machine/mg01-e.htm>

Meet the Sergeant Major of the SF

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Table 8.8: The WO of the Special Forces' biography

Meet other key SF personalities

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Table 8.9: