



SOLT I German Module 4 Lesson 4

Instructor Manual

Mission and Equipment

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



At the end of this lesson you will be able to provide information about missions and equipment. In order to achieve this objective you will:

Get to Know Your Point of Contact

- Establish a mission relationship and requirements with your counterpart
- Identify the purpose of the mission
- Discuss your mission with your point-of-contact
- Discuss personal experiences during military training

A Conversation between Veterans

You are having lunch with colleagues at your favorite restaurant. There are four gentlemen sitting at the table next to yours, and you can't help but overhear them reminiscing about their days in the military.



- Herr Herberich:** Herr Albrecht, bei welcher Truppe waren Sie denn?
- Herr Albrecht:** Ich war Funker. Ich war verantwortlich für die Kabel- und Radar Einrichtungen. Und wo waren Sie, Herr Herberich?
- Herr Herberich:** Ich war bei der ABC Abwehrbrigade.
- Herr Albrecht:** Was haben Sie da gemacht?
- Herr Herberich:** Wir verlegten Giftwarngeräte, neutralisierten giftige Substanzen, und überwachten den umliegenden Bereich.
- Herr Maier:** Herr Schäfer, ich habe gehört, dass Sie bei der Luftabwehr waren. Was war Ihre Aufgabe?
- Herr Schäfer:** Ich bediente das 20 mm Vulkangeschütz und Flugabwehrgeräte. Was haben Sie gemacht, Herr Maier?
- Herr Maier:** Ich war bei den Pionieren. Unsere Arbeit bestand hauptsächlich aus dem Aufspüren und Verlegen von Minen, dem Detonieren von Sprengkörpern, und dem Verlegen von Leitungen und Wasserheizkörpern. Dazu betreute ich noch den militärischen Kraftfahrzeugpark.
- Herr Schäfer:** Ah, hier kommt der Kellner mit dem Sauerbraten. Guten Appetit, meine Herren!

What were the different specializations of these veterans? Describe in German their discussion and how they described their jobs.

Get to Know Your Point of Contact

Exercise 1 (Pair Exercise)

Imagine that your German counterpart (your partner) is not sure about some of the primary Special Forces missions. Choose two of the five primary missions listed below and, in your own words, describe the purpose of those two missions. Switch roles.

Die 5 primären Aufträge des U.S. Sonderkommandos

The 5 primary missions of the U.S. Special Forces

I. "Innere Verteidigung im Ausland" - Foreign Internal Defense

Die Innere Verteidigung im Ausland ist die Hauptaufgabe des Sonderkommandos in Friedenszeiten. Dabei werden die technischen Fähigkeiten und die Menschenrechte freundlich gesinnter Entwicklungsländer und deren Militär- und Polizeieinheiten unterstützt.

Foreign Internal Defense is the main peacetime mission of the Special Forces. Through these means, friendly developing nations and their military and police forces are supported in their technical skills and human rights issues.

II. Unkonventionelle Kriegsführung - Unconventional Warfare

Die Unkonventionelle Kriegsführung besteht aus militärischen und paramilitärischen Einsätzen, die in feindlich besetzten Gebieten stattfinden. Dies umfasst die Guerillakriegsführung, Ausweich- und Fluchtmanöver, Sabotage, Regierungsumstürze und weitere Geheimmissionen.

Unconventional Warfare is comprised of military and paramilitary operations carried out in enemy-held areas. This includes guerilla warfare, evasion and escape, sabotage, subversion, and other clandestine operations.

III. Spezialaufklärung - Special Reconnaissance

Das Sonderkommando führt Spezialaufklärungen hinter feindlichen Linien durch, um die Befehlshaber über die militärischen Fähigkeiten und Handlungen des Feindes, sowie über die Bevölkerung und das Gelände zu informieren.

Special Forces conduct special reconnaissance behind hostile borders to inform commanders about the enemy's capabilities and actions, local populace, and terrain.

Exercise 1 – (continued)

IV. “Direkte Maßnahmen” - Direct Action

Direkte Maßnahmen umfassen kurzzeitige Angriffe und Offensivangriffe in kleinem Umfang. Diese Aufträge werden durchgeführt, um ein Ziel einzunehmen, zu beschädigen, oder zu zerstören, oder aber, um Personal oder Material zu bergen oder einzunehmen.

Direct Action includes short strikes and small-scale offensive action. These missions are conducted to seize, damage, or destroy a target; or recover or capture personnel or material in support of strategic and operational objectives.

V. Bekämpfung von Terrorismus - Counter-Terrorism

Anti-Terror Maßnahmen beziehen sich auf Offensivmaßnahmen, die Terrorismus verhindern, abschrecken oder eine Folge davon sind.

Counter-terrorism includes any offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, or respond to terrorism.

Auf Grund dieser Aufträge, wird das Sonderkommando in Friedenszeiten, in Kriegszeiten und bei Konfliktsituationen eingesetzt. Das U.S. Sonderkommando nimmt außerdem an „kollateralen Aktivitäten“ teil, in welchen sie die Verantwortung mit anderen Streitkräften teilen.

Due to the nature of these missions, Special Forces teams are employed during peacetime, conflict, and war. SOF also take part in "collateral activities," in which they share responsibility with other forces.



Exercise 2 (Group Exercise)

Discuss in what missions the items below would be needed and add other possible items. Have your instructor help you with the translation of the words.

Beispiel: Die Landkarte braucht man im unkonventionellen Kriegsführungseinsatz.

Die Grundausrüstung des Sonderkommandos
Basic US Special Forces Equipment



(Items listed from top to bottom and left to right.)

1. Uhr (watch)
1. Sonnenbrille (sunglasses)
2. Beretta M9
4. Winkelkopf-Taschenlampe (angle head flashlight)
5. Leuchtgeschoss/Rauchgranate (flare/smoke grenade)
6. Gewehr mit rückziehbarem Aufmaß (shotgun w/retractable stock)
7. Gewehrpatronenhülsen (shotgun shells)
8. Ellenbogenschützer (elbow pad)
9. Knieschützer (knee pad)
10. CamelBak Wasserbeutel (CamelBak water canteen).
- 11 Schaumstoffmatte (foam mat)
12. Landkarte (map)

Exercise 3 (Group Exercise)

Play the game “Ich packe meinen Rucksack” (I’m packing my backpack). The first student starts the game by saying: “Ich packe meinen Rucksack und ich packe eine (add an item from the SF equipment).” The next student repeats this sentence and adds another piece of equipment to the first one. Continue by repeating all the previous items and adding another item. You may also add new items that were discussed in Exercise 2.

Exercise 4

Read the following paragraph about the “Kommando Spezialkräfte” and answer the questions below. You might discuss the article with your instructor before answering the questions.

"Keiner sieht sie kommen. Keiner weiß, dass sie da sind. Und wenn ihre Mission beendet ist, gibt es keinen Beweis dafür, dass sie jemals da waren."

Seit dem 1. April 1997 hat auch die Bundeswehr eine militärische Sondereinheit. Die Organisation und die Aufgaben des KSK (Kommando Spezialkräfte) entsprechen denen von Sondereinheiten wie den US Special Forces ("Green Berets") und dem britischen Special Air Service (SAS). Diese Einheiten sind nicht nur Vorbild, sondern sind auch Trainingspartner für das KSK. Es fanden bereits mehrere gemeinsame Trainingseinheiten im SAS - Sicherheitszentrum in Pontrillas, 15 Kilometer entfernt vom westenglischen Hauptstützpunkt des SAS in Hereford, statt.

NOTE: The first question may be answered in English, and all other questions have to be answered in German. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

1. What does the headline indicate?

2. Seit wann hat die Bundeswehr eine Sondereinheit?

3. Wer sind die Vorbilder und Trainingspartner des KSK?

4. In welchem Land fanden gemeinsame Trainingseinheiten statt?

Answer Key:

1. It indicates that the soldiers of the KSK are invisible.
2. Seit dem 1. April 1997
3. Die US Special Forces und der britische Special Air Service
4. In Großbritannien (Great Britain)

Exercise 5

Take 10 minutes to write a short summary of your most memorable mission/exercise and report the information to the rest of the class.



Tip of the Day

The KSK (Kommando Spezialkräfte) was formed in 1997 and, besides its support units, consists of four platoons. The first platoon specializes in ground infiltration, the second in airborne operations, the third in amphibious operations, and the fourth in operations in the mountains or under arctic conditions.

Exercise 6 (Pair Exercise)

Imagine that you are preparing for a training mission with your counterpart from the KSK. Create a dialogue in which you discuss the following points, and present it to the class.

- What is the purpose of the training?
(*Was ist das Ziel (von) der Übung?*)
- What real mission will the training simulate?
(*Welchen realen Auftrag soll die Übung simulieren?*)
- What equipment will be needed?
(*Welche Ausrüstungsgegenstände werden gebraucht?*)
-
- How long will the training last?
(*Wie lange wird die Übung dauern?*)
-
- Where will the training take place?
(*Wo wird die Übung stattfinden?*)
-



German Dative Verbs

In the following chart you'll find important German verbs that take a "direct" object in the dative case, instead of the more common accusative case. The "dative verbs" category is a rather loose classification because almost any transitive verb can have a dative *indirect* object. But, in general, a dative verb is one that normally takes an object in the dative case – usually without any other object.

Most common dative verbs

German	English	Examples
antworten	to answer	Antworten Sie mir bitte! (Please answer me.)
danken	to thank	Er wird Ihnen danken. (He will thank them.)
fehlen	to be missing	Du fehlst mir. (I'm missing you.)
folgen	to follow	Bitte folgen Sie mir! (Please follow me.)
gefallen	to like, be pleasing to, to please	Der Anzug gefällt mir. (I like the suit.)
gehören	to belong to	Der Rucksack gehört mir. (The backpack belongs to me.)
glauben	to believe	Ich glaube Ihnen nicht. (I don't believe you.)
helfen	to help	Helfen Sie mir. (Help me!)
leid tun	to be sorry	Es tut mir leid. (I'm sorry.)
passieren	to happen	Was ist Ihnen passiert? (What happened to you?)
verzeihen / vergeben	to pardon, forgive	Vergeben Sie ihnen! (Forgive them.)
wehtun	to hurt	Du tust mir weh. (You are hurting me.)
widersprechen	to contradict	Widersprechen Sie mir nicht! (Don't contradict me.)

In most cases, an accusative object follows verbs in German. However, there is a group of verbs in German that is followed by a direct object in the dative.

Beispiel:

Ich danke dir für das schöne Geschenk. (*I thank you for the nice gift.*)

Exercise 1

Choose five of the words above and create sentences with each of the words, making sure to use the dative case for the object.

abschrecken		to deter
Abwehr, die		defense
Angriff, der	die Angriffe	attack
Aufgabe, die	die Aufgaben	duty
Auftrag, der	die Aufträge	assignment, mission
Ausland, das		foreign country(ies)
Ausweichmanöver, das		evasion
beobachten		to observe
bergen		to rescue
beschädigen		to damage
Bevölkerung, die	(-en)	population
durchführen		to conduct
einnehmen		to seize
Einsatz, der	die Einsätze	operation (mil.)
Ellenbogenschützer, der	(die)	elbow pad
Entwicklungsland, das	die (-länder)	developing nation
Fähigkeit, die	(-en)	ability, capability
Feind, der	die Feinde	enemy
flüchten		to escape
Flugabwehrsystem, das	die (-systeme)	missile defense system
Flugkörper-Starteinrichtung, die	(-en)	missile launching system
Frieden, der		peace
geheim		clandestine, secret
Gift, das		poison
Handlung, die	(-en)	action
kämpfen (bekämpfen)		to combat, to fight
Knieschützer, der	(die)	knee pad
Konflikt, der	die Konflikte	conflict
Kriegsführung, die		warfare
Leuchtgeschöß, das	die (-e)	flare
Maßnahme, die	(-n)	measure
Menschenrechte, die	(-n)	human rights
Minenfeld, das	die Minenfelder	mine field
Ölfeld, das	die (-felder)	oil field
örtlich		local
Rauchgranate, die	(-n)	smoke grenade
Regierungsumsturz, der		coup d'etat
Schaumstoffmatte, die	(-n)	foam mat
Sondereinheit, die	(-en)	Special Forces
Sonderkommando, das		Special Forces
Sprengkörper, der	(die)	explosive
Stützpunkt, der	die Stützpunkte	base
teilen		to share

teilnehmen		to participate
unkonventionell		unconventional
unterstützen		to support
Verantwortung, die	(-en)	responsibility
verbergen		to cover up
verdächtig sein		to be suspicious
verhindern		to prevent
vermuten		assume
verteidigen		to defend
vorbereiten		to prepare
Wasserbeutel, der	(die)	water canteen, flask
zerstören		to destroy
Ziel, das	die Ziele	target

Supplemental Vocabulary

achten		respect
aufspüren		detect
bestehen aus		to consist of
Beweis, der		evidence
Dauer, die		duration, length of time
entsprechen		correspond, coincide with
gemeinsam		together; jointly
gewährleisten		guarantee
Luft, die		air
umliegend		surrounding
verdächtig		suspicious
Vorbild, das	die Vorbilder	model, example
Vorgang, der	die Vorgänge	procedure, operation
zurückkehren		to return

Kommando Spezialkräfte (KSK)

In 1994, Germany took the initial steps to form a new military special operations unit known as Kommando Spezialkräfte (KSK). With the unification of the two Germanys, and their increased influence and business interests outside of Germany's borders, a new force was needed.

That force would have to rapidly respond to incidents involving German citizens abroad and to protect Germany's national interests worldwide. The unit would also have to operate under conditions that other German military forces were not normally trained to operate in, such as jungle and desert climates.

According to several reports, the incentive for forming the force was the German experience during the 1994 Rwandan civil war. During this conflict, Belgian and French paratroopers were used to rescue 11 German nationals because no suitably trained German force was available.

Despite the unit's hostage-rescue capabilities, reports stress that the KSK is a military unit with military missions, not another GSG-9 counter-terrorist force. KSK does, however, maintain a Hostage Rescue Team capable of resolving a variety of associated tasks.

While GSG-9 and the state police SEK are all outstanding units, GSG-9 is a Federal Border Guard unit that by law is restricted from conducting foreign military operations, and the SEK is only authorized to operate within their respective jurisdictions. KSK will operate under the control of the German Crisis Section, and will conduct missions similar to those undertaken by US Special Forces, or British SAS units. They may include:

- Defense of Germany or NATO territory (*Verteidigung des NATO Bereichs*)
- Deterrence and de-escalation of crisis situations (*Abschreckung und Entspannung von Krisensituationen*)
- Peace keeping/peace support missions (*Friedenserhaltende Missionen*)
- Strategic reconnaissance (*Strategische Aufklärung*)
- Deep penetration raids (*Schnellkampfüge ins feindliche Gebiet*)
- Hostage rescue/CT (Counter-Terrorism) operations (*Geiselrettung/Anti-Terrorismus*)

Although unit missions include operating against high value targets such as lines of communication, enemy headquarters and long range recon, particular emphasis is placed on ensuring the safety of German citizens in war or conflict zones, evacuating noncombatants, and rescuing hostages or downed pilots.

By the fall of 1996, approximately 20 soldiers had been successfully trained, and the unit was operational by April 1997. The first companies had a limited operational capacity in early 1999, with a small detachment deployed to Kosovo to provide close protection

details for high ranking German officials. The unit will be declared fully operational once it consists of 1,000 fully trained operators, and will be organized as follows:

- HQ & Signal Company- HQ Platoon, 3 Signal Platoons, Long Range Recon Signal Platoon (all trained in SATCOM, HF, LOS communication)
- Commando/ Long-Range Recon Company- A HQ element, A Long Range Recon Commando Platoon, A Long Range Recon Platoon.



Each Commando Company consists of the following:

1. HQ Platoon
2. Four Commando Platoons - each specializing in a different area

Each platoon consists of four teams of four men each. Each of the four men specializes in one of the following areas: communications, explosives, medical, or operations and intelligence, with one of the men acting as team leader. One of the four platoons is trained in conducting hostage rescue/CT operations. At least some operators are trained in high-speed driving as well.

3. Support Company- a Logistics Platoon, Parachute Equipment Platoon, Medical Platoon, Maintenance/Repair Platoon, Training Platoon.

KSK soldiers' training lasts for a period of approximately three years, and all the units' operational elements are both military free-fall (HALO/HAHO) and SCUBA trained. The selection process and basic training for new recruits lasts about three months and is a modified version of what the SAS and US Army Special Forces use (the US, UK, and France were all involved in the initial planning and unit set up).

The following requirements must be met before a candidate can enter into the KSK's training course:

- Officers have to be less than 30 years of age, and NCOs less than 32.
- Candidates can come from any part of the Army.
- Candidates must be airborne qualified.
- Candidates must volunteer for at least 6 years of service with the KSK.
- Einzelkämpferlehrgang 1: A training course that all combat arms officers and most senior NCOs must successfully complete.
- Selection Process at Calw in the Black Forest (KSK training center)

Upon successfully completing the basic screening and selection, the new recruit goes on to attend more specialized training.

Being a military organization, KSK is able to conduct overseas deployments and participate in NATO exercises where GSG- 9 could not (legally) do so, though sometimes did (the rescue of hostages from the Lufthansa Airlines 737 in Mogadishu Airport, in October 1977, for example) and will also be used to protect and project Germany's interests worldwide.

Due to the many diverse missions and environments that KSK may be forced to operate in, KSK operators are able to use a wide variety of weapons and equipment. Uniforms consist of basic German infantry uniforms and LBE, black Nomex coveralls and balaclavas, and Kevlar "Fritz" style helmets. The comms equipment consists of a modified helmet mounted SEM52/SL with microphone.

KSK operators have access to the entire arsenal of German military weapons, and a large number of weapons are purchased exclusively for their use. These weapons are known to include the following: HK G36 5.56mm assault rifles, in both carbine and SAW versions with tactical lights, and lasers attached; P8 9mm pistols; HK MP5-SD3 9mm SMGs; HK G8 assault rifles; HK 512 12-gauge shotguns; G22 Sniper Weapon System (Accuracy International AW with folding stock, and German Optics in .300 Win mag); HK P11 underwater pistols; HK 21 5.56mm LMG HK 23 7.62mm LMGs; MG3 7.62mm GPMGs; and Panzerfaust 3 and Milan A.T. Weapons.

Vehicles used by the KSK are known to include Unimog 2 ton trucks, and Mercedes Benz G Wagon's. For heliborne operations, the members of KSK practice with the Bell 212's and Sikorsky CH-53's of the German Luftwaffe.

KSK is known to have sent over 100 operators to Afghanistan to aid in the fight against the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda.

Get to Know Your Point of Contact

Activity 1 (Group Activity)

The class is split up into two teams. Your instructor will describe the five primary SF missions in German. Each of the 5 descriptions will have mistakes. Find the errors and correct them. The team that first detects all mistakes and is able to correct them in German wins.

Note to the Instructor:

Use the descriptions of the 5 primary missions and fill them with mistakes by mixing them up. Make sure to briefly write down the errors you include, so you will be able to compare them with those the teams come up with.

Activity 2 (Group Activity)

Imagine that you are taking part in a joint training and you are getting to know your German counterparts. Mingle and introduce yourself to the other classmates. Tell them your name, your rank, your MOS, and give a short description of your duties within the team.

Activity 3 (Pair Activity)

Imagine that you are preparing for an upcoming mission and you are missing some equipment. You are meeting with a local vendor to discuss your equipment needs. Create a dialogue with your partner discussing the following points:

- type of equipment needed
- amount of equipment needed
- price for equipment
- date equipment will be needed
- date equipment will be delivered

Activity 4

Take 15 minutes to make a list in German of the necessary physical and mental requirements to be part of an SF team and to take part in SF missions. Compare your list with those of your classmates.

Activity 5

Read the short dialogue between a SF soldier and a KSK soldier and answer the questions below. Discuss your answers with the whole class.

SF Soldat: Wo wird das Anti-Terrorismustraining stattfinden?

KSK Soldat: Wir treffen uns am 20. Februar im Trainingszentrum in Calw. Das Trainingsgebiet umfasst etwa 20 Quadratkilometer.

SF Soldat: Wie lange wird das Manöver dauern?

KSK Soldat: Wir werden insgesamt 14 Tage im Feld sein.

SF Soldat: Was für eine Ausrüstung wird jeder Soldat bei sich haben?

KSK Soldat: Jeder Soldat bekommt eine Beretta mit Munition, eine Landkarte, eine Uhr, einen Wasserbeutel, eine Taschenlampe, eine Schaumstoffmatte, und ein Leuchtgeschöß.

1. Für welche Art von Auftrag trainieren die Soldaten des Sonderkommandos?

2. Wie groß ist das Trainingsgebiet?

3. Wie viele Wochen werden die Soldaten im Feld sein?

4. Nennen Sie drei Gegenstände aus der Ausrüstung des Sonderkommandos, die die beiden Soldaten nicht bei sich haben werden.

a.

b.

c.

Answer Key:

1. Die Soldaten trainieren für eine Mission zur Terrorismusbekämpfung.

2. Das Trainingsgebiet umfasst etwa 20 Quadratkilometer.

3. Die Soldaten werden 2 Wochen im Feld sein.

4. Answers may vary

Activity 6 (Group Activity)

The class is split into two teams. Each team receives 10 minutes to prepare a short story about an imaginary mission in the past in which all team members participated. Make the story as exciting as possible and give as many details as possible regarding the purpose of the mission, its location, its duration, and the equipment used. Report about the mission to the rest of the class.

Activity 7

Read the following paragraphs, and mark the correct choices. Be ready to defend your answers.

- Die amerikanischen Sondereinheiten sollen heute den Einsatz durchführen. Ein Ausweichmanöver ist eine gute Strategie, um den Feind abzuschrecken. Der Auftrag ist, das Dorf einzunehmen, und es dann zu verteidigen.
 - true/false the village is supposed to be captured
 - true/false the Special Forces are supposed to evacuate the village
 - true/false the village should be defended
- Um das Ziel, ein Ölfeld, zu zerstören, brauchen wir ein paar Sprengmeister und zwanzig Kilo Sprengstoff. Der Angriff auf das Ölfeld soll heute abend stattfinden.
 - true/false the oilfield is to be destroyed
 - true/false the target is not the oilfield
 - true/false the attack will be tomorrow
- Der Feind hat einen Stützpunkt auf dem Hügel. Den nehmen wir morgen früh ein. Wir vermuten dass der Feind nur einen Zug auf dem Stützpunkt hat. Wir decken unseren Angriff mit Rauchgranaten ab.
 - true/false the enemy wants to capture a friendly strongpoint
 - true/false the enemy is company strength
 - true/false smoke grenades will be used in the attack
- Eine unserer Einheiten beobachtet ein feindliches Flugabwehrsystem im Wald etwa fünf Kilometer nördlich von uns. Das muß bekämpft werden!
 - true/false the enemy is in the woods
 - true/false the enemy has anti-tank defense
 - true/false the friendly unit will not attack the enemy
- Der Konflikt im Sudan ist schlimm und dauert schon viel Jahre. Nach dem Regierungsumsturz wollten die Bürger mehr Menschenrechte, aber überall im Land gibt es noch heftige Kämpfe.
 - true/false the government in the Sudan has not been overthrown
 - true/false the citizens want human rights
 - true/false the fighting has stopped

Answer Key: 1. T,F,T 2. T,F,F 3. F,F,T 4. T,F,F 5. F,T,F

Get to Know Your Point of Contact

Activity 1

Write a paragraph in German containing the following words:

- unkonventionelle Kriegsführung
- Rauchgranate
- Landkarte
- Sonnenbrille
- Uhr
- Wasserbeutel

Read your paragraph to the rest of the class.

Activity 2 (Group Activity)

As a group, match all the equipment from Exercise 2 in the Introduction, as well as other types of equipment that you listed, with any of the 5 primary SF missions for which they might be useful. Then list each item and its specific use.

Activity 3 (Pair Activity)

There are many critics of U.S. military involvement overseas. Imagine that you, as a SF soldier, are having a discussion with a critic, and you are trying to explain to him the reasons for and the benefits of SF missions/involvement. The critic, your partner, will come up with arguments against US/SF involvement, and it is your job to convince him otherwise. Conduct the discussion in German. Present it to the class.

Activity 4 (Group Activity)

Imagine that you are among a group of SF and KSK soldiers and that you are new to the group. Get up in front of class and introduce yourself. Give your name, rank and MOS. Tell the other soldiers what you do in your MOS and in your current mission (choose one of the 5 primary missions).

Activity 5

Read the following newspaper excerpt and answer the questions below. Discuss your answers with the rest of the class.

Boston Globe – 8. Januar 03

Soldaten des U.S. Sonderkommandos (Special Forces) sind schon seit Monaten im Irak im Einsatz, um eine mögliche Invasion des Landes vorzubereiten. Das Sonderkommando sucht nach SCUD FK- (Flugkörper) Starteinrichtungen, überwacht Ölfelder, markiert und dokumentiert Minenfelder, und hilft Piloten der U.S. Luftwaffe irakische Flugabwehrsysteme zu bombardieren. Einige der SF Soldaten beobachten verdächtige Vorgänge um vermutete irakische Waffenlager.

1. Wo ist das U.S. Sonderkommando im Einsatz?

2. Warum ist das Sonderkommando in dem Land?

3. Was sind die Hauptaufgaben der SF Soldaten?

4. Was machen die Soldaten außerdem?



Answer Key:

1. Das Sonderkommando ist im Irak im Einsatz.
2. Das Sonderkommando bereitet eine mögliche Invasion des Landes vor.
3. Es sucht nach SCUD FK-Starteinrichtungen, überwacht Ölfelder, markiert und dokumentiert Minenfelder und hilft Piloten der US Luftwaffe irakische Flugabwehrsysteme zu bombardieren.
4. Sie beobachten vermutete irakische Waffenlager.

Activity 6

Take 15 minutes to choose your favorite mission from the five primary Special Forces. In German, describe why this is your favorite mission. Report on the information to the rest of the class.

Activity 7

Write out these sentences in English and try to determine their meanings.

1. Der Feind soll uns nicht sehen, also benutzen wir Rauchgranaten.
2. Der Feind will seine Kampfflugzeuge einsetzen. Also brauchen wir ein Flugabwehrsystem.
3. Unsere Schwistereinheit soll signalisiert werden. Haben wir ein Leuchtgeschöß?
4. Vor dem Regierungsumsturz gab es Konflikte über Menschenrechte.
5. Der feindliche Stützpunkt hat ein Minenfeld davor.
6. Unser Angriff soll bis morgen das feindliche Ziel zerstören.
7. Von diesem Hügel aus können wir die feindliche Abwehr beobachten.
8. Die Bevölkerung flüchtet von den beschädigten Städten.
9. Wann sollen unsere Infanterieeinheiten den Angriff durchführen?
10. Der Feind will uns mit einem Giftgasangriff abschrecken. Wir brauchen unsere ABC Schutzmasken!
11. Die deutsche KSK und die amerikanischen Special Forces bekämpfen gemeinsam vermutete feindliche Kräfte in den Bergen von Afghanistan.
12. Unser Zug besteht aus zwanzig Mann.

Answer Key:

1. The enemy isn't supposed to see us. Well then, we'll just use smoke grenades.
2. The enemy wants to deploy his combat aircraft. Then we're going to need an anti-aircraft system.
3. We should signal our sister unit. Do we have flares?
4. Before the government was overthrown, there were conflicts about human rights.
5. In front of the enemy strongpoint is a minefield.
6. Our attack should destroy the enemy target by tomorrow.
7. From this hill we can observe the enemy defense.
8. The population is fleeing from the destroyed cities.
9. When should our infantry units conduct the assault?
10. The enemy wants to deter us with a poison gas attack. We need our NBC gas masks.
11. The German KSK together with the American Special Forces are fighting suspected enemy forces in the mountains of Afghanistan.
12. Our platoon consists of 20 men.



Activity 1

Listen to the KSK-Soldier report about a recent mission and answer the questions below. Be prepared to defend your answers in class tomorrow.

1. Wo war der KSK Soldat stationiert?

2. Was für einen Auftrag hatte das Sonderkommando?

3. Aus was bestand die Ausrüstung?

4. Wie lange war das Sonderkommando in Bosnien?

Audio Script:

Vergangenen Montag kamen wir von einem Auftrag in Bosnien zurück. Wir wurden im Februar nach Bosnien geschickt, um die örtlichen Militär-und Polizeieinheiten zu unterstützen und um die Achtung der Menschenrechte zu gewährleisten. Unsere Ausrüstung bestand je Soldat aus einem G-8 mit Munition, einer Landkarte, einer Uhr, einer Wasserflasche, einem Schlafsack und einer Taschenlampe. Wir waren insgesamt 4 Monate in Bosnien stationiert und werden wohl in einigen Monaten wieder zurückkehren.

Answer Key:

1. Er war in Bosnien stationiert.
2. Der Auftrag des Sonderkommandos war die innere Verteidigung Bosniens.
3. Die Ausrüstung bestand aus einem G-8 mit Munition, einer Landkarte, einer Uhr, einer Wasserflasche, einem Schlafsack und einer Taschenlampe.
4. Das Sonderkommando war insgesamt 4 Monate in Bosnien.

Activity 2

In the Culture Notes you received information regarding the KSK. In one page, in German, compare the KSK to the U.S. Special Forces and describe the similarities and differences. Be ready to present your findings in class tomorrow.

Activity 3

Read the following five sentences and choose the ones that might apply to a Special Forces team. Explain.

1. Wir bekämpfen schon seit Jahren den Terrorismus im Mittleren Osten.
2. Wir führen Spezialaufklärungen hinter feindlichen Linien durch.
3. Wir führen nur Inlandsaufträge durch.
4. Bei Nacht können keine Aufträge stattfinden, da es dann zu dunkel ist.
5. Wir können Ziele einnehmen, beschädigen oder zerstören.

Answer Key: 1, 2, 5

Activity 4

Identify the following German ranks. Write the equivalent German rank in the spaces provided. Use the list on the next page.

























Activity 4 – (continued)



Major – O 4	Obergefreiter – E 3	Leutnant – O 1
Hauptmann – O 3	Gefreiter – E 2	General – O 10
Hauptgefreiter – E 4	Generalleutnant – O 9	Oberst – O 6
Hauptfeldwebel – E 7	Oberleutnant – O 2	Oberfeldwebel – E 6
Brigadegeneral – O 7	Feldwebel – E 6	Unteroffizier – E 5
Stabsfeldwebel – E 8	Oberstabsfeldwebel – E 9	Oberstleutnant - O 5



(Which unit patches are these?)

Answer Key:



Obergefreiter (E 3)



Hauptfeldwebel (E-7)



Oberstleutnant (O 5)



Oberstabsfeldwebel (E 9)



Leutnant (O 1)



Colonel (O 6)



Oberleutnant (O 2)



Major (O 4)



Brigadegeneral (O 7)



Feldwebel (E 6)



Gefreiter (E 2)



Generalleutnant (O 9)



General (O 10)



Hauptgefreiter (E 4)



Hauptmann (O 3)



Oberfeldwebel (E 6)



Stabsfeldwebel (E 8)



Unteroffizier (E 5)

Major – O 4	Obergefreiter – E 3	Leutnant – O 1
Hauptmann – O 3	Gefreiter – E 2	General – O 10
Hauptgefreiter – E 4	Generalleutnant – O 9	Oberst – O 6
Hauptfeldwebel – E 7	Oberleutnant – O 2	Oberfeldwebel – E 6
Brigadegeneral – O 7	Feldwebel – E 6	Unteroffizier – E 5
Stabsfeldwebel – E 8	Oberstabsfeldwebel – E 9	Oberstleutnant - O 5



1st Mountain Division



10th Armored Division



German/French Brigade

Activity 1

Assume the role of a Bundeswehr soldier who is going through training to become a KSK soldier. From the information you have received in the Culture Notes, prepare a short presentation to inform your classmates of your name, rank, position in the KSK, and the training you have been going through to join this elite military team.

Name:
Rank :
Position :
Training :