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Report Number 118

CASUALTY ESTIMATES FOR CONTINGENCIES
VOL. II: Appendices

Final Report
15 November 1985

Prepared for

US Army Concepts Analysis Agency
Bethesda, Maryland

Contract No. MDA903-85-C-0499

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<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Minor contingencies</td> <td>Contingency operations (since 1945)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casualties</td> <td>Historical data bases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casualty data</td> <td>Operational factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Battle casualties</td> <td>Environmental factors</td> </tr> </table>			Minor contingencies	Contingency operations (since 1945)	Casualties	Historical data bases	Casualty data	Operational factors	Battle casualties	Environmental factors
Minor contingencies	Contingency operations (since 1945)									
Casualties	Historical data bases									
Casualty data	Operational factors									
Battle casualties	Environmental factors									
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This Final Report presents the results of contractor efforts on the CEC Study during 15 October 1984-15 November 1985. The report is organized in two volumes. Volume I gives casualty rate matrices developed from data on personnel casualties in minor contingency operations since 1945. The matrices give casualty rates (casualties/1,000/day) for contingency engagements in general and, specifically, with reference to a variety of situational or circumstantial variables. Volume II includes the supporting data base of casualty data developed under Tasks 1 and 2 and analyzed according to the Study Plan developed										

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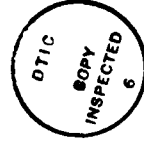


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INTRODUCTION

This volume of the final report contains tables presenting composite data on environmental and operational variables of the 73 engagements (45 minor contingency and 28 extended insurgency) used for calculating casualty rates. Tables presenting the casualties and the rates are also presented. The bulk of this volume of the final report is comprised of data sheets for individual engagements. Data presented includes information descriptive of the operational and environmental variables and specific circumstances of each engagement and the strengths and casualties of the forces participating in the engagements. A brief narrative is provided for each engagement. Data and narratives are given for 81 engagements, including the 73 that provided the data base for the analysis and the eight engagements that were withdrawn from the analysis because they lacked complete, specific casualty information or were mass capitulations which would have distorted the casualty rates. A bibliography of sources consulted for the data in this study, definitions of terms used, and a list of abbreviations follow the individual engagement data sheets.

Figures: data bases

LISTS

List of Extended Insurgency Engagements

This is a listing of the 28 extended insurgency engagements occurring between 1945 and 1963 that provided data utilizable for analysis. The name of each engagement is preceded by a six-digit identification number that is also used to identify the specific engagements, where appropriate, in the matrices.

List of Minor Contingency Engagements

This is a listing of the 45 minor contingency engagements occurring between 1952 and 1982 that provided data utilizable for analysis.

MATRICES

Table 1. Extended Insurgency Engagements: Environmental and Operational Variables.

This table shows descriptors of eight operational and environmental variables associated with each of the 28 extended insurgency engagements, keyed to the engagement identification number. The columns give the engagement identification number and the variable categories. The rows give specific descriptors, by discrete engagement, for each of the variable categories, where known.

The column headings are:

TERRA = Terrain

WTHR = Weather

SURP = Surprise

AIRSUP = Air superiority
INSERT = Insertion means
OPP = Insertion opposed
ORG = Organization type (Blue)
POST = Posture (Blue)

Descriptors for each variable category, entered in the rows for each engagement, are according to the following scheme:

Terrain (TERRA)

F = Flat
R = Rolling
Rg = Rugged
U = Urban

Weather (WTHR)

C = Cold
H = Hot
T = Temperate

Surprise (SURP)

Blue = Blue achieved surprise
None = Neither side achieved surprise
Red = Red achieved surprise

Air Superiority (AIRSUP)

Blue = Blue had air superiority

None = Neither side achieved air superiority

Red = Red had air superiority

Insertion Means (INSERT)

1 = Overland

2 = Parachute

3 = Helicopter

4 = Air landing

5 = Amphibious

6 = Ship landing

7 = Any combination of the above

N/A = Not applicable

? = Not known

Insertion Opposed (OPP)

1 = Opposed

2 = Unopposed

N/A = Not applicable

? = Not known

Organization Type (Blue) (ORG)

- 1 = Foot
- 2 = Mcto-mech. with armored elements
- 3 = Foot, moto-mech. with armored elements
- 4 = Airborne
- 5 = Airmobile
- 6 = Special Operations Force (SOF)

Posture (Blue) (POST)

- A = Attack
- HD = Hasty defense
- PD = Prepared defense
- WDL = Withdrawal

The categories of environmental and operational variables and their associated descriptors, and the record data on strength and casualties, provided the bases for the calculations of casualties/1,000/day entered in the matrices of casualty rates shown in tables 6-12.

Table 2. Minor Contingency Engagements: Environmental and Operational Variables.

The comments made with respect to Table 1 (above) apply to this table.

Table 3. Extended Insurgency Engagements: Casualties and Casualty Rates.

This table has columns giving the following categorical data:

Eng. No. = Engagement identification number

DURA = Duration of engagement (in days)

Strength = Average daily strength of Blue forces engaged

Number of Casualties

T BC = Total battle casualties

KIA = Killed in action

WIA = Wounded in action

CMIA = Captured, missing in action

Casualties/1,000/day

The casualty rate, per 1,000 Blue forces engaged, per day, by category

The rows show the above data for discrete engagements.

Table 4. Minor Contingency Engagements: Casualties and Casualty Rates.

The comments made with respect to Table 3 (above) apply to this table.

LIST OF EXTENDED INSURGENCY ENGAGEMENTS

450801 French Indochina War, 4-6 Dec 1953: Operation CANTER I
450802 French Indochina War, 29 Jun 1954: Ninh Binh
450803 French Indochina War, 1 Jul 1954: My Coi
450601 Indonesia, 11-14 Mar 1946: Ambush of British Convoy
460402 Greece, 18/19 Apr 1947: Agrafa-Viniani
460403 Greece, 26 May 1947: Mount Vermion
460405 Greece, 25 July 1947: Grevena
460406 Greece, 12-15 Feb 1949: Florina II
520401 Cyprus, 18-29 May and 8-23 Jun 1956: Operations
PEPPERPOT and LUCKY ALPHONSE
540201 Algeria, 27 Jan-15 Apr 1957: Battle of Algiers
540202 Algeria, 23-24 May 1957: Battle of Agounnenda
540203 Algeria, 21 Nov 1957: Hassi Rhambou
570101 Oman, 6-11 Aug 1957: Nizwa Drive
570102 Oman, 26 Jan 1959: Jebel Akhdar
600201 Congo, 15-16 Dec 1960: Rescue of Austrian Medical Team
at Bukavu
600202 Congo, 11 Feb-11 Apr 1961: Katangan Government Pacifi-
cation Operations
600203 Congo, 3-6 Mar 1961: Incidents Between ANC and UN Troops
at Banana, Matadi, and Kitona
600204 Congo, 13-21 Sep 1961: Elisabethville
600205 Congo, 5-19 Dec 1961: Fighting Between Katangan and UN
Troops I
600206 Congo, 28 Dec 1962-21 Jan 1963: Fighting Between
Katangan and UN Troops II
620101 Vietnam, 20 Jul 1966: Operation SYDNEY II
620102 Vietnam, 18 Aug 1966: Battle of Long Tan
620104 Vietnam, 10 Feb-19 Mar 1970: Operation HAMMERSLEY

LIST OF EXTENDED INSURGENCY ENGAGEMENTS (Continued)

620105 Vietnam, 6 Mar-25 Apr 1971: Operation BRIAR PATCH I
621101 Oman, 19 Jul 1972: Mirbat
630201 Aden, 11 May-11 Jun 1964: Radfan Campaign
630202 Aden, 23/24 Aug 1964: Operation TEST MATCH
630203 Aden, 20 Jun 1966: Recapture of Federal Guard Camp/
Crater Police Barracks

LIST OF MINOR CONTINGENCY ENGAGEMENTS

520100 Egypt, 25 Jan 1952: Operation EAGLE
560101 Sinai, 29/30 Oct 1956: Battle of Kuseima
560102 Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Thamad
560103 Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Nakh1
560104 Sinai, 30 Oct-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Um Sheham-Um Katef
560108 Sinai, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Bir Rud Salim-Bir Gifgafa
560109 Gaza Strip, 2-3 Nov 1956: Battle of the Gaza Strip
560110 Sinai, 4-5 Nov 1956: Battle of Sharm el Sheikh
560201 Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Port Fuad-Port Said
560202 Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Gamil Airfield
570501 Morocco, 23 Nov 1956: Sidi Ifni
600101 Congo, 10 Jul 1960: Luluabourg
600102 Congo, 11 Jul 1960: Matadi
600103 Congo, 13 Jul 1960: N'djili Airport
600104 Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Boende
600105 Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Bunia
600106 Congo, 19 Jul 1960: Advance to Mongbwalu
610201 Tunisia, 19-20 Jul 1961: Sidi Ahmed Airbase
610202 Tunisia, 21-22 Jul 1961: Bizerta Engagement
640100 East Africa, 20-27 Jan 1964: Suppression of East African
Armies Mutinies
640200 Gabon, 18-19 Feb 1964: Libreville
640501 Congo, 23 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE,
Van de Waele Column
640502 Congo, 24-25 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE,
Paradrop/Air Landing
640600 Congo, 26-27 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON NOIR

LIST OF MINOR CONTINGENCY ENGAGEMENTS (Continued)

670101 Sinai, 5-9 Jun 1967: Shadni Brigade Operations

670102 Jerusalem Sector, 6-7 Jun 1967: Israeli Parachute
Brigade Operations

680100 Kerama, Jordan, 21 Mar 1968: Operation TOFFET

730101 Golan Heights, 6-11 Oct 1973: Barak Brigade Operations

750200 Saigon, South Vietnam, 29/30 Apr 1975: Operation
FREQUENT WIND

750300 Cambodia, 15 May 1975: Mayaguez Rescue Operation

760100 Uganda, 3/4 Jul 1976: Operation JONATHAN

770100 Somalia, 18 Oct 1977: Operation MAGIC FIRE

780100 Lebanon, 14-20 Mar 1978: Litani River Operation

780301 Zaire, 19 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Parachute Drop

780302 Zaire, 20 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Metal Shaba

780303 Zaire, 22 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Kapata I

780304 Zaire, 23 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Luilu I

820101 Falkland Islands War, 21 May 1982: San Carlos Landing

820102 Falkland Islands War, 27 May 1982: San Carlos Beachhead

820103 Falkland Islands War, 28-29 May 1982: Darwin and Goose
Green Engagements

820104 Falkland Islands War, 11/12 and 13/14 Jun 1982: Port
Stanley Engagement

820201 Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE,
Western Sector

820202 Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE,
Armored Task Force "C-1"

820203 Lebanon, 7-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE,
Central Sector

820204 Lebanon, 9-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE,
Eastern Sector

Table 1: Extended Insurgency Engagements
Environmental and Operational Variables

<u>Eng. No.</u>	<u>TERRA</u>	<u>WTHR</u>	<u>SURP</u>	<u>AIRSUP</u>	<u>INSERT</u>	<u>OPP</u>	<u>ORG</u>	<u>POST</u>
450801	F	H	None	Blue	1	1	3	A
450802	F	H	None	Blue	1	1	3	A
450803	F	H	None	Blue	1	2	3	HD
450601	R	H	Red	None	1	1	3	HD
460402	Rg	C	None	None	1	1	1	A
460403	Rg	T	Red	None	1	1	1	HD
460405	Rg	T	Blue	None	1	1	1	PD
460406	Rg	C	None	None	1	1	1	PD
520401	Rg	T	Blue	Blue	1	2	3	A
540201	U	T	None	Blue	1	2	4	A
540202	Rg	T	Blue	Blue	1	2	4	A
540203	F	H	None	Blue	2	1	4	A
570101	Rg	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
570102	Rg	H	Blue	Blue	1	1	6	A
600201	U	H	None	None	1	1	2	A
600202	R	H	None	None	1	1	2	PD
600203	U	H	None	None	1	2	2	HD
600204	U	H	None	None	1	1	2	A
600205	F	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
600206	R	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
620101	F	H	Blue	Blue	1	2	2	A
620102	F	H	Red	Blue	1	1	2	HD
620104	Rg	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
620105	F	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
621101	F	H	Blue	Blue	3	1	6	A
630201	F	H	Blue	Blue	1	1	2	A
630202	Rg	H	Blue	Blue	3	2	2	A
630203	F	H	Red	Blue	1	1	2	A

Table 2: Minor Contingency Engagements
Environmental and Operational Variables

<u>Eng. No.</u>	<u>TERRA</u>	<u>WTHR</u>	<u>SURP</u>	<u>AIRSUP</u>	<u>INSERT</u>	<u>OPP</u>	<u>ORG</u>	<u>POST</u>
520100	U	T	None	None	1	1	2	A
560100	Rg	T	Blue	Blue	1	1	2	A
560102	Rg	T	None	Blue	1	1	4	A
560103	Rg	T	None	Blue	1	1	4	A
560104	Rg	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
560108	F	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
560109	U	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
560110	Rg	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
560201	U	T	None	Blue	2	1	4	A
560202	U	T	None	Blue	2	1	4	A
570501	F	T	Red	Blue	N/A	N/A	2	PD
600101	R	H	None	None	2	1	4	A
600102	U	H	None	None	?	?	2	A
600103	U	H	Blue	None	1	1	4	A
600104	R	H	None	None	4	1	4	A
600105	R	H	None	None	2	1	4	A
600106	R	H	None	None	1	1	4	A
610201	U	H	None	Blue	2	1	4	A
610202	U	H	None	None	1	1	2	A
640100	R	H	Blue	Blue	6	2	2	A
640200	F	H	None	None	4	2	4	A
640501	R	H	Red	None	1	1	2	A
640502	U	H	Blue	Blue	2	1	4	A
640600	U	H	Blue	Blue	2	1	4	A
670101	F	H	Blue	Blue	1	1	2	A
670102	U	T	None	Blue	1	1	4	A
680100	F	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
730101	R	T	Red	None	1	1	2	A
750200	U	H	None	Blue	3	1	2	PD
750300	F	T	Red	Blue	3	1	2	WDL
760100	U	T	Blue	None	4	2	4	A
770100	U	T	Blue	None	4	2	6	A
780100	Rg	T	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
780301	U	H	Blue	None	2	1	4	A

Table 2: Minor Contingency Engagements
Environmental and Operational Variables (Continued)

<u>Eng. No.</u>	<u>TERRA</u>	<u>WTHR</u>	<u>SURP</u>	<u>AIRSUP</u>	<u>INSERT</u>	<u>OPP</u>	<u>ORG</u>	<u>POST</u>
780302	R	H	None	None	1	1	4	A
780303	R	H	None	None	1	1	4	A
780304	R	H	Blue	None	1	1	4	A
820101	R	C	Red	Blue	6	2	2	HD
820102	R	C	Red	Blue	N/A	N/A	2	HD
820103	R	C	None	Blue	1	1	4	A
820104	Rg	C	None	Blue	1	1	4	A
820201	Rg	H	Blue	Blue	1	1	2	A
820202	Rg	H	Blue	Blue	1	1	2	A
820203	Rg	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A
820204	Rg	H	None	Blue	1	1	2	A

Table 3: Extended Insurgency Engagements
Casualties and Casualty Rates

Eng. No.	DURA	Strength	Number of Casualties			Casualties/1,000/Day				
			T BC	KIA	WIA	CMIA	T BC	KIA	WIA	CMIA
450801	3	3,498	29	3	26	0	2.76	0.28	2.48	0.00
450802	1	668	26	2	24	0	38.92	2.99	35.93	0.00
450803	1	642	13	2	11	0	20.25	3.12	17.13	0.00
450601	4	850	105	17	88	0	30.88	5.00	25.88	0.00
460402	1	3,000	60	20	40	0	20.00	6.67	13.33	0.00
460403	1	400	54	1	8	45	135.00	2.50	20.00	112.50
460405	1	650	34	12	22	0	52.31	18.46	33.85	0.00
460406	4	8,000	299	44	220	35	9.34	1.38	6.88	1.09
520401	28	2,000	45	28	17	0	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.00
540201	79	3,200	7	2	5	0	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
540202	2	700	37	8	29	0	26.43	5.71	20.71	0.00
540203	1	300	20	12	8	0	66.67	40.00	26.67	0.00
570101	6	200	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
570102	1	200	3	0	3	0	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
600201	2	112	6	1	5	0	26.79	4.46	22.32	0.00
600202	60	3,095	9	5	4	0	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00
600203	4	350	28	2	14	12	20.00	1.43	10.00	8.57
600204	9	2,690	83	20	63	0	3.43	0.83	2.60	0.00
600205	7	4,950	105	21	84	0	3.03	0.61	2.42	0.00
600206	25	8,055	87	10	77	0	0.43	0.05	0.38	0.00
620101	1	625	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
620102	1	900	39	17	22	0	43.33	18.89	24.44	0.00
620104	28	1,020	91	13	78	0	3.19	0.46	2.73	0.00
620105	51	930	8	2	6	0	0.17	0.04	0.13	0.00
621101	1	32	2	2	0	0	62.50	62.50	0.00	0.00
630201	32	2,500	3	1	2	0	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00
630202	1	220	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
630203	1	430	38	17	21	0	88.37	39.53	48.84	0.00

Table 4: Minor Contingency Engagements
Casualties and Casualty Rates

Eng. No.	DURA	Strength	Number of Casualties			Casualties/1,000/Day				
			T BC	KIA	WIA	CMIA	T BC	KIA	WIA	CMIA
520100	1	1,500	18	3	15	0	12.00	2.00	10.00	0.00
560101	1	600	26	3	23	0	43.33	5.00	38.33	0.00
560102	1	600	10	4	6	0	16.67	6.67	10.00	0.00
560103	1	400	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
560104	4	2,200	174	32	141	1	19.77	3.64	16.02	0.11
560108	2	1,200	11	1	10	0	4.58	0.42	4.17	0.00
560109	2	2,800	76	11	65	0	13.57	1.96	11.61	0.00
560110	2	1,800	34	7	27	0	9.44	1.94	7.50	0.00
560201	1	991	27	5	22	0	27.25	5.05	22.20	0.00
560202	1	780	40	4	36	0	51.28	5.13	46.15	0.00
570501	1	2,000	38	4	34	0	19.00	2.00	17.00	0.00
600101	1	300	1	0	1	0	3.33	0.00	3.33	0.00
600102	1	100	13	0	13	0	130.00	0.00	130.00	0.00
600103	1	677	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600104	1	225	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600105	1	150	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
600106	1	30	4	0	4	0	133.33	0.00	133.33	0.00
610201	2	1,560	28	7	21	0	8.87	2.24	6.73	0.00
610202	2	1,715	113	19	94	0	32.94	5.54	27.41	0.00
640100	8	1,600	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
640200	2	600	4	1	3	0	3.33	0.83	2.50	0.00
640501	1	700	4	1	3	0	5.71	1.42	4.29	0.00
640502	2	569	8	1	7	0	7.03	0.88	6.15	0.00
640600	2	400	7	1	6	0	8.75	1.25	7.50	0.00
670101	5	2,500	146	34	112	0	11.68	2.72	8.96	0.00
670102	2	3,000	445	95	350	0	74.17	15.83	58.33	0.00
680100	1	6,000	201	33	165	3	33.50	5.50	27.50	0.50
730101	6	2,500	498	120	372	6	33.20	8.00	24.80	0.40
750200	1	926	4	4	0	0	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.00
750300	1	284	68	15	50	3	239.44	52.82	176.06	10.56

Table 4: Minor Contingency Engagements
Casualties and Casualty Rates (Continued)

Eng. No.	DURA	Strength	Number of Casualties				Casualties/1,000/Day				
			T	BC	KIA	WIA	CMIA	T	BC	KIA	WIA
760100	1	200	4	1	3	0	20.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
770100	1	63	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
780100	1	15,000	130	22	106	2	1.24	0.21	1.01	0.02	0.02
780301	1	405	13	1	5	7	32.10	2.47	12.35	17.28	0.00
780302	1	385	3	1	2	0	7.79	2.60	5.19	0.00	0.00
780303	1	470	1	0	1	0	2.13	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00
780304	1	405	3	1	2	0	7.41	2.47	4.94	0.00	0.00
820101	1	5,000	3	3	0	0	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
820102	1	600	39	8	31	0	65.00	13.33	51.67	0.00	0.00
820103	2	600	52	16	36	0	43.33	13.33	30.00	0.00	0.00
820104	2	1,800	150	34	116	0	41.67	9.44	32.22	0.00	0.00
820201	6	2,000	98	16	82	0	8.17	1.33	6.83	0.00	0.00
820202	6	2,000	141	25	116	0	11.75	2.08	9.67	0.00	0.00
820203	5	3,400	110	18	92	0	6.47	1.06	5.41	0.00	0.00
820204	3	1,900	40	7	33	0	7.02	1.23	5.79	0.00	0.00

450601 Indonesia, 11-14 Mar 1946: Ambush of British Convoy

450801 French Indochina War, 4-6 Dec 1953: Operation CANTER I

450802 French Indochina War, 29 Jun 1954: Ninh Binh

450803 French Indochina War, 1 Jul 1954: My Coi

460401 Greece, 24 Sep 1946: Deskati

460402 Greece, 18/19 Apr 1947: Agrafa-Viniani

460403 Greece, 26 May 1947: Mount Vermion

460404 Greece, 29 May 1947: Florina I

460405 Greece, 25 Jul 1947: Grevena

460406 Greece, 12-15 Feb 1949: Florina II

520100 Egypt, 25 Jan 1952: Operation EAGLE

520401 Cyprus, 18-29 May and 8-23 Jun 1956: Operations PEPPERPOT and LUCKY ALPHONSE

540201 Algeria, 27 Jan-15 Apr 1957: Battle of Algiers

540202 Algeria, 23-24 May 1957: Battle of Agounnenda

540203 Algeria, 21 Nov 1957: Hassi Rhambou

560101 Sinai, 29/30 Oct 1956: Battle of Kuseima

560102 Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Thamad

560103 Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Nakh1

560104 Sinai, 30 Oct-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Um Sheham-Um Katef

560105 Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Mitla Pass

560106 Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Abu Aweigila

560107 Gaza Strip, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Rafah El Arish

560108 Sinai, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Bir Rud Salim-Bir Gifgafa

560109 Gaza Strip, 2-3 Nov 1956: Battle of the Gaza Strip

560110 Sinai, 4-5 Nov 1956: Battle of Sharm el Sheikh

560201 Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Port Fuad-Port Said

560202 Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Gamil Airfield

570101 Oman, 6-11 Aug 1957: Nizwa Drive

570102 Oman, 26 Jan 1959: Jebel Akhdar

570501 Morocco, 23 Nov 1957: Sidi Ifni

600101 Congo, 10 Jul 1960: Luluabourg

600102 Congo, 11 Jul 1960: Matadi

600103 Congo, 13 Jul 1960: N'djili Airport

600104 Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Boende

600105 Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Bunia

600106 Congo, 19 Jul 1960: Advance to Mongbwalu

600201 Congo, 15-16 Dec 1960: Rescue of Austrian Medical Team at Bukavu

600202 Congo, 11 Feb-11 Apr 1961: Katangan Government Pacification Operations

600203 Congo, 3-6 Mar 1961: Incidents Between ANC and UN Troops at Banana, Matadi, and Kitona

600204 Congo, 13-21 Sep 1961: Elisabethville

600205 Congo, 5-6 Dec and 15-19 Dec 1961: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops I

600206 Congo, 28 Dec 1962-21 Jan 1963: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops II

610100 Cuba, 15-20 Apr 1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion

610201 Tunisia, 19-20 Jul 1961: Sidi Ahmed Airbase

610202 Tunisia, 21-22 Jul 1961: Bizerta Engagement

610300 Goa, 17-19 Dec 1961: Operation VIJAY

620101 Vietnam, 20 Jul 1966: Operation SYDNEY II

620102 Vietnam, 18 Aug 1966: Battle of Long Tan

620103 Vietnam, 26 and 28 May 1968: Fire Support Base Balmoral

620104 Vietnam, 10 Feb-19 Mar 1970: Operation HAMMERSLEY

620105 Vietnam, 6 Mar-25 Apr 1971: Operation BRIAR PATCH I

621101 Oman, 19 Jul 1972: Mirbat

630201 Aden, 11 May-11 Jun 1964: Radfan Campaign

630202 Aden, 23/24 Aug 1964: Operation TEST MATCH

630203 Aden, 20 Jun 1966: Recapture of Federal Guard Camp/Crater Police Barracks

640100 East Africa, 20-27 Jan 1964: Suppression of East African Armies Mutinies

640200 Gabon, 18-19 Feb 1964: Libreville

640501 Congo, 23 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Van de Waele Column

640502 Congo, 24-25 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Paradrop/Air Landing

640600 Congo, 26-27 Nov 1967: Operation DRAGON NOIR

670101 Sinai, 5-9 Jun 1967: Shadni Brigade Operations

670102 Jerusalem Sector, 6-7 Jun 1967: Israeli Parachute Brigade Operations

680100 Kerama, Jordan, 21 Mar 1968: Operation TOFFET

730101 Golan Heights, 6-11 Oct 1973: Barak Brigade Operations

750200 Saigon, South Vietnam, 29/30 Apr 1975: Operation FREQUENT WIND

750300 Cambodia, 15 May 1975, Mayaguez Rescue Operation

760100 Uganda, 3/4 Jul 1976: Operation JONATHAN

770100 Somalia, 18 Oct 1977: Operation MAGIC FIRE

780100 Lebanon, 14-20 Mar 1978: Litani River Operation

780301 Zaire, 19 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Parachute Drop

780302 Zaire, 20 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Metal Shaba

780303 Zaire, 22 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Kapata I

780304 Zaire, 23 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Luilu I

820101 Falkland Islands War, 21 May 1982: San Carlos Landing

820102 Falkland Islands War, 27 May 1982: San Carlos Beachhead

820103 Falkland Islands War, 28-29 May 1982: Darwin and Goose Green Engagements

820104 Falkland Islands War, 11/12 and 13/14 Jun 1982: Port Stanley Engagement

820201 Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Western Sector

- 820202: Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Armored Task Force "C-1"
- 820203 Lebanon, 7-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Central Sector
- 820204 Lebanon, 9-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Eastern Sector

450601

Indonesia, 11-14 Mar 1946: Ambush of British Convoy

On 11 March 1946 a British convoy escorted by troops of the 1st Patiala Infantry Regiment was ambushed by Indonesian rebels enroute from Buitenzorg to Bandoeng, a journey of about 160 kilometers. The convoy was isolated from both towns by roadblocks and ambushes which held up relief columns. Air resupply missions were flown for the convoy. Fighting its way through the roadblocks, the convoy reached Bandoeng on 14 March.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 4

Side 1: Indo
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: .00
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A/HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RW/M
Weather: WHT
Air Superiority: N/A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Br/Ind
Participants:
Force Designation: 1st Patiala Inf Rgt
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD/A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: Indo
Level of Surprise: S

450601

Indonesia, 11-14 Mar 1946: Ambush of British Convoy
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Total	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead		Injured
11-14 Mar 1946	4	850	105	105	17	88	0	0	0	0

Notes: The 105 total BC were soldiers from the supply column escort.

Source(s): Kirby, 344-345; Wehl, 115-116.

450801

French Indochina War, 4-6 Dec 1953: Operation CANTER I

Mobile Group 100 (G.M. 100) was activated by the French in November 1953 near Saigon, several days before the battle of Dien Bien Phu. The backbone of this force was the Regiment of Korea, a unit formed from a battalion of French Korean War veterans, augmented by Vietnamese and other troops. Artillery, armor, and other units were added to make G.M. 100 a formidable combat unit. From mid-December, until the cessation of French-Viet Minh hostilities in July 1954, while most of France's military resources in Indochina were committed to Dien Bien Phu, G.M. 100 was involved in an extended struggle to control the highlands of south-central Vietnam. G.M. 100's first action, after its organization, took place before its departure to the highlands. This was Operation CANTER I, a "mopping-up" operation which began on 4 December in the delta region around Saigon. CANTER I consisted mainly of search operations through booby-trapped terrain, but a short encounter with the Viet Minh on 5 December subjected one battalion of the Korean Regiment to grenade-launcher fire. G.M. 100 had seized three Viet Minh prisoners by the operation's end on 6 December.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 3

Side 1: Fr/VN/Camb
Participant(s):
Force Designation: G.M. 100
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MIX
Posture: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: VM
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/M
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

450801

French Indochina War, 4-6 Dec 1953: Operation CANTER I
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
4-6 Dec 53	3	3,498	29	29			0		

Notes: Of the 29 battle casualties, three were either KIA or dead from other causes and 26 were either WIA or injured. One French artillery lieutenant was killed by a mine. Three Viet Minh were taken prisoner during the course of the operation.

Source(s): Fall, 186-188.

450802

French Indochina War, 29 Jun 1954: Ninh Binh

One of the first major actions of Operation AUVERGNE occurred on 29 June 1954 when the Franco-Vietnamese 2d Armored Sub-group (S/G.B. 2) attempted to clear the route between Ninh Binh and Phat Diem, the first phase of the evacuation of the southern region of the Tonkin Delta. Two kilometers from Ninh Binh, a battalion of the Viet Minh 9th Regiment ambushed the sub-group, which responded by attacking with artillery and air support. In a brief and sharp battle, the S/G.B. 2 drove the Viet force back. Viet Minh casualties were reportedly 150 killed and 13 captured. Viet Minh material losses included one 57mm recoilless rifle, one mortar, and small arms. Although the Viet Minh were defeated in this engagement, the French changed their plan to evacuate Ninh Binh via Phat Diem. Instead, units were ordered northeastward toward Nam Dinh on 30 June, from which they moved to Hanoi in early July.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Fr/VN

Participant(s):
Force Designation: S/G.B. 2
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: VM

Participant(s):
Force Designation: 9th Rgt (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/M
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

450802

French Indochina War, 29 Jun 1954: Ninh Binh
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead Injured	
29 Jun 54	1	668	26	26	2	24	0	0	0

Notes: The strength of the S/G.B.2 is estimated. Fonde, 250, gives the organization and the strength of some of the units of an armored subgroup. Casualties do not include the crew of a single-engine Morane observation aircraft.

Source(s): Fonde, 231-232, 250.

450803

French Indochina War, 1 Jul 1954: My Coi

The village of My Coi, halfway between Ninh Binh and Nam Dinh, was the scene of a brief battle between the 2d Armored Sub-group (S/G.B. 2) and elements of the Viet Minh 9th Regiment on 1 July 1954. In the early morning, smoke from a burning ammunition depot in My Coi alerted the Viet Minh that the Franco-Vietnamese forces were preparing to withdraw from the village. Preceded by an intense mortar barrage, two battalions of the 9th Regiment attacked. Close air support and artillery fire assisted the S/G.B. 2 in stopping the attack with heavy losses to the assaulting force. At 1000 hours the S/G.B. 2 completed its withdrawal from My Coi and headed northeastward to Nam Dinh.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Fr/VN

Participant(s):
Force Designation: S/G.B.2
Insertion Means: Ou
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/M
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: VM

Participant(s):
Force Designation: 9th Rgt (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

450803

French Indochina War, 1 Jul 1954: My Coi
French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
1 Jul 54	1	642	13	13	2	11	0	0	0

Notes: The strength of the S/G.B. 2 is estimated.

Source(s): Fonde, 239, 250.

460401

Greece, 24 Sep 1946: Deskati

Greek National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) guerrillas launched a dawn attack on Deskati, a village located in the Kamvounia Mountains, 42 kilometers south of Kozani. The guerrillas surrounded the village, which was defended by gendarmes and an understrength company of Greek National Army (GNA) regulars. The government troops put up fierce resistance, and the battle raged all day. Faced with the possibility of being overwhelmed, at 2100 the government forces counterattacked. They broke through the guerrilla lines and escaped to the safety of the neighboring heights. GNA reinforcements arrived the following morning, but the guerrillas withdrew.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: EAM/DAG
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A/HD

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: GNA
Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: PD/A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM
Weather: DOT
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: EAM/DAG
Level of Surprise: S

460401

Greece, 24 Sep 1946: Deskati
 Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
24 Sep 46	1	135	?	?	47	?	?	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Averoff-Tosizza, 178; The New York Times, September 25, 1946.

460402

Greece, 18/19 Apr 1947: Agrafa-Viniani

On 18 April 1947 elements of a Greek National Army (GNA) task force attacked a National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) command post at Viniani, near Agrafa in the Pindus Mountains, some 40 kilometers south of Kardista. The small EAM/DAG guerrilla force managed to hold off the GNA troops until reinforcements arrived. Initially at a strength of about 100 men, reinforcements brought the guerrilla force's strength up to 650. Intense combat continued past midnight, when the guerrillas withdrew.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: GNA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM
Weather: WHC
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: EAM/DAG
Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

460402

Greece, 18/19 Apr 1947: Agrafo-Viniani
 Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
18/19 Apr 1947	1	3,000	60	60	20	40	0	0	0

Notes: The duration of the engagement is given as one day because combat was over well before dawn on 19 April. Only about 1,000 of the 3,000 GNA troops were actually engaged in combat in this battle.

Source(s): Eudes, 292.

460403

Greece, 26 May 1947: Mount Vermion

National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) guerrillas ambushed a Greek National Army (GNA) mountain battalion on Mount Vermion, near Naoussa, about 85 kilometers south of the Yugoslavian border in north-central Greece. After a bitter fight, with close combat, the government troops were able to repulse the attackers.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: EAM/DAG

Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: GNA

Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y.
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: C

460403

Greece, 26 May 1947: Mount Vermion
Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)			
					KIA	Enemy Action	Other Causes	Injured
					WIA	CMIA	Dead	
26 May 47	1	400	54	54	1	8	45	0

Notes: One officer was KIA; the eight WIA were enlisted men.

Source(s): The New York Times, May 27, 1947.

Greece, 29 May 1947: Florina I

A force of over 800 National Liberation/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) soldiers launched an attack on Florina, a town about 15 kilometers south of the Yugoslavian border. A battalion of Greek National Army (GNA) regulars offered determined resistance and forced the attackers to withdraw.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: EAM/DAG
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U/RgM
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: GNA
Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: PD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

Greece, 29 May 1947: Florina I
Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead		
29 May 47	1	600	?	?	2	?	?	?	?	?

Notes:

Source(s): Averoff-Tosizza, 223-224; Campbell, Downs, and Schuetta, 20-22; O'Ballance, 145;
The New York Times, June 1, 1947.

460405

Greece, 25 Jul 1947: Grevena

On 13 July 1947 a force of Greek National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) guerrillas crossed the Albanian-Greek border near the Greek town of Konitsa. After launching a diversionary attack on Iannia, they marched 70 kilometers northeast to the outskirts of the mountain town of Grevena. At 0300 hours on 25 July the guerrillas attacked Grevena. They were greeted by murderous crossfire from well positioned Greek National Army (GNA) troops of the Grevena garrison who had anticipated the attack. After an intense fire fight, a counterattack on the guerrilla flank caused 850 of the attackers to flee. The remaining guerrillas were thus forced to withdraw. Heavy rain forced the cancellation of airstrikes and of pursuit by GNA troops.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: EAM/DAG
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A/HD

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: GNA
Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: PD/A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U/RgM
Weather: DOT/WHT
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: GNA
Level of Surprise: C

460405

Greece, 25 Jul 1947: Grevena
 Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action			Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead		
25 Jul 47	1	650	34	34	12	22	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Averoff-Tosizza, 227-229.

Greece, 12-15 Feb 1949: Florina II

On 12 February 1949 a division of National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece (EAM/DAG) guerrillas crossed the Albanian-Greek border and moved down the Pisorderi Gorge to attack Florina, 40 kilometers east of Albania and 15 kilometers south of the Yugoslavian border. After making initial gains, the attack stalled. The defenders, however, were unable to repel the attack completely until the third and fourth days of combat when reinforcements enabled the defenders to counterattack the EAM/DAG causing the collapse of the guerrilla position.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 4

Side 1: EAM/DAG
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A/HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U/RgM
Weather: DOC/WHC
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: GNA
Participants:
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: PD/A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

460406

Greece, 12-15 Feb 1949: Florina II
 Greek National Army Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)				
				Total BC	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead
12-15 Feb 1949	4	8,000	299	44	220	35	0	0

Notes: Strength data is estimated.

Source(s): O'Ballance, 189-190.

Egypt, 25 Jan 1952: Operation EAGLE

On 16 October 1952 the Egyptian government unilaterally abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 and called for the withdrawal of all British military forces from Egypt. However, the British, concerned about the strategic importance of the Suez Canal, refused to comply with the Egyptian demand. Tension between the two sides mounted and sporadic violence broke out in the Canal Zone. On 25 January 1952 the bloodshed culminated in a battle at the town of Ismailia in which the British dislodged rebellious, well-armed Egyptian police from several buildings on the west bank of the Canal. While the 3/Parachute Regiment established a cordon around the area, infantry of the 1/Lancashire Fusiliers and a squadron each of the Royal Dragoons (armored cars) and the 4th Royal Tank Regiment confronted the Egyptians. Negotiations initiated by the British failed to induce the police to give up. Armored car and machine gun fire led Egyptians in the police headquarters building (called the Caracol) to surrender. However, it required tank and armored car fire, followed by an infantry assault, to overwhelm the garrison of the buildings of the Bureau Sanitaire. The operation at the Caracol was carried out without British casualties. The attack on the Bureau Sanitaire, involving one tank troop and one company of the 1/Lancashire Fusiliers in a direct assault on the buildings, cost the British three killed and fifteen wounded.

Description: POLACT
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0.05

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 1st Bn, Lancashire
Fusiliers (+)
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): INF/ARMD/ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Police Forces

Insertion Means:
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

520100

Egypt, 25 Jan 1952: Operation EAGLE
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
25 Jan 52	1	1,500	18	18	3	15	0	0	0

Notes: The strength data is from Hofstadter and HB(A) 6/77. Casualty data is from Exham. The total strength of the British force engaged in combat is estimated to be 325 (two companies of the 1/Lancashire Fusiliers and one squadron each of the Royal Dragoons and the 4th Royal Tank Regiment). This is the figure given in HB(A) 6/77.

Source (s): Exham, 90-95; HB(A) 6/77; Hofstadter, 18.

520401

Cyprus, 18-29 May and 8-23 Jun 1956: Operations PEPPERPOT and LUCKY ALPHONSE

Operations PEPPERPOT and LUCKY ALPHONSE were two cordons and sweeps of guerrilla strongholds in the Troodos and Paphos Forests. About 50 EOKA were surrounded and 17, along with weapons and explosives, captured. On 17 June a fire (probably begun by the British in an attempt to smoke-out the enemy) broke out and raged for about two days, killing 21 British soldiers and injuring 17. Accidental shootings and road mishaps accounted for seven more deaths.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 28

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): N/A

Side 1: Br
Participants(s):
Force Designation: 16th Para Bde (+)
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: EOKA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: WDL

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgW
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

520401

Cyprus, 18-29 May and 8-23 Jun 1956: Operations PEPPERPOT and LUCKY ALPHONSE
 British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
18-29 May and 8-23 Jun 56	28	2,000	45	45	0	0	0	28	17

Notes: All data is from Blaxland, 306-308; Foley and Scobie, 87-95; and Crawshaw, 182-189.

Source(s): Blaxland; Foley and Scobie; Crawshaw.

540201

Algeria, 27 Jan-15 Apr 1957: Battle of Algiers

In January 1957 elements of the French 10th Parachute Division commenced police operations in the Algerian capital city of Algiers. The division's primary mission was to eliminate the influence and organization of the Algerian Armee de Liberation Nationale (ALN) within Algiers. For approximately three months, the 10th Parachute Division operated in Algiers, engaging in covert and overt operations against the ALN.

Description: POLACT
Duration (Days): 79

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 10th Para Div (-)(+)
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): N/A

Side 2: ALN
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

540201

Algeria, 27 Jan-15 Apr 1957: Battle of Algiers
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
27 Jan-15 Apr 57	79	3,200	?	7	2	5	0	0	0

Notes: The strength and casualty data from Massu is for the 10th Para Division only. Other French units, including police forces were involved.

Source(s): Massu, La vraie bataille, 108, 186.

540202

Algeria, 23-24 May 1957: Battle of Agounnenda

On 22 May 1957 a convoy of pro-French Algerian forces was ambushed by Algerian Armee de Liberation Nationale (ALN) forces. The French 3d Colonial Parachute Regiment (3d RPC) quickly moved by truck to trap the ALN force in a rugged mountainous area 40 kilometers west of the convoy ambush site. On 23 May the ALN force fell into the 3d RPC's trap. For two days a fierce battle was fought in the mountainous terrain, with the French employing helicopters to move troops and tactical air support to strike at rebel positions. Almost one-third of the ALN force was destroyed, and the engagement was considered so successful by the French that it was deemed a model operation.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d RPC
Insertion Means: OU/HU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ALN
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

540202

Algeria, 23-24 May 1957: Battle of Agounnenda
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
23-24 May 1957	2	700	37	37			0		

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 37; of these, eight were either KIA or dead, and 29 were either WIA or injured. Le Mire, Les paras, gives strength and casualty data for the French. DNBI data is not given in any source; it is presumed to be negligible. Carver, Horne, and Courriere, III, give Algerian strength and casualties (300 strong, 96 KIA, and 12 CMIA).

Source(s): Carver, 134; Courriere, III, 58; Horne, 252-253; Le Mire, Les paras, 57.

540203

Algeria, 21 Nov 1957: Hassi Rhabmou

As part of an operation around Timimoun in west-central Algeria in November 1957, the 3d and 4th companies of the French 3d Colonial Parachute Regiment attacked Algerian rebel forces and supply caches at Hassi Rhabmou on the 21st. The attack involved an opposed parachute drop. The French defeated the rebels and captured munitions and provisions.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d RPC (-)
Insertions Means: PO/OU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FD
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ALN
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

540203

Algeria, 21 Nov 1957: Hassi Rhambou
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
21 Nov 57	1	300	20	20	12	8	0	0	0

Notes: All data is from Massu's "Kepis noirs." The strength data is estimated.

Source(s): Massu, "Kepis noirs," 158-159, 162.

Sinai, 29/30 Oct 1956: Battle of Kuseima

Kuseima, an important road junction located some twelve kilometers from the Israeli border, was one of the first objectives of the Israeli Central Task Force commanded by Colonel Yehudah Wallach. The task force was divided into two groups, the southern (4th Infantry Brigade) and the northern (7th Armored and 10th Infantry brigades). The 4th Infantry Brigade under Colonel Joseph Harpez was to advance through Sabha, assault and take Kuseima, and continue northwestward. Deployed in the area were elements of the Egyptian 6th Infantry Brigade and contingents of the Egyptian National Guard. The Israelis moved out late in the afternoon of 29 October and soon reached Sabha, which was deserted. Because of difficult terrain, the forward battalion and the brigade's reconnaissance company continued on foot toward Kuseima and approached it at 0200 hours on 30 October. Kuseima was defended by two Egyptian companies. After a two-hour battle, the Israelis took Kuseima.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 4th Inf Bde (-)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: Dry, night, temperate
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 12

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 6th Inf Bde (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

560101

Sinai, 29/30 Oct 1956: Battle of Kuseima
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
29/30 Oct 56	1	600	26	26	3	23	0	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated; casualties based on Dayan, Appx. 5, p. 210.

Source(s): Dupuy, 160-165; Henriques, 120-121; Dayan, 86, 210.

Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Thamad

On 29 October elements of the Israeli 202d Paratroop Brigade under Colonel Ariel Sharon crossed the frontier and advanced westward to link up with other elements of the brigade which had made a paratroop at Mitla Pass. After securing Kuntilla, Sharon moved quickly to Thamad to capture the important crossroad before Egyptian reinforcements could arrive. Thamad was defended by two companies of the Egyptian Desert Frontier Force. On 30 October a successful attack was launched against Thamad with only light casualties for the Israelis.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 202d Para Bde (-)
Insertions Means: 00
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Desert Frontier Force (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: FD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560102

Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Thamad
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
30 Oct 56	1	600	10	10	4	6	0	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated; casualty data from Dayan, 83. Dupuy, 170, agrees with Dayan. Henriques, 89, gives Israeli casualties as 3 KIA and 6 WIA.

Source(s): Dupuy, 170-171; Henriques, 85-89; Dayan, 81, 83.

Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Nakh1

After the Israeli success at Thamad, the Israeli 202d Paratroop Brigade continued on to Mitla Pass. Elements of the Egyptian 2d Motorized Border Battalion were located at Nakh1, between Thamad and Mitla Pass. Supported by artillery, three companies of the 202d Paratroop Brigade attacked at Nakh1 and forced the Egyptians to retreat after a brief fight. The 3d Battalion, 202d Paratroop Brigade, remained behind while the rest of the brigade was reunited at Mitla Pass that evening.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 202d Para Bde (-)
Insertions Means: 00
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d Bn, Desert Frontier Force (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: FD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560103

Sinai, 30 Oct 1956: Battle of Nakh1
Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
30 Oct 56	1	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated. The engagement lasted only 25 minutes from beginning to end (Dupuy, 170). Henriques, 90, states "...The place was taken by the Israelis with no casualties." Egyptian BC included 10 KIA and 25 CMIA (Henriques, 90).

Source(s): Dupuy, 170; Henriques, 89-91.

Sinai, 30 Oct-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Um Sheham-Um Katef

Early in the afternoon of 30 October, the Israeli 10th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Schmuuel Gudir, reached the perimeter of the Egyptian defense area at Um Sheham, which was defended by the Egyptian 6th Infantry Brigade and supporting units. The Israelis tried to break through, but their assault was unsuccessful. During the night of 30/31 October, the brigade continued to attack but again was unsuccessful. The Israeli 7th Armored Brigade, which at dawn on 31 October captured Abu Aweigila to the west and was to assist the 10th Brigade by enveloping Um Sheham from the southwest and west, was unable to do so because it had to turn westward to meet Egyptian reserves approaching from Ismailia and El Arish. On 31 October and 1 November Gudir continued his attacks but did not make any progress. He was assisted by one tank company and one mechanized company detached from the 7th Armored Brigade. On 1 November two battalions of the 37th Mechanized Brigade, from the Central Task Force reserve, were committed to action in the 10th Brigade sector. The Egyptians resisted vigorously, and the Israelis could not get through. Then, during the night of 1/2 November, the Egyptian garrison of Um Sheham left the defensive area and scattered in all directions. This evacuation was due to radio orders from Cairo, in light of an imminent Anglo-French invasion at Port Said. On 2 November the Israelis entered the Um Sheham fortifications without encountering resistance.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 4

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 10th Inf Bde (+)
Insertions Means: 00
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 6th Inf Bde (-)(+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560104

Sinai, 30 Oct-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Um Sheham-Um Katef
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
30 Oct- 2 Nov 56	4	2,200	174	174	32	141	1	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated; casualty data from Dayan, Appx. 5, p. 211.

Source(s): Dupuy, 158-168; Henriques, 130-136; Dayan, 112-119, 211.

Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Mitla Pass

On 31 October 1956 Colonel Ariel Sharon, commander of the 202d Paratroop Brigade, sent a reconnaissance in force to push westward through the Mitla Pass. The Israeli force, commanded by Major Mordechai Gur, was made up of two paratroop companies of the 2d Battalion, supported by the brigade reconnaissance company and three tanks. The Israelis entered the pass and immediately came under fire from elements of the Egyptian 5th and 6th battalions of the 2d Infantry Brigade. The Israeli reconnaissance force was pinned down and attempts to extract it were unsuccessful until after dark, when the Egyptians were finally driven from their positions at a heavy cost to the Israelis.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 202d Para Bde (-)
Insertions Means: OO/HO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: R9B
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d Inf Bde (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Mitla Pass
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total RC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured	
					KIA	WIA	CMA	Dead		
31 Oct 56	1	1,000	188	188						

Notes: No breakdown of casualties is available.

Source(s): HERO, CDSS, 23.

Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Abu Aweigila

After the capture of Kuseima by the Israeli 4th Infantry Brigade, the commander of the Central Task Force decided to deploy the 7th Armored Brigade in the Kuseima junction area and take Abu Aweigila in a surprise pincer attack from the west (rear) by armor and from the east (front) by the 10th Infantry Brigade. However, the advance of the 10th Infantry Brigade was stopped by a well-organized Egyptian defense at the Um Sheham-Um Katef area, some five kilometers to the east of Abu Aweigila.

At dawn on 31 October one tank and one mechanized battalion of the 7th Armored Brigade reached Abu Aweigila and immediately attacked it. The place was defended by about two companies of the 6th Infantry Brigade, and by the rear elements of the brigade. The main forces of the brigade were deployed at Um Sheham. The Egyptians offered weak resistance, and Abu Aweigila was taken in less than two hours. However, the planned armor attack from the west toward Um Sheham did not take place, for the armored brigade moved westward to block the advance of Egyptian reinforcements from Ismailia and El Arish.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 7th Armd Bde (-)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RD
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: Is

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 6th Inf Bde (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Sinai, 31 Oct 1956: Battle of Abu Aweigila
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action			Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
31 Oct 56	1	950	10	10						

Notes: Battle casualties have been estimated. No breakdown of casualties is available. Strength estimated.

Source(s): Dupuy, 160-167; Henriques, 128-130.

Gaza Strip, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Rafah-El Arish

Early on 1 November 1956 the Israeli Northern Task Group, commanded by General Haim Lascov, attacked the Egyptian strongpoints south of Rafah. The attack was initiated by a French and Israeli air and naval bombardment of the Rafah defenses, followed by an attack by the Golani Brigade and the 27th Armored Brigade. The Egyptians had been ordered to withdraw a few hours before the assault and had just begun withdrawal as the attack was beginning. Under attack, however, they held their ground, and withdrew only after severe Israeli pressure. The Israeli 27th Brigade continued on to El Arish, encountering delaying Egyptian troops, and entered the city on the morning of 2 November.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 26

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Northern Task Group (-)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Inf Div (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: Del

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Gaza Strip, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Rafah-EI Arish
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
1-2 Nov 56	2	10,000	229	229					

Notes: No breakdown of casualties is available.

Source(s): HERO, CDSS, 24.

560108

Sinai, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Bir Rud Salim-Bir Gifgafa

At around midnight on 1 November, Colonel Uri Ben-Ari received orders to continue his advance westward from the Abu Aweigila area. Two battalions of Ben-Ari's 7th Armored Brigade reached Bir Rud Salim, the Egyptian's main supply base in the Sinai, early in the morning. There, they engaged the rearguard of the Egyptian 1st Armored Brigade that was covering the Egyptian withdrawal from Bir Gifgafa. The Israelis captured Bir Rud Salim and then proceeded westward. By the time they reached Bir Gifgafa on 2 November, the Egyptians were in full retreat to the Suez Canal to avoid being isolated by the Anglo-French attack on the Suez Canal.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 7th Armd Bde (-)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FD
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 1st Armd Bde (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): ARMD
Posture: HD/PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560108

Sinai, 1-2 Nov 1956: Battle of Bir Rud Salim-Bir Gifgafa
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
1-2 Nov 56	2	1,200	11	11	1	10	0	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated; casualty data from Dayan, 145.

Source(s): Henriques, 139-140; Dayan, 143-145; Dupuy, 193-194.

560109

Gaza Strip, 2-3 Nov 1956: Battle of the Gaza Strip

With the capture of the Rafah-El Arish area by the Israelis, the Gaza Strip became encircled and cut off from the remaining Egyptian forces. The Israeli 11th Infantry Brigade, under Colonel Aharon Doron, was given the mission of capturing the Gaza Strip, including the city of Khan Yunis. The Gaza Strip was defended by the Egyptian 8th Infantry Division, comprised of the 26th National Guard Brigade deployed in the northern part of the strip and the Palestinian 86th Brigade in the southern part in and around Khan Yunis. Colonel Doron decided to move first against the northern part and, after taking it, to advance on Khan Yunis. The assault on the northern part started at 0600 hours on 2 November. By evening the entire Gaza Strip except Khan Yunis was in Israeli hands. During the night of 2/3 November the 11th Brigade regrouped and at dawn attacked the city from several directions. Khan Yunis fell by 1330 hours on 3 November. The 11th Brigade then continued south to join the Israeli 1st Brigade at Rafah.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 30

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 11th Inf Bde (+)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 8th Inf Div
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560109

Gaza Strip, 2-3 Nov 1956: Battle of the Gaza Strip
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total EC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
2-3 Nov 56	2	2,800	76	11	65	0	0	0	

Notes: Strength estimated. Casualties from Dayan, 149, and Dupuy, 192. Henriques, 162, gives 10 KIA for the Israelis, but this number likely omits 1 KIA of the armored combat team of the 37th Brigade, attached to the 11th Infantry Brigade.

Source(s): Dupuy, 191-192; Henriques, 158-164; Dayan, 146-151.

Sinai, 4-5 Nov 1956: Battle of Sharm el Sheikh

The Israeli 9th Infantry Brigade under Colonel Avraham Yoffe, crossed the border at Kuntilla at 2200 hours on 31 October, and, after advancing for four days along some 300 kilometers of rocky terrain, alternating with deep sand, reached the outer defenses of Sharm el Sheikh late in the afternoon of 4 November. Egyptian forces defending the area consisted of one regular army and one National Guard battalion, one artillery battalion, and supply units. As the Israelis approached, the Egyptian commander, Colonel Rauf Mahfouz Zaki, loaded 600 sick men on two steamers and ordered them to Port Suez, leaving only 1,500 defenders. At about 1700 hours on 4 November, Yoffe attacked Sharm el Sheikh with six companies, and was repelled. Then, early on the morning of 5 November, he committed to combat his entire brigade. By 0930 hours, after several hours of fierce combat, the garrison of Sharm el Sheikh surrendered. Shortly before surrendering, the Egyptians learned that another Israeli force was approaching their rear. This was a paratroop battalion under Colonel Rafael Eitan, which, after the battle for Mitla Pass, advanced along the Gulf of Suez coastal road toward Sharm el Sheikh, enveloping the town from the south.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 8

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 9th Inf Bde
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: A

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 21st Inf Bn (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: Is

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560110

Sinai, 4-5 Nov 1956: Battle of Sharm el Sheikh
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
4-5 Nov 56	2	1,800	34	34	7	27	0	0	0

Notes: Strength estimated. Casualties from Dayan, Appx. 5, p. 209 (subtracting 3 KIA and 5 WIA incurred by the brigade at Dahab on 3 November), and 188 (see Dayan's statement on Dahab). Henriques, 113, gives Israeli casualties as 10 KIA and 33 WIA and 33 WIA but he is clearly in error.

Source(s): Dupuy, 198-200; Henriques, 106-116; Dayan, 176-188.

Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Port Fuad-Port Said

Early on the morning of 5 November two reinforced companies of the French 2d Colonial Parachute Regiment (2d RPC) parachuted onto a narrow strip of land west of the Suez Canal and south of Port Said. The capture of two bridges linking Port Said with points south was one of the primary objectives of the paratroopers. The Egyptians succeeded in destroying one bridge, but the French took the other intact. In the afternoon a second parachute drop was made by 2d RPC elements east of the canal. This force advanced northward into Port Fuad and eliminated the Egyptian defenders within the town. Allied aircraft provided close air support throughout the operation.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d RPC (+)
Insertions Means: PO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.) 1.5

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Port Fuad-Port Said

French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
5 Nov 56	1	991	27	27			0		

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 27; of these, five were either killed or dead, and 22 were either WIA or injured. Le Mire's Les paras gives French strength and casualty data and Egyptian casualty data (70 KIA, 18 WIA). DNBI data is not given; it is presumed to be negligible.

Source(s): Le Mire, Les paras, 41, 43, 46.

Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Gamil Airfield

During the early morning of 5 November the British 3d Parachute Battalion, 16th Independent Parachute Brigade, landed by parachute west of Port Said at Gamil Airfield. The landing was conducted under fire from a battalion-size Egyptian force which defended the airfield. After a brief and violent battle the British, with support from Allied aircraft, secured the field. In the mid-afternoon a second, smaller wave dropped by parachute as reinforcements. Meanwhile, the paratroops had begun to advance toward Port Said, the location of the amphibious landing planned for the next day.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Para Bn,
16th Ind Para Bde
Insertion Means: PO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 2

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Nat Gd Inf Bn (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

560202

Egypt, 5 Nov 1956: Gamil Airfield
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
5 Nov 56	1	780	40			0			

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 40; of these, four were either KIA or dead, and 36 were either WIA or injured. Strength data is from Hickey. Casualty data is from Fullick and Powell and is for an entire 48 hour period. However, Barker notes that six percent of the 3d Para Bn were casualties on 5 November. On this day the battalion did most of its fighting. NMBI data is not given; it is presumed to be negligible.

Source(s): Barker, 136; Fullick and Powell, 133; Hickey, 189.

Oman, 6-11 Aug 1957: Nizwa Drive

On 16 July 1957, after a major clash between British-led Omani government forces and rebels at Nizwa, Sultan bin Taimur of Oman requested British military assistance to help put down a revolt by Ghalib bin Ali, the exiled Imam of Oman. The RAF provided air support from their base at Sharjah, while a combined British-Omani force commanded by Brigadier J. A. R. Robertson was formed to push north into the interior. The force left Ibbri on 6 August for Nizwa, the rebel capital. On 9 August Robertson's force encountered several hundred rebels at Haura Firq, a rebel stronghold three kilometers from Nizwa, and took the position on the 11th. The rebels fell back into the uninhabited area north of Nizwa. The majority of the British troops began their withdrawal on 15 August while the RAF continued occasional airstrikes on rebel positions.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 6

Side 1: Br
Participants(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): ?

Side 2: ORM
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

570101

Oman, 6-11 Aug 1957: Nizwa Drive
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
6-11 Aug 57	6	200	?	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: British data is for the Cameroonians only, the principal British unit. "Several cases of heat exhaustion" among British troops are mentioned in Phillips. Phillips gives ORM strength and casualty data (300 approximate strength, 15 KIA, 17 WIA). DNBI data is unavailable.

Source(s): Phillips, 204-205.

Oman, 26 Jan 1959: Jebel Akhdar

In late 1958 two British Special Air Service (SAS) squadrons arrived in Oman from Malaya with the mission of dislodging Oman Revolutionary Movement (ORM) rebels from their position on the high plateau of Jebel Akhdar. Jebel Akhdar was the area to which the rebels had retreated following the successful British-Omani campaign to retake Nizwa in 1957. A combined British and Sultan's Armed Forces (SAF) assault took the position easily, capturing many rebels and dispersing the rest.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 22d SAS Rgt (-)
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): SOF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): ?

Side 2: ORM
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

570102

Oman, 26 Jan 1959: Jebel Akhdar
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
26 Jan 59	1	200	3	3	0	3	0	0	0

Notes: Smiley gives casualty data and Phillips gives strength data. Phillips gives ORM strength and casualty data (180 for strength, including conscripted villagers, 2 KIA, "many capitulated"). Two British WIA DOW on 27 January.

Source(s): Phillips, 212, Smiley, 79-80.

23 Nov 1957: Sidi Ifni

At dawn on 23 November 1957 a Liberation Army of Morocco force of 1,200 men launched an attack on Sidi Ifni, the capital of the Spanish coastal enclave of Ifni, located some 150 kilometers south of Agadir. The Spanish garrison was hard pressed by the Moroccan Guerrillas and needed the help of reinforcements and air support from other Spanish bases to repulse the attack.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Mor
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Liberation Army of
Morocco (elms)
Insertions Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FD/U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: Sp
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Army (elms)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

Morocco, 23 Nov 1957: Sidi Ifni
Spanish Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
23 Nov 57	1	2,000	38	38	4	34	0	0	0

Notes: The Spanish Army's Sidi Ifni garrison's strength at the beginning of the engagement was 1,000; reinforcements brought the total to 2,000.

Source(s): The New York Times, November 28 and December 20, 1957.

Congo, 10 Jul 1960: Luluabourg

On 30 June 1960 the Belgian Congo gained its independence. Throughout the month of July 1960 Belgian forces maintained law and order and protected European civilians as civil order in the Congo deteriorated and the Congolese National Army (ANC) mutinied. In the late afternoon of 10 July the first two companies of the Belgian 1st Para Battalion jumped by parachute near Luluabourg in response to reports that ANC troops there were rebelling and European civilians were threatened. The parachute jump was conducted under fire from ANC troops. The Belgians quickly dispersed the rebels and moved into Luluabourg. About 2,000 civilians chose to leave on the following day. Belgian forces remained in the town until 4 August 1960 when they were relieved by UN troops.

Description: INTRV/RESC/EVAC
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 1st Para Bn (-)
Insertions Means: PO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600101

Congo, 10 Jul 1960: Luluabourg
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)			
					Enemy Action		Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead
10 Jul 60	1	300	1	1	0	0	0	1

Notes: The strength data is estimated. Pierpont and Lefevre give the actual strength of two Belgian paracommando companies in another operation (157 and 164). The only casualty suffered by the Belgians was an adjutant who broke his leg in the parachute jump. Two ANC soldiers were killed.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 124-126.

600102

Congo, 11 Jul 1960: Belgian Intervention at Matadi

On 11 July 1960 Belgian marines intervened at the port city of Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo river, to "prevent looting and to ensure access to the port." The intervention was the result of the mutiny of the Congolese army a week before and resulting anarchy in the Congo. The Belgians briefly restored order until their departure on the next day.

Description: INTRV/POLACT
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Mar (elms)
Insertions Means: ?
Unit Type(s): MAR
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): N/A

Side 2: Cong
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: N/A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600102

Congo, 11 Jul 1960: Belgian Intervention at Matadi
 Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
11 Jul 60	1	100	13	13	0	13	0	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Lefever and Joshua.

Congo 13 Jul 1960: N'djili Airport

On 13 July 1960 Belgian paracommandos ended an ANC takeover of N'djili Airport near Leopoldville. The 2d Company, 6th Commando Battalion, was the first unit to arrive at the airport, travelling by truck from Leopoldville. The company took precautions to avoid detection in its move to the airport, where it surprised and defeated the ANC mutineers without itself incurring casualties. Soon afterwards the 14th Independent Paracommando Company, followed by the entire 5th Paracommando Battalion, arrived by aircraft from Kitona. These units had been ordered to the airport in case opposition from the ANC proved too strong for the 6th Commando Battalion's company. However, by the time of their arrival, the ANC takeover had been ended. Three officers were injured while disembarking from civilian aircraft which had been requisitioned for the flight. Two of the officers burned their hands while descending on ropes from the aircraft and the third officer broke an arm while jumping from an aircraft onto the runway.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 5th Paracommando Bn (+)
Insertions Means: OO/LU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

Congo, 13 Jul 1960: N'djili Airport
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
13 Jul 60	1	677	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: The strength of the 2d Company, 6th Commando Battalion, was 80. The 14th Independent Paracommando Company's strength was 120. The 5th Paracommando Battalion's strength was 477.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 132-135.

Congo, 13 Jul 1960: N'djili Airport
Belgian Nonbattle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Diseased and Nonbattle Injury (DNBI)		
				Total	Dead	Injury Disease
13 Jul 60	1	677	3	0	3	0

Notes: The commanding officer of the 14th Independent Paracommando Company burned his hands while descending on a rope from an aircraft, as did an officer of the 5th Paracommando Battalion. One officer broke his arm while jumping from an aircraft when he missed the parachute pack on which he planned to land.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 132-135.

600104

Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Boende

The 2d Company and one half of the EMA (Headquarters and Support) Company of the Belgian 6th Commando Battalion landed at an airfield near Boende on 17 July 1960 to put down an ANC rebellion in the region around the town. ANC rebels opposed the landing with automatic weapons fire but did not inflict casualties on the Belgians. The paracommandos secured the field and in the evening seized an ANC munitions depot in a swift raid. During the following days the 6th Commando Battalion reestablished order around Boende and Coquilhatville.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d Coy, 6th Cdo Bn (+)
Insertions Means: LO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Boende
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes		
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
17 Jul 60	1	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes: The strength data is estimated. One and a half companies were involved in the operation.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 139-140.

600105

Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Bunia

On 17 July 1960 the 1st Company, Belgian 4th Commando Battalion, parachuted at the airfield near Bunia to restore order in this town in northeastern Congo. ANC soldiers opposed the drop with intense automatic weapons fire. The Belgians quickly captured the airfield without suffering casualties.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 1st Coy, 4th Cdo Bn
Insertions Means: PO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600105

Congo, 17 Jul 1960: Bunia
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
17 Jul 60	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: The strength data is estimated. One company was involved in the operation.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 145-146.

600106

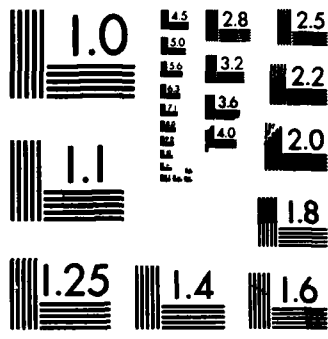
Congo, 19 Jul 1960: Advance to Mongbwalu

On 19 July 1960, in response to the news that European civilians were being detained in Mongbwalu, a town northwest of Bunia, "C" Platoon of the 1st Company, Belgian 4th Commando Battalion, moved in trucks to help the civilians. ANC ambushes and roadblocks mortally wounded three enlisted men and caused the injury of an NCO enroute to the town. Although the platoon did not reach Mongbwalu, its action distracted the ANC long enough to allow the civilians to escape to Uganda.

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

600106

Congo, 19 Jul 1960: Advance to Mongbwalu
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
19 Jul 60	1	30	4	4	0	4	0	0	0

Notes: Three of the WIA subsequently died of wounds.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 145-146.

600201

Congo, 15-16 Dec 1960: Rescue of Austrian Medical Team at Bukavu

On 15-16 December 1960 elements of the Nigerian UN contingent in the Congo rescued as Austrian medical team arrested by Congolese gendarmerie and elements of the ANC.

Description: PKPG/EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: UN
Participant(s): Ngr Contingent (4 x plts)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: WLH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC (elms)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise

600201

Congo, 15-16 Dec 1960: Rescue of Austrian Medical Team at Bukavu
UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
15-16 Dec 1960	2	112	6	1	5	0	0	0	

Notes: Strength data is the estimated strength of four platoons.

Source(s): Lefever and Joshua; UN, Office of the Secretary General.

600202

Congo, 11 Feb-11 Apr 1961: Katangan Government Pacification Operations

Between 11 February and 11 April 1961 the Katangan government conducted operations against Baluba irregulars in northern Kantanga. The operations were designed to clear portions of a major railway line, to recapture the town of Manono, and to pacify the surrounding area. UN and ANC forces supported the Baluba irregulars. On 7-8 April UN forces engaged in combat with Katangan forces at Kabalo. The UN forces kept the Katangans out of the town, and, on 11 April, the Katangans moved southward to continue pacification operations in other areas.

Description: INSG/PKPG
Duration (Days): 60

Side 1: Kat
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Kat Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/RW/U
Weather: WLH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: UN
Participant(s): Eth/Mal Contingents (elms)(+)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600202

Congo, 11 Feb-11 Apr 1961: Katangan Government Pacification Operations
UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total RC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	MIA	Dead	Injured
11 Feb-11 Apr 61	60	3,095	?	9	5	4	0	0	0

Notes: The strength figure includes 2,484 total Ethiopian contingent in the Congo and 611 total Malayan contingent in the Congo. DNBI data is unavailable. Battle casualty figures are for UN forces only.

Source(s): Lefever and Joshua.

Congo, 3-6 Mar 1961: Incidents Between ANC and UN Troops at Banana, Matadi, and Kitona

During the period 3-6 March 1961 a series of minor incidents between ANC and UN troops occurred in and around the port of Matadi. As a result of this action, the 350-man UN Sudanese detachment was forced to leave Matadi on 6 March. The port was not again occupied by the UN until 19 June 1961.

Description: INSG/PKPG
Duration (Days): 4

Side 1: ANC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ANC Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: WLH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: UN
Participant(s): Sud/Can Contingents (elms)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600203

Congo, 3-6 Mar 1961: Incidents Between ANC and UN Troops at Banana, Matadi, and Kitona
UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
3-6 Mar 61	4	350	28	2	14	12	0	0	

Notes:

Source(s): Lefever and Joshua; UN, Office of the Secretary General.

Congo, 13-21 Sep 1961: Elisabethville

In September 1961 UN forces rounded up and expelled foreign mercenaries from the Katangan city of Elisabethville. The mercenaries were employed by Katangan forces. In eight days of moderate combat the UN forces captured most of the mercenaries, but did not completely end this threat in the region.

Description: INSG/PKPG
Duration (Days): 9

Side 1: UN
Participant(s): Ind Bde (+)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U . 1
Weather: WHH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Kat
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Kat Forces (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600204

Congo, 13-21 Sep 1961: Elisabethville
UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead		
13-21 Sep 1961	9	2,690	83	83			0			

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 83; of these, 20 were either KIA or dead, and 63 were either WIA or injured.

Source(s): Epstein; Lefever.

Congo, 5-6 Dec and 15-19 Dec 1961: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops I

Between 5-19 December 1961 UN Forces conducted operations to expel mercenaries from Katanga. The UN efforts were generally unsuccessful, and one more operation was required to establish UN control of the province.

Description: INSG/PKPG
Duration (Days): 7

Side 1: UN
Participant(s): Ind Bde (-)(+)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FW/U
Weather: WLH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Kat
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Kat Forces (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600205

Congo, 5-6 and 15-19 Dec 1961: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops I
UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
5-6 and 15-19 Dec 61	7	4,950	105	105		0			

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 105; of these 21 were either KIA or dead, and 84 were WIA or injured. Total strength of the UN forces, including medical and administrative troops was 5,030.

Source(s): Hoskyns, 447-455; Lefever and Joshua.

Congo, 28 Dec 1962-21 Jan 1963: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops II

A UN effort to remove remaining mercenaries and other undesirable foreigners from Katanga and to assist in ending the Katangan secession began on 28 December 1962. UN troops succeeded in their mission and fully occupied the province by 21 January 1963, four days after its formal surrender.

Description: INSG/PKPG
Duration (Days): 25

Side 1: UN
Participant(s): Ind Bde (+)
Force Designation: ONUC
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM/FM/U
Weather: WLH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Kat
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Kat Forces (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

600206

Congo, 28 Dec 1962-21 Jan 1963: Fighting Between Katangan and UN Troops II
 UN Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
28 Dec 62- 21 Jan 63	25	8,055	?	87			0		

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 87; of these, ten were either KIA or dead, and 77 were either WIA or injured. DNBI data is unavailable.

Source(s): Epstein, Lefever and Joshua.

Cuba, 15-20 Apr 1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion

A brigade of Cuban exiles, organized by exile leaders and trained and equipped by the US Central Intelligence Agency, landed on the southern coast of Cuba on 15 April 1961. The invasion was designed to overthrow the communist government of Fidel Castro. The invasion failed due to bad planning and underestimation of Castro's leadership ability in a crisis. About 90 percent of the exile brigade was killed or captured.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 6

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): 0

Side 1: Cuban Exiles
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Exile Bde
Insertion Means: AO
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A/HD/WDL

Side 2: Cuban Government
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Militia Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Types: INF/MOT/MECH
Posture: HD/Del/A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/M
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: N/A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

Cuba, 15-20 Apr 1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion
Cuban Exiles Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
15-20 Apr 1961	6	1,453	1,303	1,303	114		1,189		

Notes: Approximately 150 members of the brigade were either unable to land, never shipped out, or made their way back. Some of the latter might have been wounded. The CMIA figure includes WIA data.

Source(s): Weyden, 303.

Tunisia, 19-20 Jul 1961: Sidi Ahmed Airbase

The French 2d Marine Parachute Regiment (RPiMa) was charged with the mission of securing the Sidi Ahmed airbase, located southwest of the town of Bizerta, in order to secure a landing area for aircraft-borne reinforcements. The first troops of the regiment landed by parachute in the early evening of 19 July and were immediately followed by French transport aircraft. The operation was conducted under fire from the Tunisians. By nightfall, the airbase had been secured, and on the next day the surrounding hills to the north and west of the airbase were cleared of Tunisians with assistance from the 3d RPiMa which landed in the mid-afternoon.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d RPiMa (+)
Insertion Means: PO/LO/LU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RB/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): 5

Side 2: Tun
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF/MOT
Posture: HD/PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Tunisia, 19-20 Jul 1961: Sidi Ahmed Air Base
French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					KIA		Enemy Action		Other Causes	
					WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured		
19-20 Jul 1961	2	1,560	28	28		0				

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 28; of these, seven were either KIA or dead, and 21 were either MIA or injured. Le Mire, Les paras, gives partial strength and complete casualty data for the French and partial Tunisian casualty data (332 KIA, 189 CMIA) for this engagement. The strength of the 3d RPIMA is estimated to be 800.

Source(s): Le Mire, Les paras, 113, 114, 116.

Tunisia 21-22 Jul 1961: Bizerta Engagement

After securing Sidi Ahmed airbase, the French determined to clear the narrow water passage between the Mediterranean Sea and Bizerta Lake where French naval facilities were located. The town of Bizerta, located at the mouth of the passage, was the primary objective of the French 3d Marine Parachute Regiment (3d RPIMA). In two days of fighting, much of it in the streets of Bizerta, the 3d RPIMA achieved its objective by driving Tunisian armed forces from the modern section of the city into the Moslem quarter and reopening the passage to the naval facilities. The 2d RPIMA and elements of the Bizerta garrison, including light tanks, assisted the 3d RPIMA. A ceasefire went into effect on the night of 22 July.

Description: INTRV
Duration: (Days): 2

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d RPIMA (+)
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): ARMD/ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): 4

Side 2: Tun
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF/MOT
Posture: HD/PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Tunisia, 21-22 Jul 1961: Bizerta Engagement
French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)			
					Enemy Action		Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead Injured
21-22 Jul 1961	2	1,715	113	113		0		

Notes: Battle casualties were 113; of these, 19 were either KIA or dead, and 94 were either MIA or injured. Le Mire, Les paras, gives partial strength and complete casualty data for the French and partial Tunisian casualty data (350 KIA and 300 POW). Strength data is estimated for miscellaneous French units and the 3d RPIMa.

Source(s): Le Mire, Les paras, 116-117.

610300
Goa, 17-19 Dec 1961: Operation VIJAY

Following the breakdown of negotiations seeking voluntary Portuguese evacuation of Goa, Daman, and Diu, three small colonial enclaves claimed by India as lying within its borders, Indian forces invaded the enclaves and nearby Anjidiv Island. The Indian operation was code-named Operation VIJAY. The Portuguese made little opposition, and the operation was concluded successfully in three days. The takeover ended 400 years of Portuguese rule in the enclaves.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 3

Side 1: Ind
Participants(s):
Force Designation: 17th Inf Div (-)(+)
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM/RM/U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): ?

Side 2: Port
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/Del

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

Goa, 17-19 Dec 1961: Operation VIJAY
 Portuguese Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
17-19 Dec 1961	3	7,195	4,888	4,888	30	57	4,801	0	0

Notes: The strength figure does not include civilian police. Sources consulted do not distinguish CMIA which resulted from combat during the period 17-19 December and those surrendered in the capitulation of 19 December.

Source(s): Khera, 41 and 238.

Vietnam, 20 Jul 1966: Operation SYDNEY II

In an effort to eliminate Viet Cong cadres which had infiltrated villages in Phuoc Tuy province, the Australian Task Force's operational area, a series of cordon and search operations were conducted in the countryside and villages of the province. On 20 July 1966 one of these operations involved the 5th Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (5 RAR). Supported by armored personnel carriers and engineer troops, the 5 RAR moved into the village of Duc My early on the morning of 20 July in order to surprise Viet Cong guerrillas who were visiting families in the predominantly pro-VC hamlet. The action proved successful, and several VC suspects were rounded up without any casualties to the Australian force. Operation SYDNEY II was one in a series of 5 RAR operations designed to eliminate Viet Cong influence in Phuoc Tuy province and create among its inhabitants a friendlier attitude toward the South Vietnamese government.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): N/A

Side 1: Aust
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 5th Bn RAR (+)
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: A

Side 2: VC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/WDL

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FW
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

620101

Vietnam, 20 Jul 1966: Operation SYDNEY II
 Australian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
20 Jul 66	1	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes: Casualty data is from Warr. Strength data is from Warr and has been estimated. One man fell down a well, but was rescued unharmed.

Source(s): O'Neill, 55-65; Warr, 6.

Vietnam, 18 Aug 1966: Battle of Long Tan

The largest single engagement involving Australian forces since the Korean War took place in August 1966 near the Long Tan rubber plantation in Phuoc Tuy province. On the night of 16-17 August recoilless rifle and mortar fire hit the Australian Task Force area at Nui Dat. On 17 August, "B" Company, 6th Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment, was dispatched to sweep the area east of Nui Dat, the suspected location of the enemy firing position. "D" Company, 6th Battalion, relieved "B" Company at midday on 18 August. Around mid-afternoon, "D" Company contacted a large Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army force and was subsequently almost surrounded and cut off from Nui Dat. Bitter combat ensued between the company and the VC/NVA force. A heavy rainstorm hindered air support but helicopter sorties resupplied the company with ammunition. Artillery fire from Nui Dat greatly assisted in the defense. In the evening a relief force consisting of "A" Company, 6th Battalion, in armored personnel carriers broke through the VC/NVA troops who were attempting to complete the encirclement of "D" Company. "B" Company, which had been recalled as it was returning to Nui Dat, also participated in the relief. Stopped by superior firepower, the determined defense of "D" Company, and the Australian relief force, the survivors of the VC/NVA force retreated, leaving behind hundreds of dead. Sweeps conducted by the 6th Battalion during 19-21 August failed to contact the enemy.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 1: VC/NVA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Side 2: Aust
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 6th Bn RAR (-)(+)
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FW
Weather: WHH
Air Superiority: D

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

620102

Vietnam, 18 Aug 1966: Battle of Long Tan
Australian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
18 Aug 66	1	900	39	39	17	22	0	0	0

Notes: Williams gives casualty data which includes one WIA DOW. Strength data is from Firkins and figures have been estimated. DNBI data is not given in any source; it is presumed to be negligible. VC/NVA strength is estimated at 1,000 in Mackay. Firkins, Mackay, and Williams give VC/NVA casualties of 245 KIA (confirmed), 350 WIA (estimated), and three CMIA. Various unit designations are given in some sources for the VC/NVA force.

Source(s): Firkins, 435; Mackay, 139-143; Williams, 32.

Vietnam, 26 and 28 May 1968: Fire Support Base Balmoral

The 3d Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (3 RAR), organized a defensive position called Fire Support Base Balmoral, while operating along the Bien Hoa/Binh Duong province borders, 40 kilometers north of Saigon. This position was established outside of Phuoc Tuy Province, the Australians' normal area of operations, as part of a plan to stop Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Army movement in the region. The position was established 24-25 May and was attacked at 0345 on 26 May by a battalion-size force of North Vietnamese. A strong small arms, mortar, and rocket attack initiated the assault, killing several Australians. The main effort fell on "D" Company which repulsed the attack with the help of two Centurion tanks. At 0230, on 28 May, a stronger attack was launched on the same position and was also repulsed with heavy casualties. The 3 RAR was extracted and returned to Phuoc Tuy province on 5 June.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: NVA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Inf Bn
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0

Side 2: Aust
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Bn RAR (+)
Insertion Means: OU
Unit Type(s): MOT/ARMD
Posture: PD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Vietnam, 26 and 28 May 1968: Fire Support Base Balmora
Australian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
26 and 28 May 68	2	900	?	?	5	?	0	0	0

Notes: Casualty data is from Stuart. Strength data has been estimated. The data describes casualties for the battalion in two days of combat.

Source(s): Stuart.

Vietnam, 10 Feb-9 Mar 1970: Operation HAMMERSLEY

Between 10 February and 9 March 1970 the 8th Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (8 RAR), conducted search and destroy operations around the rugged Long Hai hills. Armored personnel carriers transported the regiment throughout the operation and Centurion tanks of the Australian 1st Armored Regiment provided valuable support. The operation consisted of ambushes, occasional firefights, and, most frequently, searches for bunkers and weapons and supply caches. The 8 RAR encountered numerous booby traps and antipersonnel mines. However, the battalion and its supporting APCs and tanks developed a system which lessened the threat of mines. Troops would ride in the APCs while tanks preceded these vehicles and detonated the concealed weapons. Despite these precautions, the Australians on 8 February lost six killed and 16 wounded (including one died of wounds) to mines in an incident involving a helicopter attempting to land.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 28

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Aust
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 8th Bn RAR (+)
Insertion Means: OO/OU
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: VC/NVA
Participant(s):
Force Designation:
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD/FD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Vietnam, 10 Feb-9 Mar 1970: Operation HAMMERSLEY
Australian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		CMIA	Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA		Dead	Injured
10 Feb-9 Mar 1970	28	1,020	91	91			0		

Notes: Casualty data is from Clunies-Ross. Battle casualties totalled 91; of these, 13 were either KIA or dead, and 78 were wither WIA or injured. The strength figure has been estimated.

Source(s): Clunies-Ross, 48-61.

620105

Vietnam, 6 Mar-25 Apr 1971: Operation BRIAR PATCH I

The 3d Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (3 RAR), while conducting search operations in the Xuyen Moc area of eastern Phuoc Tuy province, encountered elements of the Viet Cong D445 Local Force Battalion. The 3 RAR discovered and destroyed many newly-made bunkers and forced the Viet Cong battalion to withdraw northward into the area covered by the 2d Royal Australian Regiment/New Zealand (Anzac) Battalion. Attack helicopters and artillery assisted the 3 RAR in its attacks on enemy defensive positions. From here the Viet Cong were driven out of Phuoc Tuy and into Long Khanh province.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 51

Side 1: Aust
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Bn RAR (+)
Insertion Means: OO/OU
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: VC
Participant(s):
Force Designation: D445 Local Force Bn (-)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: PD/FD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

620105

Vietnam, 6 Mar-25 Apr 1971: Operation BRIAR PATCH I
Australian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	MIA	Dead	
6 Mar-25 Apr 71	51	930	8	8	2	6	0	0	0

Notes: Clarke was the source used for casualty data. The strength data is estimated.

Source(s): Clarke.

Oman, 19 Jul 1972: Mirbat

In 1962, anti-government rebels began a guerrilla campaign against Omani government forces. The mountainous southern province of Dhofar became the main battleground of the conflict. On 19 July 1972, the Omani stronghold of Mirbat, on the coast of Dhofar, came under attack by a large force of Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf (PFLOAG) rebels. Defending Mirbat was a force of Omani troops, irregulars, and a British SAS training team. The rebels were well armed and took advantage of low cloud cover, which they thought would prevent government air support. The rebels quickly overran a hill north of the town and moved against the main fortress. The rebels were on the verge of taking the fortress when, in spite of the low cloud base, government aircraft delivered an airstrike. Part of an SAS squadron from Salalah was inserted by helicopter thus dispersing the rebels.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): N/A

Side 1: Br
Participants(s):
Force Designation: SAS Sqdn (-)
Insertion Means: HO
Unit Type(s): SOF
Posture: A

Side 2: PFLOAG
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FB/RGB
Weather: DOH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

621101

Oman, 19 Jul 1972: Mirbat
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes		
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
19 Jul 72	1	32	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	

Notes: Personnel strength and casualty data is from Geraghty, 70-71.

Source(s): Geraghty.

Aden, 11 May-11 Jun 1964: Radfan Campaign

In an effort to remove Radfani tribesmen from Radfan by cutting off their food, water, and camel route, British and allied troops launched a major campaign. The Radfan Campaign, which consisted of three phases, lasted from 11 May to 11 June 1964. A total of 2,500 British and allied soldiers participated.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 32

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertions Means: OO/HO
Unit Type(s): MIX
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGB
Weather: DSH/WLH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Adeni Rebels
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): IMF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

630201

Aden, 11 May-11 Jun 1964: Radfan Campaign
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action			Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
11 May-11 Jun 64	32	2,500	?	3	1	2	0	0	0	

Notes: Strength and casualty data is from Paget, 84-94. DNBI data is unavailable.

Source(s): Paget.

Aden, 23/24 Aug 1964: Operation TEST MATCH

This operation was a night helicopter assault in which "A" Company of 1/East Anglians attacked Adeni rebel positions on the peaks of Jebel Widina and Jebel Sababah.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: EA Rgt (-)(+)
Insertions Means: HU
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgB
Weather: Dry, hot, night
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Adeni Rebels
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

630202

Aden, 23/24 August 1964: Operation TEST MATCH
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
23/24 Aug 1964	1	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes:

Source(s): Paget, 100.

Aden, 20 Jun 1966: Recapture of Federal Guard Camp/Crater Police Barracks:

Because of rumors that the British had turned against the South Arabian Army, their ally, outbreaks of violence by the SAA toward British troops occurred. The worst of these was on 20 June 1966. SAA troops at the Federal Guard Camp, Champion Lines, shot at British and allied soldiers and civilians driving past the camp. "C" Company, 1st King's Own Scottish Border Regiment, subdued the "mutineers" without gunfire. Meanwhile, at the Crater Police Barracks, Adeni policemen fired on British officers and soldiers. The policemen were subdued that night.

Description: INSG
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FD
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: SAA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: D
Level of Surprise: M

630203

Aden, 20 Jun 1966: Recapture of Federal Guard Camp/Crater Police Barracks
 British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
20 Jun 66	1	430	38	38	17	21	0	0	0

Notes: Personnel strength and casualty data is from Blaxland, 457-458. DNBI data is unavailable; it is presumed to be negligible.

Source(s): Blaxland.

East Africa, 20-27 Jan 1964: Suppression of East African Armies Mutinies

In January 1964 soldiers belonging to units of the armies of three former British colonies, including the 1st and 2d battalions of the Tanganyika Rifles, the 11th Kenya Rifles, the 1st Uganda Rifles, and elements of the 2d Uganda Rifles, mutinied in support of their demands for higher pay and the dismissal of all British officers from their units. Three countries were affected by the mutinies: Tanganyika (beginning on the 20th), Uganda (beginning on the 23d), and Kenya (also beginning on the 23d). After British help was requested, elements of a 5,300-strong British force landed and suppressed the mutinies in all three countries. British troops incurred no casualties during the operation.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 8

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertion Means: HU/SU
Unit Type(s): MOT/MAR
Posture: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): N/A

Side 2: East African armies
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Various units
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM/RM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

640100

East Africa, 20-27 Jan 1964: Suppression of East African Armies Mutinies
 British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
20-27 Jan 1964	8	1,600	?	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Strength and casualty data is from HB(A) 6/71 and HB(A) 6/77. DNBI data is unavailable.

Source(s): HB(A) 6/71 and HB(A) 6/77.

Gabon, 18-19 Feb 1964: Libreville

In February 1964 a military coup d'etat against the Gabonese government of Leon M'Ba prompted an intervention by French troops to restore M'Ba to power. French troops were dispatched to Libreville, the capital of Gabon, in accordance with a bilateral agreement between the French and Gabonese governments. Coming by air transports from Dakar, Brazzaville, and the Central African Republic, the French units began to arrive at Libreville on 18 February. The only serious resistance offered by the Gabonese rebels occurred on 19 February at a military camp in the Baraka section of Libreville. Here the French assaulted rebel positions located in the camp. This action terminated all rebel resistance, and M'Ba was restored to power.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 6th RIAOM (-)(+)
Insertions Means: LU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FW/U
Weather: DSH/WHH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Gab
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Army Mutineers
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

640200

Gabon, 18-19 Feb 1964: Libreville
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
18-19 Feb 1964	2	600	4	4	1	3	0	0	0

Notes: Gardinier, Historical Dictionary, gives French strength. Le Mire, Histoire des parachutistes, gives French casualties. Darlington gives Gabonese casualties as 18 KIA.

Source(s): Darlington and Darlington, 132; Gardinier, 59; Le Mire, Histoire des parachutistes, 364-365.

Congo, 23 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Van de Waele Column

The Van de Waele Column was a land force cooperating with the Belgian Regiment Paracommando in the rescue of hostages from Stanleyville. It was made up primarily of mercenaries and Congolese ANC troops but was under the direction of Belgian officers.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Van de Waele Column
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RW
Weather: WHH
Air Superiority: N

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Cong
Participant(s):
Force Designation: PAL Rebels
Insertion Means:
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: D
Level of Surprise: M

640501

Congo, 23 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Van de Waele Column
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
23 Nov 64	1	700	4	1	3	0	0	0	

Notes:

Source(s): Wagoner, 123-177.

640502

Congo, 24-25 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Paratroop/Air Landing

This was the paratroop/air landing phase of Operation DRAGON ROUGE, the rescue of American, Belgian, and other foreign hostages in Stanleyville.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Regiment Paracommando (-)
Insertions Means: PO/LU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FB/FW/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Cong
Participant(s):
Force Designation: PAL Rebels
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

Congo, 24-25 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Paratroop/Air Landing
Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	Enemy Action		Other Causes	
						WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
24-25 Nov 1964	2	539	15	8	1	3	0	0	4

Notes: The strength of the Belgian force was 569 (Pierpont and Lefevre, 364-369). Pierpont and Lefevre, 239, say that four men were injured in landing in the paratroop. (Wagoner, 178, writes that three men were injured. Apparently, Wagoner does not count one man slightly injured noted in Pierpont and Lefevre.) One WIA died of wounds according to both sources. The KIA was a Belgian airman. This casualty is noted only on page 182 of Wagoner.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 239, 245, 364-369; Wagoner, 178, 181-182.

Congo, 24-25 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON ROUGE, Paratroop/Air Landing
Belgian Nonbattle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Diseased and Nonbattle Injury (DNBI)	
				Total	Dead
24-25 Nov 1964	2	569	15	7	0
				Injury	Disease

Notes: Pierpont and Lefevre, 247, mention that 14 men of one of the companies that participated in Operation DRAGON ROUGE were either wounded or sick from heat stroke. A total of seven men are figured to have been wounded by enemy action or injured due to other causes. This figure is subtracted from the 14 given in Pierpont and Lefevre and leaves an estimated seven injuries due to heat stroke.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 247.

640600

Congo, 26-27 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON NOIR

Operation DRAGON NOIR was the rescue of American and European hostages from the city of Paulis on 26-27 November 1964. Paulis was held by elements of the rebel Congolese Popular Army of Liberation. The Belgian Regiment Paracommando, the same unit which took part in Operation DRAGON ROUGE, paradropped and landed by fixed wing aircraft and successfully rescued 375 Europeans and Americans.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Be
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Regiment Paracommando (-)
Insertions Means: PO/LU
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: Cong
Participant(s):
Force Designation: PAL Rebels
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/Del

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FW/U
Weather: DOH/DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

640600

Congo, 26-27 Nov 1964: Operation DRAGON NOIR
 Belgian Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					Causes Injured
					Enemy Action		Other Dead	CMIA	KIA	
					WIA	CMIA				
26-27 Nov 1964	2	400	7	7	1	5	0	0	1	

Notes: Pierpont and Lefevre, 263, say that only two of the three companies which participated in DRAGON ROUGE were employed in DRAGON NOIR. Therefore, the strength of the Belgian force in DRAGON NOIR is estimated to be 400, approximately two-thirds of the total Belgian force.

Source(s): Pierpont and Lefevre, 263; Wagoner, 187-189.

Sinai, 5-9 Jun 1967: Shadni Brigade Operations

Colonel Isska Shadni's armored brigade, a brigade of Brigadier General Avraham Yoffe's armored division, began operations on 5 June 1967, moving due west toward Bir Lahfan. Shadni's brigade, considered one of the best in the army, broke through Egyptian defenses at Jebel Libni and was then ordered to push ahead to trap as many of the retreating Egyptians as possible. The brigade overran the Egyptians at Bir Thamada and was then divided. One battalion was sent northwest to block Giddi Pass while another went to Mitla Pass. The battalion at Mitla Pass ambushed elements of the Egyptian 4th and 6th Infantry divisions, Major General Saad el Shazli's armored task force, and the 4th Armored Division. The brigade continued to drive west, after reorganization, and reached the Suez Canal by nightfall of 9 June.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 5

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Shadni Bde
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FB/RgB
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Eg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Army (elms)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH/ARMD
Posture: HD/Del

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

670101

Sinai, 5-9 Jun 1967: Shadni Brigade Operations
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
5-9 Jun 67	5	2,500	146	146			0		

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 146; of these, 34 were either KIA or dead, and 112 were either WIA or injured.

Source(s): Dupuy; Gefen.

Jerusalem Sector, 6-7 Jun 1967: Israeli Parachute Brigade Operations

During the 1967 Arab-Israeli War the Israeli Parachute Brigade, a reserve unit commanded by Colonel Mordechai Gur, attacked Jordanian fortified positions in and around the Old City of Jerusalem. The Jordanian defenders belonged to the 27th (King Talal) Infantry Brigade of the Arab Legion, commanded by Brigadier Ata Ali. In two days of fierce fighting, which included some close combat, the Israelis captured all their objectives. The Jordanians withdrew.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Parachute Bde
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM/U
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.):

Side 2: Jor
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 27th Inf Bde
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: FD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

670102

Jerusalem Sector, 6-7 Jun 1967: Israeli Parachute Brigade Operations
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				Other Causes	
					Enemy Action		CMIA	Dead	Injured	
					KIA	WIA				
6-7 Jun 67	2	3,000	445	445	95	350	0	0	0	

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 445; of these, 95 were either KIA or dead, and 350 were either WIA or injured.

Source(s): Gefen.

680100

Kerama, Jordan, 21 Mar 1968: Operation TOFFET

On 21 March 1968 an IDF divisional task force, commanded by Major General Israel Tal, made a punitive raid across the Jordan River into Jordanian territory to destroy the PLO headquarters at the village of Kerama. The defenders, who had detected the Israeli build-up, consisted of the Jordanian 1st Infantry Division, PLO fighters, and an Egyptian Commando battalion. Despite fierce resistance, Kerama was isolated by an Egyptian assault, attacked by tanks and mechanized infantry, captured, and destroyed. In the afternoon the Israelis pulled back to the west bank of the Jordan. Both sides claimed victory.

Description: RAID
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): 5

Side 1: Is
Participants(s):
Force Designation: Div TF
Insertion Means: OO/HO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: Arabs
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Jor 1st Inf Div (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT/ARMD/ABN
Posture: PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FM/RgB
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

680100

Kerama, Jordan, 21 Mar 1968: Operation TOFFET
Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
21 Mar 68	1	6,000	201	201	33	161	3	0	4

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen. Col. Gefen based his data on an article in Maarachot, no. 292, on personal knowledge, and on interviews with Israeli participants.

Golan Heights, 6-11 Oct 1973: Barak Brigade Operations

Prior to the Syrian offensive of 6 October 1973, the Israeli Barak (188th) Armored Brigade, commanded by Colonel Yitzhak Ben Shoham, held about 40 kilometers of front on the Golan Heights, from north of Kuneitra to Rafid. Opposed to the Barak Brigade were the Syrian 5th and 9th Infantry divisions in the southern part of the Syrian line.

The Syrian offensive began at 1405 hours on the 6th, and by evening the 5th Division had made a breakthrough in the southern part of the brigade's line. The Syrians exploited their breakthrough, and by midnight the brigade was forced to withdraw after losing almost half its tanks. On the 7th the Syrians kept up the pressure on the remnants of the brigade, which continued scattered and uncoordinated defensive actions.

The brigade was reorganized on the 9th and placed under the Israeli 7th Armored Brigade to the north. The brigade was then sent eastward and helped stop an attack of the Syrian 7th Infantry Division, which came close to overwhelming the 7th Armored Brigade. The Barak Brigade, now incorporated into the 7th Brigade, took part in an Israeli counteroffensive on 11 October, driving eastward through Jubat and Tel Shams before the Israelis stopped the offensive.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 6

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 18

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Barak (188th) Bde
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: FD/PD

Side 2: Syr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 5th Inf Div (+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT/MECH
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM/RM
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

730101

Golan Heights, 6-11 Oct 1973: Barak Brigade Operations
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
6-11 Oct 73	6	2,500	498	498			6		

Notes: Battle casualties totalled 498; of these, 120 were either KIA or dead, 372 were either WIA and injured, and six were CMIA. This data reflects strength and casualties of the Barak Brigade only.

Source(s): Dupuy; Gefen.

Saigon, South Vietnam, 29/30 Apr 1975: Operation FREQUENT WIND

Operation FREQUENT WIND was the evacuation of American civilians, including embassy staff and selected South Vietnamese nationals, from Saigon on the afternoon, evening, and early morning before the fall of the city and the surrender of the South Vietnamese government. The evacuation was conducted under North Vietnamese fire. The number of civilians evacuated was 6,968, including 1,373 American citizens. Two members of the US Embassy Security Force and two crewmen of a sea and air rescue helicopter were killed.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: NVA
Participant(s):
Force Designation: NVA (elms)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): N/A

Side 2: US
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d Bn, 4th Marines (+)
Insertion Means: HO
Unit Type(s): MAR
Posture: WDL

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

750200

Saigon, South Vietnam, 29/30 Apr 1975: Operation FREQUENT WIND
 US Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total RC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
29/30 Apr 1975	1	926	4	4	2	0	0	2	0

Notes: The strength of the 2d Bn, 4th Marines was 868. The remainder belonged to the US Embassy Security Force and other miscellaneous units.

Source(s): Bartlett; Carey and Quinlan.

750300

Cambodia, 15 May 1975: Mayaguez Rescue Operation

After the American merchant ship SS Mayaguez was seized by the Cambodians off their coast on 12 May 1975, the US mounted a military rescue operation from Thailand which included an assault on Tang Island, where the captive ship's crew was believed to be held. Eight helicopters bearing two waves of Marines to the island early on 15 May were brought under heavy machine gun fire from an unexpected Cambodian force of about 150-300 in jungle canopied positions. Three helicopters were shot down and the two landing forces eventually consolidated the beachhead before the Mayaguez was recovered by another force, its crew released by the Cambodians from the mainland, and the operation ordered ended. Heavy US aircraft bombing and naval gunfire suppressed the Cambodians long enough for rescue helicopters to land and extract the Marines under cover of approaching dusk.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): 0

Side 1: US
Participants(s):
Force Designation: III MAF (-)(+)
Insertion Means: HO
Unit Type(s): MAR
Posture: A

Side 2: Camb
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: FB/FW
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: D
Level of Surprise: S

750300

Cambodia, 15 May 1975: Mayaguez Rescue Operation

US Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
15 May 75	1	284	91	91	15	50	3	23	0

Notes: The strength figure reflects 240 Marines and an estimated 16 Air Force and five Navy personnel in the Tang Island assault (Ofc. Cmmdt., USMC) and 23 Marines and airmen in the helicopter that crashed in Thailand (Newsweek, 85/22). Enemy action deaths are from Ofc. Cmmdt., USMC; others are from Newsweek, 85/22. The three CMIA were later declared KIA.

Source(s): Gosnell Letter; Greer Letter; Newsweek, 85/21-22; Office of the Commandant, USMC; Walmer.

Uganda, 3/4 Jul 1976: Operation JONATHAN

PFLP terrorists hijacked an Air France jetliner on 27 June 1976 during a flight from Tel Aviv, ordered it to Entebbe Airport near Kampala, Uganda, and held its crew and passengers hostage in return for the demanded release of fellow terrorists imprisoned in Western countries. A picked Israeli force flew to Entebbe, stormed the terminal, killed all seven hijackers and a number of Ugandan troops, freed the hostages, and returned to Israel with them after destroying much of the Ugandan Air Force on the ground to prevent pursuit. Lt. Col. Yehonathan Nathanyahu, the assault team's commander, was the only Israeli soldier killed in the raid.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Para Bde (-)(+)
Insertion Means: LU
Unit Type(s): ABN/INF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: Wet, light, temperate, night
Air Superiority: N/A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): N/A

Side 2: PFLP/Ug
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

760100

Uganda, 3/4 Jul 1976: Operation JONATHAN
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Other Causes	
3/4 Jul 76	1	200	4	4	1	3	0	0	0

Notes: All data is from Ben-Porat, Haber, and Schiff, 248; Facts on File, XXXVI, 485-486, 514-515; Walmer, 28-33. One WIA DOW.

Source(s): Ben-Porat, Haber, and Schiff; Facts on File, XXXVI; Walmer.

Somalia, 18 Oct 1977: Operation MAGIC FIRE

PFLP terrorists hijacked a Lufthansa jetliner on 13 October 1977, ordered it eventually to Mogadischu, Somalia, and held its crew and passengers hostage in return for the demanded release of certain other terrorists held in FRG prisons. Two West German 30-man GSG-9 teams, augmented by two British SAS men, flew to Mogadischu and, later on 18 October, created a diversion and stormed the jetliner with stun grenades and automatic weapons. Three of the four terrorists were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and the hostages freed. The GSG-9 teams incurred no casualties in the operation.

Description: EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: FRG
Participant(s): FRG/Br
Force Designation: GSG-9(-)(+)
Insertion Means: LU
Unit Type(s): SOF
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: Dry, night, temperate
Air Superiority: N/A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms): N/A

Side 2: PFLP
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: C

770100

Somalia, 18 Oct 1977: Operation MAGIC FIRE
FRG Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
18 Oct 77	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes: All data is from Hermann and Koch, 186-192, and Walmer, 156-159.

Source(s): Hermann and Koch; Walmer.

Lebanon, 14-20 Mar 1978: Litani River Operation

In response to terrorist activities, the Israeli Army made a limited punitive raid against PLO bases in southern Lebanon beginning on the night of 14/15 March 1978. The principal Israeli objective was to destroy PLO bases and concentrations in the area from the Israeli border to the Litani River. The Israelis moved quickly, and by the 20th they had attained their objectives. On the 21st they declared a unilateral ceasefire and began to withdraw. The withdrawal was completed by 13 June.

Description: RAID
Duration (Days): 7

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 10

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Mechanized TF
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH
Posture: A

Side 2: PLO
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM
Weather: DST
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

780100

Lebanon, 14-20 Mar 1978: Litani River Operation
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					Causes	
					Enemy Action		CMIA	Other Dead	Other Injured	Dead	Injured
					KIA	WIA					
14-20 Mar 1978	7	15,000	130	130	19	84	2	3	22		

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

Zaire 19 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Parachute Drop

On the afternoon of 19 May, the 1st, 2d, and 3d companies of the French 2d Foreign Legion parachute Regiment (2d REP) and a reduced command post landed by parachute just north of the Old Town section of Kolwezi. By sunset the paratroopers had occupied the Old Town, and in the process, defeated the Congolese National Liberation Front rebels who remained in the area. The main body of the rebel force had just previously withdrawn. Everywhere the 2d REP soldiers found evidence of massacres and looting. A second jump by the rest of the 2d REP, which had been scheduled for the evening of 19 May, was postponed until the following morning. During the night, the elements of the regiment already in the town maintained patrols and secured their objectives.

Description: INSG/EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 1

Side 1:
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d REP (-)
Insertions Means: PO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: CNLF
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

780301

Zaire, 19 May 15, Operation LEOPARD, Parachute Drop
French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
19 May 78	1	405	13	13	1	4	7	0	1

Notes: Data was collected from Sergeant's La Legion saute. The seven CMIA were only temporarily missing and turned up within 24 hours. One man was injured by his parachute rig and was not evacuated. DNBI data is not given; it is presumed to be negligible. Sergeant's La Legion saute states 100 CNLF rebels KIA.

Source(s): Sergeant, La Legion saute, 139, 152-153, 182.

Zaire, 20 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Metal Shaba

On the morning of 20 July the remainder of the French 2d Foreign Legion Parachute Regiment (2d REP)--the 4th Company, a reconnaissance platoon (SER), and an 81mm mortar section--landed by parachute at Kolwezi. The 4th Company moved out northwest of Kolwezi toward Metal Shaba, an industrial center some 3.2 kilometers from Kolwezi. Their objective was to locate civilians dispersed by the Congolese National Liberation Front rebels and eliminate any rebels encountered. At Metal Shaba the company ran into rebels dug in and armed with heavy weapons. Bitter combat ensued and the 2d Company and the SER, supported by the 81mm mortar section, were called to the scene to assist the 4th Company. The Foreign Legion troops assaulted the rebel position and cleared it before nightfall. Meanwhile, the rest of the 2d REP had swept the region south of Kolwezi and mopped up rebel opposition.

Description: INSG/EVAC/RESC
Duration 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): 0.5

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d REP(-)
Insertions Means: 00
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: CNLF
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/PD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Zaire, 20 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Metal Shaba
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					Other Causes	
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Dead	Injured	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA			
20 May 78	1	385	3	1	2	0	0	0		

Notes: Data was collected from Sergeant's La Legion saute. Strength data was estimated by adding the total strength of the second parachute drop units (250) to one-third of the total strength of the first parachute drop units (135). DNBI data is not given; it is presumed to be negligible.

Source(s): Sergeant, La Legion saute, 203.

Zaire, 22 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Kapata I

On 22 May 1978 elements of the French 2d Foreign Legion Parachute Regiment (2d REP) conducted search operations southwest of Kolwezi around the town of Kapata in an attempt to find missing civilians. The 2d REP engaged in minor combat activity with Congolese National Liberation Front rebels who by this time were withdrawing from the area.

Description: INSG/EVAC/RESC
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Fr
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d REP(-)
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: CNLF
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Rebel Forces
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): INF
Posture: HD/WDL

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: N

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

780303

Zaire, 22 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Kapata I
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
22 May 78	1	470	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

Notes: Sergeant, La legion saute is the source used for collecting data. The strength of the French force was estimated by using two-thirds of the first parachute drop (270) and elements of the second parachute drop (200). DNBI data is not given, it is presumed to be negligible.

Source(s): Sergeant, La legion saute.

780304

Zaire, 23 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Lululu I

On 23 May 1978 the French 2d Foreign Legion Parachute Regiment (2d REP) continued to conduct search operations for missing civilians in the area around Kolwezi. Northwest of Kolwezi, near the town of Lululu, 2d REP elements surprised Congolese National Liberation Front rebels. A brief battle dispersed the rebel forces.

Description: INSG/EVAC/RESC

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Fr

Side 2: CNLF

Participant(s):

Participant(s):

Force Designation: 2d REP(-)

Force Designation: Rebel Forces

Insertions Means: 00

Insertion Means: N/A

Unit Type(s): ABN

Unit Type(s): INF

Posture: A

Posture: HD/WDL

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RM

Surprise: Y

Weather: DSH

Surpriser: A

Air Superiority: N

Level of Surprise: M

Zaire, 23 May 1978: Operation LEOPARD, Luiilu I
 French Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
23 May 78	1	405	3	3	1	2	0	0	0

Notes: Data was collected from Sergeant's La legion saute. This operation involved three companies. Force strength data was estimated. One WIA became DOW on 24 May. DNBI data is not given; it is presumed to be negligible. Six CNLF were KIA according to Sergeant in La legion saute.

Source(s): Sergeant, La legion saute, 214.

Falkland Islands War, 21 May 1982: San Carlos Landing

While 5,000 British soldiers were being landed at Port San Carlos, East Falkland Island, Argentine aircraft attacked, causing the British to lose two Gazelle helicopters and their crews. The landing was otherwise unopposed.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Ground Forces
Insertions Means: AU/SU
Unit Type(s): MAR/ABN
Posture: HD

Side 2: Arg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: N/A
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s):
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RB
Weather: WLC
Air Superiority: D

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

820101

Falkland Islands War, 21 May 1982 - San Carlos Landing
 British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)					
					Enemy Action			Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
21 May 82	1	5,000	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Strength and casualty data is from Morison, 123.

Source(s): Morison.

Falkland Islands War, 27 May 1982: San Carlos Beachhead

On 27 May Argentine aircraft attacked British positions near San Carlos Beachhead, inflicting substantial casualties. The aircraft attacked the positions of the 40th Commando Battalion, Royal Marines, on the east of San Carlos Water, and the 3d Commando Brigade's support area at Ajax Bay on the west of San Carlos Water.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 1

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Cdo Bde, Roy Mar (+)
Insertions Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MAR
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RB
Weather: WLC
Air Superiority: D

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): N/A

Side 2: Arg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: N/A
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s):
Posture: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: S

820102

Falkland Islands War, 27 May 1982: San Carlos Beachhead
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
27 May 82	1	600	39	39	8	31	0	0	0

Notes: Strength and casualty data is from the Globe and Laurel, 236, 255

Source(s): Globe and Laurel, 1982.

Falkland Islands War, 28-29 May 1982: Darwin and Goose Green Engagements

The Argentine positions at Darwin and Goose Green were the objective of an attack by the British 2d Battalion, the Parachute Regiment, on 28 May. The Argentine positions included an airfield, which posed a threat to the British drive on Port Stanley. In a two-day engagement the British overcame strong Argentine defenses and captured or killed the entire garrison. British naval gunfire and air support assisted in the attack.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 2d Bn, Para Rgt (+)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: Arg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM/RB
Weather: WLC
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

Falkland Islands War, 28-29 May 1982: Darwin and Goose Green Engagements
British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
28-29 May 1982	2	600	52	52	16	36	0	0	0

Notes: The best source used was GB, MOD, PR, British Army: The Falklands, 1983, however, Morison, 123, gives British casualties as 12 men KIA and 31 men WIA.

Source(s): HB(A) 6/71; Morison.

Falkland Islands War, 11/12 and 13/14 Jun 1982: Port Stanley Engagement

The British attack on Port Stanley was made in two phases. The first phase consisted of simultaneous attacks on Mt. Longdon, Two Sisters, and Mt. Harriet during the night of 11/12 June 1982. The objective was to overcome any enemy resistance and secure these terrain features. Phase Two consisted of simultaneous attacks on Wireless Ridge, Tumbledown Mountains, and Mt. William during the night of 13/14 June 1982. This was the final engagement of the Falklands War.

Description: CONV
Duration (Days): 2

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Br
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 3d Bn, Para Regt (+)
Insertions Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MAR/ABN
Posture: A

Side 2: Arg
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MOT
Posture: HD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM
Weather: WLC
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

820104

Falkland Islands War, 11/12 and 13/14 Jun 1982: Port Stanley Engagement
 British Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)					
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes	
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured
11/12 and 13/14 Jun 1982	2	1,800	150	34	116	0	0	0	

Notes: All personnel strength and casualty data is from GB, MOD, PR and Globe and Laurel, 1982.

Source(s): HB(A) 6/71; Globe and Laurel.

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Western Sector

The Israeli attack in the Western Sector began with a combined land and sea assault. The Israeli 211th Armored Brigade, the spearhead of Task Force "A," advanced rapidly northward along the Coastal Road, bypassing Tyre and Sidon. On 8 June the brigade was assigned to Task Force "C" and continued to advance along the Coastal Road toward Beirut. On 11 June the brigade approached the outskirts of Beirut International Airport south of the Lebanese capital. Strength and casualty data for this operation is for the 211th Armored Brigade only.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 6

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: 211th Armd Bde
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RGM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Syr/PLO
Participant(s):
Force Designation: ?
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: PD/FD

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

820201

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Western Sector
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Battle Casualties (BC)						
				Total BC	Enemy Action			Other Causes		
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	Injured	
6-11 Jun 82	6	2,000	104	98	16	82	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

820201

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Western Sector
Israeli Nonbattle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Diseased and Nonbattle Injury (DNBI)		
				Total	Dead	Injury Disease
6-11 Jun 82	6	2,000	104	0	6	
					0	

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

820202

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Armored Task Force "C-1"

The Armored Task Force "C-1" of Task Force "C" began operations on 6 June. Following the capture of Nabatiye, most of the task force turned west toward Sidon where it joined with other Israeli forces in the Western Sector. Armored Task Force "C-1" moved northward to Jezzine, where, after a short engagement with a Syrian brigade, it task force continued along the Coastal Road toward Damuur and Beirut. Strength and casualty data for this operation is for Armored Task Force "C-1" only.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 6

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Armored Task Force "C-1"
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: Syr/PLO
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Syr 1st Tank Div (-)(+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARM
Posture: PD/FD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM/U
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: Y
Surpriser: A
Level of Surprise: M

820202

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Armored Task Force "C-1"
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
6-11 Jun 82	6	2,000	154	141	25	116	0	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

Lebanon, 6-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Armored Task Force "C-1"
 Israeli Nonbattle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Diseased and Nonbattle Injury (DNBI)		
				Total	Dead	Injury Disease
6-11 Jun 82	6	2,000	154	2	11	0

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

Lebanon, 7-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Central Sector

The Israeli attack in the Central Sector began with the successful operations against Beaufort and Nabatiye. Task Force "D" commenced its operations on 7 June. It passed through the combat deployment of Task Force "C" and pushed on toward Jezzine and the Bessri River and further northward. An armored task force of Task Force "D" defeated a Syrian tank brigade in the first major engagement with Syrian forces, and pressed on toward Ain Dara and the heights overlooking the Beirut-Damascus highway. Strength and casualty data for this operation is for Armored Task Force "D" only.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 5

Side : Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Task Force "D" (-)
Insertion Means: OO
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 2: Syr/PLO
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Syr 1st Tank Div (-)(+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: PD/FD

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

820203

Lebanon, 7-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Central Sector
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				Other Causes	
					Enemy Action		CMIA	Dead	Injured	
					KIA	WIA				
7-11 Jun 82	5	3,400	110	110	18	92	0	0	0	

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

Lebanon, 9-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Eastern Sector

During 7-8 June a mixed armor-mechanized infantry battle group of Task Force "H" overran Syrian forward defense positions and approached the Syrian main defense zone south of Rashiya. Heavy fighting followed on 9 June as the Israelis broke through Syrian fortified defenses. At the time of the cease-fire on 11 June the Israelis had reached a line some 10 kilometers north of Rashiya and were no more than 30 kilometers from Damascus on the Lebanese side of the border. Strength and casualty data for this engagement is for a mixed armor-mechanized infantry battle group.

Description: INTRV
Duration (Days): 3

Attacker Distance Advanced (Kms.): ?

Side 1: Is
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Task Force "H" (-)
Insertion Means: 00
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: A

Side 2: Syr/PLO
Participant(s):
Force Designation: Syr 1st Tank Div (-)(+)
Insertion Means: N/A
Unit Type(s): MECH/ARMD
Posture: PD/FD

Operational and Environmental Variables

Terrain: RgM
Weather: DSH
Air Superiority: A

Surprise: N
Surpriser:
Level of Surprise:

820204

Lebanon, 9-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Eastern Sector
 Israeli Battle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Total BC	Battle Casualties (BC)				
					Enemy Action		Other Causes		Injured
					KIA	WIA	CMIA	Dead	
9-11 Jun 82	3	1,900	43	40	7	33	0	0	0

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

Lebanon, 9-11 Jun 1982: Operation PEACE FOR GALILEE, Eastern Sector
 Israeli Nonbattle Casualties

Calendar Period	Days	Strength	Total Casualties	Diseased and Nonbattle		Injury (DNBI)	
				Total	Dead	Injury	Disease
9-11 Jun 82	3	1,900	43	0	3	0	

Notes:

Source(s): Gefen.

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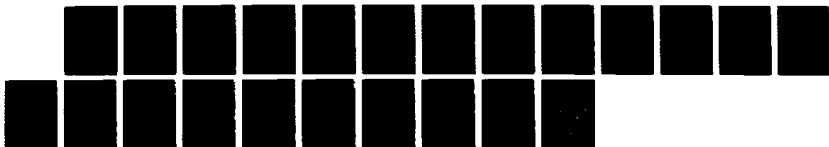
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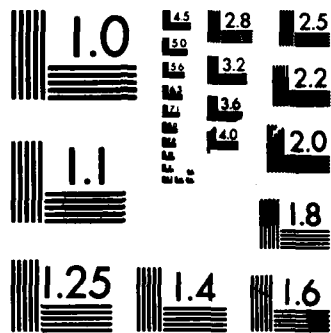
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APPENDIX A

Definitions

Casualty Categories

battle casualty (BC) -- Any casualty incurred in action. "In action" characterizes the casualty status as having been the direct result of hostile action; sustained in combat or relating thereto; or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission provided that the occurrence was directly related to hostile action. Included are persons killed or wounded by friendly fire directed at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force. However, injuries due to the elements or self-inflicted wounds and, except in unusual cases, wounds or death inflicted by a friendly force while the individual is in absent without leave or dropped from rolls status or who is voluntarily absent from a place of duty are not to be considered as sustained in action and are thereby not to be interpreted as battle casualties (Source: JCS Pub. 1, 47).

captured or missing in action (CMIA) -- A sub-category of battle casualties which initially includes those persons missing from their units under circumstances indicating that their missing status is a result of enemy action. Most of those initially reported as CMIA were subsequently reported to be captured or interned, or

declared dead (not killed in action), or returned to duty; these are the major subdivisions of the CMIA group (Adapted from Beebe and De Bakey, 270).

diseased and nonbattle injuries/nonbattle casualty (DNBI) -- Casualties that are not battle casualties, but who are lost to their organization(s) by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned (Adapted from JCS Pub. 1, 233).

died of wounds received in action (DOW) -- A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a military medical treatment facility. It is essential to differentiate these cases from battle casualties found dead or who died before reaching a military medical treatment facility (the "killed in action" group). It should be noted that reaching a military medical treatment facility while still alive is the criterion (Source: JCS Pub. 1, 109).

killed in action (KIA) -- A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a military medical treatment facility (Source: JCS Pub. 1, 191). In this report those killed in action due to enemy action are differentiated, where the historical record permits, from those killed in action whose casualty status is not directly due to enemy action.

wounded in action (WIA) -- A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds

of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforating wound, or none, as in a contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, or any other destructive weapon or agent (Source: JCS Pub. 1, 373-374). In this report wounded in action directly attributable to enemy action are differentiated, where the record permits, from those wounded in action whose wounds are not directly due to enemy action.

Contingency Description

Intervention (Code: INTRV). A contingency arising from a decision to commit in a foreign nation, with or without its consent, combat forces with their own chain of command intact and operating. The military action is usually unilateral, but may be bilateral or multilateral. The intervenor's purpose is to influence the internal affairs of the nation in which the intervention takes place. The effects may be area-, nation-, or region-wide.

Insurgency (Code: INSG). A contingency arising from revolt against a recognized or established government through the use of subversion and armed conflict that does not reach the proportions of civil war. Military action taken by the government and/or its allies against the insurgency is known as counter-insurgency.

Military Assistance (Code: ASSIST). A contingency arising from the deployment of troops, usually small in number, to train, develop, or in other ways aid in a non-combatant role the military forces of another nation.

Peace-keeping (Code: PKPG). A contingency arising from the deployment of troops to a trouble-spot, usually as part of a multi-national force under the auspices of a multi-national organization, with missions such as acting as a buffer between opposing forces, monitoring or enforcing treaty or cease-fire provisions, or in other ways helping to prevent the outbreak or spread of hostilities.

Evacuation/Rescue (Code: EVAC/RESC). A contingency arising from the deployment of troops to help extract non-combatants from situations ranging from potentially dangerous to overtly hostile in nature. It is usually short in duration, with any attendant military action being limited and directed only toward aiding the evacuation/rescue effort.

Police Action (Code: POLACT). A contingency arising from the deployment of troops in support of established civil law enforcement personnel to aid in their operations and provide military expertise and assistance in the conduct of operations.

Raid (Code: RAID). A contingency arising from the deployment of troops in an operation, usually small in scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations or equipment.

Conventional Conflict (Code: CONV). A non-nuclear contingency arising from the deployment of troops as part of a larger conflict involving traditionally organized and equipped forces on both sides engaged in overt hostilities.

Insertion Means

Overland (Code: O_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by foot, road, rail, or other overland means.

Parachute (Code: P_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by parachute, jumping from any type of aircraft.

Helicopter (Code: H_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by helicopter, without parachuting.

Air Landing (Code: L_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by fixed-wing aircraft, disembarking on the ground.

Amphibious (Code: A_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by disembarking off-shore and reaching land either by small craft, swimming, or wading.

Ship Landing (Code: S_). Where the attacking force arrives in the battle area by disembarking at a port or other docking facility.

Opposed (Code: _O). Where the attacking force's arrival in the battle area is contested by the defending force.

Unopposed (Code: U). Where the attacking force's arrival in the battle area is not contested by the defending force.

Unit Type

Infantry (Code: INF). A force that engages the enemy by direct small-arms fire and whose primary method of movement is by foot.

Motorized Infantry (Code: MOT). A force that engages the enemy by direct small-arms fire and whose primary method of movement is by wheeled vehicle.

Mechanized Infantry (Code: MECH). A force that engages the enemy by direct small-arms and vehicular mounted weapons fire and whose primary method of movement is by tracked vehicle.

Light Infantry (Code: LT INF). A force that engages the enemy by direct small-arms fire, whose primary method of movement is by foot, and is composed of lightly equipped, easily inserted sub-units.

Armor (Code: ARMD). A force whose primary method of direct fire engagement and movement is by tank.

Marine (Code: MAR). A force specializing in amphibious and other naval-related ground combat.

Airborne (Code: ABN). A force specializing in parachute operations.

Airmobile (Code: AIRMOB). A force specializing in helicopter operations.

Special Operations Force (Code: SOF). A force specializing in a mix of uncommon operations and employed in unique situations not normally suited to traditional military units.

Mixed (Code: MIX). A force composed of four or more different unit types.

APPENDIX B

Abbreviations and Symbols

National or Other Forces, Unit Designations, etc.

Abn	Airborne
ALN	Armee de Liberation Nationale (Algerian National Liberation Army)
ANC	Armee Nationale Congolaise (Congolese National Army)
APC	Armored personnel carrier
Arg	Argentina/Argentinian
Armd	Armored
ATF	Army Task Force
Aust	Australia/Australian
Bal	Baluba/Baluban
Bde	Brigade
Be	Belgium/Belgian
BLT	Battalion Landing Team
Bn	Battalion
Br	Britain/British
Camb	Cambodia/Cambodian
Can	Canada/Canadian
Cdo	Commando
Cong	Congo/Congolese

Coy	Company
CNLF	Congolese National Liberation Front
Div	Division
Div TF	Divisional Task Force
Dom Rep	Dominican Republic
EA	East Anglians
EAM/DAG	Greek National Liberation Movement/Democratic Army of Greece
(elms)	elements
EMA	Etat Major et Appui (Headquarters and Support, used to describe Belgian units)
EOKA	Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston (Cypriot guerrillas)
Eth	Ethiopia/Ethiopian
FLOSY	Front for the Liberation of South Yemen
Fr	France/French
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
Gab	Gabon/Gabonese
Gds	Guards
Gen Res	General Reserve Brigade
Bde	
G.M.	Groupe Mobile (Mobil Group)
GNA	Greek National Army
GSG	Grenzschutzgruppe (FRG Border Police Group)
IBT	Indonesian Based Terrorists

IDF	Israeli Defense Forces
Ind	India/Indian
Indo	Indonesia/Indonesian
Inf	Infantry
Iq	Iraq/Iraqi
Ir	Ireland/Irish
Is	Israel/Israeli
It	Italy/Italian
Jor	Jordan/Jordanian
JTF	Joint Task Force
Kat	Katanga/Katangan
Leb	Lebanon/Lebanese
MAF	Marine Amphibious Force
Mal	Malaya/Malayan
Mar	Marine
MAU	Marine Amphibious Unit
MOR	Morocco/Moroccan
MRLA	Malayan Races Liberation Army
Mtn	mountain
N	none
N/A	not applicable
Nat Gd	National Guard
Ngr	Nigeria/Nigerian

NLF National Liberation Front
NVA North Vietnamese Army
NZ New Zealand
OAS Organization of American States
OECS Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OLOS Organization for the Liberation of the Occupied South
ONUC United Nations Operations in the Congo
Opn Operation
ORM Omani Revolutionary Movement
Pak Pakistan/Pakistani
PAL Popular Army of Liberation
Para Parachute
PFLOAG Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf
PFLP Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PLO Palestine Liberation Organization
Plt Platoon
Port Portugal/Portuguese
PRAF People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (Grenada)
RAR The Royal Australian Regiment
REP Regiment etrangere parachutiste (Foreign Legion Parachute Regiment)
Rgt Regiment
RIAOM Regiment interarmes d'outre-mer (Interservice overseas regiment)

Rngr	Ranger
Roy Mar	Royal Marine
RPC	Regiment de parachutistes coloniaux (Colonial Parachute Regiment)
RPiMa	Regiment de parachutistes d'infanterie marine (Marine Parachute Regiment)
SAA	South Arabian Army (formerly Federal Regular Army)
SAL	South Arabian League
SAS	Special Air Service
SEAL	Sea-Air-Land team
S/G.B.	Sous-groupe ment blindé (Armored Sub-group)
Sp	Spain/Spanish
Sqdn	Squadron
Sud	Sudan/Sudanese
Syr	Syria/Syrian
TF	Task Force
Tun	Tunis/Tunisia
Ug	Uganda/Ugandan
UN	United Nations
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Force
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission
UNOGIL	United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon

US United States
USAF United States Air Force
USMC United States Marine Corps
USN United States Navy
VC Viet Cong
VM Viet Minh
VN Vietnam/Vietnamese
(+) Reinforced
(-) Elements, part, or a portion of a unit

Operational and Environmental Variables

Weather:

DSH - Dry, sunshine, hot
DST - Dry, sunshine, temperate
DSC - Dry, sunshine, cold
DOH - Dry, overcast, hot
DOT - Dry, overcast, temperate
DOC - Dry, overcast, cold
WLH - Wet, light, hot
WLT - Wet, light, temperate
WLC - Wet, light, cold
WHH - Wet, heavy, hot
WHT - Wet, heavy, temperate
WHC - Wet, heavy, cold

Terrain:

RD - Rolling, desert
RGB - Rugged, bare
RGM - Rugged, mixed
RGW - Rugged, heavily wooded
RB - Rolling, bare
RM - Rolling, mixed
RW - Rolling, heavily wooded
FB - Flat, bare
FM - Flat, mixed
FW - Flat, heavily wooded
FD - Flat, desert
R Dunes - Rolling dunes
U - Urban or built-up area
M - Marsh or swamp

Surprise and Air Superiority:

- Y - Surprise achieved
- N - Surprise did not influence outcome of battle.
- A - Designates Attacker achieved surprise or had air superiority
- D - Designates Defender achieved surprise or had air superiority

When posture is not applicable for a contingency or operation and one side achieved surprise and/or had air superiority, the side's code is used to indicate that it had these factors.

Posture:

- A - Attack
- HD - Hasty defense
- PD - Prepared defense
- FD - Fortified defense
- WDL - Withdrawal
- Del - Delay

Casualty Categories:

BC - Battle casualty
CMIA - Captured or missing in action
DNBI - Diseased and nonbattle injury
DOW - Died of wounds
KIA - Killed in action
WIA - Wounded in action

Insertion Means:

O - Overland
P - Parachute
H - Helicopter
L - Air Landing
A - Amphibious
S - Ship Landing

The codes for insertion means are used in combination with either "O" for opposed or "U" for unopposed. For example, the code OO means the force was inserted overland and the insertion was opposed.

Unit Type:

INF - Infantry
MOT - Motorized infantry
MECH - Mechanized infantry
LT INF - Light infantry
ARMD - Armor
MAR - Marine
ABN - Airborne
AIRMOB - Airmobile
SOF - Special Operations Force
MIX - Mixed

Contingency Description:

INSG - Insurgency
ASSIST - Military assistance
PKPG - Peace-keeping
INTRV - Intervention
EVAC/RESC - Evacuation/Rescue
POLACT - Police action
RAID - Raid
CONV - Conventional hostilities

END

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