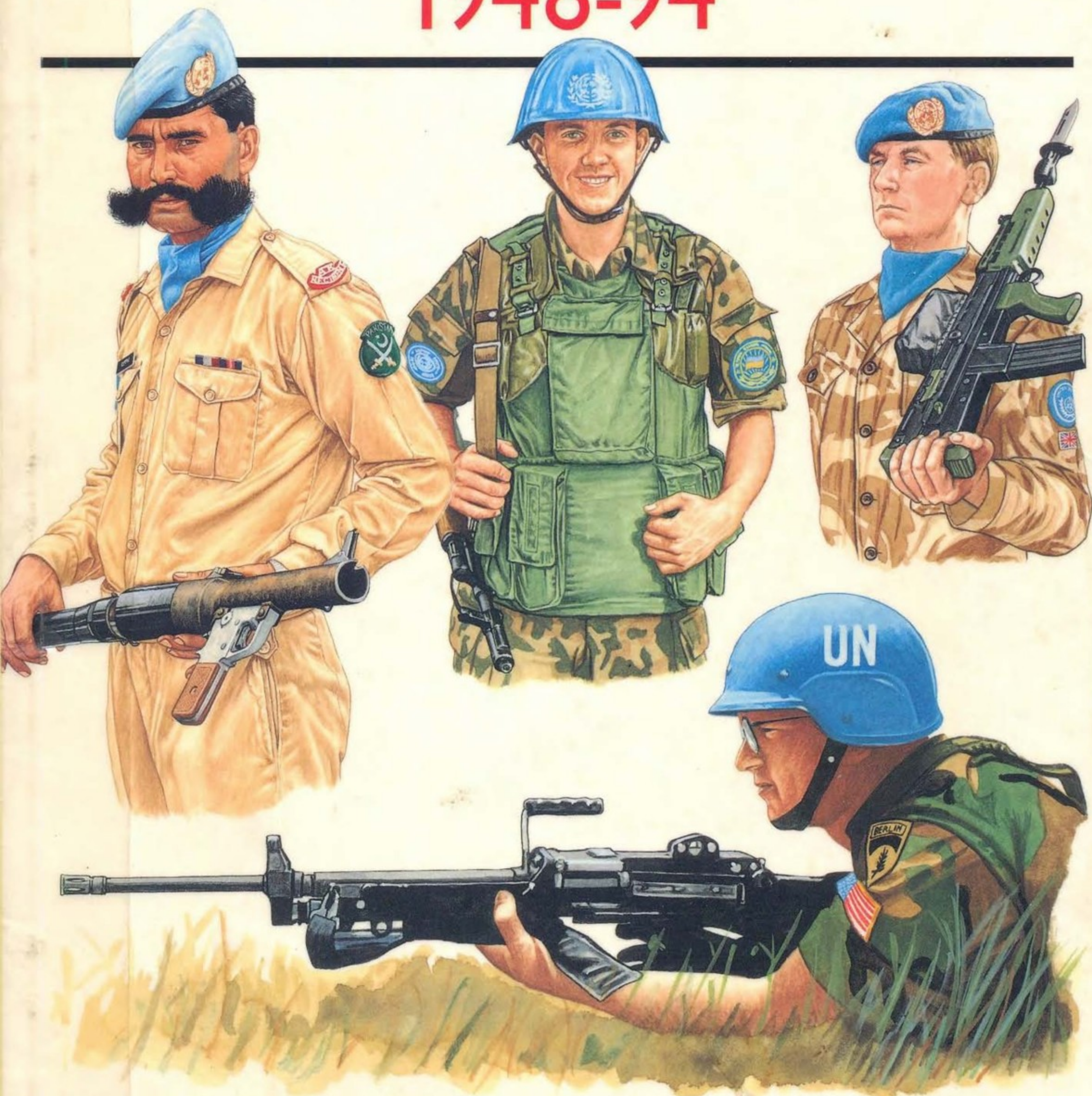


# UN FORCES 1948-94



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The end of the Cold War and the demise of superpower confrontation have brought an era of co-operation and the hope of a 'New World Order' that has thrust the United Nations, whether ready or not, into the forefront of world conflict resolution. The number of on-going operations is steadily growing, as are the cost and the violence involved. The UN role is also in transition, moving from peace-keeping to peace-making, with humanitarian efforts seen on a large scale. This book is limited, however, to a discussion of the background, establishment, and activities of the more visible, largest, and most recent peace-keeping force and military observer missions. Special emphasis is placed on recent missions. The UN role in the Korean and Gulf Wars, the distinctive uniforms of the UN participants, and specific insignia developed for these forces are also described.

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# UN FORCES

## INTRODUCTION

The Charter of the United Nations Organization (UNO) lists the UN's main purpose as the maintenance of international peace and security, the taking of effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, the suppression of acts of aggression, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes or situations that might lead to a breach of peace. The principal bodies of the UN involved in peace-making and peace-keeping are the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The General Assembly, made up of representatives of 162 nation states each entrusted with one vote, is the world's forum for discussing matters that affect world peace and security and for making recommendations concerning them. On questions regarding international peace and security a two-thirds majority of members must be present and voting. The Assembly can make recommendations to member nations and to the Security Council. The Assembly also participates in international

programmes concerning economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and human rights issues.

The Security Council is the main body vested with responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security. Its functions are outlined in Chapters 6 and 7 of the UN Charter as: to prevent war by settling disputes between nations, to recommend appropriate methods or procedures to reach a settlement, and to recommend actual terms of a settlement. The Council has five permanent members (United States, Soviet Union/Russia, Great Britain, France, and China), and ten temporary members each elected by the Assembly for two-year terms. A nine-vote majority is needed to carry a proposal. Under the UN Charter the Council is permitted to call for economic sanctions (under Article 41) or, in extreme cases, to dispatch a military force to stop aggression (under Article 42).

All member nations have armed forces, facilities, and other forms of assistance ready and available to the Council to maintain peace. UN peace-keeping operations are divided into two broad categories: observer missions, consisting of unarmed military officers; and peace-

*Major Crute (centre) of the Australian contingent to UNTSO confers with Jordan Police Corporal Khalil (left) and UNTSO Security Officer Anderson (right) at the Tulkarm outstation on the Jordanian side of the Jordan-Israeli border, May 1959. Of interest is Major Crute's use of the blue beret with both UN metal insignia and Royal Australian Artillery insignia. (United Nations)*





keeping forces, consisting of lightly armed infantry and armoured units with support elements. For specific purposes observer missions can be reinforced by infantry/support units, while peace-keeping forces can be assisted by unarmed military observers. Analysis of peace-keeping operations reveals that certain factors are fundamental to the success, or failure, of such UN involvement. Firstly, it is necessary for all factions, and all countries involved in the UN effort, to agree to the establishment of the peace-keeping operation. Secondly, the peace-keeping operation must not interfere with either the impartiality of the UN forces, or the internal affairs of the host country. Finally, the conflicting factions must co-operate with the UN forces and allow them freedom of movement. The UN rules of engagement state that force should only be used in self-defence or as a last resort (the first peace-keeping mission mandated under Chapter 7 of the UN charter, allowing the use of offensive force to achieve the objectives of UN resolutions, was put into effect in Somali/UNOSOM in 1992).

## EARLY OPERATIONS

The first peace-keeping operation in the Middle East was conducted by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) formed during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. UNTSO's first task was to supervise the Palestine truce. At that time Palestine administered by the United Kingdom under a League of Nations mandate, had a population of 1.5 million Arabs and 500,000 Jews. The United Nations General Assembly proposed a plan, which was quickly rejected, to partition the territory into separate Arab and Jewish states, with the city of Jerusalem placed under international control. On 14 May 1948 the United Kingdom relinquished its mandate over Palestine, and the state of Israel was

proclaimed. On 15 May the Palestinian Arabs, assisted by the armies of other Arab states, attacked the newly formed republic.

The UN Security Council, in Resolution 50 (29 May 1948), called for a cessation of hostilities in Palestine. The truce was to be supervised by the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), this consisted of a UN mediator and military observers. At this time UNTSO had an authorized strength of 572. With the agreement of both parties the first UNTSO observers arrived in the area on 11 June 1948.

The UNTSO observers were initially used to supervise the original truce of 1948, but after numerous General Armistice Agreements were signed between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria the supervision of these new agreements became paramount. Around this time UNTSO Headquarters were established at Government House in Jerusalem. Following the 1967 war UNTSO was involved in cease-fire observation in the Israeli-Syria sector and along the Suez Canal. Similar operations were established in southern Lebanon in 1973, in the Sinai in 1973, the Golan Heights in 1974, and in southern Lebanon in 1978.

The UNTSO Observer Group Golan (OGG) detachment is assigned to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights in the Israeli-Syria sector. The OGG occupy eleven observation posts and conduct area inspections every two weeks. The Observer Detachment Damascus (ODD), also assigned to UNTSO, performs support functions for the OGG in Syria. In the Israel-Lebanon sector the UNTSO Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) operates along with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), maintaining five observation posts on the Lebanese side of the agreed demarcation line. The OGL also maintains five mobile observer teams in the area under Israeli control. The UNTSO Observer Group Egypt (OGE) maintains forces in the Egypt-Israeli sector, headquartered in Ismailia, with outposts in the Sinai.

UNTSO personnel have contributed to the organi-



*United Nations shoulder sleeve insignia, from left to right: silver bullion embroidered on light blue wool (7cm diameter); white thread hand-embroidered on light blue wool (7cm diameter); and machine-embroidered white thread on medium blue wool (8cm diameter). (Author's photo)*



## Korea 1950–53

The UN Security Council met on 25 June 1950 to consider the invasion of South Korea by the North, and passed a resolution calling upon the North to cease hostilities and withdraw. A second resolution was passed on 27 June requesting member assistance to South Korea. The Soviet Union had boycotted the Council since January in protest at Nationalist China's occupation of a seat on the Council despite their eviction from the Chinese mainland by the communists, and thus missed an opportunity to veto the resolutions made against their client state North Korea. The Soviets subsequently claimed that the Korean conflict was an internal one, and that UN decisions were illegal since neither the Soviet Union nor Communist China were present at the Council meeting. The US held that the UN was morally committed to helping South Korea, though not a member state, since the UN had created the state by supervising the 1948 Korean elections. While the UN debate raged President Truman committed troops to the area to cover the evacuation of US citizens on 26 June. As the situation deteriorated, General Douglas MacArthur was authorized to commit US ground forces on 30 June, while Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom placed naval forces at the disposal of UN command. A resolution passed on 7 July recommended placing all UN forces under a unified command with the US requested to nominate a commander. The UN Command was formally established on 14 July under the command of General MacArthur, with 42 out of 59 member states providing some sort of assistance. Fifteen countries provided troops, and five countries medical units.

All UN forces, except for British Commonwealth ground troops, were put under US command. A major UN requirement was to rebuild the South Korean (ROK) forces, which lacked equipment and training. Not until 1951, when the front lines stabilized, could efforts



*Lt.Col. Bore (seated) of France and Capt. Swartling of Sweden, both members of UNTSO, observing activity along the west side of the Suez*

*Canal from position 'Op Yellow' on the eastern bank in Israeli-occupied Sinai, April 1973. (United Nations/Y. Nagata)*

zation and establishment of UN peace-keeping and observer missions unconnected to the Arab-Israeli problem. In 1960 experienced UNTSO military observers assisted in the UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC), in 1963 with the UN Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), in 1988 with the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) and the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), in 1991 with the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), and in 1992 with the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

*A/M Sherry of the South African Air Force painting the distinctive flying cheetah emblem of 2 Squadron SAAF on an F-51D Mustang, while US*

*Army Corporal Schneider, sporting the emblem on his field jacket, watches; Korea, 1951. (Paratus Magazine)*







*Above: US Marines on a reconnaissance mission return to their rendezvous point for pick up by a Navy Martin PB-5 Mariner, 1950. (US Marine Corps)*



*Canadian troops arrive in Yokohama, Japan, en route to the fighting in Korea, July 1951. (US Army)*



*Belgian and British officers ride an armoured vehicle to reach the front lines at Hill 88 north of the Imjin River, Korea, June 1951. (US Army)*



be made to re-equip the ROK forces, which totalled 600,000 men by the end of the war.

The contributions of UN members, other than the US, totalled 40,000 ground personnel, 1,100 airmen, 2,168 medical staff, and 30,000 naval personnel. By the end of the war the US had committed 302,483 ground troops (the total forces under UN command totalled 932,539, including ROK forces). US casualties totalled 142,091 (33,000 deaths); the South Koreans suffered 300,000, and other UN members 17,260 casualties.

An armistice was signed on 27 July 1953, thereby fulfilling the Security Council resolutions calling upon member assistance to South Korea to force the North to cease hostilities and withdraw from the South. The UN Command in Korea still exists, consisting of a token force from each nation that committed troops to the fighting, to carry out the armistice terms. Some of these nations maintained troop commitments in South Korea for decades, with the Royal Thai Army the last to leave in June 1972 (the US still maintains a large presence in the country). Periodically North Korean allies attempt to dissolve the UN Command, which meets regularly at Panmunjom to discuss numerous cease-fire violations. Though there has never been a formal peace treaty the UN resolutions were fulfilled. The Korean War cannot be considered a UN peace-keeping operation since the actions were not carried out by the UN itself, the consent of both belligerents to UN involvement was not granted, and force was used to fulfil the UN mandate.

#### **First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)**

In 1955, despite the efforts of the UNTSO Chief of Staff and the Secretary General, relations between Egypt and Israel deteriorated. This was the result of frequent raids by Palestinian *fedayeen* who were supported by Egypt, into Israel, and the increasingly violent reprisal attacks by the Israeli Defense Forces. At this time both Egypt and Israel were engaged in a massive arms build-up brought on by the heightening of tensions caused by Egypt's restriction of Israeli traffic through the Suez Canal.

In July 1956 the United States withdrew support for the Aswan Dam project on the Nile, prompting President Nasser to announce the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company with the intention of using Canal dues to finance the dam project. The Security Council was asked to consider the issue, and adopted a resolution allowing free and open transit through the Canal. Before further discussion could commence Israel attacked Egypt in October 1956. France and the United Kingdom, in a joint ultimatum to both parties, requested a cessation of hostilities and the stationing of Anglo-French forces along the Canal to separate the belligerents and ensure the safety of shipping. When Egypt rejected the ultimatum Anglo-French forces launched air assaults against Egyptian targets and landed troops at the northern end of the Canal. Numerous resolutions, proposed by both the United States and the Soviet Union, to end the fighting were submitted to the Security Council and



voted down by France and the United Kingdom. An emergency session of the General Assembly proposed by the United States called for an immediate cease-fire, the re-opening of the Canal, the withdrawal of all forces, and the creation of a United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF, later to be known as UNEF I) to secure and supervise the armistice with an authorized strength of 6,073.

The cease-fire was established on 7 November 1956, and UNEF took up positions in a buffer zone between the Anglo-French and the Egyptian forces, and in Port Said; when the Anglo-French forces withdrew on 22 December UNEF took over their positions. UNEF maintained the cease-fire and arranged Israel's withdrawal, carried out prisoner exchanges, repaired damaged roads, and cleared mines from the Sinai. On 16 May 1967 the Egyptian government requested the withdrawal of UNEF from Egypt's borders and the Gaza Strip. Israel rejected a UN request for UNEF maintenance of the Buffer Zone from Israeli territory. UNEF was then withdrawn from the area. The ten-year mission was successful, but cost the lives of 90 peace-keepers.

### **Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)**

In a surprise co-ordinated move, on 6 October 1973 Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal and advanced through the observation points of UNTSO, while Syrian troops simultaneously attacked Israeli positions on the Golan Heights. By 9 October all UN observation posts in the area were closed and UN forces withdrawn. On 23 October the Security Council called for a cease-fire. A

request by Egypt for a joint US-Soviet peace-keeping force was not granted due to US-Soviet differences. To stabilize this volatile situation, on 27 October the Security Council approved plans for the establishment of a new United Nations Emergency Force (later known as UNEF II), with an authorized strength of approximately 7,000. On 27 October, with the assistance of UNTSO observers, UNEF established posts and checkpoints in the area, thereby stabilizing the situation and observing the cease-fire agreed at a UN-sponsored meeting held at kilometre marker 109 on the Cairo-Suez road.

During this time Dr. Henry Kissinger, the United States representative, engaged in 'shuttle diplomacy' between the two countries. Kissinger attempted to work out agreements as to troop positioning, prisoners of war, and the UN separation and observation of each side. Additional mediation efforts took place, including a peace conference in Geneva. It was not until 18 January 1974, at a meeting held at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road and presided over by Dr. Kissinger, that an agreement was reached for the deployment of Egyptian and Israeli forces, the establishment of a UNEF-controlled buffer zone and demilitarized zones along the Canal. This agreement was put into effect on 25 January and completed without major incident on 5 March. Further negotiations in September 1975 resulted in a redeployment of forces, the re-establishment of buffer zones, a UN-sponsored joint commission to resolve problems that might arise, and a United States-established and manned early warning system in the Gida and Mitla Passes. A final peace treaty was signed in March 1979 between Egypt and Israel under the Camp



*The first group of Finnish peace-keepers to deploy to the Sinai as part of UNEF in 1956. (Finnish Ministry of Defence)*



*A Finnish Battalion member of UNEF manning a position at a former Egyptian missile site destroyed by withdrawing Israeli forces on the southern boundary of the second-phase buffer zone, February 1974. (United Nations/Y. Nagata)*



*Below: A typical UNTSO observation post, OP FOXTROT, located on the West side of the Suez Canal. Observing movement on the East side are Commander E. Nunes of Chile (left) and Major A. Proud of Argentina (right), April 1973. (United Nations/Y. Nagata)*



David Accords. Strong opposition to the Accords from the PLO, Arab states, and the Soviet Union, coupled with the Israeli withdrawal from the northern Sinai under the peace treaty, prompted the Security Council to allow the mandate of UNEF to lapse on 24 July 1979. UNEF personnel withdrew from the northern part of the buffer zone and Egyptian forces took control in the area.

## THE CONGO

The Congo (now Zaire), the third largest country in Africa with almost a million square miles of territory, holds vast mineral deposits. King Leopold II of Belgium obtained title to the territory in 1885 and took over administration of the colony. The sweeping changes affecting other African colonies after the Second World War had little effect on the Congo. The Belgian colonial administration was lax in providing political and educational advancement. In 1959, in response to numerous disturbances, the Belgian government announced a plan for the independence of their colony; municipal council elections held in December, with full independence promised by 30 June 1960. A treaty of friendship between Belgium and the Congo was signed, allowing administrative and technical personnel of the colonial regime to stay on to ensure a smooth transition to





*Radio Operator Sgt. Ali, of the Tunisian contingent to the UN Force in the Congo (ONUC), monitors radio*

*communications in Luluabourg, September 1960. (United Nations)*

the government led by President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba. Two military bases were ceded to the Belgians so that their troops could, at the request of the Congolese government, assist in the maintenance of law and order. A 25,000-man Congolese security force, the Force Publique, led by Belgian officers under Lt.Gen. Emile Janssens, was expected to maintain order as it had done during colonial times. UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, after a January 1960 visit to the area, saw the need for additional assistance and, through Under Secretary Ralph Bunch, the details were worked out for a UN assistance programme.

Shortly after independence the Force Publique Congolese troops petitioned for higher pay and benefits. On 5 July 1960 this petition was denied by Gen. Janssens, causing the Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) garrison to mutiny. Fighting quickly spread to other areas; looting and increasingly violent attacks against Belgians and other Europeans caused large numbers of Belgian administrators to flee the country, and essential services collapsed country-wide. President Lumumba refused to request the assistance of the locally stationed Belgian troops, and agreed to meet the demands of the

Force Publique. He renamed the Force the Armée Nationale Congolese (ANC), dismissed Gen. Janssens, and attempted to nationalize the force with the appointment of both a Congolese commander, Maj.Gen. Victor Lundula, and a Chief of Staff, Col. Joseph Mobutu, while giving all ranks a one grade promotion. In spite of these concessions, disorder spread and increased. On 10 July, due to the negotiations of Ralph Bunch, the Congolese government agreed to a plan where UN military personnel, acting as technical advisers, would be deployed to the country to help control and strengthen the Congolese Army. It was hoped that this would enable the army to maintain law and order. On 11 July, without the agreement of the Congolese government, Belgium ordered its troops into the country to restore law and order and protect Belgian nationals. Belgian troops landed at Leopoldville, Luluabourg (now Kananga), Elisabethville (now Lubumbashi), and Matadi, where heavy fighting with Congolese troops increased the widespread chaos. On the same day Moïse Tshombe, Premier of the mineral-rich Katanga Province (which provided the country with over half its revenues), seceded from the republic; the province of South Kasai soon followed Tshombe's lead.

On 12 July the Congolese government officially requested UN military assistance to protect the territory of the Congo against the external threat represented by Belgian intervention. On 14 July the Security Council adopted Resolution 143 (1960) which called for the establishment of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC); the withdrawal of Belgian troops; and military assistance to the government of the Republic of the Congo. The UN force was to be regarded as temporary and impartial, deployed with the consent of the government until local forces could restore order. It aimed to establish freedom of movement throughout the country; using force only in self-defence; and was to be built around a core of contingents from African nations. The first contingents comprised seven battalions totalling 4,000 men from Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, and Tunisia. The Swedish battalion of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Gaza was temporarily transferred to ONUC with light aircraft, communications, and logistic support provided by non-African nations.

#### **Attempted restoration of law and order**

The Belgian government stated that they had no designs on the Congo and would withdraw from the area when ONUC had restored law and order. When the first UN troops were deployed in Leopoldville, at the power and radio stations and along the major roads, on the evening of 15 July a sense of calm returned to the city. In



response to the UN deployment, Belgian troops were withdrawn to their barracks. Though the ONUC deployment was carried out quickly, the Congolese government issued an ultimatum on 17 July stating that if the Belgian forces were not completely withdrawn in 48 hours they would request troops from the Soviet Union. The deployment continued with all Belgian troops withdrawn from Leopoldville by 23 July and from the entire Congo, except Katanga, by August without additional posturing by the Congolese government.

The problem in Katanga worsened, and President Lumumba requested ONUC assistance in quelling the rebellion; the UN mandate did not allow for this assistance and the request was refused. The Katangese opposed ONUC entry into their territory while the Belgians, citing this opposition, would not withdraw their forces from the area. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld made a second trip to Leopoldville on 4 August 1960 in preparation for the entry of UN troops into Katanga. This entry was postponed due to the violent opposition of the Katangese, forcing the Secretary General to seek a Security Council resolution. Resolution 146 (1960) was passed on 9 August, calling for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops and the entry of ONUC troops into Katanga (without intervening in the internal conflict). On 12 August the Secretary General returned to the Congo and personally led the ONUC forces into Katanga, the Belgian forces peacefully withdrawing in response.

In August the internal situation worsened; long-standing rivalries between Baluba and Lulua tribesmen flared up, and the Baluba declared the secession of South Kasai Province. In Equator and Leopoldville Provinces

opposition to the government gained strength. The Congolese government arrested opposition leaders, closed down newspapers, and sent ANC troops into the area who subsequently killed many civilians, including women and children. These ANC actions led ONUC to try to protect the threatened people of the region but without using force, as mandated, even when UN personnel were attacked. The atrocities which accompanied much of the chaotic fighting in the Congo continued to cause widespread concern in the Western world, adding to the pressure on the UN to solve problems for which it was not organized or equipped.

### Constitutional Crisis

On 5 September 1960 President Kasavubu dismissed Prime Minister Lumumba; Lumumba refused to leave his post and dismissed Kasavubu as Chief of State. The parliament supported Lumumba, though would not endorse the dismissal of Kasavubu. Kasavubu then dismissed parliament. Col. Mobutu instigated a coup to install an army-backed regime in support of Kasavubu on 14 September. In response ONUC closed down Leopoldville airport to prevent the arrival of additional Congolese faction troops; temporarily closed the radio station to quell broadcasts inciting numerous violent riots; and honoured requests by all factions for ONUC protection of faction leaders. In South Kasai ONUC arranged a cease fire between the ANC and secessionists, established a neutral zone under UN control, and convinced the ANC to withdraw from the Katanga border. In Katanga ONUC established neutral zones to separate the warring factions, and protected and evacuated numerous Europeans who were threatened by the

*A Swedish member of ONUC on duty at a UN-maintained refugee camp studies Swahili with camp children, Elisabethville, Congo; September 1961. As a result of the fighting in Katanga Province over 35,000 Congolese were made refugees and sought UN assistance. (United Nations)*







*ONUC troops at a bridge over the Lufira River constructing a provisional bridge using empty oil drums to enable troops to continue operations; Katanga, January 1963. (United Nations)*

violence. On 8 November an ONUC Irish contingent was ambushed in northern Katanga, leaving eight dead. On 24 November ANC troops attacked the Ghanaian embassy, injuring many and killing one ONUC Tunisian contingent member. Despite ONUC's efforts the country was turned into an armed camp with four opposing factions.

On the night of 27/28 November Lumumba attempted to flee his ONUC-guarded residence to Stanleyville, his stronghold; arrested by Mobutu-backed ANC troops near Port Fracqui, he was transferred to Elisabethville in Katanga on 17 January 1961, and subsequently killed. Lumumba's death triggered a series of reprisals and counter-reprisals, causing the civil war to widen. The Security Council met on 15 February 1961 and adopted Resolution 16 authorizing the use of force, as a last resort, to prevent the civil war from spreading; the evacuation of all foreign nationals not under UN command; and the withdrawal of mercenary forces. ONUC was deployed throughout the country, but was unable to fulfil its mandate due to the withdrawal of 5,000 ONUC troops by their governments and the increasing hostility of the Congolese factions.

In April 1961 the civil war in northern Katanga province flared up, when the Katangese gendarmerie, led by foreign mercenaries, launched an offensive to destroy the anti-Tshombe forces. After a UN warning on 27 March to cease hostilities was ignored, ONUC intervened militarily, checked Katangese operations and established control in the area. Further ONUC casualties were incurred, including the ambush and massacre of 44 Ghanaian members at Port Fracqui in late April, and the killing of 13 Italian aircrew at Kindu on 11 November.

After numerous failed conferences on 22 July 1961

Kasavubu reconvened parliament, with ONUC assistance and protection; 200 out of 221 members attended. A government of national unity was constituted on 2 August under Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula.

### **Termination of Katangese Secession**

ONUC's efforts to eliminate foreign interference in Katanga province were largely successful. Nevertheless the withdrawal of the Belgians, enabled Tshombe's regime to consolidate power in southern Katanga, but not without the assistance of foreign mercenaries, powerful foreign financial and political interests, and large quantities of weapons purchased from foreign governments. Tshombe launched an ethnic cleansing campaign against his political and tribal enemies. In April 1961, after ONUC's reinforcement, Tshombe's representatives accepted Resolution 161 (21 February 1961), and large numbers of foreign soldiers of fortune were repatriated out of the country, beginning in June 1961. A group of mercenaries re-infiltrated into Katanga, organized and armed gendarmerie forces, and persuaded Tshombe to attack ONUC. On 13 September these forces attacked the Belgian consulate in Elisabethville, the UN base at Kamina, and the UN garrison in Albertville. The fighting grew more intense, and a mercenary-piloted jet fighter wreaked havoc on ONUC ground forces and disabled ONUC light transport aircraft; the UN did not deploy offensive weapons such as fighter aircraft or tanks since they were incompatible with the UN mandate. During this period Secretary-General Hammarskjöld travelled to Leopoldville to bring about a reconciliation between the warring parties, and flew to Northern Rhodesia to meet Tshombe on 17 September; the UN aircraft crashed en route killing the Secretary General, the Swedish flight crew, and seven



*An ONUC Swedish armoured personnel carrier crosses the Bukama Railroad Bridge, still under repair by the Swedish 20th Battalion and Congolese National Army; Bukama, Congo, September 1963. After two years of interruption the rail line was re-opened between the Province of Katanga and the rest of the country. (United Nations)*



UN staff members. Other UN representatives took up Hammarskjöld's mission and a military ceasefire was signed on 20 September.

At first, in accordance with the agreement, numerous prisoners were exchanged and troops withdrawn to various positions. However Tshombe's regime soon broke with the agreement, demanding independence, and launching mercenary-led land and air raids which ONUC was unable to counter. Resolution 169 (24 November 1961) authorized the use of force to remove the estimated 237 mercenaries from Katanga. In response Tshombe launched a propaganda campaign against the UN resulting in the abduction and murder of numerous UN personnel. On 5 December 1961 the Katangese gendarmerie established road blocks hindering ONUC freedom of movement, and attempted to isolate and destroy the UN forces in Elisabethville. By 15 December ONUC had received reinforcements, seizing control of the road blocks and other positions within three days. By 19 December, having consolidated its positions, ONUC declared a truce and relative calm returned to the area. The UN forces then assisted the local police in their effort to stop looting and restore law and order.

A meeting in Kitona between Tshombe and Prime Minister Adoula on 20 December culminated in the signing of an eight-point declaration, under this Tshombe agreed to recognize the central government in Leopoldville, to end the secession of Katanga, and to respect UN resolutions. This declaration was only accepted by the Katanga Assembly as a basis for discussions with the central government; further attempts at a resolution through discussion failed and the talks were suspended in June 1962. In response to the breakdown of talks Secretary-General U Thant proposed, with member na-

tion approval, a plan for reconciliation in the Congo which was eventually accepted by both Tshombe and Adoula. This provided for a federalist-type government, a division of revenues between the central and provincial governments, unification of all military and paramilitary forces into a national army, a central currency, a general amnesty, a reconstruction of the central government, and freedom of movement for UN forces country-wide. After acceptance of the plan the Katangese made no effort to implement it and, before economic sanctions could be imposed on the province, attacked ONUC forces on 11 December.

The ONUC forces did not return fire for six days, but, when negotiation had no effect, they launched counter-operations against the Katangese. By 30 December 1962 ONUC Ethiopian, Indian, and Irish troops had gained control of a 20-mile radius around Elisabethville while Ghanaian and Swedish troops occupied Kamina. On 31 December ONUC Indian troops moved toward Jadotville (now Likasi), crossing the Lufira River to reach their destination by 3 January 1963. By 4 January ONUC troops had established their presence in Elisabethville, Kamina, Jadotville, and Kipushi, where basic services were restored to the local populations. Tshombe fled to Kolwezi, where he announced on 14 January his intent to end the secession movement and to accept implementation of the national reconciliation plan, requesting amnesty as provided for under the plan. On 21 January, after agreement by all parties, ONUC entered Katanga. The Katangese attempt at secession was ended.

### **Consolidation of the Congolese Government**

The end of Katangese secession brought added responsibilities for the UN civilian programmes that had been in



operation since 1960. Essential public services were restored; loans guaranteed to the government; refugee relief efforts expanded; training in agriculture, labour, and public services restored; and a rebuilding of the infrastructure re-initiated. On 4 February 1963 the Secretary General reported that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo had been maintained, law and order restored, and a reduction in ONUC personnel was proceeding. On 27 July 1963 Resolution 1876 established the last day of 1963 as the termination date for the ONUC military forces. A Congolese government request for the force to remain until 20 June 1964 was agreed (Resolution 1885) on 18 October 1963. The United Nations Operation in the Congo withdrew from the country on 20 June. A small programme of UN technical assistance continued under the Office of the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program.

ONUC was, at the time, the largest mission established by the UN, comprising a military force and civilian component of 20,000 personnel. Originally mandated to provide military and administrative services following the Belgian intervention, ONUC became involved in a confused and violent civil war. The UN involvement conflicted with the priorities of the Soviet Union and other powers, led to the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, created a political and financial crisis for the UN, and cost the lives of 234 ONUC personnel.

## POST CONGO OPERATIONS

The Republic of Cyprus became independent on 16 August 1960 with a constitution based on agreements reached on 11 February 1959 by Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and agreed upon by the island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. The 1959 settlement recognized the ethnic composition of the island (80% Greek and 18% Turkish); sought to maintain a balance between the two communities' rights and interests, with Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom as guarantors of the articles of the constitution; established the right of each guarantor to take action to maintain the settlement; forbade the union of Cyprus with any other state, or the partitioning of the island; and permitted United Kingdom sovereignty of two areas to be maintained as military bases. The application of the constitutional provisions proved difficult and led to rising tension between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities.

Following the rejection of a number of proposals to modify the constitution made by the Greek Cypriot leader, President Archbishop Makarios, mutual accusations abounded, leading to violence on the island on 21 December 1963. On 24 December the Turkish military contingent stationed in Cyprus under the terms of the agreement left camp, and established a presence in northern Nicosia, where disturbances had erupted. Reports of Turkish military over-flights of the city, military concentrations along the Turkish southern coast, and naval movements added to the tension on the island. On 27 December the Security Council met to consider a complaint by Cyprus charging aggression and intervention in Cypriot internal affairs by Turkey. Turkey maintained that Greek Cypriot leaders were attempting to nullify Turkish Cypriot rights and denied any aggression. The situation degenerated rapidly, with scattered intercommunal fighting, heavy casualties, hostage-taking and kidnappings, irregular force ambushes, the break-down of government, and the rising threat of military intervention by either Greece or Turkey.

After all attempts to restore peace had failed, the Security Council adopted Resolution 186 on 4 March 1964, recommending the establishment of the United

*Since 1964 the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities have been separated by a 180-kilometre-long buffer zone controlled by*

*UNFICYP. Here Danish contingent members patrol the buffer zone in a Ferret armoured car, November 1990. (United Nations/J. Isaac)*





Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) with a mandate to prevent the recurrence of fighting, to maintain law and order, and to promote a return to normal conditions. UNFICYP had an authorized strength of 6411, and was established for a period of three months with a review and re-authorization by the Security Council at the end of that period. The UN contingents were deployed throughout the island in areas of responsibility that matched the island's established administrative boundaries, ensuring close working relationships between the UN and Cypriot government officials. In Nicosia UN troops took up observation posts along a so-called 'green line', while other UN troops established patrol and observation routines in areas of tension. Despite the deployment of UN troops sporadic violence continued, with occasional periods of heavy fighting.

In March 1970 the underlying tension within the Greek community increased with an attempt on the life of President Makarios and the killing of the former Minister of the Interior. Clandestine activity by factions supporting the union of Cyprus with Greece continued into 1971. On 15 July 1974 the Cypriot National Guard, under the direct orders of mainland Greek officers, staged a coup d'état against the government of President Makarios. On 20 July the Turkish government, citing the 1960 treaty, launched a major military operation against northern Cyprus, occupying the main Turkish Cypriot enclave and surrounding areas. Despite UNFICYP attempts to promote a cease-fire, intensive fighting broke out in the vicinity of Nicosia International Airport. The National Guard reacted to the Turkish landings with attacks on Turkish Cypriot areas throughout the island. UNFICYP attempted to arrange local cease-fire agreements, and was heavily involved in the 21 July evacuation of foreign nationals, while maintaining observation over the battle zones.

On 30 July, in response to Security Council Resolution 353 (1974), the representatives of Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom agreed upon a 16 August *de facto* cease-fire that included UN inspection of the warring forces, an establishment of cease-fire lines, establishment of a buffer zone between the warring factions, and adherence to the military status quo in the buffer zone. The buffer zone eventually extended 180 miles across the island, varying in width from 20 metres to seven kilometres, and it is under constant UNFICYP surveillance from 150 observation posts and air, vehicular, and foot patrols. Each year hundreds of incidents are reported, the most serious in areas where the cease-fire lines are close, as in Nicosia.

Growing international impatience with the lack of



*An Austrian member of UNDOF patrolling on Mt. Hermon, December*

*1975. (United Nations/Y. Nagata)*

progress in re-uniting the Greek and Turkish Cypriot factions was a major factor in the June 1993 decision by the Canadian Government to withdraw their forces, less than one year after the Danish contingent left the island, thus ending 29 years of Canadian participation in UNFICYP. These withdrawals reduced the UNFICYP force by over one-third.

### **United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**

On 6 October 1973 war broke out between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Suez Canal area and the Sinai Peninsula, and between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. At the height of the fighting in mid-October the Security Council established a second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II) which was moved into the Suez Canal area, separating the Israeli and Egyptian forces. In March 1974 the situation became destabilized to the point that the United States undertook a bold diplomatic initiative; this resulted in a formal agreement of disengagement between the Israeli and Syrian forces, providing two equal zones of separation each containing limited military forces and armaments. UN Security Council Resolution 350 established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights to monitor the situation



and maintain the cease-fire between Israel and Syria, to supervise the disengagement of these forces, and to supervise the areas of separation. UNDOF's mandate has been extended for periods of six months at a time.

On 3 June 1974 UN advance parties arrived in the area and the total authorized strength of 1,250 was soon reached. After completion of the initial disengagement operation and the establishment of areas of separation a series of UNDOF checkpoints and observations posts were created, with two base camps, one on each side of the separation line. In each area of separation UNDOF maintains static observation posts and positions, manned 24 hours a day, where vehicle or foot patrols operate. Syria maintains police patrols in its area to monitor the growing influx of civilians. With the assistance of liaison officers from both sides UNDOF conducts bi-monthly inspections of armaments and military force levels in each area. Full reports of the findings are made available to all parties.

UNDOF routinely provides humanitarian support, including the transfer of released prisoners of war and the remains of war dead, the exchange of mail, the passage of civilians across the area of separation, and medical treatment to the civilian population.

Since 1977 there have been no major incidents involving UNDOF; the situation in the Israeli-Syria sector has remained relatively quiet, and UNDOF has continued to accomplish its mission with the co-operation of all parties.

### United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

At the end of the Lebanese Civil War in October 1975 – in spite of the election of President Sarkis, the establishment of a constitution and central government, and the creation of an Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) to ensure the peace – fighting still raged in southern Lebanon. Tensions increased when the Syrian contingent to the ADF deployed southward, leading the Israeli Government to threaten countermeasures if the ADF proceeded beyond a 'red line' south of the Zaharani River. Though the Syrian forces stopped short of the 'red line', fighting between Christian militias aligned with Israel and a loose coalition of Muslim and Leftist parties, collectively named the Lebanese National Movement and aided by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), continued unabated in the south. The PLO launched repeated commando raids against Israel, culminating in the 11 March 1978 raid near Tel Aviv, which resulted in 37 dead and 76 wounded Israelis. In response, the Israeli forces invaded Lebanon on the night of 14/15 March, occupying the entire region south of the Litani River, except for the city of Tyre, within a few days.

On 15 March the Lebanese government submitted a protest against the Israeli invasion to the Security Council, stating that Lebanon had no connection with the Palestinian presence and commando operations. They further argued that they had attempted to bring the border regions under ADF control, but had been



*A Finnish XA-180 Sisu armoured vehicle attached to UNDOF on patrol along the Golan Heights, December 1990. (United Nations/J. Isaac)*



impeded by the Israelis and their insistence on maintenance of the 'red line' troop demarcation leaving them powerless to intervene. On 19 March, in a proposal by the United States, the Security Council adopted Resolutions 425 (1978) and 436 (1978), which called for the immediate cessation of military action and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, and the establishment of a United Nations Interim Force for Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a period of six

months subject to extension, with an authorized strength of 7,000.

UNIFIL was established with the mandate of confirming the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the restoration of peace and security, and assisting in the establishment of the authority of the Lebanese government in the area. UNIFIL operations are centred on static Southern Lebanese positions manned 24 hours a day, including 45 checkpoints that control movement



*UNIFIL jacket insignia: the 13cm diameter disc, bordered in blue wool with a white cotton twill centre, features the UN global projection and coloured flags of countries of the Force, with outlines, wreath, and lettering in gold bullion. (Author's photo)*

*A Nepalese UNIFIL soldier on guard duty at a southern Lebanon position, April 1978. The Nepalese Battalion is deployed in the central and eastern sectors, manning 11 positions. Of interest is the hand-embroidered 'Nepal' tab and UN shoulder sleeve insignia fixed to the man's jersey with safety pins. (United Nations/J. Isaac)*



*Above: Norwegian UNIFIL troops search for mines in Southern Lebanon, November 1990. They wear green and woodland-camouflage US PASGT armour vests over green fatigues. (United Nations/J. Isaac)*



on the main thoroughfares in the area, 95 observation posts that monitor road travel, and 29 checkpoints/observation posts. Through continued observation and foot and vehicle patrols each position ensures that hostile activities are not undertaken, while providing the local population with protection, and medical and humanitarian assistance. Unarmed military observers of the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), under UNIFIL command, man five observation posts and operate five mobile observation teams in Israeli-controlled areas. UNIFIL was prevented from deploying to the area evacuated by the Israelis between April and June 1978. This border enclave was turned over to the Israeli-supported Christian militias, thus retaining Israeli control and guaranteeing continued fighting against the PLO.

In June 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon for a second time, with a partial withdrawal in 1985 and retained military control over the southern border area aided by the South Lebanon Army. Any PLO attacks provoked an Israeli response with heavy weapons and air attacks.

From its inception UNIFIL has been unable to fulfil its mandate due to a lack of co-operation and continued harassment from both the PLO and the Government of Israel, while taking numerous casualties (170 fatalities as of June 1990).

### United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)

Germany annexed the Territory of South West Africa, now Namibia, in 1884, retaining control of the area until the First World War, when a South African invasion in July 1915 defeated the German forces. In December 1920 the League of Nations conferred upon the South African Government a mandate to administer South West Africa. After the Second World War the United Nations assumed the League's responsibilities; and South Africa sought to incorporate the region as a fifth province, while granting whites living in the territory direct representation in the South African parliament. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), at the request of the General Assembly, gave numerous advisory opinions on the situation, including a 1950 conclusion that South Africa held no legal obligation to conclude a trustee agreement with the UN and that the mandate was still in force.

In 1962 Ethiopia and Liberia, the only African states that had been members of the League of Nations, brought suit against South Africa, alleging that international obligations had not been met, as South Africa implemented the Odendaal Report dividing the region into 12 homelands largely under white control. In July 1966 the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), with Angolan, Cuban, and Soviet-bloc assistance, initiated a guerrilla war against South African rule. In October 1966 the General Assembly passed Resolution 2145 revoking the South African mandate over the territory; and in 1970 passed Resolution 276 stating that South Africa's presence in the region was illegal. In 1971 the ICJ confirmed the revocation of the mandate and declared that South Africa must withdraw and end occupation of the territory.

In 1975 South Africa convened a constitutional conference in Windhoek with the Odendaal homeland leaders. This conference established an interim government with the stated aim of establishing independence for South West Africa in late 1976. On 30 January 1975

*A Finnish member of UNTAG in Rundu near the Angolan Border, April 1989. A total of 863 Finnish troops were deployed in north-eastern Namibia near the Angolan, Zambian, and Botswana borders. Along with Kenya and Malaysia, Finland was one of three among 50 participating countries to contribute complete units of infantry to UNTAG. (United Nations/M. Grant)*





*As part of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia, Finnish peace-keeping forces arrive in Grootfontein aboard a US Air Force C-5A Galaxy transport, April 1989. Though the US has deployed few ground troops to UN missions under UN command (the Korean and Gulf Wars, and early Somalia mission were predominantly US operations), they have contributed airlift of troops and supplies and logistics support to numerous missions. (United Nations/M. Grant)*



Resolution 385, declaring the need for free elections in the region, was adopted, but subsequently ignored by the South Africans. On 10 April 1978 a new proposal for the settlement of the Namibian situation was put forward. This comprised all elements of Resolution 385 but proposed a compromise that allowed South Africa to administer elections under UN supervision assisted by a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). The proposal outlined a timetable for action by various groups, a cease-fire in the war between South Africa and SWAPO, the dismantling and demobilization of the local military force (South West Africa Territorial Force and Police) and its command structure, the release of political prisoners, the unobstructed return of all Namibian refugees to participate in free and fair elections, and the peaceful return of SWAPO forces through UN supervised entry points. On 29 September 1978 the Security Council adopted Resolution 435, which established the definite plan for Namibian independence incorporating many provisions of the proposal, modifying the timetable, and outlining the resources needed to complete the plan. Before implementation of Resolution 435 numerous consultations took place, and a regional settlement was reached involving the United States, the Soviet Union, South Africa, SWAPO, and Cuba.

UNTAG, mainly a political organisation to ensure free and fair elections, was required to carry out numerous tasks, many of which were unlike tasks performed by previous peace-keeping operations. These included monitoring the cease-fire, reduction and removal of South African forces from the area, ensuring that the South West African Police and security forces

carried out their duties consistently with free and fair elections, and ensuring that a change in the political climate took place to enable the population to feel free from intimidation. At the maximum deployment, from 7 to 11 November 1989, UNTAG consisted of over 2,000 civilians, 1,500 police monitors, and 4,500 military personnel. The election process, by secret ballot and open to every Namibian, was monitored by the UN Special Representative, who guaranteed the fairness of the elections and prepared all aspects of the electoral process.

The high visibility, strict timetable for completion, and logistical problems, made UNTAG the most demanding operation that the UN had undertaken at that time. Though revolutionary, and beyond the traditional peace-keeping role, UNTAG was a bright spot in the history of UN peace-keeping and a model of co-operation among the 50 nations taking part in the mission to ensure the independence of Namibia.

### **The Gulf War 1991**

The Emirate of Kuwait was granted independence from the United Kingdom in 1961. The Iraqi leader at that time, General Qasim, refused recognition of the state and proclaimed Kuwait to be a part of Iraq. Kuwait was given membership in the League of Arab States in 1961 and in the United Nations in 1963. On 2 August 1990 Iraqi forces invaded and occupied the State of Kuwait, President Saddam Hussein's regime declaring it the 19th Province of Iraq. The UN Security Council demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti soil, and on 4 August instituted





*A soldier of 1st Battalion, US 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment stands by as a Saudi Arabian National Guardsman shoulders an FIM-92A Stinger anti-aircraft missile launcher. The US soldier wears the ubiquitous six-colour desert BDU, PASGT helmet with cloth cover, and green ALICE gear. The Saudi corporal, or Arif, wears a two-colour (brown and khaki) camouflage uniform with a black stripe of rank embroidered on camouflage material on the left arm, and a British helmet. (US Army/S. Henry)*



*British soldiers from 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards and US Marines from 7th Platoon, 1st Force Reconnaissance Company watch as a British soldier fires a US M-40A1 sniper rifle during weapons training at the Abu Hydra Range, Saudi Arabia. The British troops wear the two-colour desert camouflage uniform, armour vest, and bush hat. (US Marine Corps/J.R. Ruark)*

economic sanctions against Iraq. Allied member states co-operating with the Kuwaiti government were authorized by Resolution 678 (29 November 1990) to use all means necessary to uphold the Security Council's resolutions and to restore peace and security to the region. Without any stand-by military forces, the UN delegated the enforcement of Security Council resolutions to the nations (later known as the Coalition Forces)

allied with Kuwait and commanded by the United States. A deadline of 15 January 1991 was established for Iraq to co-operate with the UN. The deadline passed, and the next day the Coalition Forces began massive air attacks against the Iraqi forces, followed on 24 February by a ground assault. By 27 February the Iraqi forces were fleeing Kuwait and hostilities were suspended.

On 3 April 1991, while maintaining economic





*Members of the 500-strong Niger Army contingent to the Multi-National Force during an inspection. All wear six-colour daytime desert BDUs, US M1 helmets with the brown*

*side of the 1960s cover showing, US M17A1 gas masks, and green US-type web gear. Note the US M-14 rifles equipped with bipods. (US Air Force/H. Deffner)*

sanctions against Iraq, Security Council Resolution 687 established conditions for the cease-fire and its supervision. These conditions have been referred to as 'the mother of all resolutions' and include the demarcation of the 1963 Iraq-Kuwait border; a UN observer unit (UNIKOM) to be stationed on the border; the destruction of all Iraqi chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres as well as on-site inspection of these weapons; Iraqi liability for any loss, damage, or injury as a result of its occupation of Kuwait; and acceptance of the continuation of economic sanctions. Iraq accepted Resolution 687, but under protest, claiming it was illegal and unjust. On 3 April 1991 (by Resolution 687) a demilitarized zone (DMZ) was established along the lines of the 1963 Iraq-Kuwait border extending five kilometres into Kuwait and ten kilometres into Iraq. The UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) was established to monitor the DMZ and the Khawr' Abd Allah

waterway. The final cease-fire came into effect on 12 April.

After the Gulf War, with Saddam Hussein still in power, Iraq brutally crushed Kurdish rebellions in the north and Shi'ite revolts in the south of the country. On 10 April 1991 President Bush ordered all military activity to cease north of the 36th Parallel. A safe haven for Kurds was later created in the north.

#### **United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)**

The 3 April 1991 adoption of Security Council Resolution 687 established elaborate conditions for the cease-fire between the Coalition Forces and the Republic of Iraq after the Gulf War. These included: UN monitoring of a 200-kilometre-long demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the boundary of Iraq and Kuwait, extending ten kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres into Kuwait; monitoring the 40-kilometre Khawr' Abd Allah waterway between Iraq and Kuwait and the DMZ; deterring violations of the boundary; and observing any hostile actions. Resolution 689 (9 April 1991), formally approving the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) with an authorized strength of 686, stated that the mission could only be





*An honour guard from the French Foreign Legion's 6th Foreign Engineer Battalion stand at attention as they await the arrival of Lt.Gen. Aziz, commander of Joint Forces in Saudi Arabia, during Operation 'Desert Shield'. All wear the Satin 300 uniform with the Legion's red and green epaulettes and white kepis and carry the 5.56mm FAMAS rifle. (US Air Force/H. Deffner)*

terminated by a Security Council decision, not by request from one of the host countries as had been standard practice in earlier peace-keeping operations; and that the US-led Coalition Nations each have veto power to prevent the withdrawal of UNIKOM. The UNIKOM mandate was set for a six-month period and has been reinstated continuously at six-month intervals.

An advance party of UNIKOM under the command of Maj.Gen. Gunther Greindl (Austria), formerly the UNFICYP force commander in Cyprus, arrived in the area on 13 April 1991. Units from UNFICYP and UNIFIL in Lebanon arrived on 15 April and full deployment was achieved by 6 May. A temporary headquarters was established at the SAS Hotel in Kuwait City (later to be moved to a permanent site at Umm Qasr in the Iraqi zone of the DMZ on 1 November). After monitoring the withdrawal of troops still in the area the military presence of the Coalition Forces in Iraq was terminated, and the DMZ was established on 9 May in accordance with Resolution 686. By late September 1992 UNIKOM strength was reduced from 1,385 to 599 as threats of Iraqi action failed to materialize.

UNIKOM conducts ground and air patrols, maintains static observation points, and employs investigation and liaison teams to verify that no military personnel, equipment, or military installations are maintained in the DMZ. For operational purposes the DMZ is divided into three sectors, with a headquarters and six observation points/patrol bases per sector. Observers patrol their area of operations while visiting temporary observation points established in areas with road networks or high activity. The Khawr'Abd Allah waterway is

patrolled by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft, as are areas of the DMZ where mines endanger the safety of ground patrols. Other UNIKOM activities include the disposal of mines and other unexploded ordnance, by mid-1993 1,400 kilometres of track had been cleared and 14,000 mines disposed of.

UNIKOM military observers are unarmed, authorized to use force only in self-defence, and have no authority or means to prevent the entry of military personnel or equipment into the DMZ. Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the governments of Kuwait and Iraq and each polices their own zone. From an operational point of view UNIKOM is independent from other UN Iraq-Kuwait missions, though other missions have requested UNIKOM support. The Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission has requested UNIKOM support for mine demolition, the placing of survey markers, transport, and security. The UN Return of Property from Iraq to Kuwait Mission requested UNIKOM security and escort for returned supplies, boats, and helicopters from Iraq.

The UNIKOM mission, for the first time in the history of UN peace-keeping, consisted of military observers and other personnel drawn from all five permanent members of the Security Council, with the participation of the first UN Chinese contingent.

The unarmed UNIKOM mission is limited in scope and has been unable to prevent numerous Iraqi incursions into Kuwait, the largest violation being a 1993 raid at Umm Qasr when 250 Iraqis crossed the border and confiscated 12 Chinese-manufactured Silkworm missiles that were scheduled for demolition, at a former



Iraqi base. An elaborate series of trenches, berms, and electronic surveillance equipment is now under construction by the Kuwaitis along the border, and this will facilitate the UNIKOM mission in the future.



*Above: A US Marine officer assigned to UNIKOM entering the turret of a LAV, 1992. He wears the standard UN blue beret with metal badge and three-colour daytime desert BDUs. (Marine Corps Historical Collection)*

*The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) Police contingent provide training to that country's National Police Force. Here Mexican (second from left) and Spanish (second from right) police assist a Salvadorean police officer (far right) during a routine traffic stop, February 1992. (United Nations/J. Bleibtreu)*



## United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

In 1981 President Ronald Reagan drew the line against Communism in El Salvador 18 months after the fall of Nicaragua to the Sandinistas. Amid allegations of Soviet and Cuban military aid funnelled through Nicaragua to the anti-government Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN)<sup>(1)</sup> a massive US effort began to equip and modernize the Salvadoran Army in their fight against the FMLN. After ten years of US aid, deployment of US Special Forces trainers, an estimated 70,000 casualties, numerous extreme human rights abuses, the murder of foreigners by right-wing death squads, and a failed FMLN final offensive, the military situation reached a stalemate.

In an effort to resolve the hostilities by political means negotiations were initiated in September 1989 between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN, and conducted under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. The objectives of the negotiations were to end armed conflict, promote democracy in the region, guarantee respect for human rights, and reunite Salvadoran society. On 26 July 1990 the first agreement on human rights was signed by both parties at San Jose, Costa Rica; this provided for the establishment of a UN mission to monitor the progress of freedom in the area. Security Council Resolution 693 of 20 May 1991 established the United Nations Observer Mission in El

(1) The FMLN is a coalition of groups established to counter 50 years of Salvadoran military and land owner rule.





*With the goal of peace not only for El Salvador but for the entire region, the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) was formed. Here Venezuelan contingent members destroy a surrendered Contra AK-47 at La Kiatara-Moquitia, Honduras, April 1990. (United Nations/S. Johansen)*

Salvador (ONUSAL), with an authorized strength of 1,146, as a peace-keeping/peace-making operation with a mandate to monitor the human rights situation, to investigate specific violations, to promote human rights, and to make recommendations for the elimination of violations. From July through September 1991 ONUSAL established a presence and set up offices in the country. By 1 October the investigation of human rights violations had begun, with the goal of establishing the validity of claims identifying and punishing guilty parties and determining future violations.

Additional progress was made at the negotiating table and an agreement to end the armed struggle was signed on 31 December 1991 (The Act of New York). With negotiations on all major issues completed, the final peace agreement was signed in Mexico City on 16 January 1992. ONUSAL's mandate now included verification of the cease-fire, separation of forces, and maintenance of public order while a National Civil Police was established. Three ONUSAL divisions were established to monitor the human rights, military, and police situations in the country. The Human Rights Division, as established under Resolution 693, was responsible for verifying the implementation of the Human Rights Agreement and consisted of 40 observers, legal advisers, and educators. The Military Division, established on 20 January 1992 with a strength of 380 military observers, was responsible for verifying the redeployment of the El Salvador military forces to peacetime positions and the concentration of FMLN forces to designated areas, while verifying weapons and personnel, and investigating

violations on both sides. The Police Division, consisting of international civil police specialists, monitored National Police activities, and supervised and trained the police in preparation for the establishment of a new National Civil Police.

It is anticipated that the ONUSAL mission will be completed with the monitoring of general elections scheduled for March 1994.

## THE BALKANS

The roots of the conflict in the Balkans can be traced to the 11th century when Balkan Christians split into two culturally and religiously antagonistic societies. The western Catholic Croats followed the Pope in Rome while the eastern Serbs were loyal to the Orthodox church in Constantinople. In the 14th century the Balkans were partitioned by the Ottoman Turks when Prince Lauch was defeated at the battle of Kosovo, condemning much of the region to 500 years of Turkish rule and the partial introduction of the Islamic faith. The centuries which followed were fertile ground for a web of tangled resentments, alliances, and deeply implanted hatred which persists to this day.

Yugoslavia was formed on 4 December 1918 from the Balkan states and territories formerly under Turkish and latterly Austro-Hungarian rule. King Peter I of Serbia reigned until his son Alexander I succeeded him in 1929. Croatian demands provoked Alexander to assume dictatorial powers amid widespread resentment.



In 1934 the first attempt at unification was made by King Alexander, who was assassinated by Croatian terrorists resisting perceived domination by the Serbs.

The Second World War perpetuated deep-rooted mutual fears and hatreds, with a Nazi puppet state established in Croatia (including most of Bosnia). These Croatian fascists, or Ustasha, together with some Muslim allies, adopted strict racial laws, and enthusiastically persecuted Serbs, Jews, and gypsies with the goal of producing an 'ethnically clean' territory: it is estimated that some 500,000 Serbs were killed, often with medieval cruelty, in the process. The Ustasas were fought by the monarchist Chetniks, and the Soviet-leaning Partisans under Josip Broz Tito.

Tito won a form of election in 1945; limiting mass revenge for fascist war crimes to a brief and fairly controlled period of summary savagery, he divided the country into the provinces of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, and the two autonomous regions of Vojvodina and Kosovo. This action was seen by the Serbs as a denial of their victory over the Nazis, and as a loss of territory (Kosovo, Macedonia, and Vojvodina were traditionally Serbian-dominated) which reinforced their resentment. Tito broke ties with the Soviet bloc in 1948 and followed a middle road.

For 35 years Tito's regime curbed ethnic and religious tensions; but hostilities resurfaced after his death in May 1980, aggravated by the worsening economy. In 1989 the Serbs, long dominant in the government and armed forces of Yugoslavia, engineered increased authority over Kosovo. Though traditionally considered the cradle of Serbian culture Kosovo's population now comprised 90% Albanian Muslims. The repression of the population which followed helped inflame feelings in the rest of the country but made a local hero of the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic. In June 1991 Slovenia and Croatia declared independence, prompting almost immediate attacks from the Serbian-led Yugoslav Army. In Croatia President Tujman initiated policies which aggravated resentment between the Croats and Serbs, using television propaganda to stir up hatred and polarize political support. Croatian extremists rewrote history to down-play the country's collaboration with the Nazis, purged the police of Serbian officers, excluded Serbs from Croatian citizenship, and declared independence from Yugoslavia. The Serbs, who have traditionally seen themselves as historical victims refused to accept mediation, and unleashed the so-called Yugoslav People's Army. In

February 1992 Bosnia-Herzegovina voted for independence, prompting Serb irregulars, supported by the Yugoslav Army, to attack Bosnian Muslims and Croats. In April 1992 Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Yugoslav Republic, while Yugoslav Army troops withdrew from Macedonia.

### UNPROFOR in Croatia

The UN became actively involved in the crisis in the Balkans (former Yugoslav Republics) on 25 September 1991, when the Security Council adopted Resolution 713 implementing an embargo on the shipment of military weapons to Yugoslavia. The UN appointed Mr Cyrus Vance as the Secretary-General's personal envoy for Yugoslavia; he negotiated with the Presidents of Serbia and Croatia, and reached an agreement that led to a series of cease-fires (which were almost immediately broken) and to agreement on the establishment of a UN peace-keeping operation. On 21 February 1992 Security Council Resolution 743 established the creation of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia for a period of 12 months subject to review. UNPROFOR was deployed in three UN Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Croatia: Eastern Slavonia, Western Slavonia, and Krajina, where Serbs make up a majority



*UNPROFOR Danish  
Battalion members at  
their headquarters in*

*Kostajnica, Croatia,  
September 1992. (United  
Nations/J. Isaac)*



and conflicts have historically erupted. UNPROFOR's mandate was to ensure the demilitarization of the UNPAs, to protect all civilians in those areas, to assist in the return of refugees to their homes, to monitor the functions of the local police, and to support the work of UN humanitarian agencies. In June 1992 UNPROFOR's mandate was enlarged to include monitoring areas (so-called 'pink zones') within the Yugoslav National Army lines and populated by Serbs, to perform immigration and custom functions at the UNPA international borders, monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka Peninsula and control the Peruca Dam.

### UNPROFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina

The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Bosnia) deteriorated to the point where in April 1992 the UN passed a series of resolutions calling for a cease-fire: the cessation of interference from the Yugoslav People's Army and Croatian Army in Bosnia; and for the disbandment of local irregular forces. On 30 May Security Council Resolution 757 imposed wide-ranging sanctions on Yugoslavia (then consisting of Serbia and Montenegro), the establishment of a security zone at Sarajevo Airport, and conditions for the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies in the region. On 5 June an agreement was negotiated with the Bosnian Serbs for UNPROFOR to take control of Sarajevo Airport in order to reopen it for humanitarian purposes; Security Council Resolution 761 was passed, authorizing deployment of UNPROFOR to



*Above: Kenyan Battalion members at UNPROFOR Headquarters, Zagreb, Croatia, 1993. Both wear the Kenyan version of temperate DPM camouflage with UN shoulder sleeve insignia fixed to tan brassards. Note the KENBATT insignia on the rear of the Land-Rover. (W.E. Storey Collection)*



*United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Canadian contingent members showing UN Under-Secretary-General Goulding (third from right) and UNPROFOR commander Lt. Gen. Nambiar (far left) a collection of land mines unearthed in the area surrounding Daruvar, eastern Croatia, September 1992. (United Nations/J. Isaac)*



*An UNPROFOR Danish Battalion member calibrating a night viewing device in Kostajnica, Croatia, September 1992. The red and white Danish tab and insignia can be seen on the left shoulder (United Nations/J. Isaac)*



*UN peace-keepers undergoing communications training in the field by a Finnish warrant officer (far right), a member of FINCOY/NORDBAT/UNPROFOR. (Finnish Ministry of Defense)*



the airport. Though there was continued fighting in the area the airport was reopened for humanitarian purposes on 3 July.

On 10 September UNPROFOR's mandate was expanded to support efforts by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and to provide security for humanitarian aid shipments throughout Bosnia, as well as protecting convoys of civilians under the protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross. UNPROFOR was deployed to four zones, each deployment consisting of one infantry battalion with civilian and liaison support, under normal

peace-keeping rules of engagement authorized to use force only in self-defence. On 9 October Security Council Resolution 781 banned all military flights over Bosnia (except for UNPROFOR, other UN, or humanitarian flights). UNPROFOR was instructed to monitor compliance with the ban and established observation posts at airfields in the Bosnia, Croatia, and Yugoslavia. On 21 December UNPROFOR's mandate was again enlarged to include the right to search for and confiscate military weapons, or other sanctioned goods, smuggled into Bosnia. These new duties were to be conducted by a full-



time observation and search operation located at 123 border points.

### UNPROFOR in Macedonia

On 11 November 1992 the President of Macedonia, voicing concern about the impact of fighting in the former Yugoslav republics and the effect upon his newly created country, requested the preventive deployment of a UN observer group to Macedonia. By Security Council Resolution 795 of 11 December 1992 UNPROFOR's mandate was enlarged to establish a presence on Macedonia's borders with Albania, Serbia, and Kosovo in order to monitor and report developments in the border areas that might prove a security threat to Macedonia. A Macedonia Command was established with headquarters in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, consisting of one battalion of up to 700 all ranks, 26 civilian staff members, 10 civil affairs officers, 35 military observers, and 45 administrative staff and interpreters. This brought total UNPROFOR strength in Croatia, Bosnia, and Macedonia to over 23,000.

For the first time US armed forces were placed under UN command, and deployed to Macedonia on 6 July 1993 as part of UNPROFOR. Three hundred members of the Berlin Brigade were airlifted into Macedonia to train and operate alongside UN Scandinavian forces of NORDBAT.

At the time of writing there have been innumerable cynically agreed and broken cease-fires, failed partition plans, half-hearted threats of direct military action by Western powers, and continued civilian suffering, especially in Sarajevo and other areas of Bosnia. The essential characteristic of this operation is that UN forces are powerless to achieve more than temporary and local humanitarian aid in a situation where all the warring parties are still determined to try to improve their position by continued fighting.

## CAMBODIA

Another chapter in the long Cambodian nightmare ended on 23 October 1991 with the last UN-sponsored meeting of the Paris Conference on Cambodia. The Paris Agreement and Security Council Resolutions 718 (31 October 1991) and 745 (19 February 1992) established the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), mandated to conduct free and fair elections, military arrangements, civil administration, maintenance of law and order, resettlement of refugees, and rebuilding of the country's infrastructure until the Supreme

National Council of Cambodia (SNC), consisting of four Cambodian factions<sup>(2)</sup>, had approved a constitution and created a new government. UNTAC became operational on 15 March 1992, and started disarming and demobilization (known as Phase II) of the belligerents on 9 May.

From the start the PDK (Khmer Rouge) failed to co-operate, refusing UNTAC entry into its area of operation and failing to disclose troop strengths as agreed to in the Paris Agreement. Negotiations conducted by Thailand and Japan failed to persuade the PDK to comply with the provisions of the Paris Agreement; with numerous cease-fire violations and increased attacks upon UN forces, the disarmament and demobilization process was halted. On 30 November UNTAC, in response to Security Council Resolution 792, established border checkpoints in order to verify the withdrawal and non-return of foreign forces and the halt of outside military assistance to the belligerents, and to prevent the supply of fuels reaching any faction that did not comply with the terms of the Paris Agreement. Though Phase II of the cease-fire was halted, other aspects of the UNTAC mandate were successful, including the human rights, electoral, military, civil administrative, civilian police, repatriation, and rehabilitation components.

The UNTAC human rights component, responsible for developing an atmosphere of respect for human rights, in which free and fair elections could take place, reviewed the Cambodian judicial and legal systems in light of international provisions, conducted an extensive human rights education campaign, investigated human rights-related complaints, and took corrective action where necessary. On 20 April the SNC ratified numerous international human rights covenants and conventions.

The UNTAC electoral component, responsible for conducting free and fair elections no later than May 1993, designed and implemented systems for each phase of the electoral process (with the SNC). This began with a framework of electoral law and regulations governing the electoral process and a code of conduct. UNTAC also participated in voter training and education, voter registration of over 4.6 million Cambodians within three months, and overseeing the polling process at both mobile and fixed polling stations.

The UNTAC military component was responsible for verification of the withdrawal of foreign forces from

(2) These factions include: the Party of the State of Cambodia (SOC); the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF); the United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC); and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK), or Khmer Rouge.





Cambodia; supervision of the cease-fire, this included regroupment, disarming, demobilization, weapons control, and locating and confiscating weapons caches; assisting in mine clearance and training; investigation of non-compliance with any arrangements; and assistance in the release of prisoners and in the repatriation of refugees. These tasks were accomplished by the establishment of checkpoints located in airports, sea ports, on major roads, and along Cambodia's borders. By the cessation of Phase II of the cease-fire, due to the lack of co-operation from the PDK, 55,000 troops of the Cambodian factions had been demobilized out of a total of 200,000 regular and 250,000 militia forces.

The UNTAC civil administrative component, responsible for establishing an atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections, had set up offices in all Cambodian provinces by 1 July 1992, and concentrated their efforts on five key areas of the administration: foreign affairs, national defence, public safety, finance and information.

The UNTAC civilian police component was responsible for the supervision of the local police, ensuring that law and order was maintained effectively and impartially and that human rights were observed. By December 1992 the police component reached full deployment and provided training in basic police procedures and traffic control, implementation of a new penal code, and assisted the military component in supervising the checkpoints.

*An UNTAC Bangladesh contingent member of the UN Mine Clearance Unit instructing a Cambodian Army soldier in the use of the mine detector, 1992. It*

*was estimated that 4.5 million mines were laid throughout the country during its long years of conflict. (United Nations/J. Bleibtreu)*

*On 29 May 1992, 470 French soldiers from the APRONUC (Autorité Provisoire des Nations Unies au Cambodge /UN Provisional Authority in Cambodia) Battalion were deployed to Cambodia as part of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).*

*They were deployed in Zone 2 along the Laotian border, and Zone 6 along a 350km line on the border from Thailand to Vietnam. Here French troops stand inspection in Phnom Penh, October 1992. (United Nations/P. Sudhakaran)*







*An UNTAC French paratrooper examining a folding-stock AK-47 belonging to a Khmer Rouge soldier, July 1992. The French mission was supposedly to disarm the warring forces (6,000 in Zone 6 alone); this was to be accomplished by 30 paras stationed at each disarming point. (United Nations/J. Bleibtreu)*

The UNTAC repatriation component was responsible for the repatriation of over 300,000 refugees and displaced persons to Cambodia from March 1992 to April 1993. The UN Development Program assisted with the provision of health care, education, water and agriculture, as well as improving the infrastructure for the returnees.

The UNTAC rehabilitation component provided food, security, health, housing, training and education, and restoration of the basic infrastructure. By January 1993 42 projects were in process and \$880 million in aid was pledged by the international community.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia has been one of the largest and most costly missions undertaken to date, with over 22,000 military and civilian personnel involved and a cost of over \$3 billion (with refugee repatriation and resettlement costs funded by additional voluntary contributions). The UNTAC peace-making, peace-keeping, and peace-building mission was a relative success; but with the PDK's refusal to disarm, there is a danger that the country could be plunged back into civil war in the future.

## SOMALIA

The overthrow of President Siad Barre in January 1991 resulted in a power struggle between traditional and clan-based factions throughout Somalia. Intense fighting broke out in Mogadishu, the capital, between the factions of Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohammed, and that of

General Mohammed Farah Aidid and his United Somali Congress; hostilities quickly spread throughout the country. The fighting caused almost one million Somalis to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, and widespread famine and disease which claimed an estimated 300,000 civilian lives in the first 18 months of the conflict. With another 1.5 million lives at risk due to lack of food, political chaos, widespread looting hampering the delivery of humanitarian aid and placing UN and Red Cross workers' lives in danger, and the threat to stability in neighbouring countries, the Secretary General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States (LAS), and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), pressed for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

In January 1992 a team of senior UN officials led by Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs James O.C. Jonah travelled to Somalia to facilitate an end to the fighting. Support for a cease-fire was agreed to by all factions except that of General Aidid. In response to this agreement in principle, the UN (by Resolution 733, 23 January 1992) established a complete embargo on military goods to Somalia, an increase in humanitarian aid, the promotion of a cease-fire, and assistance in a political settlement. A UN-sponsored meeting held on 31 January in New York attended by representatives of the LAS, OAU, OIC and the two main warring factions succeeded in an agreement on a cease-fire that was signed in Mogadishu on 3 March. This agreement also provided for a UN security component for humanitarian supplies, the deployment of UN observers to monitor each faction, and the establishment of a national reconciliation



conference that all Somali factions would attend (adopted on 17 March 1991 as Security Council Resolution 746). On 24 April the Security Council adopted Resolution 751, establishing the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

A group of 50 UN observers arrived in Mogadishu in early July 1992, with the deployment of an additional 500 UN security personnel on 14 September 1992. The UN was prevented from distributing humanitarian supplies due to looting by heavily armed groups and attacks on ships and at airports. On 28 August an increase in UNOSOM strength by four security units of 750 men each was approved by Resolution 775. In October 1992 the situation deteriorated to the point where rival militias divided the capital between them, while 12 or more factions roamed the countryside looting humanitarian supplies, and engaging in kidnapping, robbery, extortion, and other acts of banditry. UNOSOM troops were fired upon and UN vehicles and

*Below: Belgian members of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), which relinquished operational authority to UNOSOM in early May 1993, at Kismayo airfield, April 1993. (United Nations/M. Grant)*

*Right: Armoured vehicles of the Nigerian contingent to the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM) in Mogadishu, May 1993. (United Nations/M. Grant)*





arms seized, while relief ships were blocked from docking and shelled resulting in only a small amount of relief supplies reaching the needy in the countryside. It was estimated that as many as 3,000 people per day were dying of starvation while warehouses remained full.

Television newscasts showed the plight of the Somali people in ever more emotional terms, and public opinion led the Bush Administration to offer United States leadership in organizing and commanding an international rescue of the Somali people by an operation to ensure the delivery of relief supplies. Under Resolution 794 (3 December 1992) the use of all necessary means to establish a secure environment for the delivery of relief supplies was mandated. In response, the United States spearheaded a Unified Task Force (UNITAF), Operation 'Restore Hope', which deployed to Mogadishu on 9 December 1992 amid massive media attention.

In Phase I of the deployment, the Mogadishu port facilities and the airfields at Bale Dogle and Baidoa were secured by 16 December. Phase II saw part of eight relief centres (Kismayo, Bardera, Oddur, Gialalassi, and Belet Huen) secured on 28 December, and the landing of elements of the US 10th Mountain Division; while Phase III secured the additional relief centres and Kismayo airport and port, and the continuation of relief operations. UNITAF, a five-month operation with 18 Task Force deaths, established a secure environment for

delivery of humanitarian aid shipments, and turned over military command (Phase IV) to the UN and UNOSOM in May 1993.

The mood of welcome among Somalis soon soured as UNOSOM took command, and attacks against UNOSOM accelerated, culminating in the 5 June ambush near Mogadishu's October 21st Road which left 24 dead, 40 wounded, and five captured Pakistani peacekeepers. In response the UN passed Resolution 837 calling for the punishment of those responsible for the killings, believed to be General Aidid and his United Somali Congress. On 12 June a pre-dawn punitive strike on General Aidid's residence and other sites throughout Mogadishu was undertaken, this involved both ground forces and a US Air Force AC-130H Spectre gunship (one of four gunships eventually deployed to the area). On 17 June the UN officially called for the arrest of General Aidid. The game of cat-and-mouse continued, with the US dispatching Ranger units and elements of the anti-terrorist Delta Force to the region in August to attempt the capture of General Aidid; these attempts failed. Casualties mounted on both sides, culminating in the 3 October downing of two US helicopters; in the ensuing confused fighting 78 US servicemen were wounded, one captured, and 15 killed, while as many as 300 Somalis (including civilians) lost their lives. This one incident caused the UN and US to reconsider their mission; and ultimately resulted in the resignation of the US Secretary of Defense, Les Aspin, in December 1993



*Members of the Botswana contingent to UNOSOM on inspection at Camp Higgins (named in honour of US Col. William Higgins who was abducted and killed while serving as a peace-keeper in Lebanon). The Botswanans wear their recently adopted DPM camouflage uniforms; Bardera, April 1993. (United Nations)*





4



5



3



6

UN forces, Korea, 1950-51

1: Pilot, SAAF No. 2 sqn.

2: US Marine bazooka team

3: US 187th RCT shoulder insignia

4: HQ UN Command shoulder insignia

5: JSA shoulder insignia

6: UN shoulder title







1: Austrian Zugführer, UNTSO, 1990  
2: Swedish infantryman, UNTSO, 1980

3: Polish ensign, UNEF (II), 1979  
4: UNTSO Medic's badge  
5: UNEF Canadian Contingent badge





- 1: British infantryman, UNFICYP, 1992  
 2: Iranian infantryman, UNDOF, 1979  
 3: Finnish Contingent, UNDOF, 1990  
 4: Silver officer's badge  
 5: Aviation officer's bullion badge







- 1: Fijian infantryman, UNIFIL, 1991
- 2: Ghanaian infantryman, UNIFIL, 1990
- 3: Norwegian infantryman, UNIFIL, 1990
- 4: UNIFIL Signals badge
- 5: UN Field Service badge





- 1: Sgt., Australian Engineers, UNTAG, 1989
- 2: Sgt., Singaporean infantry, UNIKOM, 1992
- 3: Venezuelan infantryman, ONUSAL, 1992
- 4: General issue beret badge
- 5: Officer's bullion badge







1



2



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4

United Nations pocket badges; see text commentary for detailed caption



5



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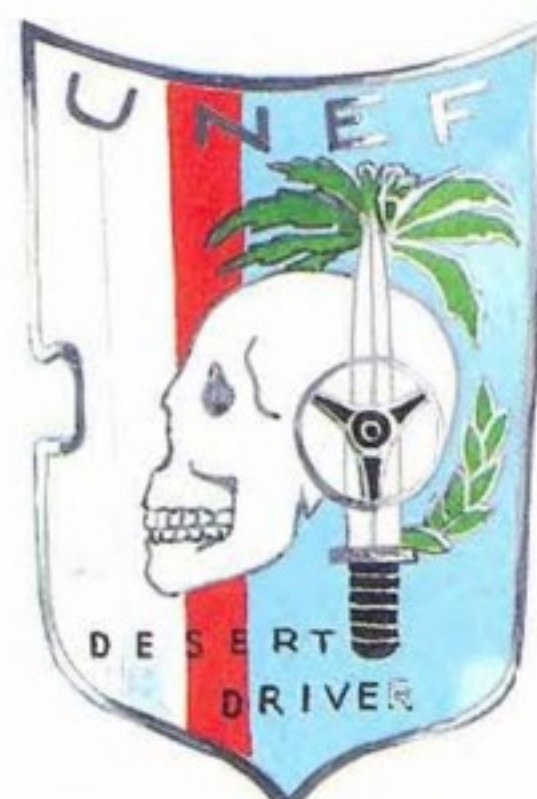
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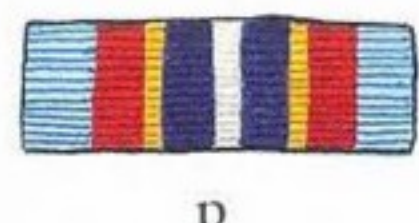
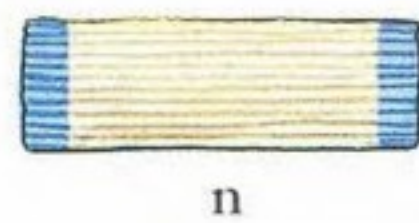
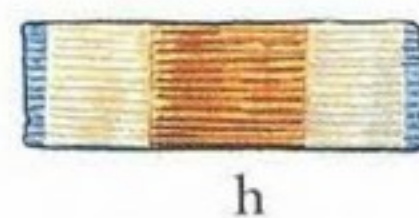
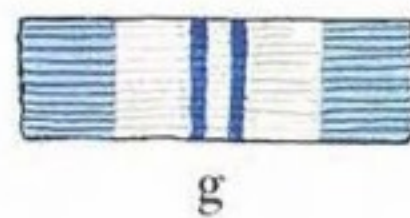
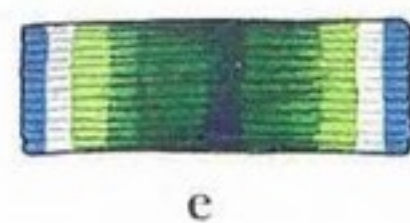
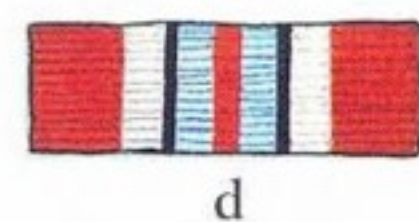
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12



United Nations Service Medals; see text commentary for detailed caption





3



Nordic Training Centre, Finland

1: NTC emblem

2: Medical training

3: MP dog training

4: Finnish national emblem



1

2



4





2



Gulf War, 1991

- 1: Syrian sergeant
- 2: French Marine infantryman
- 3: Saudi Arabian private
- 4: Kuwaiti lieutenant-general

3



4



1







UNTAC, Cambodia, 1993

- 1: Dutch contingent
- 2: Bulgarian contingent
- 3: JSDF officer
- 4: Senegalese contingent
- 5: Thai officer

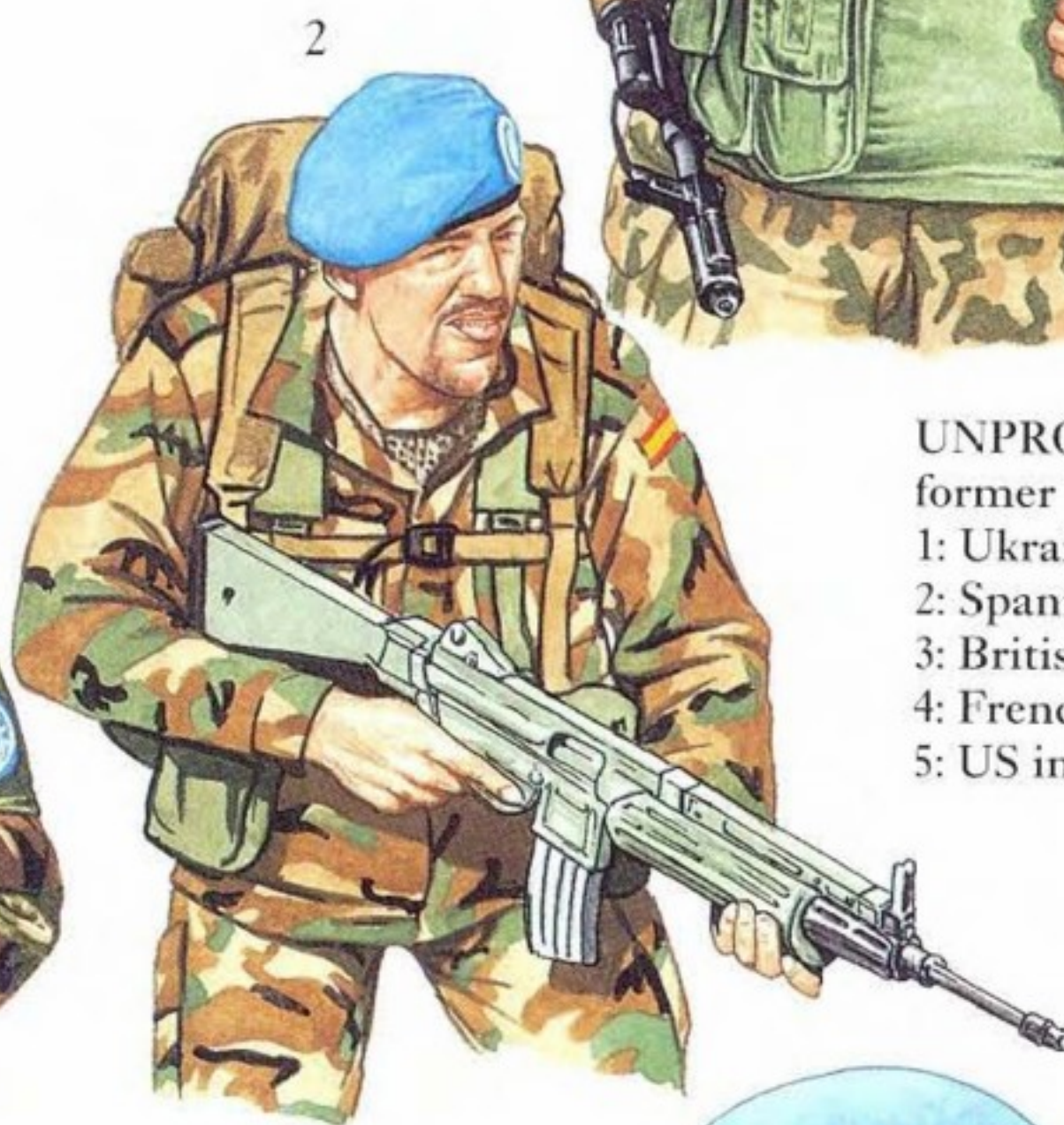


UNOSOM, Somalia, 1993

- 1: Italian paratrooper
- 2: UAE corporal
- 3: Pakistani infantryman
- 4: Belgian paratrooper
- 5: German  
Oberfeldwebel







UNPROFOR,  
former Yugoslavia, 1993  
1: Ukrainian Bn., Sarajevo  
2: Spanish contingent, Bosnia  
3: British infantryman, Vitez  
4: French Officer, Zagreb  
5: US infantryman, Macedonia







*Australian UNOSOM troops in Baidoa, April 1993. Both wear the Australian spot-pattern camouflage uniform with*

*'digger' hats; no UN insignia are visible. (United Nations/M.*

## PEACE-KEEPING IN THE 1990s

and ultimately the decision by President Clinton to withdraw US forces from Somalia by March 1994.

UNOSOM had been seen as a paradigm for the post-Cold War role of the United Nations – the first peace-keeping mission mandated under Chapter 7 of the UN charter (allowing the use of offensive force to achieve the objectives of UN resolutions) since the end of the Cold War, and an important test case for future missions. Though the outcome, and its effect on the reputation of the UN, remains unclear at the time of writing, what is clear is that the United States and 26 other countries successfully, if briefly, assisted a nation in chaos – the first time that the UN has militarily intervened in support of humanitarian aid – but violated international borders and national sovereignty in doing so.

The United Nations Charter has a stated goal of peace, justice and respect for human rights. Due to the frustration of the Cold War, subsequent conflicting spheres of influence, and lack of co-operation among the major powers to end regional conflicts, the UN charter remained unfulfilled. With the end of the Cold War and the reluctance of the only post-Cold War superpower – the United States under the Clinton Administration – to assume the role, the UN has now begun to 'wage peace' in earnest, assuming a position as the world's policeman. In 1993 the UN spent an estimated \$3.8 billion on peace-keeping activities – five times what was spent in 1991 – with more than 600,000 troops deployed under UN auspices worldwide. Requests for another 14 peace-keeping missions are under consideration at the time of writing.

The Security Council is now seen as an international



organization using coercion and force for universal good. The UN, still learning how to operate in a post-Cold War environment, has continued to make mistakes. Though there have been some bright spots in the history of peace-keeping (the UN mission to Namibia/UNTAG and the mission to El Salvador/ONUSAL are good examples), other missions have been fraught with mistakes and miscalculations that have cost the lives of numerous peace-keepers and civilians.

In Somalia (UNOSOM) the troops were ill-prepared for their mission, with an inadequate mandate, and an inadequate understanding of a complicated situation on the ground – where power-hungry heavily armed factions roamed at will. These shortcomings were compounded by a lack of UN financial resources and personnel. These factors led to the deaths of 23 Pakistani peace-keepers on 5 June 1993, ambushed in their thin-skinned vehicles they ran out of ammunition before help could arrive and were massacred. The US quick-reaction

force sent to rescue the peace-keepers were sent to the wrong location twice, and finally found the Pakistanis by following the sound of gunfire. Earlier, the Pakistani contingent commander was forced to order food for his unit using his personal credit card.

In Cambodia, where UNTAC is regarded as a model peace-keeping operation – having cost \$3 billion and involved the virtual rebuilding and running of the country – there is still a danger of the collapse of democracy due to the intransigence of the Khmer Rouge faction. The first Bulgarian peace-keeper unit sent to UNTAC was reportedly recruited directly from Bulgarian prisons, with the result that numerous infractions occurred before the unit was quickly withdrawn. Philippine peace-keepers were caught smuggling AK-47 rifles back to the Philippines. For the first time since the Second World War Japan committed forces outside its borders, but the killing of two Japanese peace-keepers and the subsequent public outcry puts future Japanese participation in doubt.

In Bosnia (UNPROFOR) local militias have looted aid convoys, one individual has turned back an entire column of relief supplies, while UN drivers have been indiscriminately killed. Some of the peace-keepers themselves have been accused of black market activities,

*Turkish UNOSOM troops providing area security; Mogadishu, April 1993. All wear the Turkish version of the woodland-type camouflage uniform and*

*armour vest and carry G3 rifles; the Turkish national emblem is worn on the left shoulder. (United Nations/M. Grant)*





ranging from trading cigarettes and prostitution to selling protection and drug-smuggling. The UN's mission management is poor, as evidenced by the fact that Canadian General Lewis MacKenzie was given just three days to complete the planning for the establishment, deployment, and logistics for the entire force. He estimates that he spent half that time struggling with the UN bureaucracy. The Jordanian contingent arrived in summer clothing during the winter months, while two ill-prepared Nigerian soldiers froze to death. In the Kurdish areas of northern Iraq UNIKOM was forced to withdraw 50 peace-keepers in May 1993 due to funding problems.

Though problems and horror stories abound, the UN has also learned valuable lessons for the future, including the power of public opinion, the need for military superiority, and the need for law and order. The operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) was prompted by the force of public opinion; the media generated an emotional response when, in the US alone during 1992, they broadcast 468 news reports on the suffering in Somalia, but only six reports on the suffering in neighbouring Sudan, a country with a far worse plight.

The UN has learned that public opinion and emotionalism must not provoke a hurried action without proper planning and co-ordination. The absolute necessity of a strong co-ordinated military organization was shown in Somalia. The first UN unit of 500 Pakistani peace-keepers were kept virtual prisoners in their compound by marauding war lords who out-manned and out-gunned the UN forces. It was not until the US and other nations arrived in force for Operation 'Restore Hope' that a sense of relative calm returned to the area (which lasted until the UN made the error of taking sides in the conflict and attempted to arrest General Aidid). The UN has learned that law and order must be upheld, creating a stable situation in which peace-keeping may function.

Changes are being made at the UN. To resolve some of the communication problems a 'situation room' has been established in New York, this is staffed 24 hours a day and equipped with modern telephones and fax machines – replacing the '9 to 5' operation of a year ago, which relied on standard long-distance telephone lines for communication. The UN still lacks financial support for its operations. In 1993 unpaid member nation peace-keeping bills totalled over \$1.5 billion.

Much has been written in the press regarding the failure of UN operations. It is generally agreed that the rules for peace-keeping in the 1990s must include: recognizable and attainable goals; actions conducted in concert with nations contributing peace-keepers; com-

mand and control of forces by contributing nations; establishment of a UN Peace-keeping Command with a command and control, administrative, and logistical structure similar to that used by the Coalition Forces in the Gulf War; predesignation and training of these forces specifically for peace-keeping; establishment of a doctrine for peace-keeping; further definition of the rules of engagement; and the periodic training of different national peace-keeping forces in combined operations.

Good intentions and expanding commitments aside, the UN still lacks the organization, logistics, training, financial resources, and commitment to police the many struggles and civil wars taking place around the world. However the UN remains the only world organization involved in peace-making, peace-enforcement, and peace-building. With continued member support, re-organization and the benefit of experience there can still be hope that the United Nations will make progress towards guaranteeing world peace, justice and respect for human rights.

## THE PLATES

### *A: The Korean War*

#### *A1: Union of South Africa Air Force pilot, 1951*

By 29 June 1950 most British Commonwealth forces were pledged to the UN for action in Korea. The South Africans' long-standing opposition to military action with other Commonwealth forces, the belief that Korea was not in their sphere of interest, and the long time needed for mobilization caused vacillation over a troop commitment. On 4 August 1950 the decision was reached to send a contingent to Korea consisting of South African Air Force Liaison HQ based in Tokyo, and 2 Squadron SAAF; the South African government ensured that the unit be attached, for political and military reasons, to the US Air Force. On 25 September 49 officers and 157 other ranks of 2 Squadron arrived in Yokohama and commenced operational training with F-51D Mustang fighters and other equipment purchased from the US. On 16 November five aircraft and supporting personnel were flown to airfield K-9 near Pusan, with the mission of ground attack and interdiction, from where their first combat sortie was flown. Attached to the US 18th Fighter-Bomber Wing, the unit moved to airfield K-24 near Pyongyang, North Korea; evacuated to airfield K-13 near Suwon; then moved to a permanent base in South Korea at airfield K-10 near Chinhae on 17 December 1950. Other elements of the squadron moved from Japan to K-10, where the entire unit operated for two years until re-equipped with US



F-86F Sabre jets in January 1953. The South Africans destroyed a total of 44 armoured vehicles, 891 other vehicles, over 400 supply points, and 1,000 buildings during the war. Both the US and Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations for gallantry were awarded to the unit. Here a South African pilot celebrating his 100th mission wears issue US flight gear including hard flight helmet with Type A-14 demand oxygen mask, AN-S-31A summer flying suit, B-5 pneumatic life vest, and 'rough-out' leather service shoes. The flight helmet was the only 'modern' piece of equipment issued: the oxygen mask was standardized in 1943 and the flight suit and life vest in 1944.

**A2: US Marine 3.5-inch rocket launcher team, summer 1950**

Both figures wear the World War Two M1 helmet with reversible spot-pattern camouflage covers. The gunner on the right wears the Model 1944 pattern green HBT utility uniform while the loader wears the Model 1944 reversible camouflage HBT utilities. All web gear and packs have been stowed in their emplacement. The M20 3.5in. rocket launcher, or 'super bazooka', replaced the smaller 2.36in. weapon of World War Two fame. The M20 fires an 8.61lb. (3.9kg) rocket that can penetrate 11 inches (28cm) of homogeneous armour plate.

**A3: UN Airborne, US 187th Regimental Combat Team, shoulder sleeve insignia**

**A4: Headquarters UN Command shoulder sleeve insignia**

**A5: Joint Security Area shoulder sleeve insignia**

**A6: United Nations tab**

**B1: Austrian Zugsführer, UNTSO, 1990**

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine dates from May 1948. The Austrian contingent has served with UNTSO from 1967 to the present. Here a *Zugsführer* wears the green fatigue uniform with UN bilingual shoulder sleeve insignia and UN blue beret with metal badge. The Steyr AUG 5.56mm rifle is carried.

**B2: Swedish infantryman, UNTSO, 1980**

The Swedish military has maintained contingents to UNTSO from 1948 to the present; five UNTSO Chiefs of Staff have been Swedish Army generals. Here a member of the Swedish Infantry Battalion attached to UNTSO wears green fatigue uniform, a blue cap with

UN insignia, and carries a blue-painted helmet with both 'UN' and global projection insignia. Tan brassards on both shoulders display the Swedish national emblem and UN shoulder sleeve insignia. The weapon is the 9mm Carl Gustaf Model 45 sub-machine gun.

**B3: Polish ensign, UNEF(II), 1979**

Polish troops were deployed as part of UNDOF, UNGOMAP, UNIIMOG, UNTAG, UNIKOM, MINURSO, UNPROFOR, and UNTAC. For UNEF (II) Poland provided logistics, engineering, medical and transport units from late 1973 to early 1980; and instituted a mine-clearing course in early 1974. Here a Polish engineer ensign (*Chorazy*) wears the grey 'worm' pattern camouflage uniform first seen in the late 1960s, with rubberized rank insignia, and a tan brassard with white on red Polish eagle and 'POLSKA'. More often seen wearing a 'worm'-camouflage *rogatymka* field cap, this Pole wears the UN blue cap.

**B4: UNTSO medical services metal beret badge**

**B5: UNEF Canada Contingent metal beret badge**

**C1: British infantryman, UNFICYP, 1992**

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus was established in March 1964. The United Kingdom has maintained a presence in Cyprus since that date, including infantry, force reserves, air units, and medical personnel. The British contingent (BRITCON) is the largest in the Force and was stationed island-wide prior to 1974; they were then redeployed west of the Nicosia International Airport in the Buffer Zone, Sector Two. The British Brigadier A.J. Wilson was the Force Commander from December 1965 to May 1966. This figure wears the two-colour desert camouflage uniform introduced for the Gulf War, UN blue beret with metal insignia, issue blue ascot, and the British national emblem on his left sleeve under the UN white on blue shoulder sleeve insignia. He carries the SA80 5.56mm rifle with a Susat 4× optical sight.

**C2: Iranian infantryman, UNDOF, 1979**

One year after the 1973 Arab-Israeli War the United Nations Disengagement Force was established to monitor the separation of Syrian and Israeli troops along the Golan Heights. The Shah of Iran, Western-leaning and seeking influence not only in the Gulf but also as a world player, deployed infantry as part of UNDOF in August 1975. The UNDOF contingent was disbanded in March 1979 following the Iranian revolution. Here the seldom-seen two-colour green 'splotch' uniform, cut like a US



jungle jacket, is worn without UN insignia; the German G3 7.62mm rifle is carried.

***C3: Finnish Contingent, UNDOF, 1990***

Finland has contributed over 30,000 military personnel to UN peace-keeping operations since 1956, and infantry units to UNDOF since March 1979, with participation scheduled to cease at the end of 1993. Two UNDOF commanders have been Finnish generals: Erkki Kaira from February 1981 to May 1982 and Gustav Hagglund from June 1985 to May 1986. This soldier wears green fatigues with climbing boots, UN blue cap with bilingual insignia, a blue field-expedient vest, and a tan brassard on the left shoulder displaying the Finnish Army/national emblem and UN shoulder sleeve insignia. He carries the Finnish 7.62×39mm M62 assault rifle with the standard infantry tubular folding stock.

***C4: Silver bullion officer's beret badge***

*A group of Finnish soldiers undergoing checkpoint training at the United Nations Nordic Training Centre, Niinisalo, Finland. First established in 1969, the*

*Centre provides training for UN military observers from Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. (Finnish Ministry of Defense)*

***C5: UN aviation brigade officer's gold bullion beret badge on white wool***

***D1: UNIFIL, Fijian private, 1991***

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was established in March 1978, and since May 1978 Fiji has deployed one infantry battalion of 726 soldiers to UNIFIL; they have taken numerous casualties. Fiji's commitment to UNIFIL is impressive considering that the all-volunteer Fijian Army has only 4,700 personnel (organized into one engineer squadron, one artillery troop, and four infantry battalions). Other deployments include UNGOMAP, UNTAG, UNIKOM, and UNTAC. This private wears green fatigues with national emblem and private's stripe on the right shoulder, UN blue beret with metal insignia, and blue PASGT armour vest. UN shoulder sleeve insignia is worn on the left arm, obscured here.

***D2: Ghanaian infantryman, UNIFIL, 1990***

Ghana has contributed one infantry battalion and an integrated headquarters command, consisting of a defence platoon and an engineer platoon, from September 1979 to the present. A force Mobile Reserve consisting of a composite mechanized company organized in January







*An early UN issue brassard: blue wool, 9×17cm, with a direct-embroidered white thread 8cm diameter bi-lingual UN insignia in the centre. (Author's photo)*

1987 included Ghanaian troops. Ghana has contributed to 11 UN missions/forces. Here the German-manufactured metal helmet, a DPM camouflage armour vest, woodland camouflage pattern fatigues and issue boots are worn; the rifle is the German G3.

***D3: Norwegian infantryman, UNIFIL, 1990***

The Norwegians have been participants in UNIFIL since March 1978, providing infantry, logistics, medical, and maintenance personnel. This Norwegian soldier is engaged in a form of preventive diplomacy – he is befriending a local Lebanese child. The soldier wears green fatigues with UN shoulder sleeve insignia, a faded UN blue beret with metal insignia, and a US-manufactured PASGT woodland camouflage armour vest. He carries the Norwegian-made version of the German G3, adopted in 1964.

***D4: UNIFIL Signals metal beret badge.***

***D5: UN Field Service metal beret badge***

***E1: Australian sergeant, UNTAG, 1989***

The United Nations Assistance Group in Namibia was a bright spot in UN peace-keeping, representing a model of co-operation among the 50 nations involved with the successful completion of the mission. This Australian military engineer wears the UN blue beret with metal insignia, the Australian spot-pattern camouflage uniform, and a camouflage brassard bearing both UN shoulder sleeve insignia and the Australian national emblem of a yellow kangaroo on a dark green field with white lettering. Rank insignia, worn on the right shoulder, are

not visible. Other national insignia for UN duty consisted of a yellow disc with a black kangaroo superimposed on a green map of Australia, with red lettering ('AUSTRALIA') and a red border, worn either on camouflage or green brassards.

***E2: Singaporean sergeant, UNIKOM, 1992***

The United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission was established in April 1991. Thirty-five nations have contingents deployed as part of UNIKOM, including the Republic of Singapore, a relatively small country which nevertheless spends 5.5 per cent of its gross national product on defence. Singapore has contributed troops to UNTAG in Namibia, UNIKOM, and UNTAC in Cambodia. This sergeant wears the Singaporean woodland pattern camouflage uniform, UN blue beret with cloth badge, and UN blue armour vest.

***E3: Venezuelan infantryman, ONUSAL, 1992***

The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador was established in July 1991. This Venezuelan military observer wears the UN issue blue cap with bilingual insignia, Venezuelan issue woodland pattern fatigues with national emblem on the left shoulder, green web gear, and carries the FN FAL rifle.

***E4: UN general issue metal beret badge***

***E5: Gold bullion officer's beret badge on white wool***

***F: United Nations pocket badges***

The longer the duration of the peace-keeping force or



observer mission, and the greater the number of nations involved, the more numerous and varied the badges and other unit insignia. Local manufacture has added to the variations. The following is a selection of pocket badges used by various contingents. **F1:** UNTSO Observer Group Egypt. **F2:** Dutch Bn., UNIFIL. **F3:** HQ UNDOF. **F4:** FIN BATT Guard of Honour (Finnish Bn.). **F5:** Austrian Aviation, Rotary Wing. **F6:** Polish Contingent UNEF. **F7:** AUSBATT-1, UNEF II, UNEF (Austrian Bn.). **F8:** GHANBATT – 3rd (Ghana general use badge). **F9:** SWEDCON, UNEF II (Swedish Bn.). **F10:** Military Police Middle East (general use badge). **F11:** UNEF desert driver (UNEF I). **F12:** UN Engineers – on leather fob.

### **G: United Nations Service Medals**

The United Nations has issued three versions of the service medal; Korea Service (1950 to 1953), UNEF Service (1956 to 1967), and a standard medal for all later missions distinguished by specific ribbons.

The Korean Service Medal (G1 and G2) was established by General Assembly Resolution 483(V) and adopted on 12 December 1950. The medal was issued on 25 September 1951, to be awarded to all members of military forces (and armed forces of the Republic of Korea) who served on behalf of the United Nations in Korea. The period of eligibility was 30 days except for British and Commonwealth forces, which was one day (except for periods of inspection which had to total 30 days). The medal was struck in the Amhario (Ethiopian), Dutch, English, French, Greek, Italian, Korean, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, Tagalog (Philippine), and Flemish languages. The largest number of medals struck was the English version (2,761,732) with the smallest number for Italian non-combatants (130). The bronze alloy medal is 36mm in diameter with a 35mm wide ribbon of nine UN blue and eight white stripes. The obverse of the medal depicts the UN emblem of a polar projection map of the

world encircled by two olive branches of peace. The reverse of the medal has the inscription 'For service in defence of the principles of the charter of the United Nations'. The bar, an integral part of the claw and straight iron suspension, reads 'KOREA'. It was anticipated that different bars would be issued for later UN actions.

Following the Arab-Israeli War the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established to patrol the Israeli-Egyptian border. A medal for UNEF Service (G3 and G4) was authorized in accordance with Resolution 1001(S) on 7 November 1956. The obverse was patterned after the Korea Service Medal with the addition of 'UNEF' and the inscription 'In the service of peace' on the reverse. The bronze alloy medal is 35mm in diameter with a 37mm wide ribbon. Any personnel serving with UNEF for a period of 90 days were authorized the medal. Only one coinage was struck, with 47,037 medals awarded (the maximum strength of UNEF at any one time was 6,073 personnel).

The UN Medal (G5 and G6) was developed in July 1959 as a general award to personnel serving with the United Nations as observers or otherwise maintaining order. The ribbon colours and arrangement signify specific mission/forces. The medal is almost identical to the UNEF medal, but with 'UN' replacing 'UNEF'.

**G1:** Korean Service Medal English Version (Obverse). **G2:** Korean Service Medal – English version (Reverse). **G3:** UNEF Service Medal (Obverse). **G4:** UNEF Service Medal (Reverse). **G5:** UN Standard

*Locally manufactured insignia, with white letters and outlines on a blue background, for Russian peace-keepers. The UN global projection is worn on the right shoulder, the Russian tricolour national*

*emblem on the left, the 'Russia' tab over the right breast pocket, and the blood group over the left. The insignia also exists in a subdued black-on-green version. (Author's photo)*





Medal (Obverse) (Ribbon for UNIKOM Service). **G6:** UN Standard Medal (Reverse) (Ribbon for UNIKOM Service). **G7:** Ribbons for UN Standard Medal: (a) UNTSO/UNOGIL; (b) UNTEA; (c) UNFICYP; (d) UNDOF; (e) UNMOGIP/UNIPOM; (f) UNOC; (g) UNEF II; (h) UNYOM; (i) UNIFIL; (j) UNIIMOG; (k) UNAVEM; (l) UNTAG; (m) ONUCA; (n) MINURSO; (o) ONUSAL; (p) UNAMIC; (q) UNPROFOR; (r) UNTAC; (s) UN General Service (New York headquarters).

#### ***H: UN Nordic Training Centre, Niinisalo, Finland, 1992***

The long history of Finnish commitment to UN service resulted in the establishment in 1969 of the UN Training Centre, attached to the Satakunta Artillery Regiment at Niinisalo, with a training contingent of two officers. In 1982 the name was changed to the UN Nordic Training Centre. The current training staff consists of 35 personnel, with the responsibility for selecting and calling up personnel from the reserve in order to complete training for UN service; installing personnel in their units; equipping the unit while ensuring logistics and supply, and arranging transport. In addition the Centre provides training for UN military observers, military police personnel, staff officers, and logistics and transport personnel from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The largest training group – military observers – take instructions in three organized courses, producing 150 graduates annually.

#### ***H1: Nordic Training Centre emblem***

#### ***H2: Medical training***

Here a Swedish medic (left) assists in bandaging the leg of a Finnish soldier (foreground). The Swede wears the issue Model 1990 camouflage uniform, wool cap, and boots. A Swiss officer (right) takes the lead in the simulated first aid; he wears the Model 73 one-piece camouflage overall for armour troops, issue hiking boots, and grey cap.

#### ***H3: Dog-handling training***

Here two Finnish Army military police personnel conduct exercises with a German Shepherd police dog. The man on the left wears one colour variant of the Finnish camouflage uniform, boots, and headgear; at right is a padded dog-handling suit.

#### ***H4: Finnish Army national emblem***

#### ***I: The Gulf War, 1991***

#### ***II: Syrian sergeant***

President Assad of Syria, desiring an end to his country's isolation as a terrorist, anti-American state, dispatched an advance party of 1,000 troops to Saudi Arabia in August 1990. The contingent eventually totalled 19,000 and consisted of a special forces regiment and the 9th Armoured Division equipped with 200 T-55 and T-62 tanks; an additional unit of 500–600 paratroopers was stationed in the United Arab Emirates. The Syrians, though reporting to Joint Forces Command North, were regarded with suspicion and were not fully trusted with intelligence information. They fought a small engagement with the Iraqis on 5 February, but were placed in Corps reserve in support of the Saudi, Kuwaiti, and Egyptian units who led the attack on 24 February 1991. This soldier wears the Soviet L-1 chemical protective suit with ShMS mask and rubber gloves to complete the outfit. The Soviet AKM 7.62×39mm rifle is carried.

#### ***I2: French Marine Infantryman***

French involvement in what was to become the Gulf War started in September 1990 when units of the *Force d'Action Rapide* were deployed to Saudi Arabia, ostensibly to counter the Iraqi violation of the Kuwait City French Embassy and the abduction of three consular officials. By January 1991 13,300 French military personnel were deployed to Saudi Arabia as part of their Operation 'Daguet' ('Dagger'). President Mitterrand attempted to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis and kept military activities on a low level, avoiding joint exercises with US and other forces; the French committed themselves to the defence of Saudi Arabia only, avoiding participation in offensive actions. French public opinion changed the decision, however, and the French decided to take an active role in the liberation of Kuwait. The French contingent in the Gulf War served with distinction, and their skill was emphasized in the successful performance of a deep-thrust armoured offensive which contributed to the Iraqi defeat. This Marine, or Corporal Chef, is shown participating in a ceremony in Kuwait City after the war. He wears the four-pocket desert camouflage uniform with parade embellishments including a yellow lanyard and *epaulettes de tradition*, national insignia on the left shoulder, rank, and unit badges. His *kepi* and bugle banner both display the Marine troops emblem.

#### ***I3: Saudi Arabian private***

With oil dollars providing state-of-the-art Western equipment, training, and infrastructure, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed leadership of the Arab states



opposed to Iraq and requested Western intervention to counter the invasion of Kuwait. Saudi Arabia played a major role in the war by providing logistics and other services, fuel, water, and excellent base facilities to the anti-Iraqi forces. The Saudi armed forces consist of the 38,000-man Saudi Arabian Land Force, and a 56,000-man National Guard. Other organizations include the Air Force, Navy, Air-Defence, Frontier Force, Coast Guard, and a Saudi Peninsular Shield Force composed of units from all Gulf Co-operation Council states. This Saudi private, or *Jundi*, wears the US M1 helmet with 1960s-vintage reversible helmet cover with brown side showing; Korean-made six-colour daytime desert BDU;

US-made ALICE gear and desert boots in tan colour, and a US M17A1 gas mask in a green carrier. He carries a version of the HK/G3 7.62 NATO rifle with metal telescoping stock.

#### ***14: Kuwaiti lieutenant-general***

Prior to the Gulf War the Kuwaiti Army consisted of 16,000 troops in two armoured, one mechanized, and one artillery brigade led by a professional British-trained officer corps. Unable to withstand the multi-divisional Iraqi attack spearheaded by the Republican Guard, 4,500 Kuwaiti personnel escaped to Saudi Arabia with their equipment. Army personnel who were not killed or taken



*Two UNYOM Yugoslav soldiers on patrol near Najran, Saudi Arabia, July 1963. (United Nations)*



prisoner remained in Kuwait to form the underground resistance movement. The Kuwaiti Army in exile was rebuilt with the 4,500 troops at the core; an additional 10,500 Kuwaiti citizens returned from other countries or infiltrated through Iraqi lines. Military training was provided in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. Numerous brigades were formed, and participated in rear area security, mine clearance and urban combat, and the liberation of Kuwait City. It was estimated that as many as 4,200 Kuwaitis were killed and 12,000 taken prisoner. Here a Kuwaiti lieutenant-general, or *Fariq*, cuts a ribbon during a ceremony following the end of the Gulf War. He wears a black beret with gold bullion insignia, a variation of the three-colour brown DPM camouflage uniform seen so often in use in the Gulf, and gold bullion-on-tan shoulder rank slip-ons of a crown over crossed swords.

***J: United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, 1993***

***J1: Royal Netherlands Army private, UN Mine Clearance Unit***

Here a Netherlands private instructs Cambodians in procedures for removing one of the millions of mines

that were scattered throughout the country during the war. He wears the UN blue beret with metal badge, Dutch-issue three-pocket DPM shirt with national emblem and UN bilingual shoulder sleeve insignia on the left shoulder, and khaki shorts. Often seen in use by Dutch members of the mine clearance unit were locally manufactured insignia with white letters on a blue field, in both the Khmer and English languages, worn over both breast pockets to identify the wearer's surname and unit. Other contingent members wore brassards with identifying national emblems, country and/or unit tabs, and variants of the standard UN shoulder sleeve insignia.

***J2: Bulgarian private***

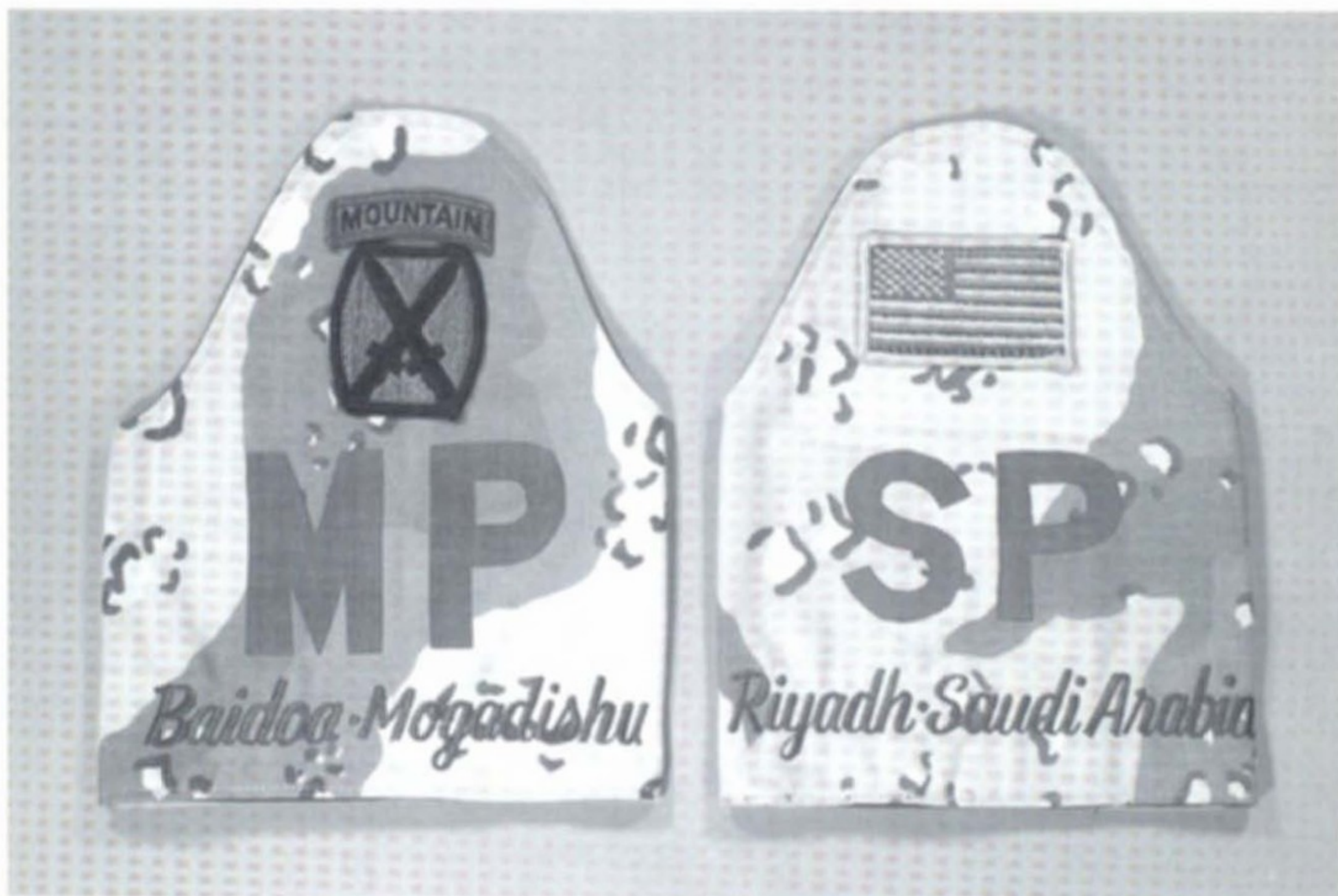
As a result of the end of the Cold War and the break-up of the Warsaw Pact the Bulgarians deployed a small unit to Cambodia – their first UN mission – along with troops from their former Warsaw Pact allies Hungary, Poland and Russia. This soldier wears the Bulgarian two-piece 'splinter' pattern camouflage uniform devoid of insignia, and carries the Polish-manufactured AKS rifle.

*Examples of national insignia usually worn on either a green or tan*

*brassard. Each woven insignia measures 5×8cm. (Author's photo)*







### ***J3: Japanese Self Defense Force major***

After years of 'chequebook diplomacy', under pressure from the United States and other nations, and amid much controversy at home, Japan committed troops outside her borders for the first time since World War Two, sending a force to Cambodia under UN command. Japanese television broadcasts glamorized the role of the UN peace-keeper, with the result that enlistment in the JSDF rose 27% over the previous year. After reviewing transportation problems in resupply operations in Cambodia (and in the hope of permanent membership on the UN Security Council), the Japanese Defense Agency proposed the purchase of US-manufactured C-17 long-range heavy transport aircraft in the 1996–2000 time frame as a display of commitment to participation in future UN-sponsored humanitarian and peace-keeping missions. (The exaggerated public response to minimal JSDF casualties in Cambodia casts some doubt on future commitments, however.) Here a JSDF engineer major wears the 'flekta' camouflage uniform with full colour national emblem on the left shoulder, UN bilingual shoulder sleeve insignia on the right (obscured here), white-lettered 'JAPAN' on blue tape over the right breast pocket, and blue visored cap with UN insignia.

*Examples of US camouflage brassards: that on the left an Army 10th Mountain Division Military Police brassard for Baidoa and Mogadishu, Somalia*

*(UNOSOM), that on the right an Air Force Security Police brassard for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (Gulf War). (Author's collection)*

### ***J4: Senegalese Contingent***

The troop commitment to UNTAC was the fourth UN operation in which the Senegalese participated, previous missions being UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, and UNIKOM. Here the blue cap with UN bilingual insignia is worn, with a lightweight woodland camouflage BDU jacket, and a tan brassard on the right shoulder displaying the national insignia and UN shoulder sleeve insignia.

### ***J5: Royal Thai Army lieutenant***

The Thais have been involved in the many Indo-Chinese conflicts due to proximity and alliances, so it was no surprise that a Royal Thai Army contingent would serve with UNTAC. This officer wears one of the many copies of US ERDL and woodland camouflage uniforms seen in use by Thai forces, with all insignia embroidered on matching camouflage material, and no UN insignia worn. His boots are a copy of US jungle boots.



## ***K: United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), 1993***

### ***K1: Italian paratrooper***

At the time of writing the Italian commitment to UNOSOM, code-named Operation 'Ibis', consists of approximately 2,000 infantry, 290 Marines, and some 80 airmen. The 186th and 187th Airborne Regiments, the 9th Airborne Battalion 'Col. Moshin', the 'San Marco' Marine Battalion, and the combat divers of CONSUBIN have contributed troops. They are supported by ten M60 MBTs from the Ariete Armoured Division, four Centauro recce vehicles, 23 assorted helicopters, 31 GG 14 armoured vehicles, and an Air Force contingent of two G-222s and two helicopters. This paratrooper wears the Italian desert camouflage uniform developed as a result of the Gulf War, and the Israeli Ephod load-bearing equipment. He carries the BM-59 7.62mm rifle with folding stock.

### ***K2: United Arab Emirates corporal***

The United Arab Emirates deployed 690 troops to UNOSOM, their first international commitment since participation in the Gulf War. This corporal, or *Arif*, wears the British-made GS Mk 6 combat helmet with a Korean-made six-colour daytime desert camouflage cover, Korean-made daytime desert BDU with national emblem and rank affixed, black leather gloves, and a point blank armour vest with a tan cover.

### ***K3: Pakistani Contingent***

A Pakistani contingent of 500 lightly armed troops was the first UN unit to be deployed to Somalia. Out-gunned and out-numbered, they were virtual prisoners in their compound until US Marine and other personnel landed during Operation 'Restore Hope'. This perceived weakness may have been a factor in the ambush on 5 June 1993 of a Pakistani patrol, which left 24 peace-keepers dead. The consequent passing of UN Security Council Resolution 837, calling for the punishment of those responsible, led to an inexorable escalation in violence; to increasing military and civilian casualties; and finally to the announced withdrawal of the US contingent.

This Pakistani soldier carries a Soviet-bloc RPG; he wears a faded UN blue beret with metal insignia, tan shirt and trousers with full-colour insignia, UN blue ascot, and national insignia hand-embroidered on green wool. Pakistanis could be seen on patrol in Mogadishu wearing this uniform with the addition of sky blue-painted US M1 helmets and US PASGT armour vests in woodland camouflage. In mid-1993 the Pakistanis

could be seen wearing woodland and desert woodland-type camouflage uniforms with tan brassards for display of the Pakistani national emblem and UN shoulder sleeve insignia, with PASGT woodland camouflage armour vests and helmets. Their weapons remain the Soviet RPG, AK-47/AKM family, and German G3/HK rifles.

### ***K4: Belgian Army sergeant***

On 13 December 1992 a detachment of Belgian paratroops from 11 Co., 1 Para Battalion were flown directly from their home base at Diest in eight C-130 Hercules aircraft, landing in Mogadishu after a stop in Addis Ababa. With the mission to secure the harbour and airport, the Belgian parats landed with a detachment of 250 US Marines on a small beach in Kismayo at dawn on 20 December; after the area was secure the remainder of the unit landed at Kismayo airport. Deployed for 12 months, the Belgian contingent would eventually total 900 troops, operating under US command to ensure control of Kismayo. This sergeant wears the issue green T-shirt, webbing, and red beret with a Para badge, British lightweight body armour with two-colour desert DPM cover, and Belgian-pattern 1958 or 'jigsaw' camouflage trousers. He carries the Belgian FNC 5.56mm rifle.

### ***K5: German Oberfeldwebel***

Amid much controversy, the first overseas deployment of German troops since World War Two was ordered with the mission to provide humanitarian aid to Somalia. Critics argued that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's decision to send a total of 1,700 soldiers to Somalia was an attempt to improve Germany's image abroad, and that participation in UNOSOM was too dangerous for German troops with their strictly humanitarian mission. Mr. Kohl countered that Germany was accepting new international responsibilities and must expect that German soldiers would, while on UN-related missions, 'if necessary, put their lives on the line'. The first group of 50 German peace-keepers arrived in Mogadishu in preparation for moving to their area of operations in Belet Huen. This *Oberfeldwebel* wears the German-made UN blue beret with cloth insignia, the 'flektar' camouflage uniform, and an olive green brassard on the left shoulder bearing the national emblem, a subdued black-on-green 'Germany' tab, and bilingual UN shoulder sleeve insignia.

## ***L: UNPROFOR; Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, 1993***

### ***L1: Ukrainian Battalion, Sarajevo, Bosnia***

In most Eastern-bloc armies it is considered that black



market activities and foraging for food to augment low pay and meagre rations are a fact of life. However the UN force headquarters in Zagreb, Croatia, took a dim view of this practice. In summer 1993 13 members of the Ukrainian battalion were sent home and dishonourably discharged for black market activities that included drug-smuggling. This soldier wears the Ukrainian 'splotch' camouflage uniform, similar to that used by the Soviet Army late in the Afghanistan War and often referred to as the Soviet woodland uniform, with both UN and Ukrainian shoulder sleeve insignia added. The AK-47S 5.45mm rifle, blue-painted helmet, and green armour vest are of Soviet origin.

### *L2: Spanish Contingent, Bosnia*

This Spanish soldier wears the UN blue beret with cloth insignia, the Spanish woodland camouflage uniform with national insignia on each shoulder, issue webbing, and carries the Spanish CETME L 5.56mm rifle. Some Spanish armoured unit members could be seen wearing the Spanish version of the 'Fritz' kevlar helmet with blue cloth covers bearing the letters 'UN' in white; woodland

camouflage armour vests; camouflage webbing; and green brassards with the national emblem, 'ESPANA' tab, and UN shoulder sleeve insignia.

### *L3: British infantryman, Bosnia*

The deployment of British forces – whose core has been a mechanized infantry battalion with Warrior infantry fighting vehicles – to the former Republic of Yugoslavia, code-named Operation 'Grapple', began in early October 1992 and continued until the end of November with 2,300 troops deployed to Split, Croatia. At that time the Split headquarters consisted of HQ 11 Armoured Brigade, 360 Supply Company RAOC, and Signals Squadron. Other bases include Tomislavgrad (then including force logistics, Royal Engineers, HQ 5 Ordnance Battalion, 17 Squadron RCT); Gornji Vakuf (initially B Company, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, and 7 Armoured Workshop Company, REME); and Vitez (initially remainder of Cheshire Regiment, one company of Royal Irish Regiment, recce squadron of 9th/12th Royal Lancers, and support units). Units have been rotated home at six-month intervals. The Vitez



*On 11 June 1963 the United Nations Observation Mission in Yemen (UNYOM) was mandated to ensure the maintenance of peace in the area. Two UNYOM Canadian military observers discussing map references with Prince El Turki, Governor of Gizan, Saudi Arabia, June 1963. (United Nations)*





*Members of the Papuan Volunteer Corps, created in 1958 and consisting of 439 all ranks, under the command of Netherlands Lt.Col. van Heuven (UNSF), return to their barracks after completing a training mission near Manokwari, New Guinea, November 1962. The UNSF was mandated to maintain peace in the region as established by Indonesia and the Netherlands. The mission was established in October 1962, concluded in April 1963, and consisted of over 1,500 UN personnel. (United Nations)*

*Right: Pakistani troops disembarking for yet another UN Observer Mission: West New Guinea, October 1962. (United Nations)*



force is tasked with escorting and protecting UN aid convoys; the rules of engagement allow the troops to return fire only if they come under attack. Here the British squaddie wears the GS Mk 6 combat helmet and lightweight body armour, both with UN blue covers; the issue DPM jacket and trousers; and commercially purchased Arktis DPM chest webbing – so often seen in use by troops in Northern Ireland and the Gulf War. The British national emblem and UN shoulder sleeve insignia are either displayed on a green brassard (as here) or affixed directly to the uniform. The weapon is the standard infantry version of the SA80.

***L4: French captain, Zagreb, Croatia***

The first French contingent to UNPROFOR was deployed to Krajina, Croatia, in April 1992. At that time the French Battalion consisted of five combat companies, service units, and one company of engineers with a total of 946 personnel and 254 vehicles. On 17 July the unit suffered the first combat fatalities when two officers on patrol were killed by a remotely detonated mine. Here the Satin 300 uniform is worn with French national insignia

on the right shoulder, the sky blue-painted Model 1978 F1 helmet, and an armour vest with a woodland-type camouflage cover. (The armour vest is one of three types seen in use by the French forces, the others being in green, and a 'lizard' or 'brush-stroke' camouflage.)

***L5: US Army private, Macedonia***

For the first time, US armed forces were placed under UN command and deployed to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a peace-keeping force with the mission of reporting any military activity along the borders of Macedonia, Serbia, and Kosovo. In support of Operation 'Able Sentry' a USAF Tactical Airlift Control Squadron was first deployed to Skopje on 3 July 1993. On 6 July 300 members of the Berlin Brigade were airlifted into Macedonia to train and operate alongside UN Scandinavian forces of NORDBAT. This member of the brigade wears woodland camouflage BDUs, blue-painted PASGT 'Fritz' helmet with white 'UN' lettering, and standard issue All-purpose Lightweight Individual Carrying Equipment (ALICE) gear. He carries the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW).





# UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE AND OBSERVER MISSION COMPOSITION

FORCE	FORCE COMPOSITION
UNTSO	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
UNMOGIP	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay, United States
UNEF I	Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia
UNOGIL	Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Thailand
ONUC	Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaya, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia
UNTEA/SF	Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United States
UNYOM	Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ghana, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Yugoslavia
UNFICYP	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom
DOMREP	Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, India
UNIPO	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela
UNEF II	Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sweden
UNDOF	Austria, Canada, Finland, Iran, Peru, Poland
UNIFIL	Canada, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden
UNGOMAP	Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Poland, Sweden
UNIIMOG	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zambia
UNTAG	Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia
ONUCA	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Ecuador, Germany, India, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela
UNIKOM	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela
UNAVEM	Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain, Yugoslavia
ONUSAL	Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, France, Guyana, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela
MINURSO	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela
UNPROFOR	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Czech/Slovak Republics, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela



UNTAC ( & UNAMIC)	Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay
UNOSOM	Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Egypt, Kuwait, Italy, India, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Zimbabwe
ONUMOZ	Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Malaysia, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Zambia, Uruguay

## UNITED NATIONS KOREAN COMMAND CONTINGENTS

## UNOSOM FORCE STRUCTURE (August 1993)

CONTINGENT	COMMITMENT				
Australia	Two infantry battalions, naval forces, one fighter squadron	Pakistan-23%	4,718	Nigeria	556
Belgium	One infantry battalion	U.S. - 19%	3,881	Egypt	540
Canada	One reinforced infantry brigade, naval forces, one squadron of transport aircraft	Italy - 12%	2,442	Turkey	316
Denmark	Medical services	Other contingents - 46%		Germany	288
Ethiopia	One infantry battalion	Morocco	1,340	Romania	236
France	One reinforced infantry battalion	France	1,089	Botswana	203
Great Britain	Two infantry brigades, one armoured regiment, one combat engineer regiment, w/support troops, Far Eastern Fleet, two squadrons of aircraft	Zimbabwe	987	Sweden	146
Greece	One infantry battalion, transport aircraft	Belgium	966	Tunisia	143
Holland	One infantry battalion, naval forces	Malaysia	873	Norway	138
India	Medical services	United Arab Emirates	690	Kuwait	108
Italy	Medical services	Saudi Arabia	678	Greece	101
Luxembourg	One infantry company	Bangladesh	25		
New Zealand	One artillery regiment				
Norway	Medical services				
Philippines	One infantry battalion, one tank company				
South Africa	One fighter squadron				
Sweden	Medical services				
Thailand	One infantry battalion, naval forces, air and naval transports				
Turkey	One infantry brigade				

### NOTES:

1. UNOSOM HQ staff consists of an additional 390 Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand troops.
2. India and S. Korea have made troop commitments and sent advance parties.
3. A 1,158 man U.S. quick reaction force is on standby, but not under UN command.
4. This is an atypical UN force structure due to unique UNOSOM rules of engagement.
5. Total strength = 20,854 troops



## UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE AND OBSERVER MISSIONS

FORCE/MISSION	DEPLOYMENT DATES	LOCATION	HEADQUARTERS	STRENGTH (MAX)
UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	6/48-present	Israel	Jerusalem	572
UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	1/49-present	Jammu/Kashmir	Rawalpindi/Srinagar	102
First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I)	11/56-6/67	Sinai, Suez, Gaza	Gaza	6,073
UN Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)	6/58-12/58	Lebanon, Syria	Beirut	591
UN Operations in the Congo (ONUC)	7/60-6/64	Congo (Zaire)	Leopoldville (Kinshasa)	19,828
UN Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNTEA/UNSF)	10/62-4/63	W. New Guinea	Hollandia (Jayapura)	1,576
UN Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)	7/63-9/64	Yemen	San'a	189
UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	3/64-present	Cyprus	Nicosia	6,411
Mission of the Representative of the Sec. Gen. in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP)	5/65-10/66	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	2
UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)	9/65-3/66	India/Pakistan	Lahore/Amritsar	96
Second UN Emergency Force (UNEF II)	10/73-7/79	Sinai, Suez	Ismailia	6,973
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	6/74-present	Golan Heights	Damascus, Syria	1,450
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	3/78-present	South Lebanon	Naqoura	7,000
UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan (UNGOMAP)	4/88-3/90	Afghanistan/Pakistan	Kabul/Islamabad	50
UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)	8/88-2/91	Iraq/Iran	Baghdad/Teheran	399
UN Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I)	1/89-6/91	Angola	Luanda	70
UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)	4/89-3/90	Namibia	Windhoek	4,493
UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)	11/89-1/92	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	1,098
UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	4/91-present	Iraq/Kuwait	Umm Qasr	686
UN Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)	6/91-present	Angola	Luanda	1,118
UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)	7/91-present	El Salvador	San Salvador	1,146
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	9/64-present	W. Sahara	Laayoune	2,900
UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)	10/91-3/92	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	N/A
UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	3/92-present	The Balkans	Zagreb, Croatia	23,000
UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	3/92-9/93	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	22,000
UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)	4/92-present	Somalia	Mogadishu	20,854
UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	12/92-present	Mozambique	Maputo	7,500



# GULF WAR ALLIES

## GROUND TROOPS

United States	35,000
Saudi Arabia	45,000
Egypt	38,000
United Kingdom	32,000
Syria	21,000
France	12,000
Pakistan	11,000
Gulf Cooperation Council	10,000
Bangladesh	2,300
Morocco	1,700
Niger	500
Senegal	500
Czechoslovakia	200

## OTHER ALLIES

Argentina	Greece
Australia	Italy
Belgium	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Germany	Spain

## COUNTRIES PROVIDING ECONOMIC/HUMANITARIAN AID

Afghanistan	Malaysia
Austria	Philippines
Bulgaria	Portugal
Finland	Sierra Leone
Honduras	South Korea
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Taiwan
Japan	Turkey
Luxembourg	USSR

## Notes sur les planches en couleur

**A1** L'Autriche participe à l'UNTSO depuis 1967. Remarquez l'épaulette bilingue de l'ONU, le béret bleu et le badge métallique standards ainsi que le fusil Steyr AUG. **A2** La Suède contribue de manière importante à l'UNTSO depuis 1948. Ils portent un calot bleu à la place du béret et un casque où les lettres 'UN' sont peintes ainsi qu'un badge de la carte mondiale de l'ONU. Les brassards ont un insigne suédois national et celui de l'ONU. L'arme est le M45 Carl Gustav. **A3** Les troupes polonaises participent à l'UNDOF, UNIMOG, UNTAG, UNIKOM, MINURSO, UNPROFOR et UNTAC. Ce jeune officier au Moyen-Orient porte un uniforme polonais de camouflage et le calot bleu, mais le rogtywka de camouflage était également très utilisé. Le brassard porte l'insigne national et le nom. **A4** Badge de béret des services médicaux UNTSO. **A5** Badge de béret du contingent canadien UNEF.

**B1** Les troupes britanniques fournissent la majorité des troupes d'UNFICYP à Chypre depuis les années 60. Cette récente recrue des troupes porte l'uniforme de camouflage mis au point durant la Guerre du Golfe avec couvre-chef et insigne typique de l'ONU. **B2** Entre 1975 et 1979 le Shah d'Iran détacha des troupes à l'UNDOF. Ce soldat porte le rare uniforme de camouflage en deux tons de vert, sans insigne de l'ONU, et porte le fusil G3. **B3** La Finlande a énormément contribué aux opérations de l'ONU depuis 1956. Ce soldat porte le calot bleu de l'ONU avec insigne bilingue et l'insigne national et celui de l'ONU sur un brassard. Le fusil est le M62 finnois. **B4** Badge de béret d'officier en torsade d'argent. **B5** Badge d'officier d'aviation de l'ONU en torsade dorée sur fond blanc.

**C1** Etant donné sa taille, l'armée de Fidji a pris une part énorme dans les opérations de l'ONU et a perdu beaucoup d'hommes. Ce soldat UNIFIL au Liban porte à l'épaule gauche l'insigne national et de rang. Son gilet pare-balles couvert en bleu est du type US PASGT. L'insigne de l'ONU est portée (non visible ici) à l'épaule gauche. **C2** Le Ghana envoie un bataillon à l'ONU au Liban depuis 1979. Il porte un casque allemand, un gilet pare-balles de camouflage, un pantalon de camouflage pour forêt et porte le fusil G3. **C3** Les norvégiens, de grands participants à l'UNIFIL, portent leur treillis standard avec le béret et l'insigne de l'ONU et un gilet pare-balles US PASGT en camouflage forêt. **C4** Badge de béret du personnel de communications UNIFIL. **C5** Badge de béret du service en campagne de l'ONU.

**D1** Sergent du génie, armée australienne, qui porte un uniforme de camouflage australien avec l'insigne national et de l'ONU sur un brassard. L'insigne de rang, caché ici, est porté sur l'épaule droite. **D2** Singapour a envoyé des troupes à l'UNTAG en Namibie, à l'UNIKOM au Kuwait et à l'UNTAC au Cambodge. L'uniforme de camouflage en forêt cambodgien est porté. Remarquez le gilet pare-balles recouvert en bleu et le béret avec son badge en tissu. **D3** Uniforme de camouflage en forêt vénézuélien. calot bleu de l'ONU avec insigne bilingue, emblème national à l'épaule gauche et fusil FN FAL. **D4** Badge métallique de béret standard de l'ONU. **D5** Badge de béret d'officier en torsade or brodée sur de la laine blanche.

## Farbtafeln

**A1** Österreich leistet seit 1967 einen Beitrag zur UNTSO. Man beachte die zweisprachigen UN-Schulterembleme, das blaue Barett in der UN-Standardausführung mit Metallzeichen und das Steyr AUG-Gewehr. **A2** Schweden spielt seit 1948 bei der UNTSO eine wichtige Rolle. Anstelle des Barett tragen die Schweden die blaue Mütze sowie Helme, auf die 'UN' aufgemalt ist, und das UN-Abzeichen mit der Weltkarte. Die Armbinden tragen das schwedische Nationalembem sowie das UN-Abzeichen. Bei der Waffe handelt es sich um die Carl Gustav M45. **A3** Polnische Truppen stellten ein Kontingent für die UNDOF, UNIMOG, UNTAG, UNIKOM, MINURSO, UNPROFOR und die UNTAC. Der hier abgebildete rangniedrige Offizier im Nahen Osten trägt die polnische Tarnuniform und die blaue Mütze, obgleich auch die Tarn-Rogatywka populär war. Auf der Armbinde befindet sich das Nationalembem und der Name. **A4** Das Barettabzeichen der Sanitätstruppe der UNTSO. **A5** Das Barettabzeichen des kanadischen Truppenkontingents der UNEF.

**B1** Britische Truppen machen seit den sechziger Jahren den Großteil der UNFICYP-Truppen in Zypern aus. Das hier abgebildete jüngere Truppenmitglied trägt die Tarnuniform, die während des Golfkrieges entstand, sowie Kopfbedeckung und Abzeichen in UN-Standardausführung. **B2** Zwischen 1975 und 1979 entsandte der Schah von Iran Truppen an die UNDOF; dieser Soldat trägt die seltene Tarnuniform in zwei Grüntönen, ohne UN-Abzeichen und trägt das G3-Gewehr. **B3** Finnland trägt seit 1956 erheblich zu UN-Einsätzen bei; dieser Soldat trägt die blaue UN-Mütze mit zweisprachigem Abzeichen sowie das Nationalembem und das UN-Abzeichen auf der Armbinde. Beim Gewehr handelt es sich um das finnische M62. **B4** Barettabzeichen eines Silberbullion-Offiziers. **B5** Gold auf weißes Abzeichen eines Fliegeroffiziers der UN.

**C1** Verglichen mit ihrer Größe hat die Armee von Fidji ein beträchtliches Engagement bei UNO-Einsätzen und mußte schwere Verluste hinnehmen. Dieser UNIFIL-Soldat im Libanon hat auf der rechten Schulter das Nationalembem und die Rangabzeichen; seine blau überzogene Panzerweste entspricht dem amerikanischen PASGT-Muster; das UN-Abzeichen wird auf der linken Schulter getragen (hier nicht sichtbar). **C2** Ghana entsendet seit 1979 eine Bataillonsgruppe zur UN im Libanon. Auf der Abbildung sieht man einen deutschen Helm, DPM-Tarnpanzerweste, Hosen im Waldtarnmuster und das G3-Gewehr. **C3** Die Norweger leisten einen erheblichen Beitrag zur UNIFIL und tragen ihre Standardarbeitsuniform mit dem Barett und dem Abzeichen der UN sowie amerikanische Panzerwesten des Type PASGT in Waldtarnmuster. **C4** Barettabzeichen der Fernmeldemannschaft der UNIFIL. **C5** Barettabzeichen der UN-Feldtruppen.

**D1** Feldwebel der Pioniere der australischen Armee in australischer Tarnuniform mit UN-Abzeichen und Nationalembem auf der Armbinde; die hier nicht sichtbaren Rangabzeichen werden auf der rechten Schulter getragen. **D2** Singapur entsandte Truppen an die UNTAG in Namibia, an die UNIKOM in



E Le centre d'entraînement nordique en Finlande entraîne les troupes destinées aux opérations de l'ONU provenant des quatre nations nordiques et de la Suisse. E1 Emblème NTC. E2 Infirmier suédois, à gauche, s'entraîne à traiter un soldat finnois (premier plan) sous la supervision d'un officier suisse. Le Suédois porte un uniforme de camouflage M1990 et une combinaison suisse de camouflage une pièce M73. E3 Police militaire finnoise à l'entraînement avec un chien de garde. E4 Emblème national finnois.

F1 Soldat du bataillon ukrainien à Sarajevo qui porte un uniforme de camouflage de type soviétique avec l'insigne national et de l'ONU. Casque bleu, gilet pare-balles vert et fusil AK-74S tous d'origine soviétique. F2 Uniforme espagnol de camouflage en forêt, béret ONU avec badge en tissu, insigne national sur les deux épaules, fusil CETME L. F3 Ce soldat d'infanterie du contingent le plus important dans l'ancienne Yougoslavie porte un casque britannique et un gilet pare-balles recouverts en bleu, un uniforme DPM et un insigne britannique et ONU à l'épaule. F4 Treillis standard français 'satin 300' avec insigne national sur l'épaule droite, casque bleu M1978 F1 et gilet pare-balles recouvert de camouflage: l'un des trois types utilisés. F5 La toute première contribution des États-Unis aux forces terrestres des 'bérêts bleus' fut en Macédoine. Ce soldat de la Brigade de Berlin porte un casque PASGT peint en bleu avec un uniforme BDU blanc pour forêts de l'ONU et matériel ALICE. Il porte un M249 SAW.

G1 Chemise néerlandaise de camouflage à trois poches, emblème national et insigne bilingue de l'ONU à l'épaule gauche. G2 Bulgarien au Cambodge avec un uniforme de camouflage bulgarien à éclaboussures sans insigne de l'ONU. G3 Major du génie JSDF qui porte un uniforme de camouflage 'flekta' avec un emblème national en couleur à l'épaule gauche et l'insigne bilingue de l'ONU à l'épaule droite, ruban 'Japon' à droite sur la poitrine et calot bleu à visière avec insigne ONU. G4 Uniforme américain léger de camouflage en forêt avec la combinaison habituelle d'insignes national et ONU et calot bleu. G5 Uniforme de camouflage copié sur place ressemblant au type 'ERDL' américain avec tous les insignes brodés sur le tissu assorti et aucun emblème ONU.

H1 Parachutiste italien portant le camouflage pour désert mis au point pour la guerre du Golfe (bien que l'Italie n'ait pas fourni de troupes pour ce conflit) et matériel Ephod israélien. Il porte le fusil BM-59. H2 Casque britannique avec housse fabriquée en Corée, uniforme de camouflage coréen avec emblème national et insigne de rang Arif et gilet pare-balles Point Blank. H3 Béret et écharpe ONU, uniforme pakistanais marron avec insigne en couleur. Par la suite on leur fournit des casques bleus américains M1 et un uniforme de camouflage pour forêts ou désert avec un gilet pare-balles de camouflage forêt. H4 NCO du 1er bataillon de parachutistes belges qui porte un béret et un badge d'unité, un T-shirt réglementaire, un gilet pare-balles britannique avec housse désert et un pantalon de camouflage belge 1958. Il porte un fusil FNC. H5 Premier déploiement allemand à l'étranger depuis 1945 représenté par un NCO de haut grade qui porte un béret ONU avec un badge en tissu, un uniforme de camouflage 'flekta', un brassard à l'épaule gauche pour l'emblème national et le nom et un insigne ONU bilingue.

I1 Pilote sud-africain de Mustang qui porte un casque de pilote avec un costume de pilotage d'été 1944 AN-S-31A, un gilet de sauvetage B-5, des chaussures de service en croûte et un masque à oxygène A-14. I2 Marines qui portent un treillis 1944 HBT et des housses de casque de camouflage réversibles tachetées. I3 Insigne d'épaule de l'équipe de combat UN Airborne, US 187ème régiment. I4 Insigne d'épaule du QG du commandement de l'ONU. I5 Insigne d'épaule de la Zone de Sécurité Commune. I6 Ecusson de l'ONU.

J1 Soldat des forces spéciales syriennes qui porte un uniforme soviétique L-1 NBC et un masque SHMS avec fusil AKM. J2 Uniforme français de camouflage de désert à quatre poches avec décorations de parade de l'Infanterie Marine. J3 Casque américain M1 avec housse réversible, uniforme de camouflage désert à six couleurs fabriqué en Corée, matériel américain ALICE, bottes de désert, masque à gaz et fusil G3. J4 Uniforme de camouflage à trois couleurs remarqué dans de nombreuses armées du Golfe avec béret noir et insigne de rang sur les boucles d'épaule.

K Badges de poche des Nations-Unies. Il s'agit de quelques exemples des nombreuses variétés fabriquées sur place ou dans le pays d'origine. Voir les légendes en anglais.

L Médailles de service aux Nations-Unies et (L7a-s) rubans pour les différentes opérations portés avec la Médaille Standard (L5 et L6). Voir les légendes en anglais.

Kuwait und an die UNTAC in Kambodscha. Hier ist die Waldtarnuniform aus Singapur abgebildet; man beachte die blau bezogene Panzerweste und das Barett mit Stoffabzeichen. D3 Waldtarnuniform aus Venezuela, blaue UN-Mütze mit zweisprachigem Abzeichen, Nationalemblem auf der linken Schulter und FN FAL-Gewehr. D4 Von der UN allgemein ausgegebenes Barettabzeichen aus Metall. D5 Barettabzeichen eines Goldbullion-Offiziers, auf weißen Wollstoff aufgestickt.

E Das nordische Trainingszentrum in Finnland bildet für die UN bestimmte Truppen aus allen vier nordischen Ländern und aus der Schweiz aus. E1 NTC-Emblem. E2 Schwedische Ordonnanz, links, übt die medizinische Versorgung an einem finnischen Soldaten (im Vordergrund) und wird von einem Schweizer Offizier beaufsichtigt. Der Schwede trägt die Tarnuniform M1990, der Schweizer den einteiligen Tarnoverall M73. E3 Finnische Militärpolizei beim Training mit einem Wachhund. E4 Finnisches Nationalemblem.

F1 Ukrainischer Bataillonssoldat in Sarajewo in einer Tarnuniform sowjetischen Stils mit UN-Abzeichen und Nationalemblem; der blau gestrichene Helm, die grüne Panzerweste und das AK-74S-Gewehr sind alle sowjetischer Herkunft. F2 Spanische Waldtarnuniform, UN-Barett mit Stoffabzeichen, Nationalemblem auf beiden Schultern, CETME L-Gewehr. F3 Dieser Infanterist aus dem größten Truppenkontingent im ehemaligen Jugoslawien trägt einen blau überzogenen britischen Helm und eine Panzerweste, DPM-Uniform und die Schulterabzeichen der UN und Großbritanniens. F4 Französische Arbeitsuniform der Standardausführung 'Satin 300' mit Nationalemblem auf der rechten Schulter, blauer Helm M1978 F1 und mit Tarnfarben bezogene Panzerweste – einer der drei verwendeten Typen. F5 Der allererste Beitrag der Vereinigten Staaten zu den 'Blaubarett'-Bodentruppen der UN erfolgte in Makedonien. Dieser Soldat der Berlin Brigade trägt einen blau angestrichenen PASGT-Helm mit der Aufschrift 'UN' in weiß, BDU-Walduniform und ALICE-Ausrüstung; er hat ein M249 SAW. G1 Holländisches Tarnhemd mit drei Taschen, Nationalemblem und zweisprachiges UN-Abzeichen auf der linken Schulter. G2 Bulgare in Kambodscha in der bulgarischen Tarnuniform im Splittermuster ohne UN-Abzeichen. G3 JSDF-Pioniermajor in Tarnanzug 'Flekta' mit mehrfarbigem Nationalemblem auf der linken Schulter, zweisprachigem UN-Abzeichen auf der rechten Schulter. Er trägt das 'Japan'-Band auf der rechten Brust und eine blaue Schirmmütze mit UN-Abzeichen. G4 Amerikanische leichte W

aldtarnuniform mit der üblichen Kombination des Nationalemblems und des UN-Abzeichens und blaue Mütze. G5 Vor Ort kopierte Tarnuniform, die dem amerikanischen 'ERDL'-Modell ähnelt. Alle Abzeichen sind auf passenden Stoff aufgestickt und sie hat keine UN-Abzeichen. H1 Dieser italienische Fallschirmjäger trägt den Wüstentarnanzug, der im Anschluß an den Golfkrieg entwickelt wurde (obgleich Italien keine Truppen ins Krisengebiet entsandte), und israelische Ephod-Ausrüstung; er hat ein BM-59-Gewehr bei sich. H2 Britischer Helm mit in Korea hergestelltem Bezug, Tarnuniform aus koreanischer Produktion mit Nationalemblem und dem Rangabzeichen 'rif' sowie Panzerweste Point Blank. H3 UN-Barett und Schal, hellbraune Pakistani-Uniform mit farbigen Ab

zeichen. Später wurden blau gestrichene US-Helme M1 und Wald-beziehungsweise Wüstentarnbekleidung mit Panzerwesten im Waldtarnmuster ausgegeben. H4 Unteroffizier des 1. belgischen Fallschirmjägerbataillons im Barett und Abzeichen der Einheit. Er trägt ein ausgegebenes T-Shirt, eine britische Panzerweste mit Wüstenbezug und belgische Tarnhosen des Modells 1958. Er hat ein FNC-Gewehr bei sich. H5 Deutschlands erste Truppenstationierung im Ausland seit 1945, dargestellt an diesem Oberfeldwebel im UN-Barett mit Stoffabzeichen, 'Flekta'-Tarnuniform, Armbinde an der linken Schulter mit dem Nationalemblem, dem Namen und dem zweisprachigen UN-Abzeichen.

I1 Dieser südafrikanische Mustang-Pilot trägt einen harten Fliegerhelm und einen 1944er AN-S-31A Sommerfliegeranzug, eine 1944er B-5 Schwimmweste, Dienstschuhe 'mit der rauhen Seite nach außen' und eine A-14 Sauerstoffmaske. I2 Marineinfanteristen in der 1944er HBT-Arbeitsuniform und den beidseitig tragbaren, getupften Helmtarnbezügen. I3 Schulterabzeichen der Kampftruppe des 187. US-Regiments, UN Airborne. I4 Schulterabzeichen der UN-Kommandostelle. I5 Schulterabzeichen der Gemeinsamen Sicherheitszone. I6 UN-Abzeichen.

J1 Dieser Soldat der syrischen Sondertruppen trägt einen sowjetischen L-1 NBC-Anzug und die ShMS-Maske sowie ein AKM-Gewehr. J2 Französische Wüstentarnuniform mit vier Taschen mit Paradeschmuck der Marineinfanterie. J3 Amerikanischer M1-Helm mit beidseitig tragbarem Bezug; sechsfarbige Wüstentarnuniform koreanischer Machart; amerikanische ALICE-Ausrüstung, Wüstenstiefel, Gasmaske und G3-Gewehr. J4 Dreifarbige Tarnuniform, die von vielen Truppen im Golf getragen wurde, schwarzes Barett und Rangabzeichen auf den Schulterklappen.

K Abzeichen auf den Taschen der Uniform der Vereinten Nationen. Hier sind einige der vielen unterschiedlichen Ausführungen abgebildet, die auf nationaler oder regionaler Ebene produziert werden. Siehe englischsprachige Erläuterungen zu den Farbtafeln.

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