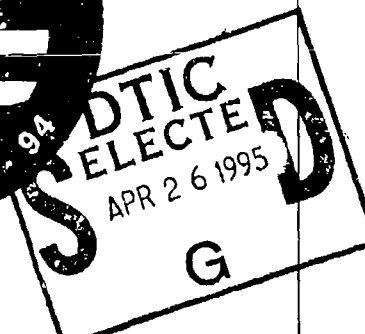


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RUSSIAN-UNITED STATES GUIDE
FOR
TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES
OF
PEACEKEEPING FORCES
DURING THE CONDUCT
OF
EXERCISES

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PREFACE

During the course of the 1990s, the US and Russia have been moving steadily toward closer, more cooperative, bilateral relations. This important, positive development was punctuated in April 1993 at the Vancouver Summit when President Clinton and President Yeltsin declared their intention to form a "strategic partnership" between the US and Russia. This unprecedented declaration clearly marks the commitment of these two great powers to move from competition to cooperation in the international arena.

Following the lead of the two Presidents, the US Dept of Defense and the Russian Ministry of Defense have taken significant steps to develop the defense and military aspect of the US-Russian strategic partnership. In May 93, delegations from the Russian General Staff and the US Joint Staff met in Washington, DC for the first-ever US-Russian Joint Staff Talks. In Sep 93, Russian Min of Defense Pavel Grachev and US Secretary of Defense Les Aspin signed a "Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation in Defense and Military Relations," a document which commits both sides to expand contacts and cooperative activities between the US and Russian armed forces.

Perhaps the most visible and important example of cooperation in defense and military relations is the development of a US-Russian initiative in the area of combined peacekeeping training, an initiative first mentioned publicly at the Vancouver Summit. This initiative is particularly important for four reasons: it demonstrates the recognition by the US and Russia of the significance of peacekeeping operations for the maintenance of peace in today's world; it provides an opportunity for the armed forces of the US and Russia to obtain some practical experience in interoperability in peacekeeping; it represents an unprecedented level of cooperation for the armed forces of the US and Russia; and, it provides an example of the kinds of mutually-beneficial cooperative activities that are now possible in a Europe that is no longer divided along bloc lines.

This US-Russian initiative will culminate in a small-scale combined peacekeeping training exercise, to be conducted by elements of the Russian 27th GMRD and the US 3ID in July 1994 in Totskoye, Russia. In addition, both sides have agreed to carry out a second, small scale training exercise at a time and place to be

announced later. The successful completion of these training exercises will undoubtedly lay the basis for additional, advances in US-Russian military cooperation in the future.

INTRODUCTION

Until now, there had been no joint US-Russian military document which defined the procedures and conduct of peacekeeping exercises.

In order to better prepare the commanders, staffs, and units of the 27th Motorized Rifle Division (RF) and the 3rd Infantry Division (US) for conducting a joint exercise, American and Russian military specialists have developed the "Russian-United States Peacekeeping Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures Guide". This Guide is based on the traditional interpretation of peacekeeping operations in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, Chapter 6. Drawing on their countries' experience in conducting peacekeeping operations, representatives of the US and Russia contributed equally to the development of the Guide.

The first portion of the Guide reflects the general provisions for peacekeeping operations: how they evolve, their political aspects, principles, basic missions and methods of operation. Subsequent chapters of the Guide describe the tactics, techniques, and procedures of peacekeeping forces.

This Guide is by no means intended to reflect the full variety of peacekeeping tasks, or all possible techniques, and methods for their conduct. Rather, the document discusses only basic approaches that will allow joint peacekeeping contingents to complete their missions successfully. As further practical experience is gained from conducting such exercises, changes may be made as necessary to specific provisions of the Guide by mutual consent.

CHAPTER I FRAMEWORK FOR PEACEKEEPING

The legal basis for a peacekeeping operation rests on the Mandate creating the force. For United Nations sponsored peacekeeping activities, Article 29 of the UN Charter has been interpreted to allow the Security Council to create observer missions and peacekeeping forces.

As members of the United Nations and the Security Council, the United States and Russian Federation can, with the approval of their Governments and national command authorities, participate in U.N. sponsored peacekeeping operations.

A peacekeeping operation is designed to support diplomatic efforts in achieving a lasting political settlement among the belligerents. Political considerations, therefore, have a major impact on the military's conduct of peacekeeping operations. The Mandate (which creates the force), the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) (which defines the legal status of the force), the Terms of Reference (TOR) (which govern the implementation of the force in the peacekeeping operation), and the Rules of Engagement (ROE), are heavily influenced by political considerations. In a peacekeeping operation, the tactical commanders must never lose sight of the political implications of any military action. They must closely coordinate with political leaders on a regular basis to develop proposed solutions to problems and understand each other's perceptions. Above all, the peacekeeping force must remain absolutely impartial. Once it is perceived as favoring one side over another, its usefulness will be destroyed.

In creating the peacekeeping force, the sponsoring organization will undertake a series of political negotiations with the parties to the conflict to specifically define the role, responsibilities, and activities of the peacekeeping force and the relationship between the peacekeepers and the parties to the conflict. The results of these agreements will be contained in a series of documents that define the

limits of the peacekeepers powers and the circumstances in which they will conduct their operations.

While each country in the world has a slightly different definition of a peacekeeping operation, the elements common to all definitions are:

a. Consent of the Parties in conflict. Peacekeeping operations are non-combat operations. Before a peacekeeping operation will be launched, the belligerents will have negotiated a truce or ceasefire in they agree to the presence of the peacekeepers, agree to cooperate with the peacekeeping force them and agree to allow the peacekeepers sufficient freedom of movement to carry out their responsibilities.

b. Peacekeeping Operations Under an International Mandate. Normally an international (U.N.) or other regional organization conducting the negotiations to resolve the conflict will also sponsor the creation of an international peacekeeping force. The Mandate will address the force's mission, its duties, duration, and other matters, including rules of engagement.

c. Established Cease-Fire. Before the peacekeeping force will deploy, the belligerents will have agreed to and be actively observing a cease-fire. Peacekeeping forces do not normally deploy into an unstable situation. The current state of affairs in the former Republics is such that the belligerents are not likely to agree to a ceasefire. As a result, CIS peacekeepers have had to forcibly intervene to separate the parties and stabilize the situation for subsequent diplomatic efforts).

d. Neutrality of the Peacekeeping Force. The peacekeeping force shall be absolutely neutral in its dealings with the belligerent. The peacekeepers will not favor, or even appear to favor, any of the parties to the conflict.

PRINCIPLES OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Just as there are general principles that govern the conduct of combat operations, there are certain fundamental concepts that help govern the conduct of a

successful multinational peacekeeping operation, including:

a. Firmness. On matters of principle, peacekeepers' integrity must show a firmness of purpose and excellent solidarity or the force's prestige will suffer.

b. Impartiality. Total impartiality is essential in order to retain the trust and confidence of the parties of the dispute and of the host government. If and when a peacekeeping force is suspected of favoring one of the parties concerned, it will lose the trust of the other party. Once mutual trust has evaporated, the peacekeeping forces will find it difficult to implement its mandate.

c. Clarity of intention. The belligerents must be made fully aware of what the peacekeeping forces are trying to achieve, and why. Failure in this respect will lead to misunderstandings and distrust.

d. Anticipation. Incidents that are likely to provoke violence should be anticipated and timely action taken to prevent them. A peacekeeping quick reaction force should always be prepared to position itself between the two sides before an incident can escalate.

e. Recognition of host government's authority. A peacekeeping force deployed in a country is invited by its government. It can remain there only with the consent of that government. While a peacekeeping force enjoys certain immunities, its members must respect the host country's laws and customs.

f. Integration. A peacekeeping force should be integrated in two ways:

(1) The national contingents should share force-wide responsibilities. This can be achieved by allocating responsibilities for logistic support, communications and airlift to different countries so that no one contingent is perceived to exercise undue influence.

(2) When a confrontation between the peacekeeping force and one or more belligerents is likely, it will be useful to interpose a small group drawn from as many national contingents as possible or a force reserve to demonstrate solidarity.

TYPES OF PARTICIPATION IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Participating countries can provide military forces, military and civilian observers as well as logistic support for peacekeeping operations.

a. Observer mission:

Observer mission (military and/or civilian personnel) is, primarily to observe and report. A single multinational observer mission usually consists of a few military personnel. Observers usually man small OP's in the disputed areas to report any violations of cease-fire agreement, to patrol critical areas, to conduct negotiations at the local level with the opposing parties, and to conduct special investigations.

b. Peacekeeping forces:

Peacekeeping forces - military contingents, military and civilian personnel, as well as police, assigned for the peacekeeping operation - can include air force, naval and other units for peacekeeping operations. Ground units can include forces for peacekeeping missions, and their support units. Military personnel may be committed individually (to serve on a multinational staff), as a team (medical team), or as part of a multinational unit. Military units may be deployed intact or be formed upon arrival in the operation area. The level of participation depends on the scale of the conflict and is determined by the relevant Mandate.

c. Logistic support:

Logistic support comprises financial and technical assistance, as well as food, transportation, and equipment. Some countries may limit their participation in PK operations to the provision of logistic support for multinational PK forces.

PEACEKEEPING TASKS

They are usually stated in their Mandate and in the cease-fire agreement between the belligerents. These missions aimed at reducing tension and probability of clashes between the opposing parties include:

- monitoring the cease-fire;
- monitoring the withdrawal and separation of the opposing forces;
- monitoring disarmament and disbanding of illegal military units of the opposing parties;
- monitoring POW exchange;
- maintaining law and order;
- facilitating negotiations between the opposing parties to reduce tension;
- monitoring the "free territories" (areas where any presence of the opposing parties is prohibited);
- participating in de-mining operations;
- providing humanitarian aid supplies;
- providing evacuation of the local residents (refugees);
- blocking the conflict area with an eye to supporting sanctions adopted by the international community;
- participating in international sanctions; etc.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Peacekeeping activities should be prepared to conduct the following activities:

- a. Observation.
- b. Patrolling.
- c. Interposing between the belligerents to reduce tension.
- d. Monitoring traffic (people and vehicles) in the buffer zone.
- e. Guarding vulnerable and critical areas.
- f. Show of presence in the crisis area.
- g. Self-defense.

- h. Liaison between opposing parties.
- i. Facilitation of negotiations.
- j. Facilitation of humanitarian assistance and economic activities.
- k. Mine clearing.

MANDATE

The Mandate provides the legal basis for the employment of a peacekeeping force. In traditional peacekeeping operations, the peacekeepers are present with the consent of the belligerents. As a result, the terms of the Mandate will be based on negotiations with the parties in the conflict, including the host nation, and the parties that are potential contributors of peacekeeping contingents.

The Mandate is an essential initial planning document for the military commanders involved in the operation. Its provisions generally include:

- a. Nominating the peacekeeping force commander.
- b. Recommending the size of the force and the contributing nations.
- c. Placing a time limit on the operation, usually specifically identifying the time or political conditions that must be met for the force to be withdrawn.
- d. Outlining the proposals for the movement and maintenance of the force, including which countries might provide transport aircraft, shipping, and logistical units.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

The Status of Forces agreement establishes the legal status of the peacekeeping force. The agreement is negotiated at the diplomatic level and involves the belligerents in the conflict and the sponsoring international organization. While based on the Mandate,

the Status of Forces agreement is a far more detailed document. At a minimum, the Status of Forces agreement will address:

- a. The neutral status of the peacekeeping force and its members.
- b. Time frames, entry and departure points to and from the host nations.
- c. Identity documents, uniform regulations, and the authority to display international and national flags.
- d. The right to carry arms and the authorized type of weapons.
- e. Guarantee of the freedom of movement, both on and off duty, for members of the peacekeeping force.
- f. Legal jurisdiction over the members of the force.
- h. The right of the force to operate its own communications system.
- i. Customs clearance procedures, tax and duty regulations.
- j. Authority of the military police.
- k. General supply and maintenance matters (bringing in equipment, local procurement of provisions and fuel).
- l. Matters of compensation (with respect to the host-nation's property).

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Based on the Mandate and the situation, Terms of Reference are developed to govern implementation of the peacekeeping force in the operation. They may also be subject to the approval of the parties to the conflict. Terms of Reference include:

- a. Descriptions of the type of mission to be accomplished.
- b. Reporting instructions to the sponsoring organization.
- c. Instructions regarding responsibilities for logistical and administrative support.
- d. Instructions for relations with other international agencies operating in the area.
- e. Specific instructions on methods of operation including uniform, rules of engagement, chain of command, and deployment guidance.
- f. Instructions on relations with the media and the people of the host country.

Although the parties to the conflict may agree on both the Mandate and the truce, they may interpret the Terms of Reference to meet their own needs. Should the military commanders find that the negotiated terms are not as specific as they desire, they should be prepared to provide their own guidance (usually in the form of standing operating procedures (SOP) to augment the Terms.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The legal documents that establish the peacekeeping force and its responsibilities also define the legal status of the personnel assigned to the force. Generally, members of the force who violate the laws of the host country, will be handed over to their national contingent for disciplinary action. Although peacekeepers have a considerable measure of protection, even when off duty, they must respect the laws, regulations, customs, and religions of the host nation and other parties. Peacekeepers must always maintain the highest standards of conduct or risk losing their status as impartial participants in creating a permanent peace.

Peacekeeping forces must be clearly identifiable, even at a distance. Some of the standard techniques for doing this include:

a. Personnel. Personnel will normally be provided with distinctively colored headgear (helmet or beret), an armband, shoulder patch, and identity card.

b. Vehicles and Aircraft. Vehicles and aircraft will be painted a distinctive color (usually white) and have the insignae of the force displayed on the sides.

c. Positions. All positions (headquarters, military installations, observation posts, checkpoints, road blocks, and positions must be very visible, usually painted in white, fly the peace-keeping force flag, and have the force insignae prominently displayed on the walls. Positions should be illuminated at night.

d. Demarcation Lines. Lines separating the parties should be clearly marked.

CHAPTER II COMMAND AND CONTROL

Control of the peacekeeping forces is the decisive activity of all levels of command and in the support of their combat readiness, operational readiness, and the planning of any peacekeeping operation.

The basis of the command system consists of the following elements:

- command bodies (commanders and their staffs)
- command posts, which can be combined or national, static or mobile;
- means of command (communications and automatic control systems).

While each national contingent has its own internal command structure, the command and control structure and relationships for the overall force is normally negotiated among the participants and defined in the documents (Mandate, Terms of Reference) that create the force. The exact command structure will vary depending on the political situation and the relationships between the participants.

The UN model (see Figure 1) creates two chains of command: the force-wide chain of command, and the national contingent's internal chain of command.

a. Force Commander. In UN sponsored peacekeeping operations, an overall force commander will be appointed by the Secretary General. He will be responsible for day-to-day operations but will refer all policy matters to the Secretary General. Normally there will be one force headquarters and one force commander responsible for the peacekeeping operation. That commander will be given the authority to direct the operations of the units assigned to each national contingent.

b. Unit Commander. National unit commanders will be responsible for supervising and coordinating the accomplishment of his mission, communicating changes to the mission, and responding to the committed units needs and requirements. National contingent commanders are responsible for disciplinary action

within their own contingents in accordance with their
national codes of military law.

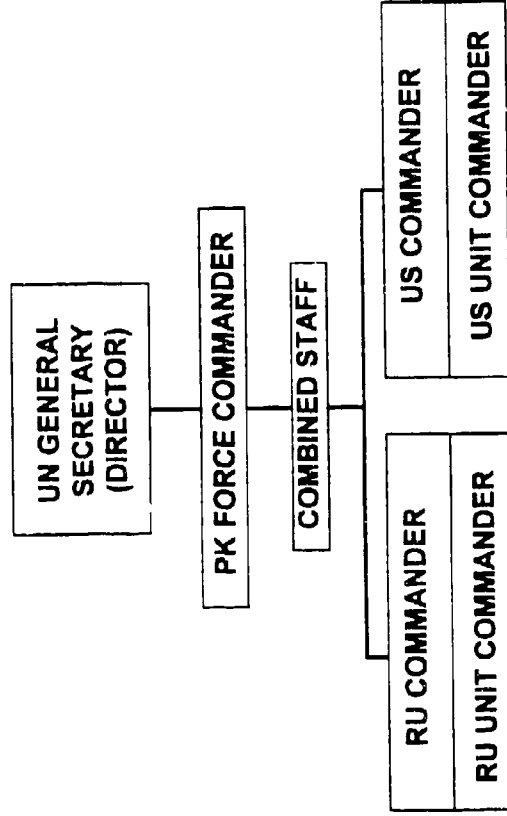


FIGURE 1

c. Combined Headquarters Staff. While there is no standard combined staff organization common to all peacekeeping headquarters, it can consist of a personal staff (legal and political advisors, liaison officers from the belligerents, interpreters), a military staff (operations, intelligence, logistics, communications, administration, engineer, and medical personnel), a civilian staff (financial advisors), and also a coordination center of control, communications, and intelligence.

The headquarters will be manned by teams of representatives from the participants. The team will consist of experts in a variety of military subjects including operations, logistics, and communications. They will represent their national contingent in the C3IC and should be familiar with the capabilities of their national force. The team may have its own interpreters, a communications capability to their national headquarters, and their own transportation.

LIAISON

Liaison means:

- maintaining continuous contacts and communications between national contingents of peacekeeping forces participating in the same operation; these contacts help to clarify each other's missions carried out during this operation, facilitate decision making, and the sharing of information with each other;

- maintaining contacts with units of the armed forces and the civil population, local authorities, police of the opposing sides; these contacts help to clarify each other's objectives, tasks, intentions, and peacekeeping actions.

Liaison between national contingents of peacekeeping forces may be made even down to the level of the units deployed along the same demarcation line. Liaison is organized by dispatching liaison groups to interacting headquarters, and by establishing permanent communication lines.

Liaison with the opposing sides of the conflict is established by means of permanent communication lines,

and by dispatching liaison groups to the opposing sides as required.

Composition and staffing level of liaison groups can vary depending on the situation and possibilities of recruitment for these groups. However, they must have sufficient officers (including interpreters) for 24-hour duty, transport, and communications means (for communication with their own headquarters).

LIAISON OFFICERS

Liaison officers are an integral part of any successful multinational command and control system. Liaison should be established between the respective national contingent headquarters; with any force wide coordinating structures that may be created, i.e. multinational logistical operations center, multinational civil-military operations center, multinational air operations center, etc; with local authorities in the area of operations; with civilian (national or international) agencies operating in the local area; and with the belligerents. Liaison personnel should also accompany any national contingent conducting out of sector operations where they are likely to encounter, or require assistance from, another national contingent.

At a minimum, liaison officers should be familiar with the capabilities and limitations of their parent units and operational environment and have the capability of imparting this information (using interpreters if necessary) to the headquarters they are supporting. Liaison officers should also be prepared to perform detailed staff work and be prepared to advise the supported multinational staff on the details of his parent command's plan.

COMMANDER'S DIRECTIVE

National contingent commanders must issue a detailed directive to their force which spells out the force's command and control structure, sub-unit missions, individual duties and responsibilities, and other matters needed to orient the members of the force to their peacekeeping duties. The directive will normally contain:

1. the name of the commander of the combined force and also by whom he was appointed;
2. location of the combined force headquarters;
3. designation of the subordinate commanders;
4. a decision as to who is authorized to issue procedures and instructions to a particular unit and under what circumstances; the unit commander may not carry out orders from other sources even if these orders are from local authorities or parties of the conflict, with the exception of a limited number of issues related to discipline or relations with the local population;
5. those areas in which the order of the combined force commander have precedence over the orders of national contingent commanders;
6. unit composition;
7. list of unit tasks and responsibilities; mission length;
8. operational procedures;
9. designation of reserve forces;
10. states of readiness;
11. insignia (for military personnel, equipment, facilities, and transport);
12. definition of relations with the government of the host country(its armed forces and police, and also with the local authorities);
13. right to conduct search and seizure, and also to enter property;
14. definition of relations with the opposing forces and liaison between them;
15. definition of relations with mass media and the conditions under which information can be given to

them or through someone else about the operations being conducted or about the local situation;

16. type of defense from possible attacks, and also defense of communication lines;

17. rules and limitations on how off-duty time is spent.

CHAPTER III PLANNING

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Planning for a peacekeeping operation is continuous. In many cases, there may not be sufficient time to write a complete plan before deployment. Planners must understand:

- a. What the peacekeeping force is expected to do.
- b. The political, economic, and military situation in their area of responsibility.
- c. The local customs, religion(s), ethnic and tribal factions, in order to avoid confrontations with the local populace.
- d. The importance of security as well as the operations security process, threats to personnel and physical security, operations security planning guidance and permissible measures.
- e. The Rules of Engagement as well as appropriate actions to take concerning infringements and violations of agreements.

The goals of planning include:

- a. Determine sequence and means for executing the mission.
- b. Establishing procedures for synchronizing operations.
- c. Organizing C2 and sustainment.

Although US and Russian staffs employ different planning methodologies, they have a common basis in the Mandate and commander's guidance which provide a common goal for their efforts.

TYPES OF PLANS

There are three types of plans common to peacekeeping operations:

- a. Preliminary.
- b. Detailed.
- c. Contingency.

The planning process for a peacekeeping operation is illustrated in Figure 2.

PRE-DEPLOYMENT PLANNING FACTORS

The force structure depends on the size of the operational area, the available forces, and other factors such as lines of communication, terrain, threat, and logistical requirements.

a. An analysis of the mission and the operations area will generally determine the type and size of the basic peacekeeping unit. Normally, a standard unit is a self-contained infantry battalion task force augmented by engineers, light armor and mortars. The infantry battalion has the resources to hold positions, provide continuous presence and observation, staff checkpoints, interpose units, and patrol. However, force mobility, protection, and sustainability requirements may require additional armor and mechanized elements. If an air component is assigned to the peacekeeping force, then forward air controllers may also be required.

b. The actual task organization of the force will depend on an in-depth assessment of the mission environment that considers the political realities of the peacekeeping area. If a large number of checkpoints must be manned with supplementary mobile patrols, the force must be structured to meet this requirement.

Some of the primary force structure considerations include:

1. Ensuring the force is large enough to defend itself and establish a visible presence.

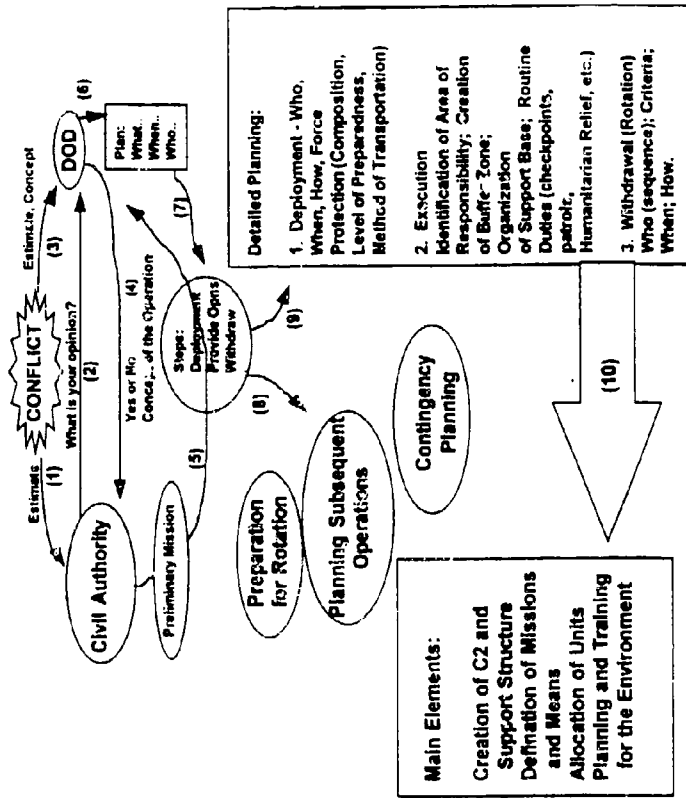


Figure 2

2. Providing sufficient mobility and flexibility to concentrate forces in response to a local threat.

3. Balanced so that no one national element dominates the others.

4. Organized to facilitate the logistic support needed to preserve its effectiveness.

c. In many operations, a reserve force will be created to respond to contingencies. It consists of an armored reconnaissance unit or infantry units. To demonstrate multinational solidarity, the reserve force is composed of elements from the different national contingents. Command of the reserve force will either be centralized in the overall peacekeeping force commander, or under the temporary operational control of a unit commander for that specific mission. Missions for the reserve force can include:

1. Interposing between hostile parties before a tense situation develops.

2. Implementing one of the force's contingency operation plans.

3. Providing an international presence or show of force.

4. Supporting a threatened area in the buffer zone. If one particular national contingent is singled out for harassment, a multinational show of force demonstrates that the force will not tolerate the situation.

5. As a last resort, forming a fighting force to support or extricate peacekeeping force elements that are in danger.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

States of Readiness (Alert Stages). The force headquarters establishes states of readiness covering key personnel, the reserve force, staffing of normal positions and temporary observation posts, increased patrolling, reinforcement of checkpoints, issue of reserve ammunition, and a viable evacuation plan. While

states of readiness may vary, UN forces generally have three: normal vigilance, increased vigilance, and full alert. Each increase in the state of readiness will be accompanied by restrictions on leave, training, and movement.

Any changes in the state of readiness are ordered by the force commander (or in an emergency, a sector commander) and immediately communicated, by radio, force wide using a code word to denote the state of readiness.

Evacuation Plans. A peacekeeping force may need to be evacuated in the event war breaks out or if the host nation withdraws its consent to the mandate. The plan should include specific instructions concerning: the order of evacuation; the evacuation routes by ground, sea, and air; and destruction of items that can not be removed.

Natural Disasters. Force contingency plans need to include procedures to deal with earthquakes, floods, forest fires, hurricanes, and/or tornadoes if the peacekeeping force will operate in an area susceptible to any of these natural disasters.

Refugees and Displaced Persons. Refugees and displaced persons can cause problems for the peacekeepers. In many areas, the peacekeeping force may be the only organized force capable of providing assistance. The Terms of Reference should carefully spell out the responsibilities of the peacekeeping force commander in dealing with these issues.

FORCE PROTECTION

Protection of the force is one of the highest priorities for peacekeeping commanders. The national contingent commanders are responsible for setting and enforcing minimum standards of physical security for their personnel. The mandate may address certain critical items such as weapons, ammunition access, Rules of Engagement, and offensive activities. Commanders should develop a coordinated force wide intelligence and information gathering system designed to identify potential threats at the earliest possible time.

Terrorists pose serious problems for peacekeepers. The overt nature of peacekeeping activities increases their vulnerability to potential terrorists. Whenever possible, the peacekeeping force should closely coordinate with local police and intelligence agencies (and even the belligerents) to identify potential threats to the force. Anti-terrorism (defensive) measures designed to reduce the force's vulnerability should be incorporated into the force's standard operating procedures. Key personnel may require body guards; installations should be protected from attack by car bombs; and all installations, facilities, and observation posts should have a well protected perimeter.

CHAPTER IV GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES

Peacekeeping operations are complex undertakings. Often the peacekeepers become involved in a much broader range of activities than mere observation and patrolling. In most cases, in order to ensure that the peace is observed, peacekeeping forces will engage in a variety of activities designed to reduce tensions and encourage local stability. These activities include humanitarian assistance, civil affairs operations, and psychological operations.

Ensuring force wide uniformity in dealing with these complex issues, the force headquarters staff, or multinational operations center, produces a standard operating procedure designed to provide guidance for unit commanders and their staffs.

At a minimum, the standard operating procedure will address:

- a. Rules of Engagement.
- b. Observation and checkpoint routines, to include vehicle and personnel search procedures.
- c. Reporting formats and procedures.
- d. Resupply procedures.

Additional topics for inclusion in a standard operating procedure include medical considerations and evacuation requests, lists of persons allowed to enter peacekeeping installations, media guidance, restrictions on photographing in the peacekeeping area of operations, and restrictions on contact (if any) with the local populace and the parties to the conflict.

PEACEKEEPING SMALL UNIT CONSIDERATIONS

The small unit leader is responsible for conducting the unit's portion of the mission, including maintaining discipline, morale and welfare, training, logistical

support, medical services, and administrative support of the unit.

Commander's at all levels should:

- a. Ensure that all personnel are briefed on the situation, Rules of Engagement, and other critical matters.
- b. Issue simple, clear, and concise orders.
- c. Ensure all personnel maint. in a high standard of discipline.
- d. Maintain high standards of cleanliness and care and maintenance of all weapons, equipment, and uniforms.

A peacekeeping force is under constant public scrutiny. It reflects vigilance, readiness and competence in performing their duties. Maintaining individual morale is critical to maintaining the professional image of the force. Individuals in isolated observation posts and checkpoints may become bored with the daily routine. Rotating observation posts and checkpoints, exchanges of personnel between contingents, even sports competitions, are all proven means of reducing boredom and maintaining morale.

DUTIES OF THE PEACEKEEPING FORCE

At a minimum, peacekeeping forces:

- a. Establish control and supervision over the main air and sea routes, roads, and key supervision sites in order to prevent either side from gaining an unfair tactical advantage. Control over the buffer zone includes preventing infiltration of the buffer zone or a confrontation between the belligerents.
- b. Mark and continually inspect the demarcation line to lessen the chances of a violation.
- c. Clear unexploded ordnance and mines that may hinder patrolling by the peacekeeping forces.

d. Establish an efficient communications system to ensure an incident can be reported immediately.

The buffer zone is established to ensure that the belligerents remain separated. It must clearly mark the agreed forward limits of the belligerent parties and is usually oriented on a principle terrain feature. Because the buffer zone is essentially a demilitarized zone, the forces of the belligerent parties are not permitted to enter the zone. However access for certain local civilians (farmers, fisherman) can be negotiated on an individual basis. This access is normally limited to daylight hours. Free access to the buffer zone is limited to members of the peacekeeping force and the observer teams.

Once the buffer zone is established, the belligerents can negotiate armaments limitations for each side limiting the numbers of personnel and types of equipment that can be deployed in the areas adjacent to the buffer zone. The peacekeepers monitor compliance with the provisions of this agreement.

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

A peacekeeping force may be employed in one of two ways. Either each national contingent is allocated a specific area of responsibility, or the national contingents rotate among the areas.

a. Specific area of responsibility. The major advantage is that the national contingent builds a depth of knowledge of the terrain area and the political factors in the sector. Additionally, useful relationships are developed with the local authorities of the host government, police, and parties to the conflict. A disadvantage is that the national contingent may develop their own interpretation of force policy in their areas. As a result, they may be accused of favoring one of the belligerents. This could lead the other parties to request a change of peacekeeping forces.

b. Rotating areas of responsibility. The major advantage is that each national contingent obtains a solid working knowledge of more than one area. Rotation may also be required where friction develops between a

contingent and a party in the conflict or where relations become too familiar. There are two major disadvantages: first, the contingent may not have enough time to acquire a working knowledge of the area; second, since there is no standard length of tour for national contingents, developing a rotation schedule may be almost impossible.

DEPLOYMENT OF THE PEACEKEEPING FORCE AND SEPARATION OF THE PARTIES IN THE CONFLICT

In peacekeeping operations, the peace-keeping force deploys after the parties have agreed to a ceasefire and have been observing its terms. Normally, the parties have agreed to withdraw from the area (usually a well defined demarcation line) that is to be occupied as a buffer zone by the peacekeeping forces. If they have not fully withdrawn by the time the peacekeeping forces have arrived, then one of the first tasks for the peacekeepers will be to ensure that the withdrawal is completed.

PATROLLING

Patrolling is a key function in peace-keeping operations. It is performed to gather information, investigate problems, supervise the provisions of the treaty, and establish a presence. While effective patrolling requires freedom of movement, the belligerents, because of security considerations, may restrict some patrols. These restrictions will be spelled out in the Status of Forces Agreement. The mere presence of a peacekeeping patrol helps deter potential breakers of a truce agreement.

Patrolling may be conducted on foot, in vehicles, aboard boats, light aircraft, or helicopters. Patrolling must be overt and the peacekeepers must be readily identifiable at a distance as part of the peacekeeping force. While patrolling is conducted on a 24-hour basis, it may, for security reasons, be initially confined to daylight hours until the belligerents are fully aware of the peacekeepers presence. Patrols operate in close coordination with the network of fixed observation posts established

throughout the buffer zone. A patrol can be dispatched to investigate any suspicious activity reported by an observation post. Patrols may also escort civilians who have a legitimate reason for being in the buffer zone (farmers, fisherman, etc).

OBSERVING

Observing and reporting are essential function in a peacekeeping operation. The observers monitor everything within range of observation and provide timely and accurate reports on every situation or incident that develops. To maintain the image and credibility of the peacekeeping force, all reports must be factual and impartial.

Observation tasks commonly cover the status of military installations and associated activities within the operational area, infringements of international agreements, observance of the armistice and demarcation lines, and observance of local agreements and understandings that were approved by the parties in the conflict.

Observers are seldom unarmed. In most cases, the post is staffed by a squad. This provides sufficient personnel for observation, rest and, if necessary, defense. The posts are located to provide maximum visibility of the area, and can be clearly recognized by all parties in the area. Permanent observation posts are manned on a 24-hour basis with primary and alternate communications means. These posts can only be abandoned with permission of the force commander or when the lives of the observers are endangered. A temporary observation post is a post to which observers can be sent to provide coverage by day or overnight to meet special requirements. Standard communications for both types of observation posts includes a radio and a telephone.

With the permission of the force commander, a patrol may also be sent from an observation post to investigate an incident or move to a better position to get a better view. Procedures for these patrols should be specified in the unit standard operating procedure.

(Note: an observation mission may be operating in the same area as a peacekeeping force. The national contingents will normally establish their own network of observation posts within their area of responsibility. The procedures for both types of posts are the same, except that the nationally manned posts do not normally have an observer from another country).

REPORTING

Observation posts and patrols observe, and verify, if possible, and report:

- a. Movements of the military forces of the belligerents.
- b. Shootings, hostile acts, or threats made against the peacekeeping force or civilians.
- c. Improvements to the defensive positions of the belligerents.
- d. Overflights by military or civilian aircraft when air movement in the buffer zone has been restricted.
- e. Violations of the armistice agreement.
- f. All events will be recorded in logbooks kept at the controlling headquarters, and in the case of an observation post, in the observation post logbook.

Information should be passed to the next higher headquarters without delay. The format for routine situation reports should be standardized throughout the peacekeeping force and, where necessary, be supplemented by special report forms for particular incidents. Timelines for submitting all types of reports are also specified in the force's standard operating procedure.

CARRYING AND USING WEAPONS

Carrying weapons. The Peacekeeping force soldiers (with the exception of observers) carry weapons (are armed) when engaging in operations or on duty, and are personally responsible for the weapons' safety and good working condition.

In all other cases including being outside of a buffer zone the peacekeepers are unarmed.

The PF (peacekeeping force) commander determines the number of weapons one may carry and their readiness, and gives a permission for its use according to this Manual (Appendix D, provision I, 2).

Rules of Engagement. Weapons may be used in the following situations:

- for self-defense including against attempts to forcefully disarm the PF;
- for defending PF posts, positions, and vehicles;
- for defending other PF units attack;

- to protect controlled area/buffer zone facilities, which if destructed or damaged may cause catastrophes. These facilities include, for example, dams, power stations, and chemical plants, etc.

Basic procedures for using weapons.

1. In all cases fire for effect must be line of sight using minimal fire power and only under extreme circumstances when other non-violent measures did not have effect.

2. One may open fire only when a senior ranking person (officer, sergeant, or enlisted) is present and only on the order of such person.

3. Prior to opening fire a warning in a local language () must be given. A warning may be one of the following:

- Stop! Hands up! Peacekeeping forces!
- Stop or I'll shoot! Peacekeeping forces!

Make certain that your warning has been heard.

If your order is not obeyed, fully insert cartridge and fire a warning shot into the air.

If your order is still disobeyed, fire for effect is then justified.

4. Firing for effect without warning is allowable under following circumstances:

a) if giving a vocal warning increases the chance of being killed or seriously wounded either for yourself or other PKs, or

b) if you or other PKs are subject of an apparent armed attack.

Appendix D (provisions 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10) define behavior and conditions for opening fire for the military peacekeeping personnel.

CHAPTER V PERSONNEL TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

Peacekeeping requires an adjustment of attitude and approach by the individuals to a set of circumstances different from those encountered during combat activities -- an adjustment to suit the needs of a peaceable intervention rather than of an enforcement action. On the other hand, many facts of military training apply to PKG (peacekeeping operations). Service members selected for peacekeeping duty should be credible and decisive, display a high degree of professionalism, and be impartial. Because of the likelihood of independent actions, service members at all levels must be able to make mature decisions based on sound judgment. They should have the capacity to accommodate frustrations. They must be able to quickly learn the local area politics, habits, characteristics, and customs.

Pre-Deployment Training. To accomplish peacekeeping, individuals and units need training in various skills and techniques before deployment to change their focus from combat-warriors to soldiers who use force only in self-defense. The urgent need to deploy peacekeeping forces to establish a cease-fire often precludes a complete and lengthy training program. However, with prior planning, a training program can be developed that will assist commanders to prepare for these missions.

Personal Qualities. Training of individuals for peacekeeping duties should emphasize patience, flexibility, self-discipline, professionalism, impartiality, tact, and inquisitiveness.

1. Patience. Except for the infrequent serious incident, nothing happens quickly. An attempt to hasten the pace in negotiations may prejudice the outcome. This is true not only at the higher levels, but also at the lower levels where local difficulties are often resolved by company grade officers and senior noncommissioned officers.

2. Flexibility. It is necessary to look at all the facets of a problem and to use one's ingenuity to

explore every feasible course of action or solution that does not violate the mandate.

3. Self-Discipline. Alert and professional bearing, good behavior on and off duty, and courtesy promote the prestige of a force. If the parties in the conflict hold a force in high esteem, the parties are more likely to regard its advice and respect its authority in a crisis. Good discipline makes a force's task easier.

4. Professionalism. A strong sense of professionalism must be demonstrated in every activity--on and off duty. Where a force has a reputation for accuracy and competence, the parties in a conflict are more likely to accept the force's protests regarding violations and avoid confrontations. However, the credibility of a peacekeeping force can be significantly damaged by unprofessional activities during off-duty status, which can affect its relationship with the parties in the conflict.

5. Impartiality. A force must guard against unequal treatment and avoid controversial, off-the-record remarks that may reach unintended audience. These comments may lead to a demand for the offender's removal and, if reflecting a prejudice believed to be widely held in a national contingent, to pressure for the withdrawal of the entire national contingent.

6. Tact. The official parties in a conflict are likely to be sensitive and apt to take offense to any imagined slight. Tact is necessary in all dealings with the parties but need not detract from an essential honesty of purpose and firmness when appropriate.

7. Inquisitiveness. The individuals should question, with caution, everything that occurs within their areas of responsibility. The normal routine of daily life should become so familiar that they notice even small events that could be of importance if matched with information from other observers.

c. Language and Customs Training. Leaders, and indeed all members of a PRG, can be more effective if they are able to communicate in the language of the host country. This language training may be optional and consist of only basic key phrases. However, each person

must receive training on the customs of the local population.

d. Common Military Skills. Many of the skills that enable unit to accomplish its primary mission are applicable in peacekeeping. C2, reporting, patrolling, first aid, field sanitation, and physical fitness are skills that can contribute to success in a PKG. Training to enhance these skills should be a part of any predeployment training program that should include, as a minimum, the following common military skills: observing and reporting; communications; patrolling; land navigation; explosive ordnance safety precautions; locating, identifying, and marking mines; and biological/chemical defense. Upon completion of the training course, it is essential to evaluate the readiness of peacekeeping forces.

Sustainment Training. Once deployed, the force continues training to enhance its peacekeeping mission skills by incorporating lessons learned during the course of mission execution.

a. Training may be restricted by an agreement between the parties in the conflict. However, once the force is formed, it may be possible to establish a schedule that enables the force to train on a regular basis.

b. Planning for sustainment training should be part of the force's predeployment activities. If time is available and the resources are known before deployment, a detailed training schedule can be prepared. Training can be organized and planned before deployment based on the time and resources available.

c. The unit commander establishes a training plan for the unit that allows it to maintain its skills. This requires the unit to incorporate basic skills training and small unit tactical training into the routine of normal day-to-day peacekeeping activities. Because of political concerns, this training requires flexibility and imagination to complete this important task without causing concern among the parties in the conflict.

d. For a multinational and perhaps multilingual force to operate effectively, it must periodically train together. During this training, it is necessary to consider potential situations and train in reaching to them without alarming the local population and the parties in the conflict.

Post-Peacekeeping Mission Training

After completion of a peacekeeping operation, the unit's training process incorporates the lessons learned from analysis of the completed operation.

If a unit will be involved with conventional combat activities upon completion of its peacekeeping mission, certain retraining is necessary to return the individual to a combat orientation. Unit commanders must allow sufficient time after a peacekeeping mission for refresher training and for redeveloping skills and abilities that have unavoidably been affected by the nature of any PKG.

**CHAPTER VI
PEACEKEEPING
TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES**

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Military units, by virtue of their organization, equipment, training and discipline, are the first choice for peacekeeping operations. The standard peacekeeping tasks of observation, patrolling, and reporting are common skills taught to military personnel around the world. However, peacekeeping operations are not combat operations and there are important differences in how basic military tasks are carried out.

Military forces deployed as part of a peacekeeping force can build on their basic military skills in training for their peacekeeping mission. This portion of the Guide will examine the basic techniques required for peacekeepers conducting the following activities:

- a. Deployment
- b. Observing
- c. Patrolling
- d. Manning Checkpoints.
- e. Conducting Searches.
- f. Force Protection.
- g. Convoy procedures.
- h. Reporting (suggested formats).

DEPLOYMENT OF THE PEACEKEEPING FORCE

While there are a number of factors that can influence the actual positioning of the peacekeeping force on the ground, the most common types of deployment areas include:

- deployment along a cease-fire line;
- deployment in a buffer zone;
- deployment in an area.

The major tactic principles for deployment are:

- the deployed units should be within line of sight, if possible
- the unit positions should be able to monitor the positions and movement of the sides to the conflict.

**Deployment Along a Cease-Fire Line
(Example 1)**

- area of deployment of a PK battalion covers both sides of the cease-fire line;
- the headquarters are also located on both sides to provide unbiased evaluation of actions and decisions;
- cease-fire is monitored by OP's, TOP's, CHP's and patrols along their routes;
- infiltration is monitored by OP's and CHP's. The observation can be expanded for the purposes of inspection of the opposing forces and their fortified lines in the adjacent areas. These areas can be called "limitation areas".

The advantages of this method of deployment are:

- distinct division of responsibilities;
- facilitation of communication and interaction down to the lowest possible levels of command.

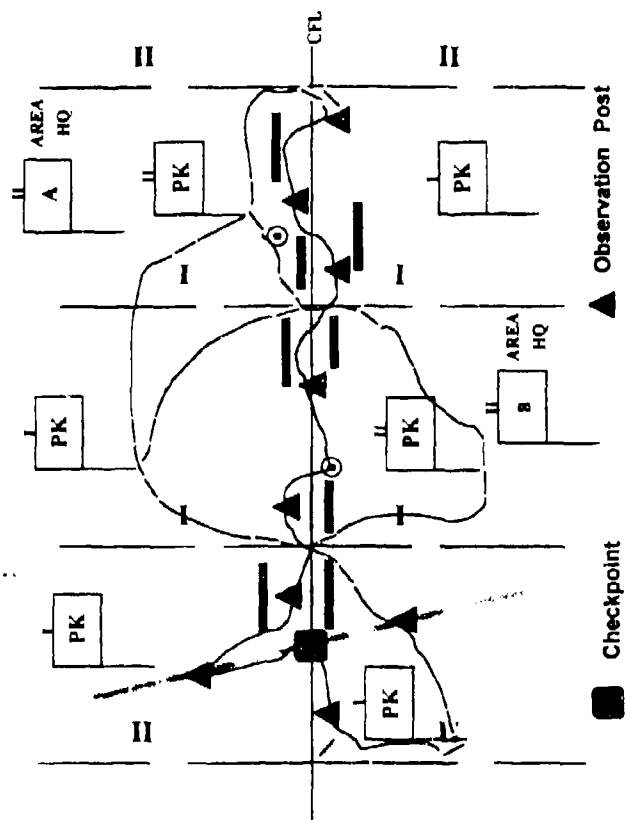
**Deployment On One Side of the Cease-Fire Line
(Example 2)**

In Example 2, the battalion deploys along one side of the line:

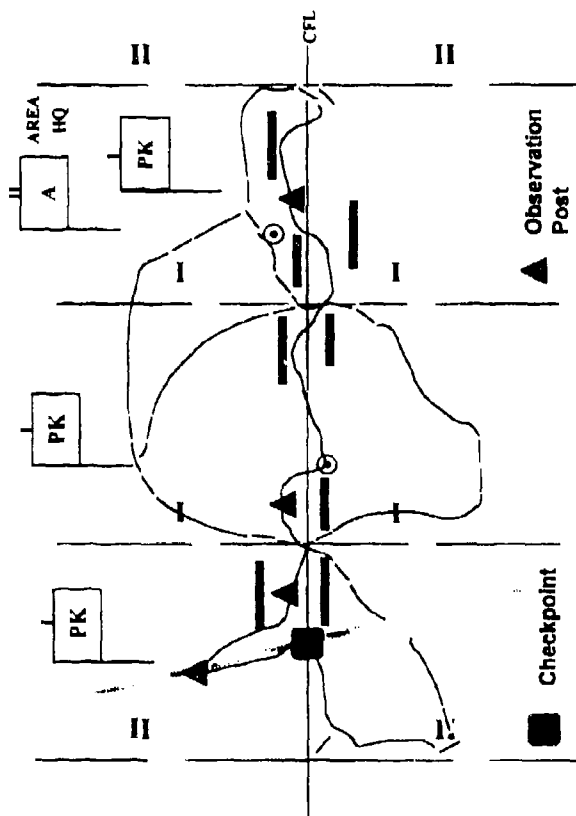
This method is used, e.g. for Peacekeeping Forces observing separation of the sides to a conflict.

Advantages of this method of deployment are:

- the battalion maintains communication and interaction only with one side to the conflict, while



Example 1 / Вариант 1



Example 2 / Вариант 2

the other side prefers personal contacts as far as the danger of information decreases;

- battalion command, control, and commo systems are simpler;

Disadvantages are:

- difficulties of making decisions at lower levels of command;

- differences in evaluation of incidents which occur on both sides of the cease-fire line.

Deployment in Buffer Zone (Example 3)

In this case the opposing sides can observe each other positions.

- a PK battalion is deployed on both sides of a buffer zone;

- the headquarters are located both inside and outside of the buffer zone, in most cases away from the axes of the opposing sides actions;

- the buffer zone, opposing forces and their fortifications are monitored by OP's, TOP's and CHP's, and patrols;

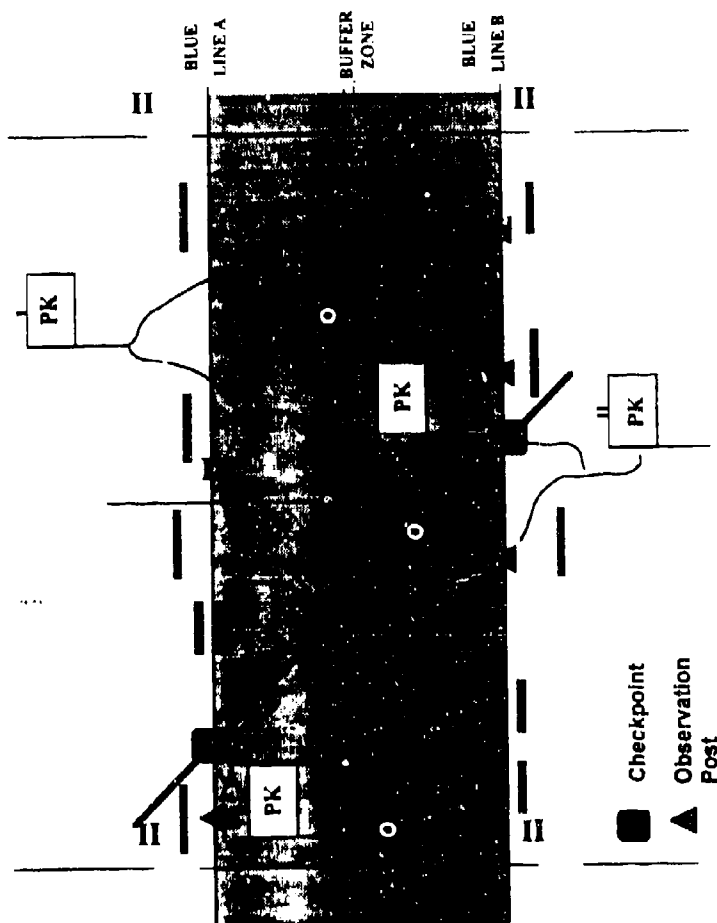
- infiltration to the buffer zone is monitored by OP's and CHP's.

This observation can be expanded for inspection of the opposing forces and their fortifications in the adjacent areas known as "limitation areas".

This method of deployment is preferable for the following reasons:

- distinct division of responsibilities;

- it substantially facilitates interaction with the opposing parties at the lowest possible levels of command and thus it helps to prevent incidents.



Example 4 / Вариант 4

**Deployment in the Buffer Zone
(Example 4)**

-the major advantage is an easy way to set command, control, and commo system in the units;
Disadvantages:

-difficulties in resolving incidents at lower levels of command;

-possible differences in evaluation of incidents on both sides of the zone.

This method of deployment can be used when the situation between the opposing parties requires distinct liaison system when information exchange is limited. Thus, this method of deployment is often used for missions that include inspection of the adjacent areas (limitation areas).

AREA DEPLOYMENT

Peacekeeping force is deployed to an area adjacent to the conflict (staging area) in the period after the initial ceasefire agreement and prior to the initiation of the belligerent's withdrawal from the buffer zone.

SELECTING A HEADQUARTERS SITE

Peacekeeping facilities are not concealed. Usually, peacekeepers can not use camouflage to hide and thus protect its objects.

The first step in selecting a headquarters site will be to find a suitable and well built building. Critical headquarters elements (operations center, signal center, guardroom, etc) should not be located on either the top, but should be placed on the lower floors in the center of the structure. These walls in these rooms should be reinforced by girders, rafters, or sandbags.

In trouble spots, it is customary to block the lower windows and place wire mesh on upper stories.

Additional equipment would include fire- fighting equipment; pioneer tools (inside and outside the facility) in case the building should collapse; and an emergency generator should be installed.

Perimeter lighting should cover the exterior of the building and be sited so as to mask the guard force. Car park should be well lighted (Figure 3).

First aid equipment should be placed through the building.

Internal shelters with food, water, and medical supplies should be constructed and a shelter plan assigning personnel should be published.

Defense plans should be developed and practiced.

Evacuation and destruction plans should be developed and rehearsed.

Lighting of checkpoints

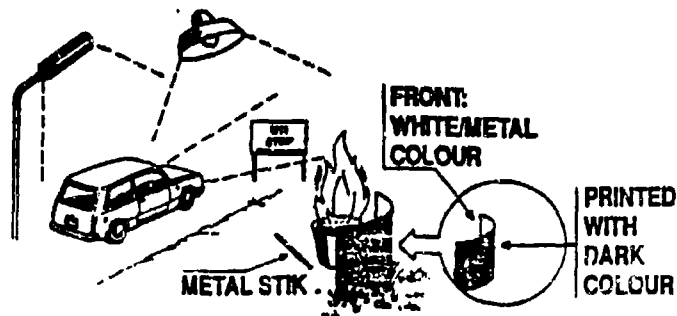
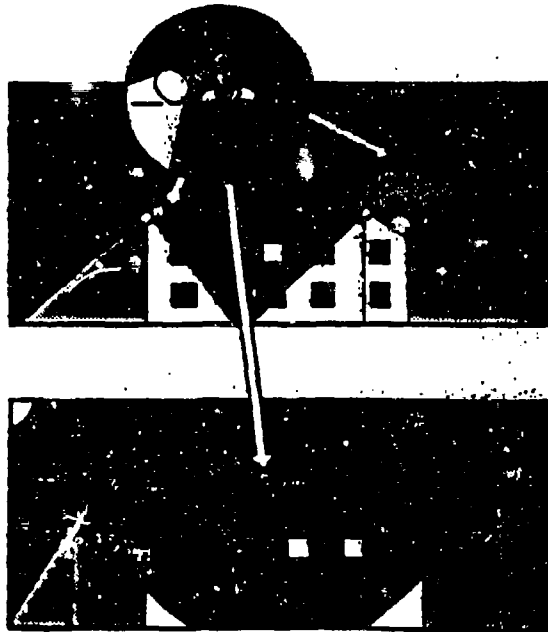


FIGURE 3

THE BUFFER ZONE

A peacekeeping force will deploy to occupy a buffer zone that the parties to the conflict have agreed to establish and which is designed to physically separate the belligerents. The buffer zone is a No-Go area, only peacekeeping forces and individuals with special permission may enter and move about the buffer zone. In order to maintain the integrity of the buffer zone, peacekeeping forces establish a series of observation posts and conduct mobile patrols (foot, vehicle, and air) to report any violation of the terms of the ceasefire and any attempts to infiltrate the buffer zone.

OBSERVATIONS POSTS

A typical buffer zone can be organized as shown (Figure 4). The peacekeeping force mans a series of observation posts in the buffer zone; company and battalion headquarters are sited on either side of the zone to allow the belligerents equal access (and avoid accusations of favoritism); patrol routes are established to ensure maximum coverage of the zone; and checkpoints are established (as required) to control access to the zone.

In organizing the observation mission, commanders should be prepared to conduct 24-hour operations. Observation posts should:

- a. Be manned by at least a squad.
- b. Have redundant communications: radio and telephone.
- c. Possess night vision equipment; ground surveillance radar (if available); flares or searchlights for illumination during periods of reduced visibility (mortar platoon can fire illumination).

In addition to the permanent, fully-manned observation posts, supplementary observation posts can be constructed and manned on a temporary basis (usually in times of increased tension when additional coverage may

CEASEFIRE LINE DEPLOYMENT

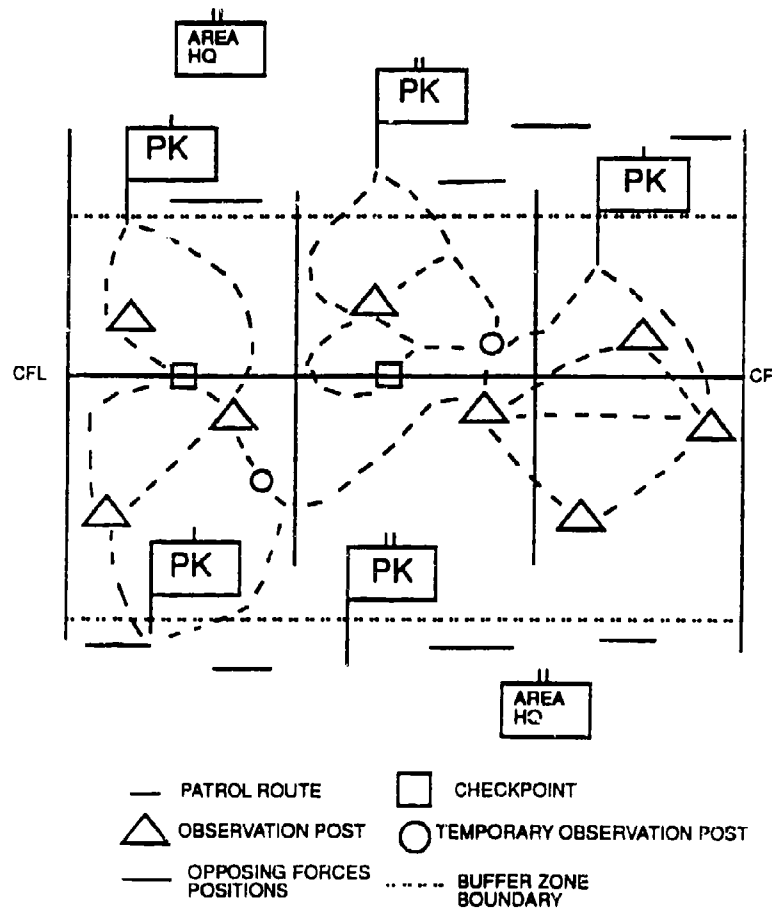


FIGURE 4

be required). Construction for these supplementary posts are the same as for the permanent posts.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Observation posts must be well identified and provide protection for the occupants.

Observation posts should be surrounded by a protective wall (earth mound, rock walls, etc). The external perimeter should have extensive wire entanglements and the entrance gate should have concrete blocks, or other barriers, to slow traffic.

Observation posts should be painted white and have the force insignae displayed. The observation post number should also be prominently displayed. These markings should be visible from the air. The peacekeeping force flag (if any) should be flown from a visible flagpole. The observation post and flag should be well lit at night.

Defensive positions (2 man foxholes with overhead cover) should be constructed throughout the observation post and sited to provide for a 360-degree defense of the position. The observation post should have a squad sized (dug-in) bunker.

While the position (main bunker, building) is clearly marked, defensive positions should be covered and concealed.

A fully prepared observation post is shown in Figure 5.

PLANNING THE LOCATION

Selection of the observation post. The platoon leader selects the general location for the observation post. The squad leader selects the exact position when he is on the ground. An observation post should have the following characteristics:

a. Good observation of the assigned area or sector. The field of observation of adjacent observation posts should overlap to ensure full coverage of the sector (Figure 6). The observation posts should have a clear view of the assigned area and potential infiltration routes, dead space can be

OP With maximum facilities

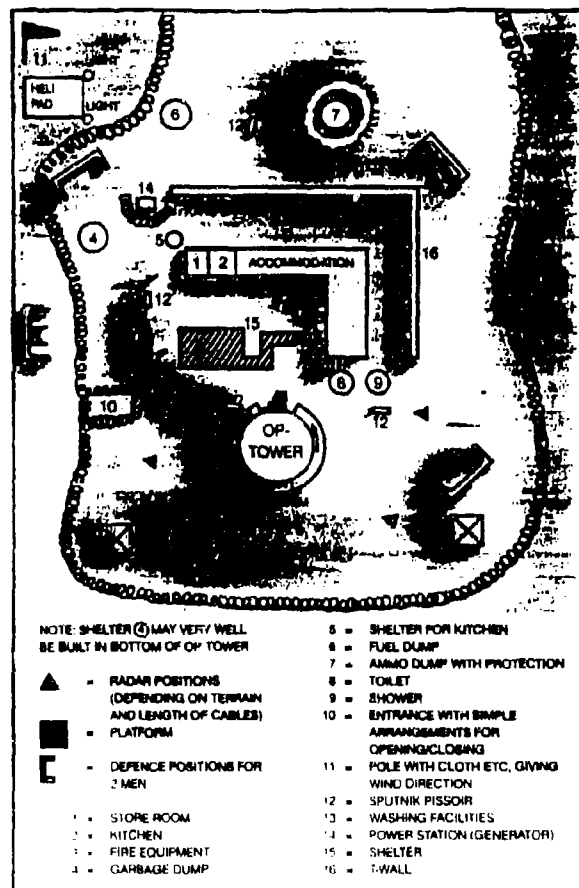


FIGURE 5

covered by patrols from the observation post. Observation posts can be sited in villages, near crossroads, or on hillsides.

Some factors in site selection include:

(1) The need to be aware of area for observation according to the task. If you are looking for infiltrators, then the position might be placed closer to the valley floor; if looking for artillery exchanges, the higher up the better.

(2) The positions of the opposing parties.

(3) The areas or directions to keep under observation.

(4) The amount of dead space (unseen terrain) between the adjacent observation posts which would have to be covered by patrols.

b. Access and Egress. The observation post should be located near a good road network.

c. Communications. The observation post should be sited for good radio communications.

MANNING OF OBSERVATION POSTS

Each observation post (permanent and temporary) is usually manned by a squad with a fire team on duty at all times. At least one soldier observes the assigned area while the other soldiers secure the position. The team leader records observations and sends reports. Soldiers should rotate jobs every half hour to reduce fatigue. The squad leader should establish a rest and rotation plan to ensure the team can perform continuous operations. If the force standard operating procedure permits, the team can also conduct patrols of the dead space between observation posts. The teams are equipped to observe and to secure the area.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Minimum equipment for an observation post includes:

- a. A map or sketch of the area.
- b. A compass.
- c. Communications equipment (wire, radio).
Radio antennas should be positioned to reduce the possibility of jamming by the belligerents. All code words and codes, critical words and names must be easy to find and read. Times for sending messages and priority for sending messages should be spelled out in the standard operating procedure.
- d. Observation equipment (binoculars, night vision devices). If available, the seismic/acoustic sensor system Platoon Early Warning System and/or ground surveillance radars may be issued for those observation posts that require them.
- e. Report forms as provided in the standard operating procedure.
- f. Individual and squad weapons, to include illumination flares.
- g. Seasonal uniform and load bearing equipment.
- h. Sufficient food, water, medical supplies and ammunition to include trip flares and illumination flares, hand grenades, smoke grenades (normally outlined in the force standard operating procedure).
- i. Electrical power (using generators or local sources) should be provided sufficient to allow the position to use searchlights.
- j. Fire extinguishers.
- k. Spare batteries, pioneer tools, concertina wire, barricade materials.
- l. Observation post manual Each observation should have a field reference containing:
 - (1) Standard operating procedures.
 - (2) Rules of Engagement covering use of force.

(3) List covering the alert system and procedures.

(4) Defense plans.

(5) Plans for evacuating the observation post.

(6) Firefighting plan.

(7) Plan for taking infiltrators.

(8) Equipment maintenance and control plan.

ESTABLISHING THE OBSERVATION POST

An observation post is normally built in three stages. The first stage is planning and preparation which includes:

- a. Identifying the task for the observation post.
- b. Preparing reference manuals for the position.
- c. Selecting the responsible unit.
- d. Selecting the communications package.
- e. Briefing the belligerents.
- f. Briefing the local population.
- g. Identifying the materials and equipment needed.
- h. Reviewing the general situation, including the risk of shelling.

The second stage in creating an observation post is establishing and organizing which includes:

- a. Determining the exact position.
- b. Occupying the area and commencing construction.
- c. Establishing communication.

d. Fencing off the area. Constructing simple shelters and defensive positions.

e. Positioning warning systems (trip flares) around the position.

The final stage in creating an observation post is building and improving which includes:

a. Building the observation post tower.

b. Completing the wire emplacements around the position to a depth of at least 50 meters (beyond hand grenade range).

c. Organizing defense positions and shelters.

d. Connecting electrical power (where available).

e. Manuals, photos of the observation are, etc. are improved.

PERSONNEL ORIENTATION

At a minimum, the platoon or squad leader will brief personnel on the following before sending them to man the observation post:

a. When, where, and how to locate the observation post (if it has not been established).

b. Where the observation post will observe.

c. When and how to report.

d. Conditions for evacuation.

e. Criteria for using force.

f. Challenge and password.

g. Rotation schedule.

ACTIONS BY OBSERVATION POST PERSONNEL

Observing. Observing and reporting are the critical functions for personnel manning an observation post. The standard military visual search techniques are employed.

One soldier with binoculars, or another observation device, searches the entire area for obvious targets, unnatural colors, dust, shiny objects, outlines, or movement (Figure 7). The soldier raises his eyes from in front of the position to the greatest range of his sector of observation. If the sector is wide, he can divide it into subsectors. The soldier searches overlapping 50-meter strips, alternating from left to right and right to left until the entire area is searched (Figure 8). Other soldiers on the observation post scan the area, look for signs of movement, and direct the soldier with the binoculars to search specific areas. When a suspicious area is identified, it is searched thoroughly. The map is oriented with the field of view to allow a quick and accurate report.

Reporting. If suspicious activity is detected, an immediate report is passed to the higher headquarters in accordance with the reporting procedures outlined in the standard operating procedures.

Alert Procedures. The observation post should have an internal alert procedure. For example, firing one shot could call for general assistance; three shots would call for manning the defensive positions, etc. **Communications.** Radio and telephone contact with higher headquarters should be made at least three times daily. These checks can be made in the clear. Transmissions regarding the parties (suspicious activity or violations) should be encoded. Remember your communications may be monitored and taped.

Visitors. Only members of the peacekeeping force can be permitted to enter the observation post. All other visitors must be approved by the force headquarters.

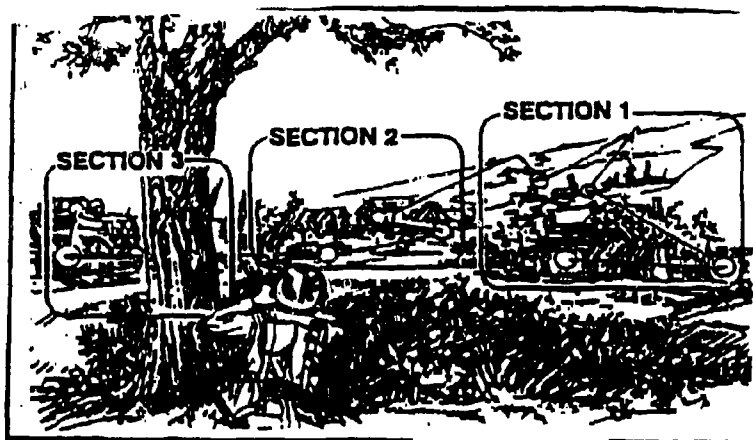


FIGURE 7. Overall Search

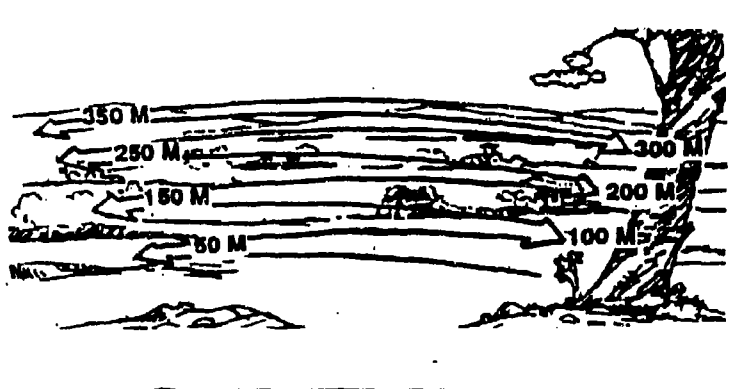


FIGURE 8. Overlapping 50 meter search

**ANNEX A OBSERVATION POST PERSONNEL
 ORIENTATION BRIEFING**

1. Purpose of the Observation Post Operation.
2. Position of the next peacekeeping observation post, checkpoint.
3. Period during which the observation post is manned.
4. Strength of the observation post. Duration of individual duty.
5. Nearest peacekeeping positions (direction, type, distance). Callsigns for observation posts and checkpoints.
6. Nearest positions belonging to other factions in the area, directions, strengths, and distance. Villages in the vicinity.
7. Main observation direction observation techniques:
 - Left arc/boundary.
 - Right arc/boundary.
 - Terrain features.
 - Limitations (if they exist).
 - Certain places and villages to be kept under special surveillance.
8. All observations to be carefully entered in the log book.
9. Communication: where to send reports; other peacekeeping positions in contact with the checkpoint.
10. Use of force: How and when to use batons, tear gas, weapons.
11. Special instructions:
 - How to take over duty.
 - When to take cover.

- When to defend the checkpoint.
- Evacuation instructions.
- Supply information.

12. Other items:

- Uniform
- When and how to carry weapons, helmets, flak jackets and other items of equipment.
- Alert system
- Orientation on identification cards currently in use in the area of operations.
- Rules for the confiscation of explosives, ammunition, etc.

PATROLLING

Patrolling is an essential part of all peace-keeping operations.

Well planned, vigorous, and intelligently executed patrols can achieve important tactical advantages for the peacekeepers. To be fully effective, the patrols need complete freedom of movement and of observation. Successful patrol operations require highly trained, motivated and well equipped soldiers, flexible tactics and detailed coordination with other patrols, and peacekeeping outposts.

The most frequent type of patrol is designed to cover the unobserved areas ("dead ground") not covered by the observation posts and checkpoints. Other types of patrols include mine detection patrols.

Patrols have certain basic tasks including:

- a. Interposing between the belligerents to defuse a crisis.
- b. To stop or reduce attempts at infiltration.

c. To show a peacekeeping presence in the area of operations.

The types of patrols used in peacekeeping operations include:

- a. Foot patrols including long range reconnaissance and "ambush" or standing patrols).
- b. Vehicle patrols.
- c. Air patrols.
- d. Naval patrols.

PURPOSE OF PEACEKEEPING PATROLS

Patrols are conducted in order to:

- a. Confirm/supervise a ceasefire.
- b. Gain information.
- c. Check on areas that can not be observed from the observation posts.
- d. Indicate a peacekeeping force presence to the belligerents.
- e. Reassure isolated communities.
- f. Conduct mobile checkpoints.
- g. Inspect existing and empty positions of the belligerents.
- h. Insert "ambush" parties along infiltration lanes.
- i. Carry out observation from isolated and unoccupied observation posts.
- j. Provide a physical link between adjoining but relatively isolated peacekeeping positions.

k. Provide protection for parties or local population where traveling without the peacekeepers might provoke an incident.

l. Interpose standing patrols between parties during a period of tension.

DISMOUNTED PATROLS

Foot patrols form the basis on which any patrol system will be operated. In built-up areas, the foot patrol provides a distinct advantage. It gives better contact with the local population and local officials which can be a valuable source of information. However, much of this information must be handled with care. It might be false and cause innocent people to suffer. People giving information to peacekeepers may also be harassed by others.

Foot patrols have a number of limitations in comparison with vehicle patrols including:

a. Reduced flexibility in the number of tasks that can be performed.

b. Reduced operational range in terms of distance and endurance.

c. Less reliable and shorter range communications in comparison with vehicle mounted radios.

Where a vehicle can be plainly marked to indicate its identity, a foot patrol needs to carry a distinguishing sign or flag which is visible at an appropriate distance to avoid mistaken identity and the patrol being fired upon.

LONG RANGE RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS

Long range reconnaissance patrols have the same mission as foot patrols but will remain in the area for several days. Long range patrols are usually conducted in squad strength with extra equipment including tents, food, sleeping bags. They generally provide better coverage of certain areas and have a greater opportunity for stopping infiltrators.

STANDING OR "AMBUSH" PATROLS

These are specialized operations designed to prevent infiltration and are discussed in Annex A.

INTERPOSING PATROLS

Interposition is the physical act of placing a "buffer" force between two opposing armed forces in order to prevent an outbreak or renewal of fighting between those forces. The interposition should follow the broad principle of: separation of the parties; observation of the area of separation; and supervision of the agreements made. The interposing force can be any size from a company to a squad and can include the reserve.

The interposing patrol should time its actions carefully. Normally, it will arrive after the sides have completed an initial engagement. The patrol should move in as quickly as possible to deter further clashes which could lead to a breakdown in the ceasefire.

In conducting an interposition, the following must be carefully evaluated:

- a. Timing.
- b. Terrain.
- c. Use of vehicles and armored personnel carriers.
- d. Show of force.
- e. Reporting possibilities.
- f. Attitude of the opposing forces.
- g. Liaison and negotiating possibilities.

VEHICLE PATROLS

Vehicle patrols are conducted where:

- a. Manpower is limited.

b. Peacekeeping forces have a large area of responsibility.

c. There may be limits on the peacekeepers freedom of movement, either imposed by the belligerents, by terrain, or by obstacles such as off-road minefields.

d. Where it is necessary to bring along large or heavy equipment.

The advantages of vehicle patrols include:

a. Greater range and cross country mobility.

b. Can cover patrol routes faster than a foot patrol and allow a greater number of patrols to be conducted in a shorter period of time.

c. Vehicles can be clearly marked and identified at a distance.

d. Can carry more sophisticated, longer range communications equipment.

e. Provides a more visible sign of the peacekeeping force presence to a larger number of people.

f. Permits searchlights to be installed on vehicles for improved observation during periods of darkness.

Vehicle patrols also have some limitations since they are restricted to fairly smooth surfaces and can not travel everywhere that a foot patrol can. In addition, there is also a psychological disadvantage for patrol personnel will be tempted to remain inside the vehicle to carry out their observations and investigations.

AERIAL PATROLS

These can be conducted by helicopter or light aircraft. The hover capability of a helicopter makes it particularly useful in observing and reporting incidents taking place on the ground. Remotely piloted vehicles (reconnaissance drones) that have the ability to

photograph or provide a live television transmission are also useful in conducting aerial patrols.

Normally, all parties involved have to agree upon aerial surveillance before it is conducted.

The advantages of aerial patrols include:

- a. Ability to quickly cover large areas.
- b. Confirming information received from ground elements.
- c. Reducing the threat to peacekeeping personnel in areas of violent confrontation.

Aerial patrols have a number of limitations including weather conditions and visibility, mechanical problems with the aircraft, and flight restrictions that may be imposed by the belligerents.

PATROLS IN URBAN AREAS

Patrols and curfew patrols are usually conducted in narrow passages leading to backyards as well as main streets. Patrols may also check bars and restaurants and other places where people gather.

To improve contact with the local population, most patrolling is conducted in daylight hours. During night, patrols have to look for infiltrators and keep controls on the paths heading in and out of the village.

PATROL PLANNING

When planning the patrol, the operations officer should consider the following factors:

- a. What is the general situation in the area of operations?
- b. Which areas are "dead ground" to the observation posts and checkpoints and what kind of information is desirable?
- c. Where are the possible infiltration routes, and where are the routes, seen in relation to the

villages, and positions belonging to other armed forces and what is the aim of the infiltration?

d. Are there people belonging to the hostile factions in local villages?

e. Are there religious or other events or celebrations ahead that might lead to assassinations or bombs?

f. Are there minefields to be avoided?

g. Is patrolling to be conducted by day, in darkness or special weather conditions?

h. Are their reinforcements available to assist the patrol?

i. The duration and tasks of each patrol?

In planning patrols, the operations officer must frequently change:

- a. the patrol routes
- b. the timing of departure and arrival
- c. the number of patrols
- d. the size of the patrols
- e. the composition of the patrols.

The operations officer also has to:

- a. Maintain frequent contact with the patrols.
- b. Gather information.
- c. Constantly consider the general situation and his resources. A peacekeeping mission will almost never have enough resources to cover all the terrain. It is therefore necessary to use the troops at hand as effectively as possible.

In selecting patrol routes, safety is the primary concern. In many areas, the danger from mines may leave

some areas unpatrolled by peacekeeping forces. If no maps or information is available, mine clearing is the only possibility combined with routes chosen on roads or paths on stony ground.

MANNING THE PATROL

The size of the patrol depends on the situation in the area of operations and the duration of the patrol. Patrols can consist of as few as three men to more than a squad.

EQUIPPING THE PATROL

At a minimum, the patrol will carry personnel weapons, proper peacekeeping uniforms, peacekeeping identification, first aid kit, radio, food and water. Other recommended equipment is listed in Annex A.

PATROL PHASES

There are three phases in a patrol operation, each requiring a specific set of procedures. The three phases are:

a. Predeparture planning, preparation, training and briefing. At a minimum the patrol brief will include:

- (1) The patrol's mission and specific task.
- (2) Secondary tasks if the primary can not be carried out.
- (3) The general situation in the area, special events to be aware of, reports from previous patrols. All current and up-to-date information must be included, including the presence of obstacles.
- (4) Other peacekeeping patrols or activities in the area, including the route of the nearest peacekeeping patrols, peacekeeping night firing exercises, etc.
- (5) Local procedures in use by the other parties or by civilian authorities in the area.

- (6) The patrol route, including "no-go" areas.
- (7) Procedures for contacting flanking units and observation posts. Code words for emergencies and communications.
- (8) Time of departure, expected time of arrival at different points on the route, and the latest time for return to base. Night patrol restrictions.
- (9) Medical evacuation procedures.
- (10) Weather forecast.
- (11) When and where the patrol will be debriefed and complete the patrol report.

Example of a typical patrol brief containing a short and precise statement of the itinerary, the task to be carried out and the time schedule:

BLUE patrol route, from base to Observation Post 4 to position 413, to Hill 360, the ABA valley and return to base. On Hill 360, establish a temporary observation post for 3 hours. Observe and report all activities in the area.

Time of Departure: 1000

Time of Return: 1700-1715

Questions?

PATROLLING PROCEDURES

During patrolling, it is essential that the patrol:

a. Strictly comply with the patrol plan. Since failure to do so could affect the success of the patrol. Obtain approval before making any changes to the plan.

b. Maintain a written record of all observations the patrol makes, noting times. Draw

sketches where they are helpful. When possible and without risk to the patrol, use cameras or video for verification.

c. Halt when challenged and establish the identity of the patrol. Immediately report by radio to headquarters any attempt to obstruct the patrol's progress and wait for instructions.

d. Maintain continuous radio contact with the patrol base and, where appropriate, higher and flanking units and keep them informed of the patrol's progress. If, for tactical reasons, the patrol must minimize the use of the radio, the patrol should only report when reaching certain previously plotted reporting points on the route. Short code words are normally used.

e. In addition to the patrol's specific tasks, the patrols should also observe and record:

- (1) the condition of roads and paths.
- (2) the nature of the terrain.
- (3) the presence of obstacles of any kind, including minefields.

f. Record any changes in the dispositions of the armed forces of either side, especially if and where positions have been advanced or newly dug, or where airstrips have been constructed or extended.

g. Ensure the security of all maps, documents and equipment belonging to the patrol. Do not provide these to anyone unless instructed to do so by higher headquarters.

h. Record any changes in the local area including civilian activity (why farmers are not working their fields during the appropriate season). Changes of any kind in the civilian lifestyle could indicate rising tensions and could predict a renewal of hostilities.

PATROL DEBRIEFING

When the patrol returns to base, it should:

- a. Report immediately for debriefing.
- b. Prepare a detailed written report with sketches, photographs and diagrams if necessary.
- c. Check vehicles and equipment and report on any damage or deficiencies.
- d. Report any patrol member requiring medical attention.

ANNEX A: Conduct of Standing ("Ambush") Patrols.

A standing patrol is conducted to prevent infiltration of the buffer zone between belligerents. The patrol will either deter the infiltrators or capture them.

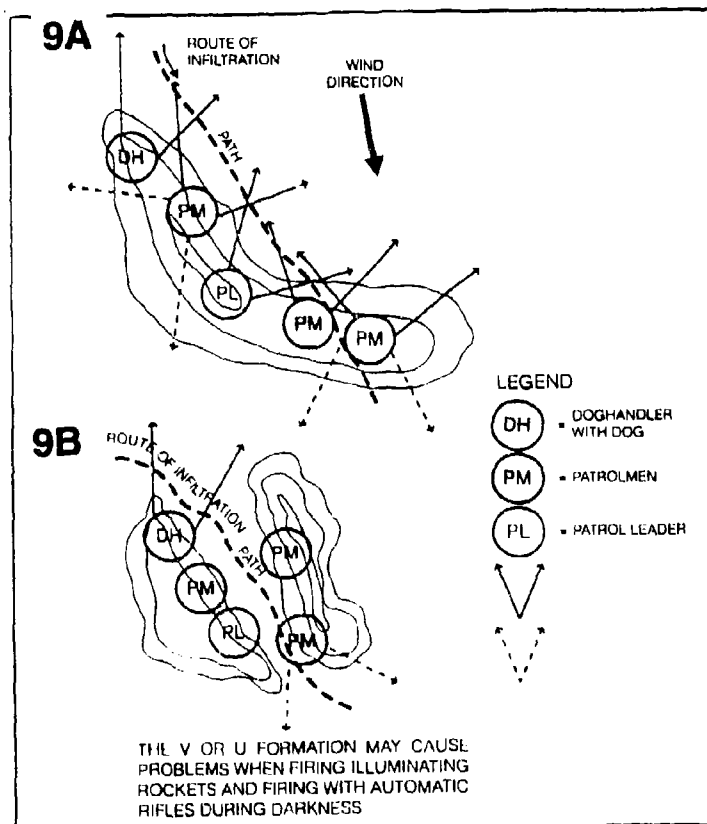
Normally the patrol should position itself so that they see the infiltrators first. The patrol should be positioned defense and in an area with dominating terrain where they can discover the infiltration at a long distance.

Infiltrations may take place by day or night. During the day, the infiltrators may mingle with farmers or other local people trying to get into the area of operations. At night, they would probably choose small paths in remote areas. If the ambush is to have any effect, the patrol must be in its position for at least a couple of hours.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL

Radios are normally used when leaving the base and when returning. During the patrol, moving silently is critical to success. Radio listening silence is observed. If the patrol includes a dog, it is advisable to give the dog enough time to check the selected ambush site before the patrol moves into its positions. The approach to the ambush site should be done carefully to avoid alerting any potential infiltrators in the area.

The patrol leader should give a final brief before moving and the patrol members take up their positions. The best system is a line (Figure 9A). This avoids the possibility of injuries caused by the patrol members firing at each other. The patrol leader may also deploy the patrol in a "U" or "V" shaped formation (Figure 9B). If possible, he may spread the soldiers out on high ground, so that the patrol has a tactical advantage. If a dog is present, it should be positioned upwind and nearest to the direction of the infiltration for early warning.



APPROACHING THE POSITION

One of the patrol members together with the dog is the first to enter the area. They clear it and then signal the rest to approach individually and occupy their positions. The distance between patrol members should not be more than 20 meters. All personnel ready their weapons and the illuminating flares are prepared. They must then wait for a signal from the dog or from the patrol members with night vision devices to spot the infiltrators. When the patrol is to stop infiltrators, it must be positive about the identity and size of the group.

ACTIONS ON CONTACT

1. The patrol leader fires his flare pistol and shouts:

"STOP! YOU ARE IN A PEACEKEEPING ZONE, DROP YOUR WEAPON AND PUT YOUR HANDS UP."

Remember: SURPRISE IS IMPORTANT. Be tough and react quickly.

2. The patrol member designated to maintain illumination fires his flares and continues to do so. At least one patrol member, from behind cover, uses a high intensity flashlight, to illuminate the infiltrators. The infiltrators should be blinded by the light and the area around the infiltrators must be lit up.

3. If the order is obeyed, the patrol leader and dog handler move up to the infiltrators, who are being covered by the rest of the patrol. They search the infiltrators for arms, explosives, etc. Patrol headquarters is contacted and a report of the contact is made.

4. The infiltrators are tied up and taken to the nearest road to be picked up for questioning. A reinforcement patrol is usually sent out from the patrol base to help the standing patrol move the infiltrators safely to the pickup point. Headquarters will decide if the standing patrol will bring the

infiltrators back or if this mission will be given to the reinforcing patrol.

5. If the order is not obeyed, and the situation permits, the normal procedure is followed concerning the use of force: oral warning, 1st warning shot, 2d warning shot, fire for effect.

6. If the infiltrators run away after the warning shot is fired, the patrol must not follow them. Following the infiltrators may be risky because the infiltrators may ambush the patrol.

7. Always remember that there may be other infiltrators moving up behind the first group of infiltrators. This may cause a serious situation if the peacekeepers are unprepared.

ANNEX B: Types of Patrols

TYPE: Routine. To show PK presence.
PURPOSE: To survey dead zones between positions.
MANNING: Varies. Usually patrol leader, scout, and 2 others.
REMARKS: Time of departure/return variable.

EQUIPMENT

Illuminating rockets, flare pistol, smoke, hand and tear gas grenades, individual weapons, radio, map/compass, notebook, codebook, food, water, first aid kit, flashlights, binoculars, flak jackets, helmets.

TYPE: Standing or "Ambush".
PURPOSE: To stop and arrest people illegally in, or trying to enter the buffer zone.
MANNING: Minimum - patrol leader, and 5 men, additional personnel could include a military dog team (handler and dog).
REMARKS: Careful rehearsal of techniques required.

EQUIPMENT

Flare pistol, illuminating rockets, radios, hand and smoke grenades, binoculars, night vision devices, first aid kit, individual weapons, map/compass, notebook, restraints for prisoners, flak jackets, helmets.

TYPE: Border
PURPOSE: To check that no other forces have established positions on or inside the border. Controls or denies entry into the buffer zone.
MANNING: Minimum - 3 Men.
REMARKS: Patrol should follow border between the peacekeeper's zone and belligerents. Normally conducted in daylight

EQUIPMENT

Normal individual equipment, extra radio for communication with belligerent forces in the area, call signs and code, large peacekeeping force flag on a pole, flak jackets, helmets.

TYPE: Town/curfew patrols.

PURPOSE: Block or disperse minor demonstrations. Show presence in villages.

Look for infiltrators. To provide good contact with and security for local population.

MANNING: Minimum - 4 to 5 men. Larger patrols may be necessary in problem areas.

REMARKS: While, a small patrol will be less provocative, reinforcements should be immediately available. Reinforcements should be outfitted with riot gear.

EQUIPMENT

(As required) Individual weapons, flak jackets, helmets, first aid kits, town map, riot batons, tear gas (not displayed openly).

TYPE: Interposing.

PURPOSE: Patrol is established between the parties in order to stop or avoid a escalation of a situation or when minor fighting has broken out.

MANNING: Minimum - 4 or more personnel. Could involve the reserve company.

REMARKS: Designed to make the parties withdraw from their present positions.

EQUIPMENT

Normal patrol equipment, marked vehicles, very large peacekeeping force flags, extra radios for contacting belligerents, tent, extra food/water if the patrol has to remain on site.

CHECKPOINT OPERATIONS

A checkpoint is a manned point used as a means of controlling movement and checking vehicles and pedestrians, in order to enforce control measures, orders and regulations. The peacekeeper's right to search is defined in the mandate and concept of operations as well as the status of forces agreement. Closed checkpoints are also called roadblocks.

Checkpoints are established to:

- a. Show a peacekeeping presence to all parties and to the population in the area.
- b. Survey and report activities.
- c. Check and inspect persons and traffic into and out of the peacekeeping zone.
- d. Prevent infiltration and the smuggling of weapons, ammunition and explosives into or out of the peacekeeping zone.
- e. Act as, or work with, an observation post.
- f. Block all, or selected, traffic.

TYPES OF CHECKPOINTS

Static Checkpoints

Static checkpoints are deployed permanently at fixed locations. The troops will normally live permanently at the checkpoint. Checkpoints are deployed on a road or a major track usually at a crossroads or entrance to a controlled area. It is manned on a 24-hour basis. The checkpoint is equipped with a method for slowing traffic (concrete barriers or moveable barriers) and a search bay for more thorough searches. A checkpoint can be quickly converted into a roadblock. Checkpoints vary in the degree of search they are required to carry out (military vehicles only, all vehicles, random searches). Depending on the location, searches may also include the searching of individuals or at least males.

The following points should be considered in establishing a static checkpoint:

- a. Be visible (usually painted white with the force insignae displayed) and well protected.
- b. Sited in a strategic position (road junction, bridge, narrow valley).
- c. Be equipped with a device for blocking traffic.
- d. Have a search bay (either raised ramps or a pit for examining the underside of vehicles).
- e. Have a personnel shelter.
- f. Be equipped with radio and telephone communications.
- g. Have the capability to be combined with an observation post (if the situation and terrain permits).
- h. Have the ability to be quickly converted into a roadblock.
- i. Consider building fences or obstacles outside the checkpoint to prevent bypassing the checkpoint.

Mobile Checkpoints.

Mobile checkpoints are deployed where the peacekeeping forces have difficulties covering all roads and tracks with static checkpoints. The purpose of a mobile checkpoint is to reinforce control and make smuggling/infiltration more difficult. At a minimum, mobile checkpoints are composed of a reinforced squad in two armored vehicles. The group leaves their base, operate over a given road and set up random checkpoints on a temporary basis. Mobile checkpoints are operated during daylight hours. A mobile checkpoint should be established in less than 45 minutes and operate for not more than an hour before moving to a new location.

Some considerations in establishing mobile checkpoints include:

a. Positioned to cover roads not controlled by static checkpoints. Positions changed frequently and unpredictably.

b. Manned by a reinforced squad with two armored vehicles.

c. Located in a concealed position for surprise.

d. Set up for temporary, "instant" inspections to achieve surprise.

e. Clearly identified as a peacekeeping position (usually with portable signs).

f. Unpredictable locations.

g. Coordinated with other checkpoints and observation posts.

h. Positioned so that established observation posts should be able to observe and support.

A mobile checkpoint deploys from the battalion headquarters assets, for example, the reconnaissance platoon; however, company assets can be used if the situation permits and the assets are available).

A mobile checkpoint is not a patrol showing a peacekeeping presence. They are separate operations with a checkpoint mission. Mobile checkpoints should be coordinated by the battalion operations center and the checkpoint personnel should be briefed and debriefed by battalion personnel. The battalion maintains the detailed logs from each checkpoint mission.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

All checkpoints should provide adequate security for personnel. The nature of the mission requires some soldiers to be dismounted in order to check/search vehicles. These soldiers are to be given the same level of protection they would have at a static checkpoint.

Some methods for providing acceptable security include:

a. Properly deploying the checkpoint in order to give a tactical advantage over the vehicle to be checked.

b. Use of makeshift barriers.

c. Use of armored vehicles to block the road.

d. Use of the vehicle main armament to cover troops involved in checking and searching.

e. If terrain and the strength of the patrol permit, personnel could dismount and occupy a suitable position to give additional cover to the whole checkpoint.

CHECKPOINT CONSTRUCTION

The following guidelines should be used in the construction of a checkpoint bunker:

a. Must be built at least 15-30 meters from the road. The distance shall not exceed talking distance between the unarmed soldier examining the vehicle and the security element.

b. The building must be bullet proof up to 12.7 mm.

c. Firing ports should be constructed for 360 degree defense.

d. The entrance to the checkpoint bunker should be angled to defend against hand grenades.

e. Wire should cover all openings to safeguard against hand grenades; personnel should be able to see and fire from inside.

The area surrounding the checkpoint should have the following obstacles:

a. Barbed wire or concertina is put up around the checkpoint bunker with only a narrow entry leading to the checkpoint. The entry must be covered by a light machinegun. The wire should be lower than the line of sight.

b. Barbed wire/concertina should be placed along the road and around the checkpoint's outer perimeter to prevent hostile personnel from operating within the compound.

c. A large, heavy traffic bar (movable barrier) should be capable of quick release to block traffic.

d. There should be barbed wire between the waiting lane for cars and the main road.

e. Large concrete blocks should be placed on each direction on the road.

The checkpoint's internal defensive construction requirements include:

a. A squad defensive position. Partially covered positions for armored vehicles (personnel carriers). Wire mesh nets (chain link fence) should be placed 15-20 meters in front of the armored vehicle positions to help stop rockets from hitting the vehicles. Positions for antitank weapons.

b. The position should be tactically correct. Preferably higher than the road, to the flanks and approximately 30-60 meters distance from the road.

c. Slit trenches should be employed to provide a covered access for the defenders.

d. Other items include:

(1) Trip flares and similar warning devices around the perimeter.

(2) Remove all vegetation from the surrounding area.

(3) Nail mats and speed bumps should be available.

(4) Floodlights should not illuminate or blind personnel.

Some examples of possible checkpoint configurations are shown in Figures 10-14.

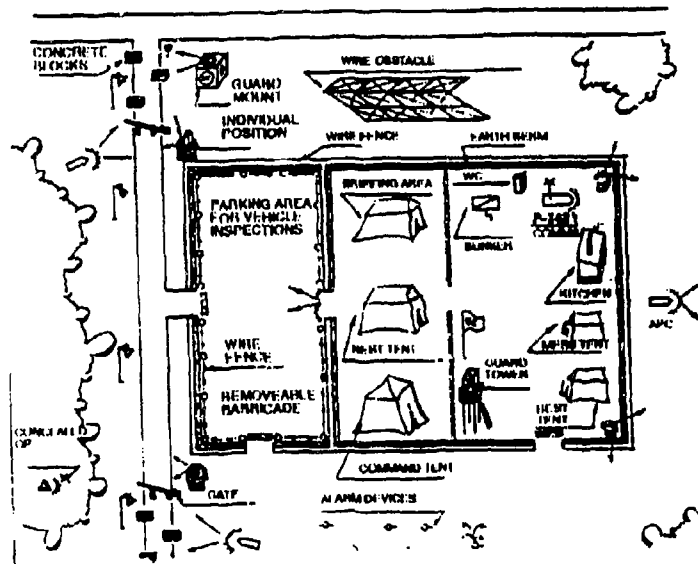


**FIGURE 11. Permanent Checkpoint
(Variant 2)**

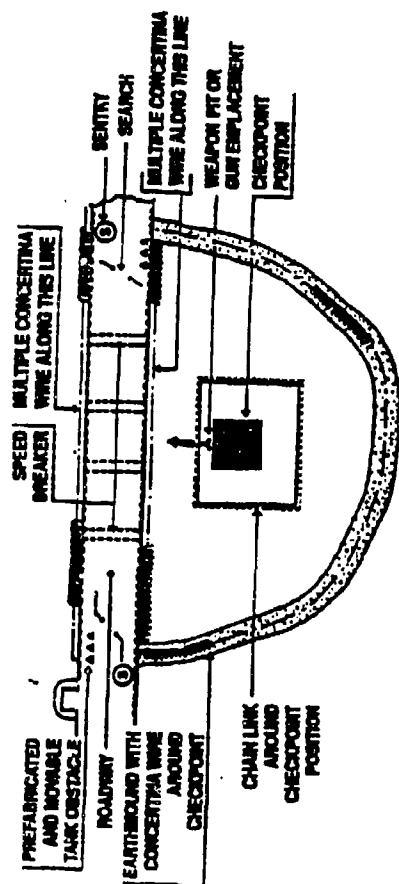


FIGURE 12. Layout of a Checkpoint Position
(Variant 1)

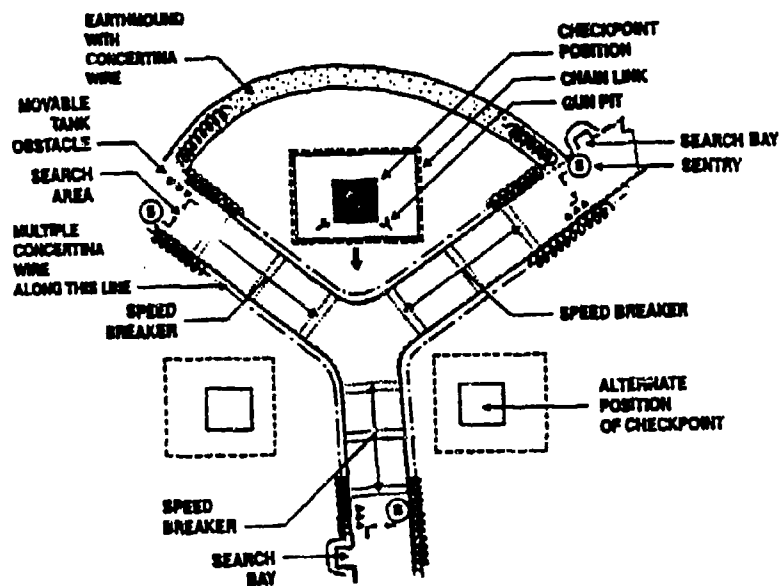


FIGURE 13. Layout of a Checkpoint Position (Variant 2)

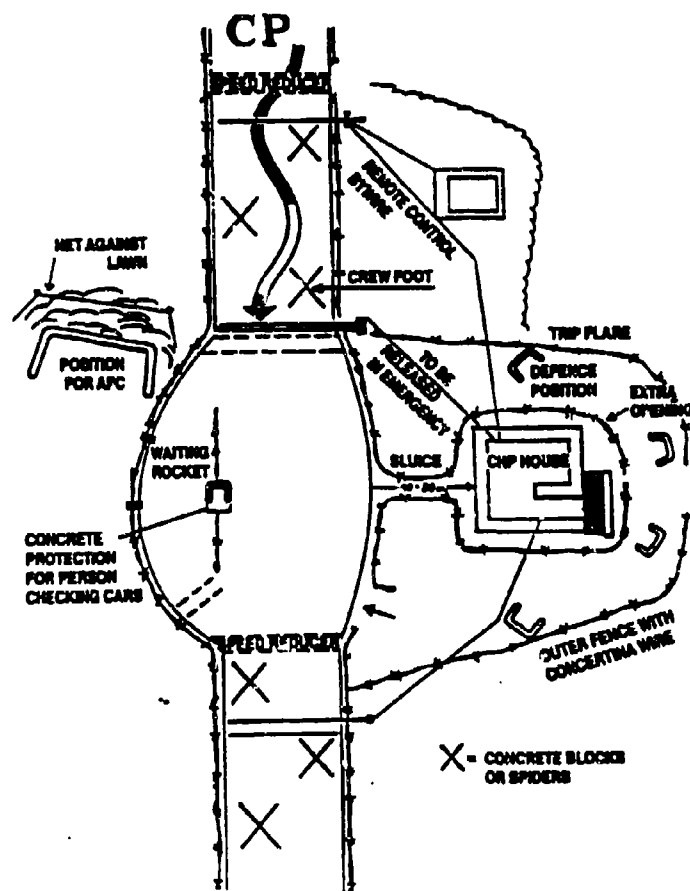


FIGURE 14. Layout of a Squad Size Checkpoint

MANNING THE CHECKPOINT

In establishing a check point a commander, based on his analysis of the situation, and mission requirements will determine the manning level for the checkpoint. Most checkpoints will be manned by at least a squad-size element. Personnel at the check point are divided into several groups:

- a group which does an initial check of vehicles and passengers, and guards the road;
- another group which does a more detailed check on vehicles and passengers;
- a security or support group;
- a reserve group.

COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

All checkpoints are connected by telephone or radio to their parent headquarters or directly to the battalion operations center. Communications should be tested at least three times daily. In critical areas, checkpoints will have direct communications with adjacent observation posts. A log of the daily activities will be maintained at static checkpoints. Mobile checkpoints will turn their logs in to the battalion when they are debriefed.

CHECKPOINT EQUIPMENT

Static checkpoints are generally provided with the same type of equipment as an observation post. Additional material would include knife rests, concertina wire, and barricade material designed to reduce vehicle speed. Specialized equipment would include metal detectors. A large sign indicating what kinds of personnel, weapons, uniforms, etc. are prohibited in the buffer zone would also be posted at the checkpoint. For static positions, signs should be posted 100-150 meters from the position indicating:

YOU ARE NOW ENTERING (LEAVING)
THE PEACEKEEPING ZONE.

REDUCE SPEED TO _____ MPH/KPH.

PEACE HAVE YOUR IDENTIFICATION CARD READY.

NO WEAPONS, KNIVES, OR EXPLOSIVES
ARE ALLOWED IN THE PEACEKEEPING ZONE.

Mobile checkpoints have the patrol's organic equipment with some portable barriers (concertina wire) to slow traffic and portable signs similar to the above.

ORIENTATION BRIEFING FOR CHECKPOINT PERSONNEL

Personnel manning a static checkpoint, or about to deploy to man a mobile checkpoint, will receive a briefing. The briefing may include the following types of information and instructions.

1. Location of the checkpoint.
2. Purpose and tasks.
3. General observations, limitations, checkpoint techniques.
4. Nearest peacekeeping positions, headquarters, and direction and distance to other peacekeeping positions.

Nearest position(s) belonging to other factions in the area, direction, distance, strength.

6. Manning the checkpoint
7. Briefings about the equipment.
8. Communications.
9. Logistics.
10. Special regulations.
11. Latest events in the area of operations.

CONTROLLING PERSONNEL

Personnel who have permission to enter the buffer zone are identified in the standard operating procedure. The main reason to check personnel will be for identification and to prevent illegal items from being brought into the buffer zone through the checkpoint.

Personnel must identify themselves with an identify card, passport, etc. Such identity cards (unless these are peacekeeping identity cards issued for local inhabitants) are written in the local language. The examples of different identity cards must be maintained in the checkpoint. In the case of refugees, special regulation and registration are required for these people

There are a number of ways to control personnel. Look for people acting strangely, with bulging clothing, etc. If there is a danger of car bombs, pay special attention to cars containing only one person.

a. Body searches. Personnel are to feel along clothes and not to "pat" them. Special attention must be paid to the lower parts of the back, and from the shoes up to the knees. Also armpits must be checked. Especially wide trousers have to be carefully examined. Also check boots, hats, etc.

b. Search with Metal Detector. The metal detector should be moved smoothly over the whole body in contact with the clothing.

c. Women and Clerical Personnel. Making a body search of women and clerical personnel is often very difficult in certain countries. Such searches should be thoroughly discussed with local authorities by the force commander. Usually women are only checked with a metal detector. Instructions concerning this must be issued by the battalion or force headquarters.

Elderly women may remain in the vehicle during inspection of the car. If there is a suspicion that the "rules" are being misused, other and better checks must be made. This is to be decided by the force commander.

If there is more than one person in the car, use the following procedure:

Take one of the persons away from the others for inspection, but still in line of sight of the securer. When the first person has been searched (and nothing found), bring him 5 meters away from the place where the search took place.

If the checked persons have weapons, ammunition, explosives, these are to be confiscated and the individuals questioned by peacekeeping force military police or other designated personnel. When weapons are discovered, these must be confiscated before the personnel can be allowed to enter the area of operation.

PROCEDURES FOR SEARCHING VEHICLES

Only one car at a time is permitted in the checkpoint or the search area. The other cars must wait at least 50 meters outside the checkpoint, in an area that is under the direct observation of the checkpoint security force, with their engines turned off. At a signal from the checkpoint personnel, the next car will start its engine and slowly approach for inspection.

The driver and passengers are asked for their identification and are asked to leave the car. They will move to an area that is at least 5 meters from the car and under the direct observation of the checkpoint security team. Before leaving the car, the driver will open all door, the hood, and the trunk. Old people and small children may stay in the car.

If there is a danger of car bombs, pay special attention to vehicles with only one driver.

If passengers are ordered to leave the car, they must stand with their backs to the security element who will point his weapon at the passengers. The security element must be under cover. At the slightest suspicion, the security element will cock his weapon as a warning.

The following areas of a vehicle are to be inspected:

a. Engine Compartment. Start at one end and inspect. Be aware of strange/new electrical wires. Use a mirror when looking under the car and in other difficult places.

b. Passenger Compartment.

Sun Visors
Glove compartment
Under the seats,
especially the drivers.
Between the seats.
Door pockets
Seat backs
Rear seats
Beneath the carpets (look for electrical wires).
Area under the rear window.
Check the sound installation in the compartment with your hand.

Never touch switches or other suspicious objects, call an expert.

c. Luggage Compartment. Search:

All luggage and parcels
Under the spare tire
Be aware of innocent looking items such as newspapers, envelopes, etc.

d. Chassis. Search:

Bumpers
Wheel covers and wheel wells.
Under the car, using a mirror.

e. Cargo. In the case of loads of grains, branches, etc. use long metal rods. All cases, sacks and bags are lifted and examined. If the cargo is sand, cement or gravel, inspection may be time consuming and the vehicle should be moved to a special search area for detailed examination.

REGISTRATION

When checking all traffic, carry out registration of:

- a. Time
- b. Name of driver.
- c. Type of car, license.
- d. Direction and destination.

The check includes the number of personnel, vehicles, types, color, license number, loads. Checks also include anything else, including animals, carrying loads.

CHECKING TRAFFIC IN THE BUFFER ZONE

Normally the following personnel will usually have free access to the buffer zone:

- a. Peacekeeping personnel.
- b. Peacekeeping observers.
- c. Red Cross personnel (if known).
- d. Local police and authorities.

Access will be denied to:

- a. Armed elements.
- b. Civilians without valid identification.
- c. Prohibited persons.
- d. During curfew, no one can pass through the checkpoints.

Important Persons. Local and civilian employees, mayors and chiefs of tribes in villages in the area of operations are usually given special identification cards and may pass without being checked. However, they must be registered in the logs. If traffic is impeded, peacekeeping personnel and the above mentioned persons are given priority to pass through.

Traffic Flow. If checkpoints are established on roads with heavy traffic, there may be one driving

lane just for peacekeeping traffic. At night, all cars must be stopped for checks and registration. All cars with civilians will be ordered to drive on to their destination without halting after being checked. The next checkpoint must be informed so that traffic can be supervised. Normally, the checkpoints are well informed concerning the time used for driving between the checkpoints. Observation posts should also monitor road traffic.

Criteria for conducting vehicle checks will vary for example, every third car, all males between 15-40 years of age, personnel not living in the area; males or females driving alone). To create an efficient system, several checkpoints may be linked and acting together with each using different criteria for determining which vehicles to stop and check.

HIJACKING PROCEDURES

Procedures and routines must be established for dealing with hijackings. In general, the following steps can be taken:

- a. Message on the radio net: "Hijack, hijack."
- b. Block all checkpoints.
- c. State where the hijacking took place.
- d. Provide information about the hijackers: number of cars, color of vehicles, license number, arms, escape route, other information.
- e. All checkpoints and observation posts are made ready for defense and are reinforced as appropriate. The checkpoints are informed that the hijackers might try to force their way past the peacekeeping positions or threaten to kill their hostages if not given permission to pass. Specially trained hostage negotiators should be sent to the location to try to settle the situation.
- f. Mobile checkpoints are established. Air patrols are utilized, if available.
- g. Reserves are alerted.

h. Patrols are sent out to search for the hijacker's hostages.

i. All peacekeeping positions, village mayors, etc are informed.

CHECKPOINT PERSONNEL ORIENTATION BRIEFING

1. Purpose of the Checkpoint Operation.
2. Position of the next peacekeeping observation post, checkpoint.
3. Period during which the checkpoint is manned.
4. Strength of the checkpoint. Duration of individual duty.
5. Nearest peacekeeping positions (direction, type, distance). Callsigns for observation posts and checkpoints.
6. Nearest positions belonging to other factions in the area, directions, strengths, and distance. Villages in the vicinity.
7. Communication: where to send reports; other peacekeeping positions in contact with the checkpoint.
8. Special instructions:
 - How to take over duty.
 - When to take cover.
 - When to defend the checkpoint.
 - Evacuation instructions.
 - Supply information.
9. Other items:
 - Uniform
 - When and how to carry weapons, helmets, flak jackets and other items of equipment.

- Alert system
- Orientation on identification cards currently in use in the area of operations.
- Rules for the confiscation of explosives, ammunition, etc.

USE OF FORCE ON CHECKPOINTS AND OBSERVATION POSTS

General Rules. The use of force by peacekeeping personnel is to be avoided wherever possible. However, when force becomes necessary, personnel should try for a graduated response before resorting to deadly force. Unless the Rules of Engagement state otherwise, personnel manning checkpoints and observation posts may use force and fire shots when:

- a. They have to defend themselves against armed attack.
- b. Their own safety or the safety of other peacekeeping personnel is in danger.
- c. When attempts are made to arrest, injure, or hijack civilian or military peacekeeping personnel.
- d. When peacekeeping personnel are stopped or prevented from performing their task.
- e. When persons are trying to steal or destroy the equipment in the observation post or checkpoint.

Procedures for Using Force.

- a. If time allows, an ordinary shout to stop is given and the security element loads his weapon and cocks it.
- b. If time allows, a nail mat (for puncturing tires) is laid out.
- c. Personnel will man the defensive positions.
- d. If time allows, call for assistance.

e. If the car doesn't stop, a shot is fired towards the ground in front of the car, then another shot is fired at the wheels, engine compartment, headlights. If possible, tracer ammunition should be used. Injuring people should be avoided.

f. In the case of a person, the same procedure is followed:

- (1) Firing in front of him.
- (2) Firing another shot in front of him.
- (3) Firing at the legs.

g. The use of force must cease once the warning/order is obeyed or the situation is no longer dangerous.

h. Traffic is to be blocked with whatever portable barricades are at hand.

i. Peacekeeping personnel leave the road and take up their positions.

j. Report and call for assistance.

k. If someone is trying to open/clear the obstacles, warning shots may be fired. If they continue, use smoke or tear gas. If they persist, shots may be fired towards the ground in front of personnel, vehicles, etc.

GUARDING OF HEADQUARTERS AND CRITICAL FACILITIES

In most operations, peacekeeping forces will be respected by different parties in an area. However, serious situations can occur. The most serious threats to peacekeeping forces fall into three categories:

a. Elements trying to steal weapons, ammunition and supplies from peacekeeping personnel and facilities.

b. Direct threats or bomb threats to peacekeeping personnel or facilities.

c. Direct firing at or shelling of peacekeeping positions.

Guard forces are responsible for controlling personnel and vehicle access, conducting internal and external perimeter patrols, and conducting surveillance of the surrounding (with searchlights, binoculars, night vision devices).

A guard force should have a suitable guardroom located inside or on the facility with sufficient space for a rest area and a communications capability.

Guard forces employ stationary and roving sentries. A stationary sentry has a number of advantages including the ability to be better protected than a roving sentry and the ability to hear better in a given position.

In guarding a headquarters, two types of sentries are employed (Figure 15):

a. Surveillance sentries. Normally positioned high up, on the top floor of a building in a sandbagged emplacement. Sentries should have an unobstructed view of the assigned area and its immediate surroundings.

b. Control sentries. These personnel man the vehicle and personnel entrances and the entrances to restricted areas. Only personnel with the proper identification are permitted to enter. If there is a risk of car bombs, only peacekeeping vehicles may drive up close to the facility. All other vehicles are diverted to a parking area several hundred meters from the facility.

Concrete blocks, speed bumps in the road and removable barriers should all be used. All non-peacekeeping vehicles and personnel should be searched prior to entrance. Explosive detecting dogs are a useful asset if available. Procedures for stopping a vehicle are shown in Figure 16.

Sentries should be supplemented with alarm devices (trip flares) (Figure 17) and perimeter defenses (cleared areas, wire barricades) (Figure 18).

An example of a headquarters building with defensive positions is shown in Figure 19. An example of an established defensive perimeter for a peacekeeping installation is shown in Figure 20.

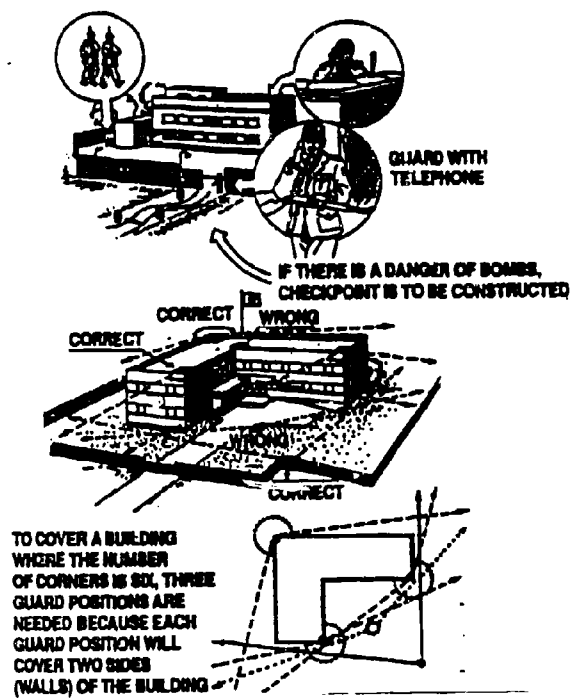


FIGURE 15. Positioning Guards and Sentries.



In addition to signs about 50-100 meters before the post/CHP flashes with flash-light telling the driver to reduce speed.



The car has to stop at least 10 m. away from the post.

The car has to stop at least 10 m. away from the post.



The driver of the captured car stops the engine, turns the headlights off, gets out of the car and places his submission card/identification in an agreed place.



The driver walks away and waits for the results of the examination of his papers.

FIGURE 16. Procedures for Stopping Vehicles.

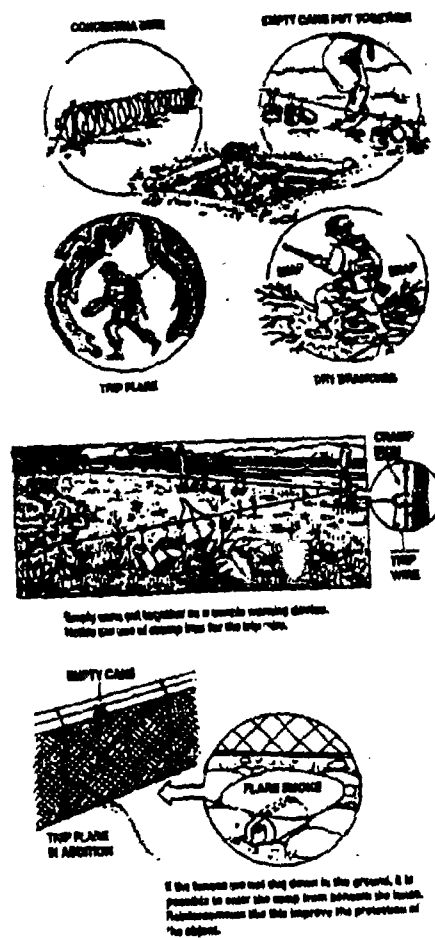


FIGURE 17. Simple Alarm Devices.

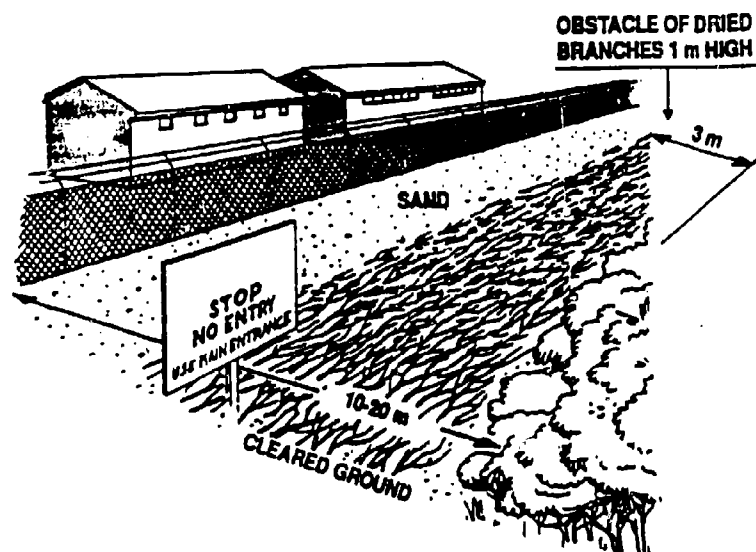
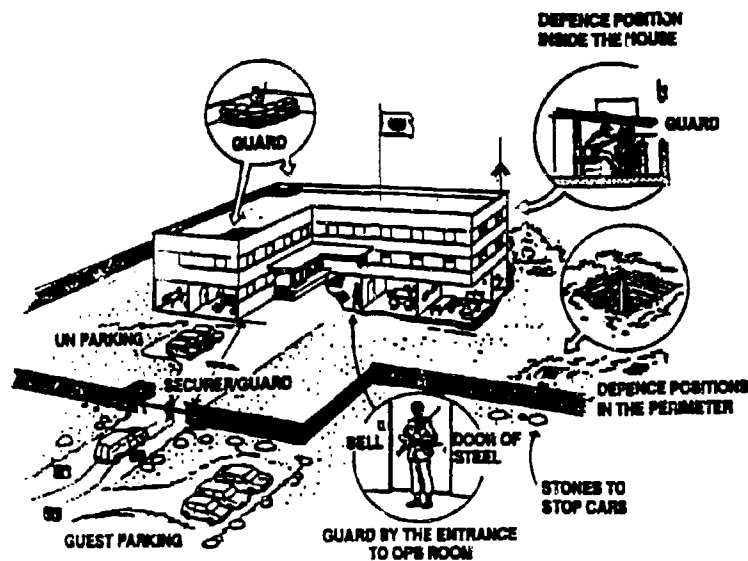


FIGURE 18. Perimeter Defenses
for an Installation



Note:

1. If there is a danger of car bombs, a Checkpoint should be constructed by the entrance.
2. Earth walls or sand bags can be placed around the lower portions of the building.

FIGURE 19. Perimeter Defenses for a Headquarters

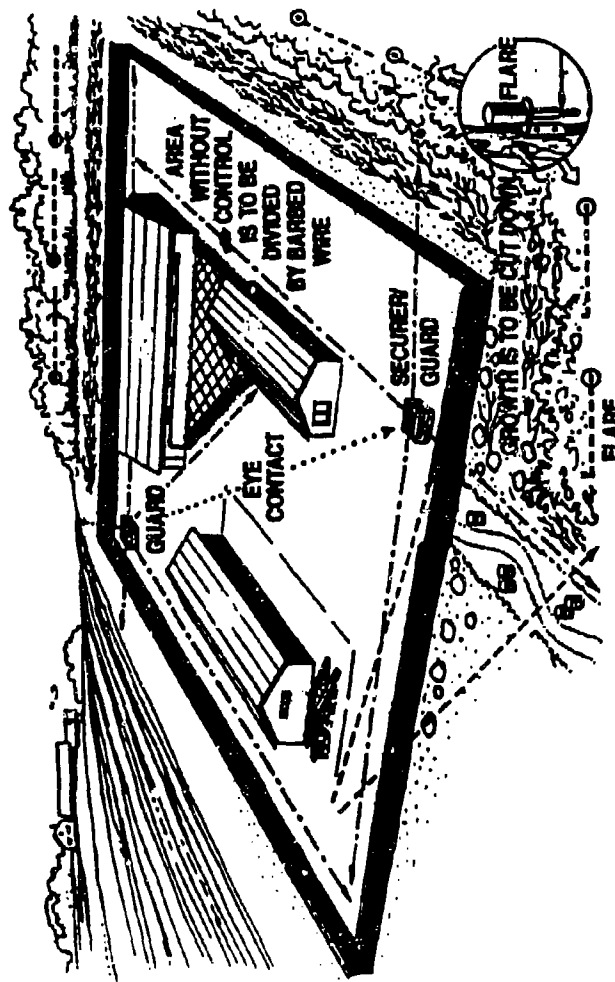


FIGURE 20. Internal Defenses for an Installation.

ANNEX A: BOMB THREAT/TERRORIST ATTACK REPORT

**FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE REQUIRED
INFORMATION**

1. GENERAL.

a. Individual Making the Report (Name/Unit, if available).

b. Individual's Address (if possible).

2. BOMB THREAT.

a. Where is the Bomb?

b. When does it go off? Time.

c. What does it look like?

d. How big is it?

e. Type of detonator (electrical/mechanical)?

3. TERRORIST THREAT.

a. Reporting person (name/organization)?

b. What is the threat?

c. Where is it going to happen?

d. When is it going to happen? Time.

e. The reason for the threat?

4. DETAILS (CROSS OUT)

a. SEX: MALE BOY FEMALE
 GIRL
b. VOICE: DARK LIGHT INTOXICATED
 POOR
c. LANGUAGE/DIALECT

d. BACKGROUND NOISE:

TRAFFIC MUSIC VOICES FIRING OTHER:

REPORT TAKEN

BY: _____

UNIT/OFFICE: _____

DATE/TIME: _____

NEGOTIATIONS AND THE USE OF FORCE

Peacekeeping forces must always have the possibility to escalate step by step, or of breaking off the whole procedure. They should offer the opportunity for negotiation. Activities may change rapidly from non-use of force to the use of force. It is important that each counterpart has a possibility to react. Peacekeepers should remain alert for that possibility.

In general, the Rules of Engagement for a Peacekeeping force permit the use of (the minimum) force necessary for:

- a. Self-defense or defense of other peacekeeping personnel under attack.
- b. Stopping attempts to disarm or seize peacekeeping military or civilian personnel.
- c. Preventing a forceful attempt to prevent peacekeeping personnel from carrying out their tasks.
- d. Defending peacekeeping personnel and property from attack.

Firm procedures will be applied concerning the opening of fire. Different procedures will apply for light and heavy weapons. In general, if the situation permits, the following steps will be followed before using small arms:

- a. Deliver a verbal warning.
- b. Fire a warning shot close to the target.
- c. Fire a second warning shot, if necessary.
- d. Fire for effect, only if the other actions fail.

For firing heavy weapons (mortars and antitank weapons), if the situation allows, the procedures are:

- a. Initially fire a smoke grenade, flare, or mortar round.

b. Wait at least one minute after impact to get a reaction.

c. Fire a live round close to the target.

d. Wait again, at least a minute, after impact assess reactions.

e. If still necessary, fire for effect trying to inflict minimal damage.

ALERT STAGES (COMBAT READINESS)

Force protection is a major challenge for peacekeepers. Incidents can quickly escalate that threaten the entire force. The ability to react in a timely manner can both protect the force and reduce tensions. In order to simplify the command system and ensure proper reaction/protective measures for the force, the peacekeeping command structure establishes alert stages.

The regulations for each different alert stage is found in the unit standing operating procedure. All personnel should be briefed on and be familiar with the steps necessary for each change in the alert stage.

The force commander will normally order a change in the alert stages. This change will be relayed over the radio and telephone net by the battalion operations center using a code word followed by the time the change is effective. Other means of alerting the force can include sirens, loudspeakers, and signal flags. An alert stage can only be changed (cancelled or lowered) by the commander who issued the original order.

While alert stages vary from force to force, a common system is follows:

GREEN READINESS

- Ordinary duty in the area of operations.
- Normal alert readiness.

YELLOW READINESS

- Stay in the Area of Operations. Only important duties outside of the area of operations are approved by the company commander and the decision is reported to the battalion commander.
- Weapons, ammunition, communications equipment and shelter facilities are checked.
- Consumption of alcohol prohibited.

RED ALERT

- Only necessary traffic allowed in the area of operations.
- Half the unit to be in defensive positions. The rest are in shelters.
- Helmet and flak jacket is worn. Chemical warfare protection is checked.
- Unit heavy weapons (machine guns, antitank weapons) are manned. Communications equipment is in defensive positions.
- Checkpoints and observation posts are manned.
- Patrolling, if the situation permits.

ALARM

- All personnel man defensive positions.
- All checkpoints are closed.
- Observation posts are manned on order (Some observation posts must be manned to obtain information on the situation).
- All patrolling stops.

When personnel are directed to man their shelters, they should have the following items:

- Uniform
- Personal weapons
- Flashlight
- Flak jacket, helmet
- Combat equipment
- Chemical Protection Equipment
- Sleeping Bag
- Personal hygiene items
- Rations
- Water

SHELTERS

All peacekeeping positions and observations posts should include a shelter or shelters large enough to accommodate the manning strength as well as some extra personnel. Each shelter should be well stocked with sufficient water and rations to allow personnel to survive without resupply for a given number of days, as set out in the standard operating procedures (usually 10 days). An inventory of the shelter's equipment and supplies is prepared and checked at regular intervals.

The construction of shelters depends on available resources and the perceived threat to peacekeeping forces. If resources are not immediately available, first priority in construction should be given to those positions most likely involved in observing and reporting a major outbreak of hostilities; followed by positions in the likely area of fighting; followed by other positions. A typical shelter is shown in Figure 21.

Since engineer support might not be immediately available for shelter construction, peacekeeping soldiers should prepare to construct these shelters and pre-deployment training should cover:

- a. the theory and practice of shelter construction;
- b. the development of shelters;
- c. the organization, daily routine and maintenance of established shelters.

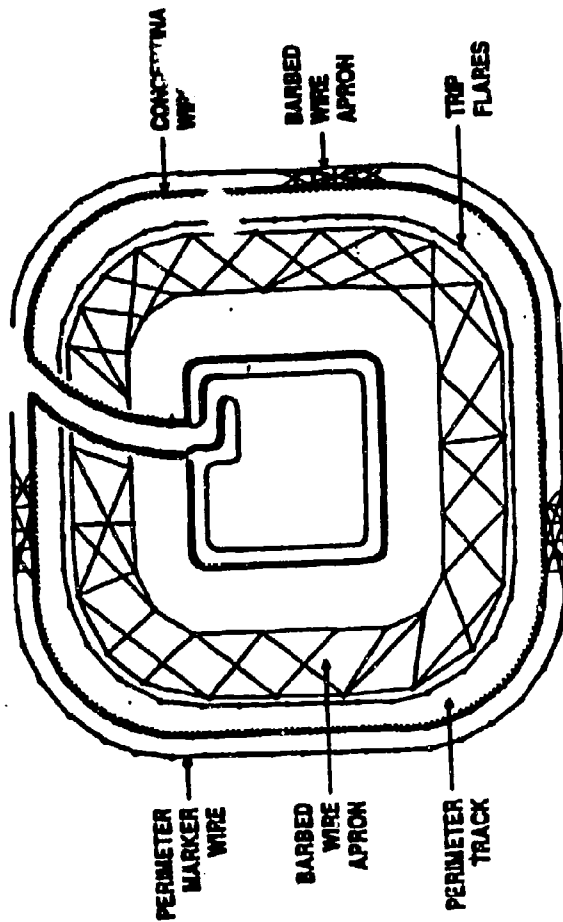


FIGURE 21. Squad Position.

COMMUNICATIONS

A peacekeeping force communications capabilities are entirely dependent on the communications systems that are employed by the national contingents. Some countries have extensive and sophisticated systems, others have little or no communications means. Extensive employment of liaison officers with sophisticated tactical communications equipment often make up for most of the shortfalls between the force's headquarters elements. Available equipment includes everything from tactical FM radios, tactical satellite terminals, to commercial fax and telephone systems.

The peacekeeping force normally operate four communications nets:

a. A strategic communications network linking the peacekeeping force headquarters with headquarters of the sponsoring international organization and the national headquarters of the participating contingents.

b. An operational network linking the force headquarters or force coordination center with the national contingent headquarters (usually battalion headquarters).

c. A tactical network (operational, command, and logistics) linking the national contingents with each subordinate headquarters (battalion-company nets); deployed national elements (observation posts, convoys, patrols, checkpoints) within their assigned area of responsibility; and with adjacent national contingents. The tactical network also includes a fire support frequency; an alert and warning frequency; and, if air support is available, air-ground frequencies. A type battalion sector communications network is at Figure 22.

d. A liaison network linking the various liaison teams with the force headquarters or coordination center.

The main means of communication within the force is radio with a backup telephone system. Portable tactical satellite terminals may also be employed. Because most national contingents do not have interchangeable secure communications systems, radio transmissions are in the

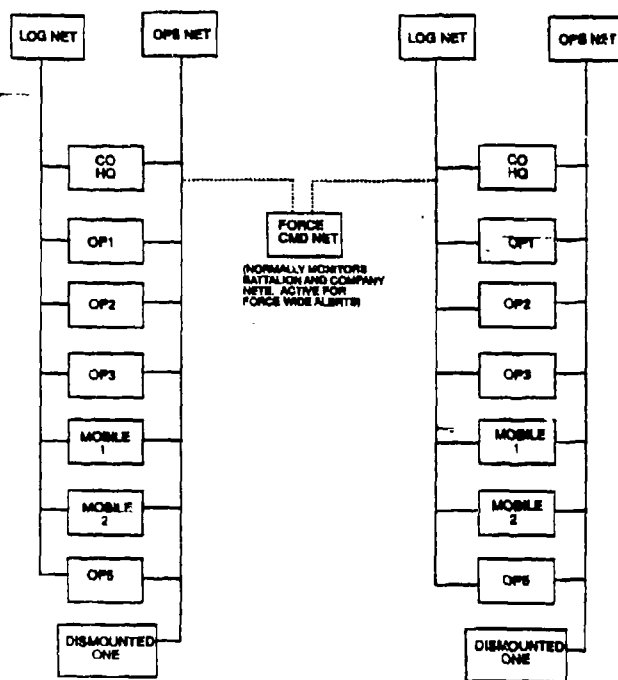


FIGURE 22. Communications Nets

clear using codes for sensitive transmissions. If liaison officers have been exchanged, then it may be possible to use national secure radio equipment to transmit between headquarters.

When operating in the clear, the peace-keeping force's communications may be monitored by the belligerents, the media, and other interested parties. Caution should be exercised when reporting on suspected violations of the ceasefire - use brevity codes or secure means of communication.

Special Requirements. Within the unit's area of responsibility, personnel manning outposts, checkpoints, or patrolling use their organic equipment and speak in their native language. However, when communicating with the peacekeeping headquarters or adjacent units (from other national contingents), language problems can arise. If a force-wide command net language (usually English) can not be agreed upon, then sufficient interpreters will be needed on the command net.

Establishing a Communications System. The communications system relies on frequent contact between the control station and a number of fixed and mobile sites. The battalion operations center is normally the main network control element for its subordinate elements in their area of responsibility.

Reporting. Normally all deployed elements report on a schedule that is established in the standard operating procedure. If an incident or violation occurs, the observation post, checkpoint or patrol immediately reports the details to the company (or battalion) operations center. Battalion relays the information up the chain of command. Minimum requirements are:

a. Fixed sites report three times a day, unless there is something to report.

b. Foot and vehicle patrols, and mobile checkpoints report every twenty minutes. When operating in the buffer zone, a number of reporting points can be established and the patrol can call in as they pass each point; however a minimum time is established to ensure the patrol establishes contact on a regular basis. Whenever a patrol sets out, the net control station is

informed of the patrol callsign, its present location and destination.

c. Convoys. Normally only the convoy commander's, or other designated, vehicle reports in on a regular basis. Prior to moving in convoy, the control station is informed of the number and types of vehicles in the convoy.

Radio-Telephone Procedures. While force-wide standardized formats may be used for reporting, communications procedures remain a national responsibility - using what the soldiers are familiar with and have been trained to do.

Telephone Networks. Communications are established from higher to lower. However, if certain national contingents have the equipment, they may establish the telephone net for the majority of the overall peacekeeping force. If the equipment is available, the battalion will establish a landline network with its subordinate headquarters, static observation posts, and static checkpoints.

MINE, BOMB, AND BOOBY-TRAP THREATS

Peacekeepers may be deployed in the vicinity of former battlefields, where they will have to contend with old minefields and unexploded ordnance. Peacekeepers can also find themselves in a situation where some elements among the parties are still engaged in military operations such as laying of mines, roadside bombs and other explosive devices directed against each other or members of the peacekeeping force.

MINE COUNTERMEASURES

- Detecting mines (explosive devices) including the use of mine-detecting dogs.

- Mine sweeping of selected areas.

- Observing safety precautions.

- Instructing peacekeeping personnel in mine safety procedures.

- Marking of detected minefields and mines.

- Disseminating information to peacekeeping personnel.

It is vital to establish where the mined areas are in the peacekeeping area of operations. Many antitank and anti-personnel mines are left on the battlefield as the parties withdraw and it is rare that minefield maps or records will exist. In some areas, mines and submunitions are scattered at random, posing an even greater hazard.

Minefields in the battle zone belong to the parties that laid them. In theory, the mines remain as a part of the obstacle plan if the peacekeepers are withdrawn. The peacekeepers are not obliged to reveal the positions of one party's minefields to the other parties, although the peacekeepers can ensure that such minefields are properly marked. The peacekeepers are not permitted to remove those minefields, except

for those mines or devices that present a hazard to peacekeeping operations.

MINEFIELD MARKING AND RECORDING

All minefields are recorded and fenced off using distinctive markings. Ideally, they should be recorded and marked in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. If a peacekeeping force fences off a mined area, it is then required to maintain the fences and signs. All members of the peacekeeping forces should be familiar with the fore-wide minefield marking system and the marking system of the belligerents.

It is vital to identify the mined areas in the peacekeepers area of operation. The responsibility for marking and recording minefields rests with the engineers (either from the national contingents or from a multinational engineer unit). A master minefield map is maintained at the battalion headquarters covering the whole operational area. Each company also maintains maps covering the minefields in their sectors.

A good source of information about the location of minefields can be the local villagers and town officials. Information on minefields should be shared with local authorities.

If mines have been used anywhere in the area, peacekeepers should assume that all areas are mined.

Only engineers or explosive ordnance disposal personnel are qualified to state which areas are mined or clear.

If in doubt, assume the area is mined.

Do not take unnecessary risks.

MINE HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

CONDITION 1: Mines are known to exist; there is a high risk of mines, booby traps and bombs.

CONDITION 2: Mines are suspected; there is some risk of mines, booby traps and bombs.

CONDITION 3: No mines have been found; there is little risk of mines, bombs and booby traps.

CONDITION 4: No risk of mines.

WARNING SIGNS OF MINEFIELDS

If there are no mine marking fences or signs and no mines can be seen, the following signs may indicate the presence of mines:

- a. Damaged cars or trucks.
- b. Dead animals.
- c. Local avoidance of the area.
- d. The presence of mine boxes or packing materials, and mine laying equipment.
- e. Suspicious metal, plastic, or rubber objects on the ground.
- f. Turned up soil left after mine laying.
- g. Evidence of the presence of vehicles or men.

Mines might not be the only dangerous objects in the area. Submunitions from cluster bombs may be present. Look for their delivery rockets or carrier pods. Learn to recognize them and avoid the areas in which they are found.

WARNING SIGNS OF BOOBY TRAPS

The presence of trip wires is a good indication of booby traps and signs of electrical wires or radio receivers could indicate command-wire or radio detonated explosive devices. Terrorist bombs are often disguised and placed in shopping bags, suitcases, boxes, or garbage bags. Stack garbage well away from roads. It is easy to place bombs in cars; they are often held in

place by magnets and out under the driver's seat, the floor pan, or in a wheel well.

OPERATING IN A MINED AREA

Never move off the roads or paths that are in daily use.

Never use unpaved or dirt roads, if paved roads are available.

If off-road movement is required, use routes that have been cleared by the engineers. If these are not available, drive or walk on stony ground, where mines or munitions would be difficult to hide. Always carry and pay attention to mine maps, if available.

ACTIONS ON DISCOVERING A MINED AREA

Peacekeepers should be trained in recognizing the mines, explosives, and booby-traps that are employed in the area of conflict.

When a minefield is discovered, the area must be marked and a warning sent immediately to nearby units and the unit headquarters. The unit or force engineers will send a minefield reconnaissance team to mark and record the mined area.

Every peacekeeping unit should have a standard operating procedure dealing with how to handle mines and unexploded ordnance. If mine clearing is going to last several days, the minefields has to be guarded 24 hours a day until the work is completed.

When on foot:

- a. If you discover a suspicious-looking object, stop;
- b. Carefully observe the surrounding area and assess the condition and type of the object.

**DO NOT TOUCH OR MOVE THE
MINE/BOMB/SUSPICIOUS OBJECT.**

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISARM IT.

**DO NOT TRY TO DETONATE IT BY SHOOTING AT IT OR
THROWING STONES AT IT.**

KEEP AWAY.

c. Withdraw; walk back along the same route, if possible use the same tracks. Use a metal stick/bayonet to probe the path.

d. Mark the mined area with whatever is at hand;

e. Report to higher headquarters;

f. If possible, stay in the area and point out the place where the mine was found. Try to mark the area so others will avoid coming into this dangerous area.

If in a vehicle:

a. Halt;

b. Immediately use the radio to report your position and the nature of the mine or bomb to battalion operations. If a roadside bomb is detected, be careful about using the radio, as radio signals may detonate it.

c. Stay with the vehicle, and wait for engineer assistance to get out. The vehicle may have already travelled through a mined area.

If it is necessary to leave the vehicle:

a. Do not move the steering wheel.

b. Climb over the front seat and exit the vehicle through the rear.

c. Put on any protective gear you may have and walk carefully back along the vehicle tracks.

d. Move all the passengers out the same way, at 20 meter intervals with their protective gear on.

If it is necessary to move the vehicle before help arrives:

a. Use a metal probe or bayonet to prod for mines between the wheel tracks and about 50 centimeters out to each side until back on safe ground;

b. Dismount all passengers out the rear of the vehicle with their protective gear on.

c. Wearing full protective gear, reverse the vehicle slowly and carefully back down the area you have cleared. It may be necessary to have an assistant to do this; he should be wearing protective gear.

d. If it is dark wait in the vehicle until daylight, unless given instructions to the contrary.

e. Report to the nearest available unit.

f. Close the road and clearly mark any diversion you have made.

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT

DISMOUNTED

If on foot and an injury occurs:

a. If you are injured and are able, perform first aid.

b. Attempt to exit the minefield following your own footprints.

c. DO NOT IMMEDIATELY RUN TO THE CASUALTY.
Stand still and assess the situation.

d. Move to the casualty, moving in his exact footprints, and apply immediate first aid, standing as near to the point of detonation of the mine as possible. If his footsteps are not clear, do not risk

another casualty, but hand clear a path to the casualty with a probe or bayonet before applying first aid;

e. Summon medical help and medical evacuation as quickly as possible by radio.

f. Do not attempt to move the casualty unless it is absolutely necessary.

g. Hand clear an area around the casualty, using the probe or bayonet, and enlarge the back path from the casualty to the safe area. A stretcher party carry a heavy load requires a wide cleared path to walk in.

h. If the patient is conscious, one member of the party should stay with him to give comfort and assistance.

VEHICLE

If in a vehicle that hits a mine:

a. Stop immediately.

b. If your radio is working report on the radio to battalion operations. Call for Medical evacuation and engineer assistance.

c. If the vehicle has been damaged, give immediate first aid to any casualties.

d. If another vehicle in the patrol is damaged, report and request medical evacuation and engineer support.

DO NOT IMMEDIATELY RUN TO THE CASUALTY - STOP AND CONSIDER

e. Leave your vehicle by climbing over the front seat and exiting through the rear. Put on all protective clothing and walk back along your own wheel tracks. Move passengers out the same way.

f. Find an area where the damaged vehicle tracks and your own coincide and walk to the damaged vehicle along its tracks.

DO NOT WALK AROUND THE DAMAGED VEHICLE

g. Enter the damaged vehicle from the rear, and provide first aid to any casualties.

h. Stay with the vehicle, and wait for medical help and engineer assistance to get you out. Point out the mined area to the engineers when they arrive.

If it is necessary to move a casualty:

a. Use a metal probe or bayonet to clear an area around the casualty so that he can be removed from the vehicle.

b. Clear a path from the damaged vehicle back to safe ground, and carry the casualty along it. Wait for the medical evacuation team.

If it is necessary to move the vehicle before help arrives:

a. Use a metal probe or bayonet to prod for mines between the wheel tracks and about 50 centimeters out to each side until you are back on safe ground.

b. Move all the passengers out.

c. Wearing full protective gear, reverse the vehicle slowly and carefully back down the area you have cleared. Have an assistant help with this, wearing full protective gear.

d. If it is dark, wait until daylight unless given instructions to the contrary.

e. Report to the nearest unit.

f. Close the road and clearly mark any diversion you have made.

MINE AND BOMB DETECTION PATROLS

Peacekeeping forces may field specially trained and equipped patrols to check roads and certain paths for mines, bombs, and booby traps, to check on suspicious objects, and mark suspicious areas.

The patrol is not going to clear mines and bombs itself. It is only going to check for the presence of mines and booby traps. The actual mine clearing will be carried out by the engineers with the necessary specialized training and protective equipment.

The patrol must check the roads and places often used by peacekeeping personnel or the local populace. It will operate during daylight hours, starting at dawn and completed by dark. A patrol should be out for only a few hours - fatigue kills.

PATROL PROCEDURES

THE TASK IS TO DETECT THE MINE OR BOMB AND REPORT IT.

The patrol should move slowly with a distance of 25-50 meters between men. The patrol vehicle will follow. The patrol should look for any sign:

- a. Of digging in sand.
- b. Of removal of concrete or asphalt.
- c. Holes or grooves in the road (to be avoided).
- d. Boxes, parcels along side the road.
- e. Parked car, or bicycles with drivers.
- f. Electrical wires or electrical equipment.
- g. Mechanical devices for setting off bombs.
- h. Animals without a handler carrying a load.

If the patrol discovers a suspicious object, it is to stop well away from the object and observe it with binoculars, searching the surrounding area as

well. They can then check the object; or, fire at the object with small arms or a heavy machinegun; or, call for assistance.

Everything that looks suspicious should be reported to headquarters immediately.

Keep a good distance from the object when using the radio.

Do not inspect objects in a group. Limit contact with the object.

If the patrol discovers a bomb, it will:

- a. Report to headquarters.
- b. It may fire at the object, but this may not be possible under all conditions.
- c. Mark the place and call for assistance.
- d. Keep all personnel away from the area.
- e. Wait until the object has been removed/blown up.

PATROL EQUIPMENT

Individual equipment will include: helmets, flak jackets, thick goggles, thin metal pin to check for trip wires.

Team equipment will include binoculars, radio, smoke grenades, extra medical gear (blood transfusion, stretcher, blanket).

Additional specialized equipment can include: a bomb dog; a sniper rifle with telescopic sights; radio frequency detectors that can detect radio transmitters and receivers at a distance of 100-200 meters.

Team vehicle should be an armored personnel carrier or a wheeled vehicle, with the glass removed, the floor covered in sand bags, and tape over all the glass.

TRAVELLING AND MOVEMENT

Depending on the threat in the area of operations, peacekeeping personnel can be at special risk when traveling.

Peacekeeping Observer Missions are usually unarmed. If a threat exists, they should travel in two vehicle convoys with radios. Consideration should also be given to arming them or providing an armed escort - however arming the observers usually has negative political affects on dealing with local parties to the conflict.

Even if the threat is minimal, peace-keepers should always have a minimum number of armed personnel in each vehicle.

If a threat is believed to exist, the peace-keepers should employ a convoy system with:

- a. At least two vehicles in each convoy.
- b. Four armed personnel in each convoy.
- c. Radio in at least one vehicle.
- d. Convoy procedures employed (keeping vehicle behind always in view).
- e. No predictable travel patterns.
- f. Limited after dark movements.
- g. No progress reports in the clear on the radio; use secure transmission modes or code words.

CONVOY ESCORT OPERATIONS

Escort operations are designed to protect the transportation of personnel, equipment, material, food, mail and money in the area of the peacekeeping mission and operation.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

In all convoys, there must be at least two vehicles with at least two men in each vehicle. Every person has to carry a weapon. The actual organization shall be in accordance with the number of vehicles and type of load. If necessary, armored personnel carriers must protect the convoy - one in the front, one in the middle, and one in the rear.

Personal equipment will include: combat uniform, flak jacket, personal weapon with at least three magazines; peacekeeping identification; and food and water.

In addition, the convoy must have:

- a. Maps covering the whole area.
- b. Flare pistol or illumination rockets.
- c. Written orders for different situations (roadblocks, alternative routes, hijacking, etc.).
- d. Radios.
- e. A sign in English and the local language: "Peacekeeping Convoy, Do Not Overtake" on the last vehicle.
- f. Proper first aid kit in all vehicles.

CONVOY OPERATIONS

THERE MUST BE EYE CONTACT BETWEEN THE VEHICLES.

The convoy commander is in charge of the convoy. Before departure he must brief all personnel on the operation of the convoy, the general situation, and any special instructions that must be observed by convoy

personnel. The convoy commander will report to the net control station upon departure, when passing certain points along the route (using code words), and upon arrival at the destination. At the destination, the convoy commander will issue orders for further activities and direct his personnel to unload the cargo. He will also give orders for the return journey, meals, and accommodations if necessary. After returning to his unit or headquarters, the convoy commander will give a debriefing.

Convoy internal communications. The convoy commander usually travels in the first vehicle. At a minimum, he should have radio contact with the last vehicle in the convoy. Ideally he should be in contact with every vehicle in the convoy. If vehicle radios are in short supplies, portable (Motorola radios) should be used. A type convoy is at Figure 23.

Convoy external communications. The convoy should be in permanent contact with the net control station. The convoy has to be able to communicate with the headquarters operational or emergency frequency with at least one radio set. At least two vehicles in the convoy should have this ability.

ACTIONS IN CASE OF VEHICLE ACCIDENT

In case of an accident, the standard procedure is:

- a. Close off the area of the accident.
- b. Organize warning for other traffic.
- c. Report to the net control station.
- d. Call the military policy (if not done by the net control station).
- e. If there are any injured personnel, render first aid and call for medical evacuation.

ACTIONS IN CASE OF VEHICLE BREAKDOWN

In case of a vehicle breakdown, the standard procedure is:

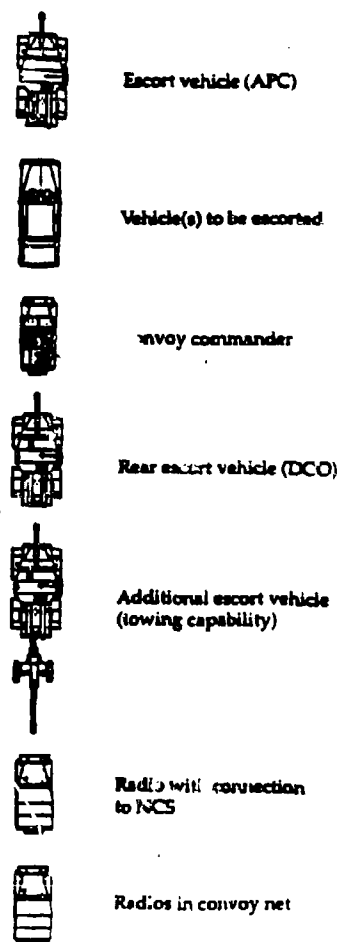


FIGURE 23. Type Convoy Organization

a. Move the vehicle to the side of the road if possible (be aware of the possibility of mines on the side of the road).

b. Check the damage.

c. Report to the net control station.

d. If possible, repair the vehicle on your own; if not, call for a towing vehicle.

e. Move the load from the damaged vehicle to the other ones if there is enough space.

f. Leave the vehicle with the driver and one guard to wait for the towing vehicle.

ACTIONS IN CASE OF AMBUSH OR HIJACK

AN UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLE IN THE CONVOY MIGHT MEAN:

A HIJACK ATTEMPT, OR A CAR BOMB

STOP THE CONVOY

If the convoy is fired on, it must try to:

a. Seek protection if the situation permits.

b. Return fire (if possible, warning rounds first).

c. Stop the vehicles behind in order to prevent them from entering the area of firing, or

d. Push through if safe withdrawal is not possible.

Firing must be immediately reported to the net control station, which will order reinforcements and other help to the location. Render first aid for any wounded and then evacuate them according to the standard operating procedure.

Attempts to hijack must be hindered by determined actions, even by firing. The attempt must be reported to the net control station.

HANDLING OF INFILTRATORS

Infiltrators could be caught in the buffer zone. They could be wearing uniforms or civilian clothes. They could be male, female, young, or old. They could be people fleeing from a terrorist attack, or they might be infiltrators on special missions, such as sabotage, assassinations or political work not corresponding with the task of the peacekeeping force.

To deal with armed infiltration in a peace-keeping area of operations, the following guidelines are used:

- a. Fix the armed infiltrators and stop them moving around.
- b. Be sure to have enough forces so the peacekeeping personnel are also able to take care of other infiltrators coming into the area, or other armed elements that might cause serious problems.
- c. If the armed infiltrators agree to leave the peacekeeping area of operations, they will be escorted out by peacekeeping personnel.
- d. Every effort will be made to obtain the following information:
 - (1) Names and origin of the infiltrators and, if possible, a photo.
 - (2) Parent unit or organization (tribe, etc).
 - (3) the specific objective of their infiltration (look for log books, maps, compasses).
 - (4) State of their weapons and ammunition.
 - (5) Any orders they may have if captured by peacekeeping troops or by other armed elements in the area.

e. If the armed infiltrators refuse to leave the area, they must be contained in a fixed area. Their routes of supply and exfiltration must be cut off. Such situations may be dangerous if:

(1) The infiltrators are getting desperate and try to break out by all possible means.

(2) Other forces (friendly to the infiltrators) may try to reinforce and free the original group.

(3) There are other armed elements that would take the opportunity to capture or kill the infiltrators once the peacekeepers let them go; or if the peacekeepers are not strong enough to protect the infiltrators.

Once the infiltrators surrender, dangerous infiltrators must be handcuffed or secured by other proper methods. Male personnel should be searched; female personnel should be searched by female peacekeepers, if none are present, the female infiltrator should be closely guarded until a body search can be accomplished. Infiltrators should be blindfolded so that they are not able to see the route to the confinement area.

Processing Infiltrators. The infiltrators are to be detained in a safe place until they can be interrogated by the military police or intelligence personnel. The company commander should be present during the interrogation. If an interpreter is required, it should be an interpreter assigned to the peacekeeping force and not a local hire.

Release of Infiltrators. Once the interrogation is complete, the operations officer will arrange to release the infiltrator(s). Most infiltrators will not be detained for more than 48 hours. The infiltrator should be released in an area where he is not in danger from other parties in the area. In some cases, the peacekeeping standard operating procedure may allow him to keep his weapons but the peacekeepers will keep any ammunition, explosives or other combat equipment.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELLIGERENTS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

While the peacekeeping force will operate in accordance with the Terms of Reference and the Status of Forces Agreement, these agreements can not possibly anticipate all the potential situations that can arise in the area of operations.

It will be necessary to negotiate with the parties and local authorities on a number of practical operational, logistical, and administrative matters. These negotiations can be carried out at any echelon of the peacekeeping force's command structure.

The definition and the authority to negotiate and to approve the result will normally be stated in the peacekeeper's standard operating procedures. In many units, specially designated and trained personnel (liaison party) conduct the negotiations.

A negotiation will normally result in:

a. An Agreement. A settlement in writing which is signed by the force commander and the commander of the opposing party. Agreements can be force-wide or, if the matter is only applicable to a local issue, between battalion commanders.

b. An Understanding. A settlement in writing which, for political reasons, has not been signed by the parties. The authority to negotiate and settle understandings can be delegated to battalion commanders or the liaison party.

c. An Arrangement. A verbal settlement between the parties. This kind of settlement is normally made on a low level concerning practical matters (movements, shopping, passing of checkpoints). Even if the arrangement is verbal, a detailed record must be kept by the unit in order to maintain continuity as units rotate.

All units must maintain up to date records of all agreements, understandings and arrangements.

Negotiations are conducted in order to:

- a. Prevent the level of tension from increasing.
- b. Withdraw from a conflict you can not win.
- c. Achieve a compromise, which is better than a loss.

Negotiations or mediations can be carried out in special cases or on a routine basis at fixed times. Before a negotiation is started, the aim and intention must be clear. As a negotiation takes a long time, the aims ought not be too high.

PREPARING FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Careful preparations are of extreme importance. Preparations may cover:

- a. Investigating whether the same issue (event, object) has been discussed earlier.
- b. Determining which agreements, understanding and other regulations with which you may be confronted.
- c. Determining what has been previously said and/or been agreed on.
- d. Determining whether anything has occurred which will influence previous decisions and agreements.
- e. If the negotiation is being held because of an accident, it is essential to investigate all the details.
- f. Make clear where and with whom the negotiation will take place. Rank, name, title, interests, personal attitudes, points of view and attitude toward peacekeepers if known.
- g. Make clear the object and purposes of the other party.
- h. Appoint an assistant negotiator, interpreter and secretary if necessary. Keep unauthorized personnel away from the negotiation site. Sometimes making notes

will be sensitive and tape recorders ought not to be used.

1. Ask the other party for time to hold negotiations (when peacekeepers take the initiative).

ELEMENTS OF NEGOTIATION

1. Identification and isolation of areas of dispute.
2. Prevention of the escalation of the dispute.
3. Narrowing the areas of conflict.
4. Resolution of the conflict.
5. Prevention of a recurrence of the dispute.

CONDUCT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

1. Don't talk directly about the object of the negotiation. Salute, introduce yourself, always say yes to refreshments, etc. Start with small talk and try to ascertain the mood of the counterpart (nervous, excited, calm, angry).

2. Try to let the counterpart open - don't go directly to the point. Gently lead the conversation on to your subject or if the counterpart has asked for the negotiation - then listen and let him speak out. Remember that the counterpart will present his subject as advantageously as possible for himself and using all available means. If it is completely clear that incorrect information is given, point out (with the correct evidence) the actual state of things.

3. If there is confusion about the point in issue, make notes of the counterpart's views and point out that the opposite side is of another opinion and that the peacekeepers after investigation will return to the matter. Carry out the investigation, listen to the opposite party and then take up the subject in a new negotiation.

4. In some cases, the opposite party will deliver complaints. Make notes and be clear on all details.

Take up the subject with the opposite side at the negotiation.

5. Make no promises or admissions, unless the situation and your negotiation authority clearly permits. Don't give any information about the opposite side that may be useful to the counterpart.

6. Complete the negotiations by repeating what has been agreed upon. Ask to be given a record of the meeting which has been written by the counterpart. Agree upon the time and place for further negotiation.

7. Provide a written report to your commander about the negotiation's progress or failure.

CIVILIAN AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In most peacekeeping operations, the conditions of the homeless and refugees, though not part of the peacekeeper's mission, become an international concern over time. As one of the few organized, and neutral, forces in the area of operations, peacekeepers may, as an additional duty, be asked to assist in humanitarian efforts. The peacekeeping force will require additional personnel and supplies, before peacekeepers can divert resources from their primary mission to participate in humanitarian operations.

Normally a wide variety of international, government and civilian sponsored, humanitarian agencies will be operating in or be prepared to operate in the affected area. These organizations are usually self sufficient and only require assistance in initially coordinating with local authorities (for work sites, transportation, etc) before commencing operations. Peacekeepers may be asked to assist in coordinating with local authorities and, if the situation requires, may assist in organizing the flow of relief supplies from ports (air and sea) to the affected area. Normally these operations will cease as soon as local authorities are capable of conducting them.

At battalion or district level, civil affairs/humanitarian assistance personnel will be

appointed to coordinate the peacekeepers participation in humanitarian activities. At higher echelons, a multinational Civil/ Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center may be formed to coordinate a force wide response.

**CIVIL ASSISTANCE/HUMANITARIAN RELIEF
OPERATIONS ARE NOT A NORMAL RESPONSIBILITY
OF THE PEACEKEEPING FORCE.**

CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION

While civil/humanitarian assistance activities are not a responsibility of the peacekeeping force, a stable civilian situation will significantly improve local conditions and the overall task of the peace-keeping force. Typical civil and humanitarian assistance activities can include:

- a. Providing military observers and escorts for farmers in the area.
- b. Assistance in negotiating the harvesting and disposal of crops in the area of operations.
- c. Arbitration in disputes over land, water rights and freedom of movement of people and animals (grazing rights).
- d. Assistance in the restoration of normal public services in the area of operations.
- e. Medical assistance to the local population. Peacekeeping medical personnel can treat civilians in the force's medical facilities or travel to local clinics; peacekeeping forces can provide medical supplies to local medical personnel; and, peacekeepers can assist in the evacuation of patients.
- f. Liaison between opposing parties for the sale and distribution of industrial products.
- g. Assistance in negotiating the resettlement of displaced persons.

h. Liaison assistance in the repair of property (churches, schools, etc.).

CIVILIAN RELIEF

Peacekeeping forces can act as the providers, or at least the transporters, of food, clothing, bedding and tents for those who have lost or have been denied access to sources of essential supplies and services. In addition to providing supplies essential for survival the peacekeepers can assist in the free movement of medical personnel throughout the affected area.

In some circumstances, the peacekeeping force, with the consent of the parties in the conflict, can conduct special relief operations which could provide medical and casualty evacuation.

The extent and success of any assistance or relief provided by the peacekeeping force depends upon the cooperation of all sides in the dispute.

Agreements will have to be reached with the government or community authorities concerned before assistance and aid can be organized and implemented.

HUMANITARIAN RELIEF

While the problems of refugees and displaced persons are the responsibility of international agencies such as the Inter-national Committee of the Red Cross, the requirement may overwhelm or exceed the capabilities of those organizations. Peace-keepers may have to assist these organizations in conducting their activities.

The principle tasks for a peacekeeping units providing humanitarian relief include:

- a. Providing relief to those in need.
- b. Providing protection and security of minority groups.
- c. Providing assistance in:

- (1) Maintaining essential services.
- (2) Restoration of normal economic and agricultural activities in confrontation areas.
- (3) Restoration of public and private property.

Military forces can support the relief operation and assistance to those agencies participating in it, including international and non-governmental organizations. The main activities the peacekeeping unit could be expected to carry out include:

- a. Information gathering to help focus relief efforts. The information on the refugees/displaced person's urgent and emergency needs is gathered and reported to the Civil/ Humanitarian Coordination Center which passes it to relief agencies.
- b. Distribution of relief supplies. Supplies are transported from the relief agencies' depots to the field sites. Initially, supplies are distributed on a response basis until a regular delivery program can be established.
- c. Providing transportation of persons for transfer (return to their homes or their ethnic area) or medical evacuation.
- d. Distribution of social welfare benefits. With the agreement of the local authorities, the peacekeepers can assist in ensuring the civilian populace have access to their social welfare benefits and pensions. Patrols can even distribute the pay envelopes to the recipients.
- e. Humanitarian engineering assistance (construction of tent camps, providing water, etc). This assistance includes providing construction materials and construction assistance in restoring community socially oriented facilities (churches, community centers, orphanages). Heavy engineering support will be provided for site preparation (levelling the ground) and hauling of construction materials. Military personnel can also clear mines in civilian communities.

- f. Missing Persons.
- g. Humanitarian Visits.
- h. Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

APPENDIX A REPORTING FORMATS FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

Most peacekeeping operations maintain detailed records of all activities occurring in the area of operations. These reports serve as a basis for protesting the actions of the parties that may violate the terms of the ceasefire and for resolving potential disputes between the parties. The basic elements of a standard military report (SALUTE) (Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, and Equipment) will be contained in a peacekeeping report but additional information will also be required.

The standard types of peacekeeping reports include:

VIOLATION REPORT

(USED WHERE THE PEACEKEEPERS DETECT ACTIVITY BY THE BELLIGERENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OR OTHER PROHIBITED AREA)

DATE/TIME OF THE REPORT

NUMBER (of the Report)

POSITION (Observation, Checkpoint or Patrol Designation)

TIME (of the Activity or Incident)

DESCRIPTION A detailed account of what occurred including number of personnel involved; their identification (if available), their activity, equipment (weapons, etc), direction of movement; any other relevant information. The report will also cover any observed activity, either in or adjacent to the buffer zone.

SITUATION REPORT

(Used to report activity in the buffer zone that is not associated with the belligerents, such as civilians)

DATE/TIME OF THE REPORT

NUMBER (Of the Report)

POSITION (Observation, Checkpoint or Patrol
Designation)
TIME (Of the Activity or Incident)

DESCRIPTION A detailed account of what occurred
including number of personnel involved; their
identification (if available), their activity,
equipment, direction of movement; any other relevant
information. The report will also cover any observed
activity, either in or adjacent to the buffer zone.

SHOOTING REPORT

(Used to report shooting incidents either in, across,
or adjacent to the buffer zone)

DATE/TIME OF THE REPORT
NUMBER (Of the Report)
POSITION (Observation, Checkpoint or Patrol
Designation)
TIME (Of the Activity or Incident)

DESCRIPTION A detailed account of what occurred
including number of personnel involved; their
identification (if available), their activity,
equipment, types of weapons, direction of the firing,
damage (to personnel or equipment); any other relevant
information. The report will also cover any observed
activity, either in or adjacent to the buffer zone.

FLIGHT REPORT

(Used to report aircraft seen either in, flying
across, or flying adjacent to the buffer zone)

DATE/TIME OF THE REPORT
NUMBER (Of the Report)
POSITION (Observation, Checkpoint or Patrol
Designation)
TIME (Of the Activity or Incident)

DESCRIPTION A detailed account of what occurred
including description of the aircraft, direction of

flight (from and to), description of activity, approximate height, any antiaircraft fire noted. Other relevant information.

FIRING CLOSE TO THE PEACEKEEPERS POSITION REPORT

(Used to report any shooting incidents either in, across, or adjacent to the peacekeeper's position, to include convoys and patrols)

DATE/TIME OF THE REPORT

NUMBER (Of the Report)

POSITION (Observation, Checkpoint or Patrol Designation)

TIME (Of the Activity or Incident)

DESCRIPTION A detailed account of the incident including: a. an estimate of the number of and types of weapons used, rounds fired; b. identification of the personnel firing and number of personnel involved; c. where the rounds came from and point of impact; d. how long the firing lasted; e. if there was any return fire from other parties or the peacekeepers in self defense; f. how close they passed to the peacekeeper's positions; g. damage and casualties, if any.

APPENDIX B.
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ Б.

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ И УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ
TERMINOLOGY AND MAP SYMBOLS

Сокращения

AAR - afteraction review - обсуждение протокола
AD - air defence - ПВО
ADA - air defence artillery - зенитная артиллерия
ADA - air defense artillery - артиллерия ПВО
ADM - atomic demolition munition - обезвреживание атомных у-в
AICP - alternative command post - запасной КП (ЗКП)
A/L - administrative/logistics - административно-снабжение
ASC - combined support command - командование тыла СВ
C² - command and control - управление
C³ - command, control, and communications - управление и связь
C³IC - command, control, communications and intelligence center
Координац. центр управления, связи и разведки

CAC - combined arms command - объединенное командование
CASCOM - combined army support command - объединенное ком. тыла
(C)EW - counter electronic warfare - радиоэл. борьба (РЭБ)
CinC - commander in chief - ГК
CIS - СНГ

CO - commanding officer - командир
 CoS - chief of staff - нач.штаба (НШ)
 CP - command post - командный пункт (КП), пункт управления (ПУ)
 CP=CHP(check point) - контрольно-пропускной пункт (КПП)
 CPX - command post exercise - командно-штабные учения (КШП)
 CS - combat support - боевое обеспечение
 CSCE - Совещание по безопасности и сотруднич.в Европе (СБСЕ)
 CSS - combat service support - всестороннее обеспечение боя
 DCC - deputy convoy commander - зам.командира автоколонны
 DMZ - demilitarized zone - демилитаризованная зона
 DTG - date-time group - данные о дате и времени
 ECM - electronic counter measures - средства РЭБ
 FEBA - forward edge battle area - передний край обороны
 FRAGO - fragmentary order - боевое распоряжение
 G - brigade, division, corps - штаб бригады, дивизии, корпуса
 G2 - разведотдел штаба бригады, дивизии, корпуса
 G3 - оперотд.штаба бригады, дивизии, корпуса
 GMRD - guard motorized rifle division - гвард. мотострелковая дивизия
 ID - infantry division - пехотная дивизия
 MCP - mobile CP - подвижный КП
 NBC - nuclear,biol.,chemical -РХБ,МРП-оруж.мас.поражения (ОМП)
 NCC - network comm.center - центр (управления узлов) связи

O&I - operations and intelligence - оперативно-разведывательный отдел
 OP (observation post) - наблюдательный пункт (НП)
 OPS NET - оперативная сеть связи
 PK - миротворческие силы
 PKO - peace keeping operations - документ "Миротворческие операции"
 RACP - rear area command post- тыловой пункт управления (ТПУ)
 RAG - regiment artillery group - полковая арт.группа (ПАГ)
 ROE - rules of engagement - порядок применения оружия
 S - BRIGADE, battalion, company, platoon, squad - секция, группа штаба
 S2 - разведсекция (группа) штаба батальона, роты,
 S3 - оперсекция (группа) штаба батальона, роты,
 SALUTE(size,activity,location,unit,time,equipment)-станд.донесение
 об обстановке
 SITREP - situation report - донесение о текущей обстановке
 SOFA - Status of Forces Agreement - Согл.о статусе миротв.сил
 SOP-Standing Operating Procedures-Постоянно действующий порядок
 выполнения
 TCP - temporary CP - временный КП или ПУ
 TOR -Terms of Reference - Соглашение о распределении функций
 TRADOC - Training & Doctrine(Center)- управление разработки
 доктрины и подготовки л/с СВ США
 TTP - tactics, technics, and procedures - тактические приемы, методика
 и порядок выполнения задач

RUSSIAN-US STATES PEACE- РОССИЙСКО-АМЕРИК. РУКО-
KEEPING TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, ВОДСТВО ПО ТАКТИКЕ ДЕЙ-
AND PROCEDURES GUIDE ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ УЧЕНИЙ
МИРОТВОРЧЕСКИХ СИЛ

Термины

(a)munition -	боеприпасы
abatis -	завал
access and egress	въезд и выезд
according to contingencies -	в соответствии с условиями, обстановкой
ADA on march -	артиллерия ПВО на марше
administrative staff -	админ.хоз.персонал
aerial observation -	наблюдение с воздуха (воздушное набл.)
aid station -	медпункт
airborne force -	ВДВ, десантно-парашютные
air-assault force -	десантно-штурмовые подразделения
air field -	летное поле
air axis -	направление действия ВВС
air strip -	ВПП
air defense gun -	зенитное орудие
alternative area -	зап.р-н
ammunition combat daily load -	запас боеприпасов на день боя
antipersonnel mine -	противопехотная мина
area is mined/clear -	участок минирован/разминирован
arm band -	нарукавная повязка
armistice (truce) -	перемирие
staffing a decision paper -	выработка решений

attach and detach units - приданные подразделения и подр., исключенные на время боя (из структуры) для усиления других подразделений

axis of advance -	направление наступления
barracks regulations -	Устав Внутренней Службы
barren terrain -	местность со скудной растительностью
belligerent -	участник конфликта
blank round -	холостой выстрел
booby trap -	мина-ловушка
branch files -	личные дела (отдела кадров)
branch officers -	офицеры родов войск и служб
briefing -	инструктаж
broken terrain -	пересеченная местность
building of defense -	построение района обороны
C ² arrangements -	система управления
call sign book -	журнал позывных
Cessna -	одномоторный самолет
chain of command -	порядок подчинения
chain fence	ограждение из цепей
challenge/password -	оклик (с.g. "Кто идет?")/пароль
check point (CHP)-	контрольно-пропускной пункт (КПП)
chemical load -	запас химических средств
chemical protection equipment -	противохимическое снаряжение

chemical protective gear -	противохим.снаряжение (в том.числе одежда)
classification -	гриф секретности
clear a road -	расчистить (от заграждений) дорогу
clubs and water cannon	дубинки и водомет
cock weapon -	взвести курок
codes book -	журнал кодов
collecting (assembly) point -	пункт сбора
combat formation -	боевой порядок
combat service support -	всестороннее обеспечение боя
combat support -	боевое обеспечение
combat service support(CSS)	всестороннее обеспеч. боя, тыловые службы
combat missions of subordinate units -	боевые задачи подразделениям
combined staff -	коалиционный/объединенный штаб (между странами)
command and control (C ²)-	управление
command post -	командный пункт (КП), пункт упр.(ПУ)
command staff = staff -	штаб
command and control -	управление (войсками)
command and control arrangements -	система управления
commissioned personnel/staff -	офицерский состав
communications status of units -	возможность обеспечения связи в подр-ях
company -	рота

company commander -	командир роты
concept -	замысел
concept of movement -	замысел на передвижение
concertina wire -	проволочная спираль(переносное заграждение)
considerations of nonconcurrence -	соображения несогласия, особого мнения
contact point -	место контакта с кем-либо
contingency operation plan -	план на случай непредвиденных действий
control sentry -	часовой КПП
convoy -	колонна
convoy control -	управление колонной
coordination, interaction -	взаимодействие
crew foot (spider) -	противотанковое заграждение
crossing -	переправа
daily limit of ammunition -	лимит боеприпасов на день боя
daily load -	дневной запас
daily orders -	суточные приказы
daily staff journal -	журнал ежеднев. деятельности штаба
deep, close and rear area battle -	глубокая, ближняя и тыловая зона боя
defense on move -	оборона в движении
demolition of nuclear munition -	обезвреживание ядерного боезаряда
density of convoy -	дистанция в колонне
deserters -	перебежчики

detachment unit -	поддерживающее подразделение
detailed timing -	расчет времени
detainees -	задержанные
direction of the main effort -	направление гл. удара (НГУ)
directional mine -	мина направленного действия
directives -	директивы
disarm -	обезвредить (мину, бомбу)
disciplinary regulations -	Дисциплинарный Устав
disposition plan (form) -	план (бланк) диспозиции
distinctive insignia -	отличительный знак
dog handler -	проводник с собакой
drill regulations -	Устав Строевой Службы
dropping area -	район выброски
duplicator of commander - (alternative commander)	лицо, временно замещающее командира
duty service -	организация службы
earth work -	земляные (фортификационные) работы
earth mound -	земляной вал
engageable -	в пределах досягаемости средств поражения
engagement (fight, battle) -	бой
engineer works -	инженерные работы
engineer units -	инженерно-саперные части

enlisted personnel/staff -	рядовой и сержантский состав
entry to battle -	ввод в бой
EPW's and civilian internees -	военнопленные и интернир.гр.лица
explosion protective gear -	взрывозащитное снаряжение
essential supplies -	предметы первой необходимости
evaluation of deception -	оценк. маскировки
execution -	решение (выполнение) задачи
external documents -	документы внешнего использования
eye contact -	визуальный контакт
facility, property, install -	объект
ferry (raft) site -	место паромной переправы
field artillery support -	поддержка полевой артиллерии
field services -	полевые службы
field manuals -	боевые уставы
fire team -	огневая группа (половина отделения, т.е.3-5 чел.)
fire trench -	стрелковый окоп
fire small arms -	сделать выстрел из стрелкового оруж.
fire team leader -	командир огневой группы
fire for effect	огонь на поражение
flak jacket -	бронежилет
flare pistol-	ракетница
flash light -	фонарь

foot patrol-	пеший патруль
force-wide alert -	боевая готовность всем контингентам
force-wide chain of command	подчинение всех конт. общему командиру
ford -	брод
fordable -	переходимая вброд
formal documents -	формализованные документы
fortified line -	укрепленная полоса обороны
foxhole -	одиночный окоп
fragmentary order (FRAGO)-	частный боевой приказ
fragmentary instructions -	частные распоряжения
front line, FEBA -	передний край (ПК) обороны
full combat gear -	полная боевая выкладка
full alert -	полная боевая готовность
full-time -	регулярная (армия, воинские соединения)
garrison/post regulations -	Устав Гарнизонной Службы
girds and rafters -	обвязки и стропила
graves registration -	регистрация погибших
ground axis -	направление движения наземных сил
guard regulations -	Устав Караульной Службы
guard room -	караульное помещение
gun in air defense role -	орудие в зенитном положении
gun in antitank role -	орудие в противотанковом положении

hijackers -	похитители людей
harbour areas -	районы отдыха
headgear (helmet, beret) -	головной убор (каска, берет)
heavy weapon -	тяжелое оружие(пулемет,мином.,проттанк.у-ки)
high chief -	старший начальник
higher and flanking units -	вышестоящее команд. и части на флангах
historic military book -	военно-исторический формуляр
illuminating flare, rocket-	осветительная ракета
increased vigilance -	повышенная готовность
individual weapon -	личное оружие
infiltration -	пересечение (линии прекращения огня и т.п.)
infiltration(penetration) lane -	участок внедрения/прорыва (при атаке)
informational tables -	информационные таблицы
initial (release) point -	исходная позиция, пункт выдвижения
installation services -	складские службы
instructions -	указания, распоряжения
instructions for halts -	указания привалов
internal/external documents -	док.внутреннего/внешнего пользования
interposing -	вклинивание между сторонами
interposition site -	место вклинивание (между сторонами)
joined staff -	объединенный штаб (родов войск)
journal of combat actions -	журнал боевых действий

knife rest -	рогатка (заграждение)
landing zone -	район приземления
lane -	проход, полоса
liason -	связь взаимодействия
liason officer -	офицер взаимодействия
limit of ammunition -	лимит боеприпасов (на день боя)
line of interaction = line of contact -	линия соприкосн., разграничения
line of contact -	рубеж соприкосновения
linear concentration fire (enfilade) -	(продольный) огонь вдоль линии соприкосновения
live round -	боевой выстрел
load bearing equipment -	такелажное снаряжение
load of ammunition -	запас боеприпасов
logbook -	журнал ТЫЛА
logistical -	тыловой, относ. к работе служб тыла
logistically -	с точки зрения тылового обеспечения
logistician -	специалист службы тыла
logistics -	материально-техническое обеспеч.(МТО), тыловое обеспечение; техника тыла
maintenance of units strength -	сохранение личного состава в подразд.
major end items -	основные предметы военной техники
man weapon -	занять место в боевом расчете у оруж.

management -	управление войсками
manned (staffed) by volunteers -	укомплектована добровольцами
manuals -	наставления
march formation -	походный порядок
matrix of work -	график работы
measures of high chief -	средства старшего начальника
mechanized unit -	механизированная часть
method of movement -	метод выдвижения
mission -	задача
mission-oriented protective posture -	защитные меры вып.задач
mortar -	миномет
movable barrier -	переносное ограждение
multiple launcher -	ракетная система залпового огня(РСЗО)
nail mat -	мат с гвоздями
natural disaster	стихийное бедствие
naval gunfire support -	огневая поддержка с моря
net control station -	станция технич.контроля сети связи
no fire zone -	р-н, запретный для ведения огня
no fire zone -	зона запрета ведения огня
non-stand-alone (non-self contained) -	(не)самост.действующая часть
normal vigilance -	обычная готовность
nuclear fire support -	ядерная огневая поддержка

observation point -	место наблюдения
observation post -	наблюдательный пост (НП)
obstacle lane -	полоса препятствий
operate in clear -	вести радиопереговоры открытым текстом
operational reports -	оперативные донесения
order -	приказ, распоряжение
ordnance -	боевая техника и боеприпасы
organic unit -	штатное подразделение
organic -	штатный, табельный
organization for combat -	структура для боя
overlay -	схема (накладной прозрачный пластик)
passable -	проходимая
peace-enforcement -	принуждение к миру
peacekeeping -	поддержание мира
peacekeeping forces -	миротворческие силы
peacemaking -	установление мира
penetration, infiltration into defense -	вклинивание в оборону методом прорыва или просачивания
personal demand items -	предметы личной необходимости
personnel -	личный состав (ЛС)
petrol(ium) -	горюче-смазочные материалы (ГСМ)
pick-up area -	район посадки (на лет. аппараты)
pioneer tools -	шанцевый инструмент

platoon leader -	командир взвода
platoon -	взвод
policy file -	картотека
prescribed chemical load -	предписанный хим.запас табельного им-ва
preventive diplomacy -	превентивная дипломатия
procedure -	порядок выполнения
prod by a probe or bayonet -	прощупать щупом или штыком
reconnaissance -	рекогносцировка
recovery vehicle -	ремонтно-эвакуационная машина
recovery -	возвращение (в строй)
redundant (reserve) -	резервный, дополнит.
regulations -	устав
reinforcement of CSS -	усиление тыловых служб
reinforcement -	усиление, подкрепление
remotely piloted vehicle (drone) -	беспил.самолет
replacement -	замена личного состава
resource impact -	наличие резерва
restraints (handcuffs) for prisoners -	наручники
resupply -	пополнение, подвоз
return fire -	ответить огнем на огонь
road blocks -	заграждения на дороге
road of march -	маршрут марша

road of march -	маршрут марша
roadside bombs -	заряды взрывчатки на обочине дороги
rocade -	рокада (дорога, параллельная ПК)
rugged terrain -	сильно-пересеченная местность
scattered mines -	мины, установленные вразброс
scheme of fire to support maneuver -	вид огня для обесп. маневра
scout -	войсковой разведчик
scouting -	войсковая разведка
search light (flood light) -	прожектор
sentry -	часовой
sequence of report -	порядок представления донесений
sequence of resupply -	порядок пополнения, подвоза
sequence of defeat -	порядок поражения противника
sequence of engineer equipment -	порядок инж. оборудования
service support -	всесторонняя поддержка
services, branches -	виды ВС, рода войск
shelter plan -	план убежища
shoulder patches -	погоны
show of force -	демонстрация силы
signal journal -	журнал связи
signal center -	узел связи
signal/commo -	средства связи

signal officer -	офицер-связист
siren and signal flags -	сирена и сигнальные флаги
situation -	текущая обстановка
size -	численность
sleeping bags	спальные мешки
slit trench -	окоп-щель для укрытия
small arms -	стрелковое оружие
sniper rifle -	снайперская винтовка
spot report -	донесение с места событий
squad leader -	командир отделения
squad -	отделение
stability of defence -	устойчивость обороны
staff planning -	организация работы штаба
staff study -	штабной расчет, рекомендация
staff workbook -	неформальный журнал в штабе
standing patrol (ambush)-	патруль в засаде
standing patrol -	неподвижный (в засаде) патруль
state of readiness-	состояние готовности
static position -	стационарная позиция (КПП, НП)
stationed (deployed) -	дислоцированы
stationing, deployment area -	район дислокации
strength reports -	доклады по личному составу

stripe -	нарукавный отличительный знак, нашивка
strong point -	опорный пункт
submunition from cluster bombs -	БЭ (боевые элементы) от кассетных бомб
summary data, paper -	сводка
summary map of situation -	отчетная карта обстановки
summary data/maps -	отчет, сводка /отчетные карты
summary or working map -	отчетная или рабочая карта
supersummary paper -	итоговая сводка
supply rout -	маршрут снабжения
support -	обеспечение
support area, rear area -	тыл 1) 2)
supporting operations -	поддерживающие действия
surveillance sentry -	часовой-наблюдатель
synchronization matrix -	плановая таблица боя
system of fire -	система (время) огня
take (to man) up position -	занять позицию
task force -	тактическая группа (батальонная, ротная)
task group organization -	структура тактических групп
telescopic sight -	оптический прицел
terms of Mandate -	положения Мандата
time zone -	зональное время
top/bottom (of a document) -	"шапка"/"подвал" (нижняя часть документа)
traffic bar -	шлагбаум
trip flare -	сигнальная ракета, запускаемая натяжным у-бом

trip wire -	взрывное устройство натяжного типа
unconcealed -	незамаскирован
vehicle patrol	моторизованный патруль
waiting pocket -	зона ожидания автомобилей, подлежащих досмотру
warning shot -	предупредительный выстрел
warning orders -	предварительные распоряжения
wire mesh -	проволочная сетка (на окна)
working map -	рабочая карта

MAP SYMBOLS

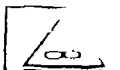
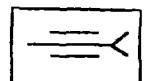
US (Blue)	RU (Red)	US (Blue)	RU (Red)
			
UNIT		HEADQUARTERS	
			
LOG, MED ADMIN		CSS	
			
OP		SQUAD	
			
PLATOON		COMPANY	
			
BATTALION		REGIMENT	

1 2 3

MAP SYMBOLS

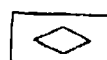
US (Blue)	RU (Red)	US (Blue)	RU (Red)
			
BRIGADE		DIVISION	
	NO RU		NO RU
BN TF		CO TM	

UNIT ROLE INDICATORS

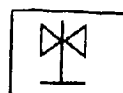
US (Blue)	RU (Red)	US (Blue)	RU (Red)
			
AIR RECCE		AIR ASSAULT	
			
AIR DEFENSE		ANTITANK	

UNIT ROLE INDICATORS

US (Blue) RU (Red)



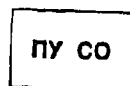
ARMOR



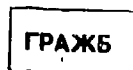
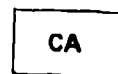
ARMY AVN



RECCE



DECON



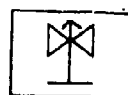
CIVIL AFFAIRS

US (Blue) RU (Red)

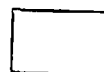


РАЗВЕД

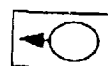
ARMORED CAV



ATK HEL

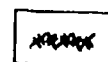


CHEM



ХРД

CHEM RECCE

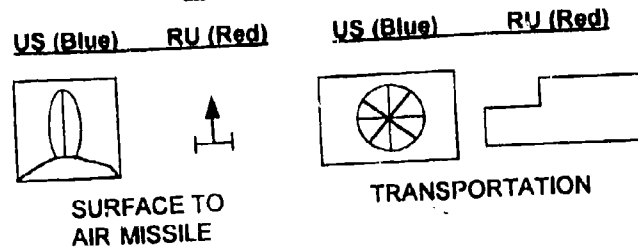


ENGINEER

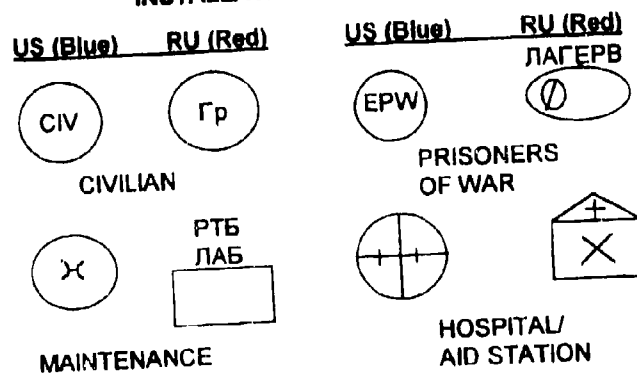
UNIT ROLE INDICATORS

<u>US (Blue)</u>	<u>RU (Red)</u>	<u>US (Blue)</u>	<u>RU (Red)</u>
ARTILLERY		INFANTRY	
LT INF		APC	
IFV		MAINTENANCE	
MEDICAL		INTELLIGENCE	
MILITARY POLICE		POL	
SIGNAL		SUPPLY	

UNIT ROLE INDICATORS

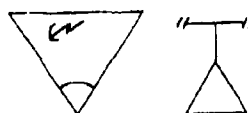


INSTALLATION ROLE INDICATORS



COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS

US (Blue) RU (Red)



AIR DEFENSE
RADAR

US (Blue) RU (Red)



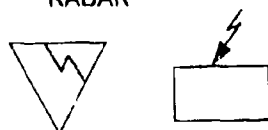
ARTILLERY
LOCATING RADAR



GROUND
SURVEILLANCE
RADAR



RADIO RELAY
STATION



SIGNAL CENTER

EQUIPMENT INDICATORS

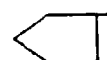
US (Blue)	RU (Red)	US (Blue)	RU (Red)
 LIGHT AUTO WEAPON		 GUN	
 MED MG		 HVY GUN	
 MED MORTAR		 LT AT GUN	
 AIR DEFENSE GUN		 ROCKET LAUNCHER	
 TRACKED SP HOWITZER			

VEHICLES

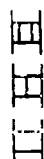
US (Blue) RU (Red) US (Blue) RU (Red)



APC



BRADLEY



LT

MED

HVY



TANK

AVIATION (HELICOPTERS)

US (Blue) RU (Red) US (Blue) RU (Red)



HELICOPTERS



ATK HELO



ECCE HELO



TRANSPORT



AVIATION (FIXED WING)

US (Blue) RU (Red) US (Blue) RU (Red)



BOMBER



RECCE



FIGHTER



TRANSPORT



GROUND SYMBOLS

US (Blue) RU (Red)

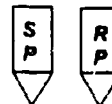
Solid line represents a present location. Broken line indicates a proposed location.



Coordinating Point



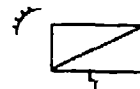
Start Point



Release Point



Earthwork, Fortification



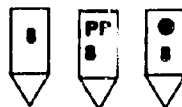
Underground Shelter



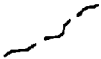
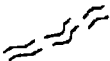
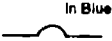
Strongpoint



Checkpoint
Passage Point
Linkup Point



GROUND SYMBOLS

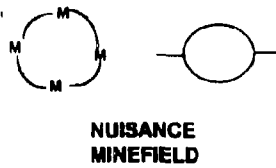
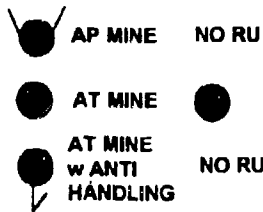
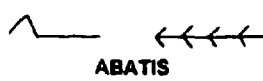
	<u>US (Blue)</u>	<u>RU (Red)</u>
Airfield		
Rendezvous Point		
Traffic Control Point		
Friendly Front Lines		
Enemy Front Lines		
Friendly Bn Boundary		
Enemy Bn Boundary		

GROUND SYMBOLS

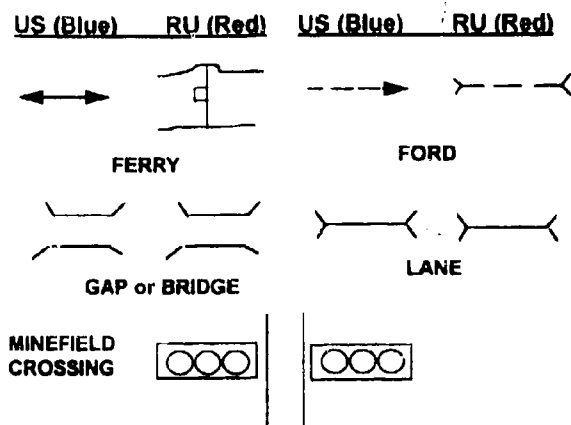
	US (Blue)	RU (Red)
FEBA Trace		
Forward Line of Troops		
Phase Line		
Assembly Area		
Brigade Support Area		
Landing Zone		
Pickup Zone		

OBSTACLE SYMBOLS

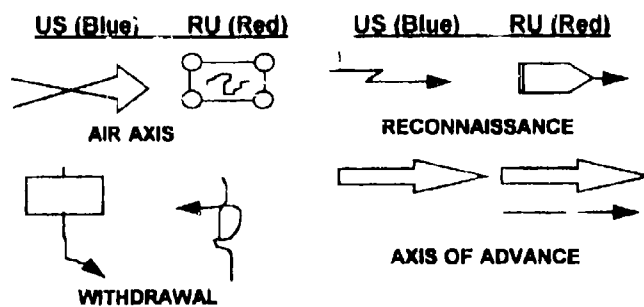
US (Blue) RU (Red) US (Blue) RU (Red)



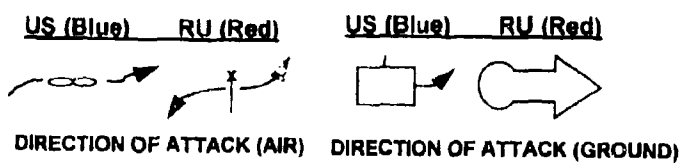
CROSSINGS



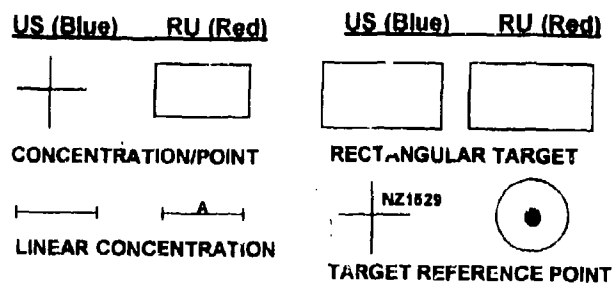
MOVEMENTS



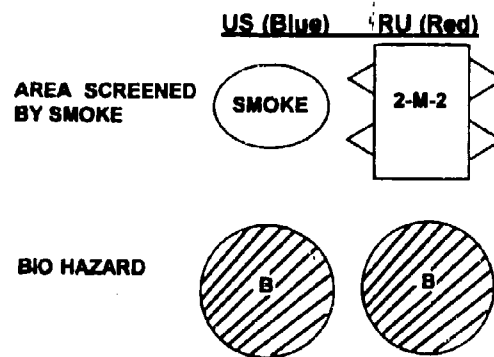
MOVEMENTS



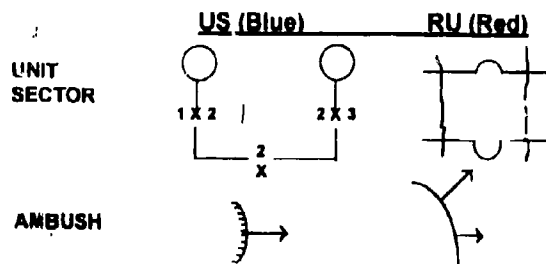
FIRE PLANNING



NBC SYMBOLS



BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES



BASIC RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION and CONVERSATION GUIDE

GENERAL CONVERSATION

ENGLISH	PHONETIC GUIDE	ENGLISH	PHONETIC GUIDE
GOOD MORNING	Dobree Ootra	I	YAI
GOOD DAY	DObree DYEN	YOU	TEE
GOOD EVENING	DObree VYEcher	HE	OWEE
GOOD BYE	DO sveeDAnye	SEE	ama
YES/NO	DA/NYET	WE	MWEE
HOW ARE THINGS	KAK dyeLA	YOU (plural)	VWEE
GOOD/BAD	harashO/PlOha	THEY	awEE
WHAT'S GOOD	Ita harashO	RUBLE	ROObel
WHAT'S BAD	Ita PlOna	HOW MUCH DOES	SKOLka
THERE/HERE	TAM/EDYES	IT COST?	STOset
THANK YOU	spasEEba	HOW MANY	SKOLKA
YOUR'RE WELCOME	paZHALoosta	RUBLES?	ROObley
ARE YOU RUSSIAN?	VWEE ROOSkee		
DO YOU SPEAK	gavaEETye pa		
RUSSIAN?	ROOSKEE		
WHAT'S YOUR NAME?	KAK VAS saVOOT	WHO	KTO
DID YOU UNDERSTAND?	VWEE Ponyslee	WHERE	GOTE
I DIDN'T UNDERSTAND	YA NYE Ponysai	WHEN	kagDA
I DON'T KNOW	YA NYE ENayoo	WHAT	SETO
		WHY	pachamOO
COME HERE	eeDEETye syooDA		
LET'S GO	paSHLEE	IT'S COLD	HOladna
COME ON	daVA	IT'S WARM	tyePLO
JUST A MINUTE	neeMOOtoo		
NOW	teePYER		
LATER	POzha		
ARE YOU ALONE?	VYE aDEEN	HOW MUCH/MANY	SKOLka
WHERE ARE YOUR	GOTE Vashae	MANY/ALOT	MWOga
COMRADES?	taVareeshee	NOT MANY/A FEW	MAIm
WHERE CAN ONE	GOTE MOZEna	BIG	baISHOY
HIDE?	SPRAAtatna	SMALL	Maleenkee
WHERE'S THE BUS?	GOTE aftobooa		
WHERE'S THE KEY?	GOTE KLYOOCH		
DO YOU HAVE A			
VEHICLE?	OO VAS masHEEna		

NUMBERS AND TIME

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>
ONE	aDEEN	THIRTY	TREKtsat
TWO	DVA	FORTY	SOxak
THREE	TREK	FIFTY	pitdaSYAT
FOUR	cheTEERYe	SIXTY	shestdeSYAT
FIVE	PYAT	SEVENTY	SYEdenyyat
SIX	SEST	EIGHTY	VOsemdenyyat
SEVEN	SYL	NINETY	dyevyaNOSTa
EIGHT	VOsyem	ONE HUNDRED	STO
NINE	DYEvyyat	TWO HUNDRED	DVYKstee
TEN	DYEsyat	THREE HUNDRED	TREKsta
ELEVEN	aDEENnadsat	FIVE HUNDRED	pitSOY
TWELVE	dryaNADsat	ONE THOUSAND	TREsicha
THIRTEEN	treeNADsat		
FOURTEEN	cheTEERnadsat	FIRST	FYEkvsee
FIFTEEN	pitNADsat	SECOND	ftaNOY
SIXTEEN	shestNADsat	THIRD	TREtee
SEVENTEEN	syemNADsat	FOURTH	chetVYORtee
EIGHTEEN	voysemNADsat		
NINETEEN	dyevyatNADSAT		
TWENTY	DVAstat		
TWENTY-ONE	DVAstat aDEEN		

WHAT TIME IS IT?	SKOLKA VREMenee
1:00	CHAS
2:00	DVA chasa
3:00	TREK chasa
4:00	cheTEERYe chasa
5:00	PYAT chasOV
6:00	SEST chasOV

7:00	SYEd chasOV
8:00	VOsyem chasOV
9:00	DYEvyyat chasOV
10:00	DYEsyat chasOV
11:00	aDEENnadsat chasOV
12:00	dryaNADsat chasOV

MONDAY	paseDYELneek
TUESDAY	FTORneek
WEDNESDAY	sreDA
THURSDAY	chetVYENG
FRIDAY	PYATneetsa
SATURDAY	soobOta
SUNDAY	vaskreSYENYE

TODAY	seVODnya
YESTERDAY	icheRA
TOMORROW	ZAVtra
IN AN HOUR	CHERes CHAS
IN TWO HOURS	CHEResDVAchasa
IN A DAY	CHERes D'EN
SOON	SKOra

THEY WERE HERE	aMERE BYELEe IDYES
TWO HOURS	DVA chasa
AGO?	taMOO naLAD

EMERGENCY EXPRESSIONS AND COMMANDS

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>
HALT	STOY	DOCTOR	DOkter
HANDS UP	ROOkee VYERH	I'M WOUNDED	YA RAnyan
SURRENDER	SDAYtyes	HE'S WOUNDED	ON RAnyan
HELP	paNaGKtye	I'M SICK	YA BOLyan
QUIET	TEKshe	HE'S SICK	ON BOLyan
DANGER	aPASHa		
TAKE COVER	ookROytyes		
MINES	MEKsee		
FORWARD	fpertOD	POINT	ookaKHEETye
BACK	naLAD	WRITE	napeesHEETye
COME HERE	eeDEETye syooDA	QUICKLY	BWEKstra
LET'S GO	paSHLEK	SLOWLY	MYEDtepee
FIRE (WEAPON)	aGOM	FIRE	paKHAH
		(CONFLAGRATION)	

DIRECTIONS

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>
WHERE IS THE/A	GOYE	IN WHICH	kaKOM
AIRFIELD	aerodrom	DIRECTION?	napravLYEDee
RIVER	raKA	NORTH	NA SYEvar
CAVE	paSHera	SOUTH	NA YOOG
LAKE	Ozera	EAST	NA vasTOK
ROAD	daROqa	WEST	NA Laped
HIGHWAY	shaGAY		
RAILROAD	zhel YEZaaya	CLOSE BY	BLEEKha
	daROqa	FAR	dalyeKO
TRACKS (RR)	RYELsee	IS THE BRIDGE	
CITY	GOrad	THERE?	MOSt TAM
VILLAGE	daRYEVnya	IS THE CITY	
YOUR HOME	VASH DOM	CLOSE?	GOrad BLEEKha
BORDER	graNKEtsa		

MILITARY TERMS

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>
WHERE IS THE/A	OO VAS	PLATOON	VEVOD
MINES	MEKnee	COMPANY	ROta
BARRACKS	kaKaRmnee	ARTILLERY	
BASE	BAza	BATTERY	bataRaYya
CONVOY	kaLOHaa	BATTALION	batalYON
AMBUSH	saSaDa	REGIMENT	POLK
HEADQUARTERS	SHAS	BRIGADE	breaGAda
COMMAND POST	koMaNDnee POOMVT	DIVISION	daaVEKseeYa
MAP	KARta		
HOW MANY VEHICLES	SKOLka naSHKEN		
DO THEY HAVE?	OO MEKE?		
HOW MANY SOLDIERS?	SKOLka saidAT?		
DO THEY HAVE	OO MEKE	WHERE IS THE/A GUY	
CHEMICAL WEAPONS	haaKEEcheskoye	GUARD	kaRaOOL
	a NOOshsee	CAMP	LLgar
ARTILLERY	artelyERseeYa	PRISONERS	PLYEMseeYa
AIR DEFENSE	SHEDstva PAY-VAY O	BOAT	LOthra
MORTARS	maaanTYotee	RAFT	FLOT
MACHINE GUNS	poolyaMYotee		
AMMO	bayapreeFAsee	PRIVATE	ndaVOY
BULLETS	POOLee	SERGEANT	sarEMANT
GRENADES	graMaTee	WARRANT	PRaaporsheek
RIFLES	veeaTOFkae	OFFICER	
GAS MASKS	prateevagaHsee	LIEUTENANT	layteMANT
TANKS	taaKE	CAPTAIN	kapestAM
BMF (INT VEH)	RAY EM PAY	MAJOR	maYOR
STR (APC)	RAY YAY ER	LT COLONEL	padpaIKOVaaek
BRDM (RECON VEH)	RAY ER DA/ ER	COLONEL	paIKOVaaek
WEAPONS	a NOOshseeYa	GENERAL	geneR/L
WIRE	PROvad		
EXPLOSIVES	vsraetCHEATkae		
FUSES	PROShkae		
MOTORCYCLES	maTaYSEKhee		
HELICOPTERS	vertaLYotee		
AIRPLANES	saamLYotee		
ARE THE POLICE THERE?	paIKItseeYa TAN		
IS HE A FRIEND?	OM DROOG		
IS HE AN ENEMY?	OM VRAG		

FOOD & SUPPLIES

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>PHONETIC GUIDE</u>
WHERE IS THE/A	GOYE	DO YOU HAVE	OO VAS
WATER	vaDA	BREAD	ELYES
WELL	kaLOdyets	MEAT	MYAas
STREAM	paTOK	FISH	KEKha
FOOD	praVZEseya	VEGETABLES	Ovashee
		CANNED GOODS	kaasYEKvves
		POTATOES	kartoFFelsds
		TEA	CHAY
		SOUP	SOOP
WE'RE HUNGRY	MMHEK GOLadne		
DO YOU HAVE THE/A			OO VAS
LAMP	LAMpa	CLOTHES	aDEYEEda
KNIFE	NOEN	GLOVES	parCHEAThee
AXE	taPOK	UNIFORMS	POHmsee
BANDAGE	paVYAAlka	BLANKET	adeeYAL
SPLINT	looBOK	TELEPHONE	teleFOH
CORD/ROPE	verYOVka	RADIO	RAdeeo
MAP SP 4	SPRECHkee	FIREWOOD	darVA
WATCH	chasee	COMPASS	KOMpas
CAMERA	fotoappaNAT	GAS (For	
FILM	PLYONka	Vehicle)	benKEEN
		OIL	MASla
		FUEL	Topleevu
PAS PORTS	paspartA		
PEN	boodAga		
PENCIL	karandASH		
PEN	ROOCHka		

APPENDIX D RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

1. RULE 1: AUTHORITY TO CARRY WEAPONS

OPTION A: NO AUTHORITY.

OPTION B: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CARRY PERSONAL WEAPONS (RIFLES, PISTOLS, LIGHT MACHINEGUNS).
OPTION C: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CARRY PERSONAL WEAPONS AND DEPLOY VEHICLE MOUNTED, CREW SERVED WEAPON SYSTEMS (MG, GUNS AND CANNONS UP TO 90 MM).

OPTION D: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CARRY PERSONAL WEAPONS, DEPLOY VEHICLE MOUNTED CREW SERVED WEAPONS AND DESIGNATED SUPPORT WEAPONS (LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPONS, HEAVY MG, AND MORTARS UP TO 82 MM).

OPTION E: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CARRY PERSONAL WEAPONS, DEPLOY VEHICLE MOUNTED, CREW SERVED WEAPONS, SUPPORT WEAPONS, AND ARTILLERY (MEDIUM AND HEAVY ANTITANK WEAPONS, HEAVY MORTARS AND ARTILLERY).

2. RULE 2: STATUS OF WEAPONS

OPTION A: WEAPONS ARE TO BE CARRIED UNLOADED AND MAGAZINES ARE TO BE IN POUCHES OR AMMUNITION RACKS. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS MAY LOAD AND FIRE THEIR WEAPONS ARE CONTAINED IN THE "GREEN CARD".

OPTION B: AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FOR PERSONAL WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED IN A "MADE SAFE" CONDITION. ALL OTHER SUPPORT AND VEHICLE CREW SERVED WEAPONS ARE TO REMAIN UNLOADED. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A SOLDIER MAY LOAD AND FIRE HIS WEAPON ARE GOVERNED BY THE "GREEN CARD".

OPTION C: AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FOR WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED IN A "MADE SAFE/HALF LOAD/CHAMBER EMPTY". THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS MAY COCK AND FIRE WEAPONS ARE GOVERNED BY THE "GREEN CARD".

OPTION D: AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FOR WEAPONS TO BE CARRIED IN A "MADE READY/ROUNDS CHAMBERED" CONDITION. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS MAY FIRE WEAPONS ARE GOVERNED BY THE "GREEN CARD".

3. RULE 3: RESPONSE TO HOSTILE ACT OR HOSTILE INTENT WITHOUT THE USE OF FIRE.

OPTION A: OBSERVE AND REPORT, WITHDRAW ON ORDER TO PRESERVE OWN FORCE.

OPTION B: OBSERVE AND REPORT. STAY IN PLACE.
MAKE CONTACT AND ESTABLISH LIAISON WITH OPPOSING
FORCE(S) AND/OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES CONCERNED.

OPTION C: OBSERVE AND REPORT, STAY IN PLACE,
WARN AGGRESSOR OF INTENT TO USE FORCE AND DEMONSTRATE
APPROPRIATE MEANS WITHOUT OPENING FIRE.

OPTION D: OBSERVE AND REPORT, STAY IN PLACE,
WARN AGGRESSOR OF INTENT TO USE FORCE AND DEMONSTRATE
RESOLVE BY APPROPRIATE MEANS. DEMONSTRATIVE USE OF
FIREPOWER IS AUTHORIZED.

4. RULE 4: DISARMAMENT OF PARAMILITARY CIVILIAN AND
SOLDIERS.

OPTION A: NO AUTHORIZATION GRANTED.

OPTION B: AUTHORIZATION IS GRANTED IF FAILURE TO
DO SO PREVENTS THE PEACEKEEPERS FROM CARRYING OUT
THEIR TASKS. IN DOING SO, USE MINIMUM NECESSARY AND
PROPORTIONAL FORCE INCLUDING USE OF FIRE IF HOSTILE
INTENT SO WARRANTS, OR A HOSTILE ACT IS COMMITTED.
HAND OVER TO APPROPRIATE PEACEKEEPING AUTHORITIES AT
THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY.

5. RULE 5: INTERVENTION AND WARNING SHOTS

OPTION A: INTERVENTION IS PROHIBITED.

OPTION B: INTERVENTION AGAINST POSITIVELY
IDENTIFIED AND DESIGNATED TARGETS BY FIRING WARNING
SHOTS AS PART OF THE WARNING PROCESS IS PERMITTED.

6. RULE 6: CONTROL OF WEAPON SYSTEMS.

OPTION A: MANNING, PREPARATION, MOVEMENT AND
FIRING OF WEAPONS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE FORCES IS
PROHIBITED.

OPTION B: DESIGNATED ACTIVITY (SEE NOTE) IN THE
PRESENCE OF THE FORCES IN CONFLICT IS PERMITTED.

NOTE: DESIGNATED ACTIVITIES IN THIS RULE, USING
THE NUMBERED ITEMS:

- (1) OVER MANNING OF WEAPONS.
- (2) MOVEMENT OF WEAPONS.
- (3) FIRING OF WEAPONS.
- (4) OTHERS (TO BE SPECIFIED).

**7. RULE 7: RESPONSE OF HOSTILE ACTS TO OBTAIN
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL.**

**OPTION A: NO AUTHORITY TO USE LETHAL FORCE TO
PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS FROM OBTAINING CLASSIFIED
MATERIAL.**

**OPTION B: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO USE LETHAL FORCE
TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS FROM OBTAINING
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH
SOLDIERS MAY LOAD AND FIRE WEAPONS ARE GOVERNED BY
RULE 6C IN THE "GREEN CARD".**

**8. RULE 8: RESPONSE TO A HOSTILE ACT TO TAKE
POSSESSION OF SPECIFIC PROPERTY OR INSTALLATION.**

**OPTION A: NO AUTHORITY GRANTED TO USE LETHAL
FORCE TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS FROM TAKING
POSSESSION OF OR DAMAGING OR DESTROYING SPECIFIC
PROPERTY OR INSTALLATION.**

**OPTION B: AUTHORITY GRANTED TO USE LETHAL FORCE
TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS FROM TAKING POSSESSION
OF OR DAMAGING OR DESTROYING SPECIFIC PROPERTY OR
INSTALLATION. THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS
MAY LOAD AND FIRE WEAPONS ARE GOVERNED BY RULE 6C IN
THE "GREEN CARD".**

**9. ROE STATUS: AS AN EXAMPLE, IN THE NORMAL DAILY
SITUATION, THE FOLLOWING ROE PROFILE APPLIES:**

**RULE No 1, OPTION C
RULE No 2, OPTION B
RULE No 3, OPTION C
RULE No 4, OPTION B
RULE No 5, OPTION B
RULE No 6, OPTION B (1-3)
RULE No 7, OPTION A
RULE No 8, OPTION A**

"GREEN" CARD RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

FOR ISSUE TO ALL PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO CARRY ARMS OR
DEPLOY VEHICLE MOUNTED, CREW SERVED WEAPONS AND
SUPPORT WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION.

GENERAL RULES.

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE FORCE IN SELF
DEFENSE AND TO PROTECT SPECIFIC PROPERTY OR
INSTALLATIONS SPECIFIED BY YOUR SUPERIORS.

2. IN ALL SITUATIONS, YOU ARE TO USE THE MINIMUM
FORCE NECESSARY. FIREARMS, VEHICLE MOUNTED, CREW
SERVED WEAPON SYSTEMS AND SUPPORT WEAPONS MUST ONLY BE
USED AS A LAST RESORT.

3. YOU ARE TO ACT UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE SENIOR
OFFICER/SAILOR/SOLDIER/AIRMAN AT THE SCENE.

CHALLENGING.

4. A CHALLENGE MUST BE GIVEN BEFORE OPENING FIRE
UNLESS:

A. TO DO SO WOULD INCREASE THE RISK OF DEATH OR
GRAVE INJURY TO YOU OR ANY OTHER PERSON.

B. YOU OR OTHERS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY ARE
UNDER ARMED ATTACK.

5. YOU ARE TO CHALLENGE IN ENGLISH OR THE LOCAL
LANGUAGE BY SHOUTING:

"PEACEKEEPERS, HALT, HANDS UP"

FOLLOWED BY

"PEACEKEEPERS, STOP OR I FIRE"

REPEAT THE WARNING, IF NECESSARY, TO ENSURE
UNDERSTANDING.

LOCK AND LOAD YOUR WEAPON. FIRE WARNING SHOTS
IN THE AIR, IF THERE IS TIME TO DO SO, AND THE USE OF
LETHAL FORCE WOULD ALREADY BE JUSTIFIED.

OPENING FIRE.

6. YOU MAY ONLY OPEN FIRE AGAINST A PERSON (NOTE 1):

A. IF HE/SHE IS COMMITTING OR ABOUT TO COMMIT AN ACT LIKELY TO ENDANGER LIFE AND THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO PREVENT THE ACT. DEPENDENT ALWAYS UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF SUCH ACTS:

- (1) FIRING OR BEING ABOUT TO FIRE A WEAPON.
- (2) PLANTING, DETONATING OR THROWING AN EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (INCLUDING A PETROL BOMB).
- (3) DELIBERATELY DRIVING A VEHICLE AT A PERSON WHERE THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OF STOPPING HIM/HER.

B IF YOU KNOW THAT:

- (1) HE/SHE JUST KILLED OR INJURED ANY PERSON BY SUCH MEANS AND,
- (2) HE/SHE DOES NOT SURRENDER WHEN CHALLENGED AND,
- (3) THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO DETAIN HIM/HER.

C. WHEN YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD BY YOUR SUPERIOR THAT THIS EXTRA RULE APPLIES TO YOU, YOU MAY OPEN FIRE AGAINST A PERSON EVEN THOUGH THE CONDITIONS OF PARAGRAPH 6A AND 6B ARE NOT MET IF:

- (1) HE/SHE ATTEMPTS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF SPECIFIC PROPERTY OR ANY INSTALLATION WHICH YOU ARE GUARDING OR TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY THE SAME, AND
- (2) THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OF PREVENTING THIS.

7. IF YOU HAVE TO OPEN FIRE, YOU ARE TO (NOTE 2):

- A. FIRE ONLY AIMED SHOTS.
- B. FIRE NO MORE ROUNDS THAN NECESSARY, AND
- C. TAKE ALL REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID INJURY TO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS.

NOTES:

- 1. AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD BE TO OPEN FIRE TO PROTECT A CONVOY YOU ARE ESCORTING FROM A PERSON WHO ATTEMPTS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF IT OR DESTROY IT.
- 2. THESE RULES APPLY TO ALL SOLDIERS CARRYING PERSONAL WEAPONS AND DEPLOYING VEHICLE MOUNTED, CREW SERVED WEAPONS SYSTEMS AND SUPPORT WEAPONS.



 EREKTOR		 MALADSHY SERZHANT	
 PRIVATE	 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS	 CORPORAL	 SERGEANT
 SERZHANT		 STARSHY SERZHANT	
 STAFF SERGEANT	 SERGEANT FIRST CLASS	 MASTER SERGEANT	 FIRST SERGEANT
 SERGEANT MAJOR	 COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR		
 PRAPORSCHIK	 STARSHY PRAPORSCHIK	 ALAYSHY LEYTENANT	 STARSHY LEYTENANT
 WARRANT OFFICER	 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER	 SECOND LIEUTENANT	 FIRST LIEUTENANT
 KAPITAN	 MAJOR	 PODPOLKOVNIK	 POLKOVNIK
 CAPTAIN	 MAJOR	 LIEUTENANT COLONEL	 COLONEL