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The NATO Alliance

The defeat of Hitler on 8 May 1945 left Western Europe militarily vulnerable and economically exhausted, defended principally by the 4,421,000-strong United States and British forces. By 1946 most of these troops were demobilised, leaving only 879,000 men, who were urgently needed for security duties in the Far East.

The Soviet Union, however, had since 1940 annexed 180,000 square miles of Eastern Europe, occupied a further 390,000 square miles, and now seemed poised to advance still further westwards with its six-million-strong forces. Debates in the fledgling United Nations, and attempts at a European Peace Conference were all obstructed by Soviet vetoes; and so in desperation Western European countries appealed in 1947 to the United States. She responded promptly with 'Truman Doctrine' military aid, and 'Marshall Plan' economic aid; but the increasing Soviet threat brought forth demands for a permanent Western military alliance.

Finally, on 4 April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington DC by the 12 founder-members—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States. Greece and Turkey joined NATO on 18 February 1952, West Germany on 9 May 1955, and Spain on 30 May 1982. The Treaty, which is of indefinite duration, seeks primarily to preserve peace in Europe by preventing or repelling Soviet-bloc aggression, but also tries to promote East-West détente.

Representatives of NATO contingents in the Allied Mobile Force parade in a rare example of combined NATO ceremonial. Left to right: a Belgian of the Para-Commando Regiment; Royal Canadian Regiment; West Germany; Italy; 8th Canadian Hussars (carrying the AMF flag); British Royal Signals; USA 82nd Airborne Division; Luxembourg 1st Light Infantry Battalion; and USA, carrying the NATO flag. (NATO Review)





A Norwegian lance-corporal of Brigade North (with cornflower blue beret) on summer manoeuvres. His cap badge carries a red plastic tape stripe to identify the side he is on. Note the national flag sleeve sign now adopted by most NATO armies in the field, and his rank chevron worn (since the late 1970s) on a light khaki shoulder slide. He carries the AG3 automatic rifle, a Norwegian version of the West German G3. (Norwegian Ministry of Defence)

Since 1949 NATO has responded successfully to a series of pressures, external—from the Soviet bloc; and internal—from disputes between member countries. The initial phase was optimistic. Already in 1949 the Soviet Union had warned that the very existence of NATO would increase tension; but in May 1949 the Berlin Blockade was lifted, and by November the Greek Civil War ended as Soviet aid was withheld from the Greek Communists. All NATO countries except Iceland and Portugal showed solidarity by sending aid to South Korea in its struggle against the Soviet-backed North Korean attack of June 1950. On 14 May 1955 the Soviet Union retaliated by establishing the 'Warsaw Pact', presenting it as a defensive response to NATO, conveniently ignoring the fact that a unified Soviet-Eastern European military command had existed since the 1940s.

In July 1961 Soviet Premier Kruschev's brinkmanship over West Berlin was foiled by US President John F. Kennedy's determined stand in calling for a substantial increase in NATO forces; but perhaps the most serious blow to NATO unity fell on 7 March 1966 when President de Gaulle announced that France, whilst continuing to remain in NATO, would withdraw French troops from active participation. The disarray was aggravated on 14 August 1974 when Greece followed suit in protest at the invasion of northern Cyprus by its NATO neighbour, Turkey. Later, however, relations improved, and on 20 October 1980 Greece re-integrated its forces. French President François Mitterrand, elected 10 May 1980, whilst re-affirming traditional French independence, has in practice brought France back into the fold; and Spain, whose forces are not yet integrated, re-affirmed in March 1986 its commitment to NATO.

The highest NATO authority is the North Atlantic Council, based in Brussels since 1967, under the Secretary-General, since June 1984 Lord Carrington. It administers the Military Committee which, aided by its International Military Staff, controls all NATO forces, which are divided into Allied Command Europe (ACE); Allied Command Channel (ACCHAN); Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT); and the Canada-US Regional Planning Group.

Most NATO armies are concentrated in ACE, based at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) at Casteau, Belgium. The Commander, titled Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) is always a US Army general—Gen. John Galvin since July 1987. He controls four land commands:

Allied Forces Northern Europe (AFNORTH), HQ Kolsas, Norway, covering Scandinavia with Allied Forces North Norway (Norwegian Army and four allied brigades on standby); Allied Forces South Norway (Norwegian Army); and Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (Danish Army and some West German units).

Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT), HQ Brunssum, Netherlands, covering the vital East-West German border, divided into Northern Army Group (NORTHAG) with four army corps (British, Belgian, Netherlands and West Geman) and Luxembourg forces; and Central Army Group (CENTAG) also with four army corps (two West German, two US), with a Canadian brigade and three French corps in reserve.

Allied Forces Southern Europe (AFSOUTH), HQ Naples, Italy, covering Southern Europe and Asia Minor with Allied Forces South Europe with three Italian army corps and a Portuguese brigade; and Allied Forces South-Eastern Europe, with nine Turkish army corps, and one Spanish and two Greek corps at present unallocated.

Allied Mobile Force (AMF), formed in 1961 as an international quick-response force to be airlifted immediately to trouble-spots, with battalions from the Belgian, British, Canadian, West German, Italian, Luxembourg, US and soon the Spanish armies.

ACCHAN (HQ Northwood, Great Britain) contains naval and air forces under a British admiral (since October 1982 Adml. Sir William Staveley). ACLANT (HQ Norfolk, Virginia, USA) under a US admiral (since September 1982 Adml. Wesley L. McDonald) administers air and naval forces, including US units on Iceland, and the Portuguese Army; while the Canada-US Regional Planning Group (HQ Arlington, Virginia, USA) covers Canadian and US forces in North America.

NATO continues to face the same threat—an attack by the Warsaw Pact, whose European forces are unified as the Soviet Western Theatre, divided into three Theatres of Military Operations (TVDs). In wartime North-Western TVD (HQ Moscow) would send two 'Fronts'[1] against AFNORTH in Scandinavia. Western TVD (HQ East Berlin), with five Fronts would attack AFCENT in West Germany, and South-Western TVD (HQ Kiev), with five Fronts, would face AFSOUTH in

[1]Soviet and NATO terminology differ. A TVD with two to five Fronts equals a NATO Army Group, and a Front (four to five Armies) is a NATO Army. An Army (about four divisions) is the equivalent of a NATO Corps, and a Division (about 10,000 men) a NATO Light Division.

Southern Europe. Turkey's north-eastern frontier confronts two to three Fronts of the Southern Theatre.

In 1949 NATO favoured massive retaliation by US strategic nuclear weapons against a conventional Soviet attack, but when Moscow also acquired an intercontinental nuclear capability this doctrine was replaced, on 12 December 1967, by that of 'flexible response', whereby a Soviet attack should be countered by the lowest level of weapons necessary to defeat it—although the Soviet superiority in conventional weapons makes it difficult for NATO to avoid going nuclear virtually from the outset of hostilities.

Norway

Finally independent of Sweden from 26 October 1905, Norway supported its neutrality with minimal armed forces, which were defeated by the Germans on 8 June 1940 after two months' fighting. Some Norwegians escaped to Great Britain to continue the war from there; but by 1945 North Norway lay devastated as Soviet forces pursued the Germans southwards. Abandoning a now-discredited neutrality, Norway expanded its forces with US aid and joined NATO. It has also supported the United Nations in Korea, Kashmir, Congo, Lebanon, Yemen and Egypt.

The Norwegian Armed Forces have 36,785 men and women in the Army, Navy and Air Force, under the Chief of Defence (Forsvarssjef), Gen. F. V. Bull-Hansen, responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, King Olav V. The Army (Haeren) under its Inspector-General (Generalinspektør), Maj.Gen. O. Breidlid, is 19,500 strong, 12,000 of whom are conscripts performing 12 months' compulsory military service (or three months and a transfer to the Home Guard).



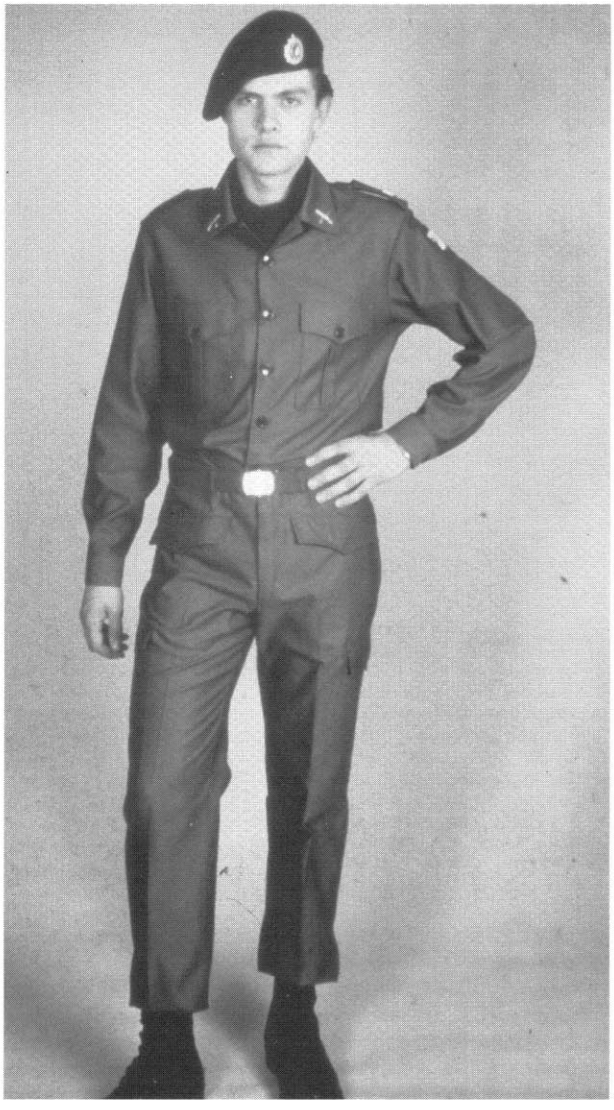
Norwegian NCOs practise on the Browning 12.7mm heavy machine gun, still widely used throughout NATO. They wear their rank insignia above the left breast pocket (shoulder slides are now regulation) and, unusually, above it a small cloth rectangle halved red above blue, the colours of the Norwegian Artillery. This flash and the chevrons are repeated on the field cap, although present regulations prescribe a woven badge as worn by officers on the peaked cap. (Norwegian Ministry of Defence)

A Norwegian lieutenant supervising his platoon. He wears the traditional peaked field cap (uncamouflaged) with a red plastic manoeuvres tape around the head-band, and his rank (two white stars) on an olive drab rectangle. He repeats the stars on light khaki shoulder slides. (Norwegian Ministry of Defence)



Norwegian territory comprises one-third of NATO's eastern frontage, and so there are massive defensive difficulties. The under-populated north, including the strategically vital Finnmark border county, isolated inside the Arctic Circle and sharing a 123-mile frontier with the Soviet Union, is linked to the south by a 1,200-mile road skirting a coastline pitted with deep fjords, vulnerable to landings by Soviet North Sea Fleet marines, or to an armoured thrust from Murmansk across neutral Swedish Lapland.

The Armed Forces are divided into Defence Command North Norway (HQ Bodö), corresponding to NATO's Allied Forces North Norway, and Defence Command South Norway (HQ Oslo), corresponding to Allied Forces South Norway. Since 1972 the Army has had five military regions, called 'divisions' to commemorate the pre-1940 formations—East, West, South, Trøndelag (Central Norway) and 6th (North Norway). The first four are divided into 12 numbered military districts, providing 11 combat brigades (usually sharing the district number), ten of which are cadre 'mobilisation' units. Brigade South (HQ Oslo) is a battalion group with an infantry battalion, armoured company, and self-propelled and field artillery batteries. 4th District also includes the élite Commando School (Jegerskole), a parachute-trained unit equipped for long-range reconnaissance patrols and sabotage missions. There are also independent armoured companies, infantry and artillery battalions, support units, and the Royal Guard Battalion in Oslo.



Norwegian olive green shirtsleeve order, with ranking on shoulder slides, branch badge on collar points, and formation sign on left shoulder. (Norwegian Ministry of Defence)

6th Division has four 'land force areas'; North Hammerfest and South Hammerfest control mobilisation brigades; Tromsø, the full-strength 'standing' Brigade North (Brigaden i Nord-Norge); while Finnmark has the Porsanger Garrison (Alta frontier battalion, one field and one AA battery) and South Varanger Garrison (Varanger frontier battalion). Brigade North, 5,000 men strong, is a brigade group with the 'Brigade 78' organisation of Headquarters (including Signals and Armoured Reconnaissance companies and MP platoon), Infantry Battalions I–III (each with 991 men in four companies), an Armoured Company (three armoured and one mechanised platoon), an Artillery Battalion (four self-propelled batteries), an Anti-Aircraft Battery, Engineer and Support Battalions. In wartime the other brigades would expand to this strength by mobilising the 165,000 reservists.

By 1989 it is planned to reorganise Brigade North as a 'Brigade 90' with 6,000 men, by adding a 828-man mechanised battalion with 26 tanks and 32 APCs, and to have two 'Brigade 90' mobilisation brigades, ten 'Brigade 78' mobilisation brigades, a standing battalion group '90', an 'Infantry Battalion 90', five 'Brigade 78 (improved)' mobilisation brigades, plus independent infantry, artillery, armoured and support units and the Royal Guard.

Brigade North (HQ Heggelia, Tromsø county) would in wartime advance to the Finnmark border to face a Soviet Front attacking from Murmansk, and Brigade South and 13th Brigade would mobilise and be airlifted north to support it. Meanwhile the Allied Mobile Force—3rd British Royal Marines Commando Brigade (42 and 45 Commando, 1st Amphibious Group and 'W' Company Royal Netherlands Marines—a unique multi-national unit), 4th Amphibious Brigade US Marine Corps and 5th Canadian Air/Sea Transportable Brigade-Group—would reinforce, and the other Norwegian brigades would operate independently to defend their localities.

The Home Guard (Heimevernet), under its Inspector-General Maj.Gen. O. Berg, was founded in 1946 from the 'Milorg' Resistance organisation, and its 72,100-strong Army contingent contains Army reservists, male and female volunteers, and a regular Army cadre. Able to mobilise in four hours, it has 18 (county) districts, 84 sectors, and 525 (parish) areas, is equipped for guerrilla warfare, and operates in eight-man teams, sometimes grouped into platoons or companies, three to six teams per parish.

The Norwegian Army, although small, is skilled in Arctic and guerrilla warfare, in which it and the Home Guard, with athletic, self-reliant troops, can fight on their own terms, extracting a heavy price from Soviet invasion forces.

Norwegian Army Order of Battle.

Trøndelag Div. (Trondheim): 11 Dist; 12, 13 Dist/Brig.
East Div. (Hamar): 1, 3, 5, 6 Dist/Brig; 4 Dist/Brig South; Comdo.Sch; R.Guard.
South Div. (Oslo): 7, 8 Dist/Brig.
West Div. (Kristiansund): 9 Dist/Brig; 10 Dist/Brig West.
6th Div. (Harstad): S.Hamm. (14 Brig); N.Hamm. (15 Brig); Tromsø (Brig.North); Finnm. (Pors., S.Var. Garr.).

Denmark

Like Norway, Denmark mistakenly hoped for peace through neutrality, and when Nazi Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939 she halved her already modest forces to less than 15,000 men 'to avoid provoking Hitler'. On 29 April 1940 these were crushed in less than four hours by a German invasion force, which permitted them a shadowy survival until final disbandment on 29 August 1943. Sadder but wiser, Denmark joined NATO in 1949; sent Red Cross teams to Korea in 1950; and supported the United Nations in peacekeeping operations (Gaza, Congo, Cyprus) and as Truce Observers (Kashmir, Israel, Lebanon, Yemen).

In wartime the Soviet Baltic Fleet (including Polish and East German navies) would punch through the Kattegat and Skagerrak straits into the North Sea. The East German 5th Army would advance northwards into Jutland, reinforced by coastal landings by Soviet Baltic Fleet Marines, East German 29th Armoured Regiment, and Polish 7th 'Lujycka' Naval Assault Division, and by drops by Soviet Parachute Divisions, East German 40th Parachute Battalion and Polish 6th 'Pomeranian' Air Assault Division.

The Danish Armed Forces, under Chief of Defence (Forsvarschef) Gen. O. K. Lind (Army), is 31,400 strong, divided into the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army (Haeren) has 18,100 men, 6,800 of whom are conscripts completing nine months' military service, under a lieutenant-general as Army Chief (Chef for Haeren).

There are seven Military Regions and two Commands. Western Command comprises 1st (North Jutland, HQ Aalborg), 2nd (Central Jutland, HQ Viborg), 3rd (South Jutland, HQ Haderslev) and 4th (Funen, Langeland and Aerö islands, HQ Odense) Regions, fielding the Jutland Division. Eastern Command comprises 5th (South Zealand, Mön, Falster and Lolland, HQ Slagelse) and 6th (North Zealand, HQ Copenhagen) Regions and Bornholm Island Command (HQ Rønne).

The peacetime Army has 7,000 men in the permanent Standing Force, 4,000 men in training units, 6,000 in schools and administration and up to 500 in the Danish UN Battalion. In wartime there would be 48,000 in the Field Army, composed of the 13,000-strong Covering Force (7,000 Standing Force and 6,000 instantly-mobilised Augmentation Force) plus 15,000 combat and 20,000 logistics reserves; and 84,400 in the Regional Defence Forces (24,000 Army Local Defence units and 60,400 Army Home Guard). These forces are in NATO's Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (HQ Karup).

The main Field Army units are five mechanised brigades[1], five battle-groups and Bornholm Force. A brigade has an HQ Company, one armoured battalion (two armoured and one motorised or three armoured companies, plus one mechanised and one support company); two mechanised battalions (each with two mechanised, one motorised, one armoured and one support company); one Augmentation Force motorised battalion (four motorised and one support company); one artillery battalion (one AA, three field batteries), and one support battalion (signals, transport, maintenance and medical companies). A battle-group has one artillery and two motorised battalions and an armoured company; while Bornholm Force comprises two motorised and one artillery battalion, an anti-aircraft battery, engineers and signals companies. Western Command's Jutland Division has HQ troops, three mechanised brigades and one battle-group, whilst Eastern Command has four of each.

The parachute-trained élite Commando (Jaegerkorpset) Battalion, formed 1 November 1961 for long-range reconnaissance patrols, and the eight Army Aviation flights, are also available. The Local Defence units comprise seven brigades, each with three infantry, one artillery and one engineer battalion, and usually an anti-tank company. Wartime establishments are greatly reduced in peacetime. Battalions are drawn from British-style parent regiments, which since 1 November 1961 have re-adopted traditional titles; the Standing Force is made up of 1st Battalions of each Regiment.

The 78,000-strong Danish Home Guard (Hjemevaernet), more than twice the size of the Armed Forces, was formed in 1948 from former resistance workers who, suspicious of the armed forces after the catastrophic events of 1940, vowed to maintain a strong civilian defence force. There are Army, Navy and Air Force contingents, all under armed forces command. The Army Home Guard (Haerhjemevaernet), with 60,400 volunteers, has seven regions (corresponding to the Military

[1]Mechanised infantry travels and fights in armoured personnel carriers; motorised infantry travels in lorries and fights on foot; ordinary infantry travels and fights on foot.



A professional sergeant of Danish Military Police wearing the dark green and dark grey service uniform, and the peaked cap (now restricted to MPs and officers), usually replaced by a beret. The cap is dark green, but this is obscured by the light grey cap band and the red MP cover. The NCO's cap badge is a white and red cockade with a gold and blue shield in a gold wreath on a dark green backing. He wears his unit's collar badges on a battalion-colour backing; the white lanyard and white-on-black brassard indicate a Military Policeman. (Danish Ministry of Defence)



A captain of the North Jutland Artillery Regiment, an AA unit serving with Denmark's Jutland Division, in dark green and grey walking-out dress. He wears regimental badges on his collar and dark green beret. The three gold stars on his shoulder straps indicate his rank; he wears six skills badges on his right breast, and the General Staff badge on his right breast pocket. (Danish Ministry of Defence)

Regions), with 37 districts controlling 540 Home Guard companies and the Bornholm Home Guard, armed with light and anti-tank weapons for a static and limited tactical rôle. Women can volunteer for the Army (female tank-crews have been observed) and make up 15 per cent of the Home Guard.

Paradoxically, the relative unpopularity of military service is counterbalanced by enthusiasm for the Home Guard. In wartime the main Soviet offensive would bypass Denmark, but Danish forces, reinforced by the West German 6th Mechanised Division and 51st Home Defence Brigade, could stand their ground against secondary enemy attacks.

Danish Army Order of Battle

Western Command: Jutland Division:

Divisional troops: 5 Recce Bn; 7, 10, 11, 24 Bn South Jutland Art.Rgt; 2, 3, 14 AA Bn North Jutland Art.Rgt; Jutland Eng.Rgt; Jutland Sig.Rgt.; Jutland Supp.Rgt.

1–3 Jutland Brigs, Jutland Battle Gr: Jutland Dragoon Rgt (armour); Slesvig Foot, Prince's Life, Funen Life, King's Jutland Foot, Queen's Life Rgt (Inf); 3, 6, 8, 9, 23, 33 North Jutland Art.Rgt.

Eastern Command:

Command troops: 3 Recce Bn; 1, 2, 14 Bn Crown Art.Rgt; 1, 13 AA Bn Crown Art.Rgt; Zealand Eng.Rgt; Zealand Sig.Rgt; Zealand Supp.Rgt.

1–2 Zealand Brigs, 1–4 Zealand Battle Gr: Guard Hussar Rgt. (armour); Royal Life Guard, Danish Life, Zealand Life Rgt. (inf); 4, 5, 21, 22, 32 Bn Zealand Art.Rgt.

Bornholm Force: 1, 2 Bn Born.Fce. (inf); Lt.armd.cy; 12 Art.Bn; AA.Bty; Eng.cy; Sig.cy.

Canada

Although geographically remote from the battlefields of her allies, Canada has always enthusiastically supported causes in which she could easily have escaped involvement. In 1900 she sent a division to the Boer War, in the First World War, four to France in the Second, five to Europe and other units to the Pacific. A founder-member of NATO, she has contributed to United Nations forces, sending a brigade group to Korea, and is currently involved in UN peacekeeping and observer operations.

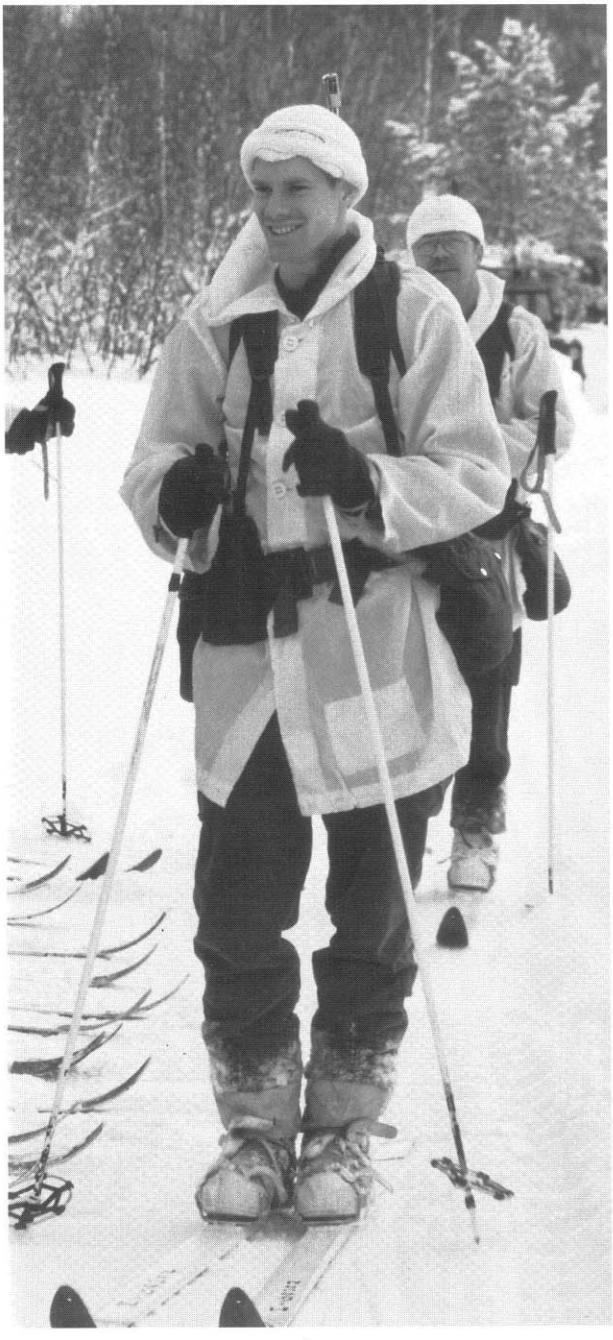
The Canadian Forces Reorganisation Act of 1968 merged the Army, Navy and Air Force into the unified 'Canadian Forces' and, although certain service distinctions were re-allowed in 1985, this remains the basic structure. It is an all-volunteer force, with 76,191 men and 6,667 women, under Gen. G. C. E. Thériault, Chief of the Defence Staff, split into seven Commands: Mobile Command (corresponding to the Army); Maritime Command (the Navy); Air Command (the Air Force, unusually the largest service); Canadian Forces Europe (NATO-assigned air and ground forces in West Germany under Mobile Command); the inter-service Communication Command and Training Command; and Northern Region Headquarters.

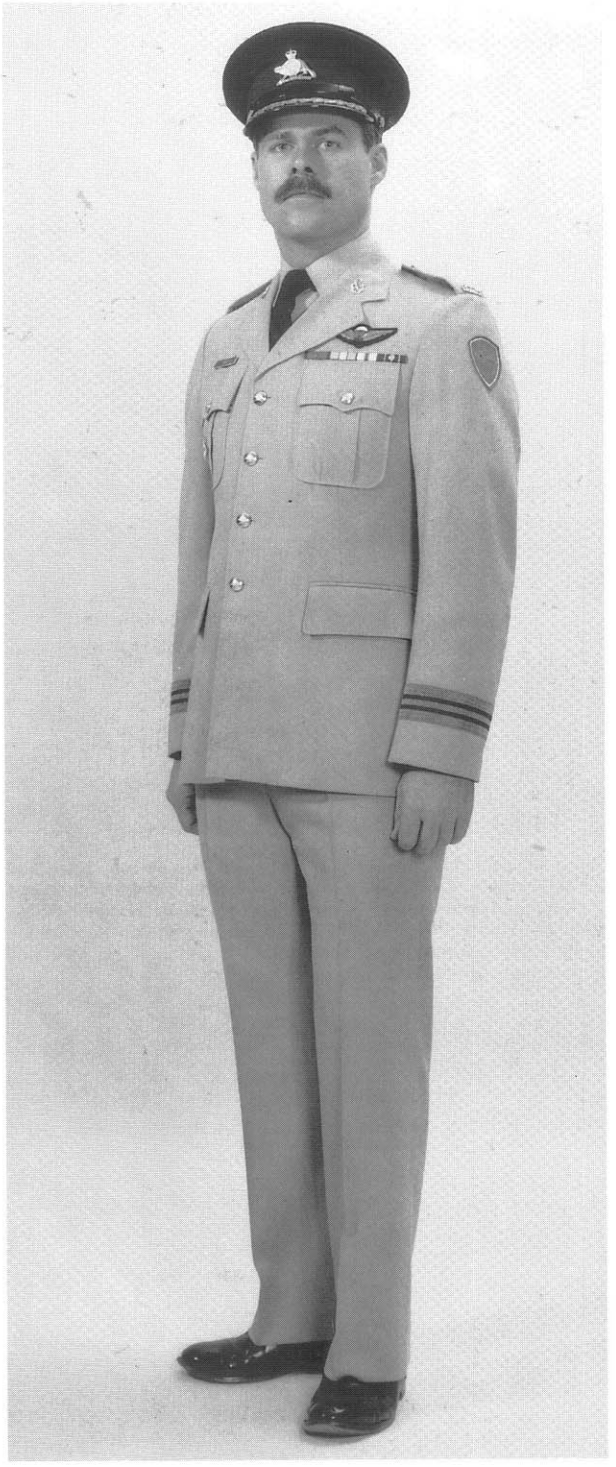
Canada is divided into six military regions, called Regional Headquarters: Atlantic (Halifax, Nova Scotia); Eastern (St. Hubert, Quebec), usually called Secteur de l'Est as all French-speaking units use French titles; Central (Trenton, Ontario); Prairie (Winnipeg, Manitoba); Pacific (Esquimault, British

Columbia), each divided into two to six Districts; and Northern (Yellowknife, North-West Territories).

Mobile Command (St. Hubert, Quebec) has 18,000 men (16,000 land forces) under its commander, Lt.Gen. C. H. Belzile. It is divided into the Regular Force—three brigade groups and the Special Service Force—and the part-time volunteer reserve Militia. 1st Canadian Brigade Group has three mechanised battalions, plus armoured reconnaissance, artillery, engineer and service (medical, military police) battalions. 5e Groupe-Brigade du Canada, also called the

Canadian troops of the Special Service Force practise skiing. They wear white smocks over their standard field uniform, and white woollen balaclava. (SHAPE)





A major of the Royal 22e Régiment in the M1985 light tan summer service uniform. He wears the dark green peaked cap with the brass and silver 'beaver' regimental badge, one row of gold oak-leaves on the peak for a field officer. On his collar is a silver fleur-de-lys above a small scroll 'Régiment Canadien Français', and on the shoulder straps (introduced 1985) a brass shoulder title 'R 22e R,' above which the battalion number can sometimes be found. He wears the gold, silver and red parachute qualification badge, and his gold rank rings are on dark green backing. (Canadian Forces)



Above **Men of the Canadian Airborne Regiment. Note the maroon beret and distinctive cap-badge; the camouflage smock, the Special Service Force patch on the left upper sleeve; and the woven title—'AIRBORNE' below parachute wings—worn by the sergeant on the right, all giving a very British appearance. (Canadian Forces)**

Below **Privates, 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment, wearing CVC helmet in the cupola of an Armoured Personnel Carrier. Note the distinctive diagonal breast pockets of the Canadian field jacket and the regulation woven titles on the shoulder slides. (Canadian Forces)**



CAST (Canadian Air/Sea Transportable) Brigade Group, has the same organisation; it would reinforce NATO forces in Northern Norway in wartime[1]. The 3,268-strong 4th Canadian Mechanised Brigade Group forms, with the 1st Canadian Air Group (assigned from Air Command) the Canadian Forces Europe, under Maj.Gen. D. R. Weightman. It has two mechanised battalions, a helicopter squadron, and armoured, artillery, engineer and service battalions; it is in CENTAG reserve and in wartime would defend southern Germany under West German II Corps or US VII Corps. The élite Special Service Force, formed 8 April 1968, has the 750-man Canadian Airborne Regiment, a helicopter squadron, and mechanised, armoured reconnaissance, artillery, engineer and service battalions. In wartime it supports 5th Brigade Group in Norway or the 4th in Germany, operating long-range reconnaissance patrols behind enemy lines. There is also a battalion group (one mechanised battalion and a 105mm artillery battery) assigned to the Allied Mobile Force; and the 1st Canadian Signals Regiment, with 100 men, posted to the Northern Region.

A mechanised battalion has a supply company, four rifle companies and a heavy weapons company (which includes an armoured car platoon). An armoured battalion has three

[1]At the time of going to press it has been announced that this formation may be redeployed to Germany alongside the 4th Mech.Bde.Gp.

armoured, one armoured reconnaissance and one supply company; an armoured reconnaissance battalion has one armoured and three armoured reconnaissance companies instead. An artillery battalion has four batteries and an anti-aircraft platoon. The nine mechanised battalions are drawn from three British-style parent regiments—Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the French-speaking Royal 22e Régiment (the 'Van Doos'). Each regiment contributes a 150-man 'Airborne Commando' (company) to the Canadian Airborne Regiment. Regular artillery units carry the honour-title 'Horse Artillery'.

The 16,000-strong Militia is organised territorially into five Militia Areas (corresponding to Regional HQs): Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Prairie and Pacific, each of approximately divisional strength. There are 51 infantry, 19 armoured reconnaissance, 15 artillery and four engineer battalions, plus three artillery batteries and three engineer companies, all bearing historic titles. Northern Region has 1,300 Canadian Rangers—Indians, Eskimos and trappers acting as army guides in the inhospitable Canadian Arctic. In wartime the three regular brigade groups could form a division, and cadres exist to expand the Militia into corps and field armies.

Canada itself shares the North America Air Defence Command nuclear umbrella with the United States, and so can concentrate her best forces for her traditional rôle of reinforcing overseas allies. The regular Canadian soldier is hand-picked, well-paid (the highest in NATO), well-trained and equipped for specialised combat rôles, supported by an equally well-motivated Militia, all determined to continue a superb military tradition.

Mobile Command Order of Battle (Regular Force)

1st Can.Brig.Grp. (Calgary, Alberta): Lord Strathcona's Horse (armour); 1, 3 Bn. Princess Patricia's Can.Lt.Inf, 3 Bn.Roy.Can.Rgt. (Inf); 3 Rgt.Roy.Can.H.Art; 1 Combat Eng.Rgt; 1 Serv.Bn.

4th Can.Mech.Brig.Grp. (Lahr, W. Germany); Roy.Can.Dragoons (armour); 1er Bn.Roy.22e Rgt, 2 Bn. Princess Patricia's Can.Lt.Inf(inf); 1 Rgt.Roy.Can.H.Art; 4 Combat Eng.Rgt; 444 Tactical Hel.Sqdn; 4 Serv.Bn.

5e Gr.Brig. du Canada (Valcartier, Quebec): 12e Régt Blindé du Canada (armour); 2e, 3e Bn.Roy.22^{e}Régt, 2 Bn.Roy. Can.Rgt (inf); 5e Régt d'Artillerie légère du Canada; 5e Régt Genie du Combat; 5e Bataillon de Service.

Special Service Force (Petawawa, Ontario): 8 Can.Hussars (armour); Can.Abn.Rgt. (1e Commando aéroporté—R22^{e}R; 2 Abn.Cdo—PPCLI; 3 Abn.Cdo.—RCR), 1 Roy. Can.Rgt (inf); 2 Roy.Can.H.Art; 2 Combat Eng.Rgt; 427 Tactical Hel.Sqdn; Abn.Serv.Cdo.

Infantrymen of the 1st Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment on exercise at Otterburn training area, Northumberland, England, wearing the distinctive field hat (only one soldier is wearing the woven regimental cap badge). (NATO Review)



Belgium

Belgium's neutrality policy sat uneasily with her strategic position between France and Germany. Her army fought tenaciously in the First World War to preserve part of western Belgium from the German invader, but on 28 May 1940 surrendered after 18 days' resistance to Hitler's Wehrmacht. Belgian forces, trained in Britain and Canada, helped liberate their homeland in 1944; and thereafter Belgium abandoned neutrality, joining NATO in 1949 and sending a battalion to Korea in 1950 with UN forces. Since then Para-Commando units have operated in Africa—in Ruanda-Urundi 1960–1, and Congo/Zaire in 1959–60, 1964 and 1978—protecting Belgian civilians caught up in local internecine warfare.

Belgian military units are French-speaking (from Wallonia—southern Belgium), Dutch-speaking (Flanders—northern Belgium) or bilingual (recruited from both regions); and the 3rd Company, 3rd Bn. Ardennes Rifles, from eastern Belgium, speaks German—but in this study only French terms are given. The Ministry of Defence controls the 93,607 strong Belgium Air Forces (Armée Belge), consisting of the Army, Navy, Air Force and inter-service Medical Service, under the Chief of the General Staff (Chef d'État-Major Général), Lt.Gen. Gysemberg, and the 16,200 strong paramilitary national police (Gendarmerie).

The Army (Force Terrestre), with Lt.Gen. Liebens as Chief of Staff (Chef d'État-Major), has 60,238 men, 21,599 of whom are militiamen ('miliciens'), conscripts fulfilling ten months' compulsory military service (eight months if posted to Germany). It has two major commands. The Intervention Force, comprising the 34,000-strong (62,000 in wartime) I Corps, based in West Germany, would undertake forward defence by manning NORTHAG's southern sector of the German border against Soviet attack. The Interior Forces, 27,000-strong (82,000 in wartime), supervises national defence units, I Corps reinforcements, and the élite Para-Commando Regiment—a quick reaction force in peacetime, earmarked for the Allied Mobile Force on mobilisation.

I Corps consists of 1st Division (two mechanised brigades, with a third motorised brigade in reserve for wartime) and 16th Division (a mechanised and an armoured brigade, with a mechanised brigade in reserve). A mechanised brigade has an armoured battalion (one support and three armoured companies); two mechanised battalions (each with a support company with mortar, anti-tank and armoured car platoons, and three mechanised companies); an anti-tank company with Milan missiles; an artillery battalion (one support and three field batteries), and engineer, transport, maintenance and medical companies. The armoured brigade has a second armoured battalion. The reserve brigades both add a long-

Lance-Corporal de Krahe of the 4th Company, Belgian Military Police, checking the identity of a soldier, whose only uniform seems to be the British-style 'woolly pully' introduced into the Belgian Army at the beginning of 1980 and compulsory from 1 September 1981 (and commonly found now in most NATO armies). The lance-corporal wears the khaki women's service dress with Military Police cap and collar insignia, a black and white armlet, and the gold lion on a dark red badge signifying 'Interior Force'. Note also the white cross-belt and the black truncheon. (Belgian Ministry of Defence)



Medical services are becoming increasingly sophisticated and expensive, so separate Army, Navy and Air Force medical organisations are being regarded as unnecessary duplication. In Belgium in 1975—as already in France, Canada and West Germany—it was decided to form a unified inter-service Medical Corps, diplomatically choosing a uniform which bears no direct relation to any of the three services. It is dark green with a gold cap badge, Naval-style shoulder insignia, and Belgian Air Force-style cuff rank insignia. This orderly wears a British-style parachute qualification badge. (Belgian Ministry of Defence)





Belgian Military Forces in 1982. On the left, a group of Military Policemen wearing service dress or battledress, the originally British appearance now modified by US-style white belts and scarves. On the right, a general officer and company officer in summer walking-out dress. (Bernard Jamin)

range reconnaissance company (ESR). Corps troops include the élite 1st ESR Company for missions behind enemy lines; one armoured, three armoured reconnaissance, two mechanised, six artillery, four AA artillery (two with SAM missiles), five engineer and two signals battalions; three signals, two MP companies and three helicopter squadrons.

The Interior Forces control the Training Division (training schools and two light infantry battalions); Mobilisation Division (depots to reinforce field units); Logistics Division (seven logistics centres and seven logistics battalions); the Military Territorial Defence (DIT), with three light infantry battalions in general reserve and nine Provincial Regiments, each having one to three battalion staffs controlling light infantry companies; an armoured battalion staff for light reconnaissance companies, an independent para-commando company, and a medical company. There are also four engineer and two signals battalions, three engineer companies, a helicopter squadron; and the Para-Commando Regiment, a brigade group with organic 1st–3rd active battalions and a 4th cadre battalion for wartime mobilisation, all with traditional 'paratrooper' or 'commando' titles, armoured reconnaissance and anti-tank companies and artillery batteries.

Armoured and infantry battalions carry titles which reflect historical traditions, not differing combat rôles. Armoured battalions are designated Lancers (Lanciers) or Guides; armoured reconnaissance battalions are light cavalry (Chasseurs à cheval). Motorised, mechanised and 'light' (i.e. foot) infantry battalions and brigade anti-tank companies are Line Infantry (Infanterie de ligne), Grenadiers, Ardennes Rifles (Chasseurs ardennais), Rifles (Chasseurs à pied), Carabineers (Carabiniers), Carabineer Cyclists (Carabiniers cyclistes), and the Bevrijding (Liberation) Battalion, this last commemorating Belgian forces in Great Britain in the Second World War.

In 1975 an inter-service Medical Service was formed for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Gendarmerie. Now 5,151 strong (40,000 in wartime), it provides field hospitals and medical units in Belgium and Germany. The 16,200-strong Gendarmerie, with armoured cars and light weapons, is organised militarily into nine Provincial Groups, 52 District Commands and 427 'brigades' (platoons), six Mobile Groups, and two companies with I Corps, for a wartime internal security rôle. Since April 1975 all services have accepted women volunteers, since 3 February 1982 for combat rôles, and at present they total 6,000 all services. There is no Marine Corps.

Low defence budgets are causing difficulties with weapons, equipment and skilled manpower (the conscription period is generally considered too short), but the Belgian Army retains a hard-won reputation for tenacity under fire.

Belgian Army Order of Battle

Intervention Force:

I (BE) Corps (Junkersdorf, Cologne, West Germany):

1 ESR; 3 Lanc; 1, 2, 4 Lt.Cav; 3, 14 Line; 3 Art (Missile); 13, 20, 72 Art; 6, 17 Mech.Art; 14, 35 AA Art; 43, 62 Art (SAM); 1, 3,



This tank crewman wears the standard olive drab tank and APC crew coverall. (Belgian Ministry of Defence)

6, 10, 17 Eng; 4, 6 Sig; 16–18 Hel.

1 (BE) Div. (Verviers, Liège): 1 Mech.Brig (2 Lanc; 1 Car, Lib Bn; 8 Line AT; 18 Art; 68 Eng); 7 Mech.Brig (1 Lanc; 1 Ard.Rifl, 12 Line; 13 Line AT; 1 Art; 67 Eng) 12 Mot.Brig (Res) (12 ESR; 3 Lanc; 2 Ard.Rifl, 3 Rifl; 12 AT; 15 Art; 12 Eng).

16 (BE) Div. (Neheim, Soest, West Germany): 4 Mech.Brig (4 Lanc; 1 Gren, 5 Line; 9 Line AT; 2 Art; 14 Eng); 10 Mech.Brig (Res) (10 ESR; 8 Lanc; 2 Car, 4 Line; 10 AT; 74 Art; 10 Eng); 17 Armd.Brig (1, 2 Guid; 1, 2 Car.Cyc; 2 Rifl AT; 19 Art; 15 Eng).

Transport, Maintenance and medical companies carry the brigade number.

Interior Force:

Training Div. (Training schools; 3 Ard Rifl, 6 Line); Mobilisation Div (Mob. centres & depots); Logistics Div (1–7 Log.Centres; 72, 91–4, 97, 99 Log.Bn.).

Mil.Terr.Def.: 5 Ard Rifl; 3, 4 Car.Cyc.; Prov.Rgts. 1—Brabant, 2—Hainaut, 3—W. Flanders, 4—E. Flanders, 5—Antwerp, 6—Limburg, 7—Liège, 8—Luxembourg, 9—Namur; 4, 11, 27, 31 Eng Bn; 4, 7, 8 Eng.Cy; 5, 10 Sig.Bn; 15 Hel.Sqdn.

Para-Cdo.Rgt (Everberg): Recce Sdn; 1, 3 Para; 2, 4 (Cadre) Cdo; Art.Bty; AT Cy; Frogman Detachment; 31–39 Indep.Cy (assigned DMT).

Netherlands

Recent Dutch military history tends to mirror Belgium's. Her neutrality policy kept her out of the First World War, but led to complacency and an ill-equipped army, which was defeated on 14 May 1940 by Hitler's Wehrmacht after only five days' resistance. Free Dutch forces raised in Great Britain helped the Allies liberate the Netherlands in early 1945; but there followed an exhausting colonial war, which ended on 27 December 1949 when Indonesian independence was conceded. Abandoning her discredited neutrality, the Netherlands joined NATO in 1949; in 1950 sent a combat battalion to join UN forces in Korea; and has subsequently participated in UN observer operations in Egypt and peace-keeping duties in Lebanon.

The 103,267-strong Armed Forces (Nederlandse Krijgsmacht), with 1,450 female volunteers, is under the Ministry of Defence, which is advised by the Inspector-General (Inspecteur-Generaal Krijgsmacht). It consists of the Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force and Royal Constabulary. The Royal Army (Koninklijke Landmacht), under a lieutenant-general who is both Chief of the General Staff (Chef van de Generale Staf) and Commander Land Forces (Bevelhebber der Landstrijdkrachten), has 64,664 personnel, of whom 40,785 are conscripts undergoing 14–16 months' compulsory military service. It is divided into six Commands—I Corps, National Territorial, Training, Medical, Communications and National Logistics.

The 34,000-strong NATO-assigned I Corps (HQ Apeldoorn) would in wartime mobilise to 87,000 and, practising 'forward strategy', advance to the northern sector of NORTHAG's part of the West German border, to help prevent the 2nd Soviet Guards Tank Army advancing across a mere 300 miles of flat tank country to block the logistically vital Dutch ports. It commands three three-brigade divisions, two active (1st '7 December' and 4th Mechanised) and one reserve



A Belgian second-lieutenant of a Carabiniers Cyclistes battalion of the 16th Division in West Germany, with two corporal section commanders. All wear their rank on shoulder slides, the officer's being a dark green loop edged yellow with gold rank star and regimental 'wheel' distinction, the NCOs' with white woven chevrons on an olive-drab loop. Developments or licence-built versions of the automatic rifle were also adopted by the Canadian, Greek, Luxembourg, Netherlands and British forces. (Belgian Ministry of Defence)

(5th Mechanised) totalling three armoured (one reserve) and six mechanised (two reserve) brigades. An armoured brigade has two armoured battalions (each with one support and three armoured companies), a mechanised battalion (one support, one heavy and three mechanised companies), an artillery battalion (one support and three field batteries), support battalion (transport, maintenance and medical companies), engineer and armoured reconnaissance companies and AA battery. A mechanised brigade has instead one armoured and two mechanised battalions and an anti-tank company. Reserve brigades omit the armoured reconnaissance and anti-tank units, which by 1993 will have been reorganised as divisional and corps reconnaissance battalions and divisional AA battalions respectively, the anti-tank units being abolished. Corps troops consist of the élite parachute-trained 'Observation and Reconnaissance Company' of the Commando Troops, for sabotage and LRRP missions behind enemy lines; a motorised brigade; three armoured reconnaissance (one light) battalions; three field and one AA artillery groups (regiments); survey battalion; two engineer and one signals and one medical group; an MP battalion, plus four helicopter squadrons manned by the Air Force. The motorised brigade has four motorised battalions (after 1984 two will be mechanised), artillery and supply battalions; armoured reconnaissance, armoured and engineer companies. By 1993 armoured and reconnaissance units will also have been reorganised. There are no specifically parachute units.

The 9,000-strong National Territorial Command has 11 military districts (corresponding to Netherlands' provinces): Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe (these three forming Northern Regional Command), Overijssel, Gelderland, Utrecht, North and South Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant and Limburg. It controls three Supply Commands (301–303); ten security companies (420, 422, 424–426, 428, 429, 431, 433, 435) to guard key installations; ten Engineer Commands and the 812th Transport Group (East, West and South companies). In wartime there would be 44,000 men in two infantry brigades for anti-parachutist duties, four infantry battalions (one commando) to guard installations, and 50 security companies and 121 platoons of the 4,300 strong National Reserve (a Home Guard), four Transport Groups (104, 810, 811, 812), two Heavy Transport Companies (829, 832), an Engineer Group, and three AA platoons to protect supply lines to the ports.

Mechanised, motorised and infantry battalions, security and anti-tank companies all belong to ten British-style parent regiments bearing traditional titles. Armoured and armoured reconnaissance units belong to four Hussar regiments.

The 18,000-strong Training Command has 23 schools and training centres. The 1,000-strong Medical Command expands to 8,000 in wartime in three Medical Groups. The 2,000-strong Communications Command (4,500 in wartime) has three signals battalions, while the 4,000-strong National Logistics Command (17,000 in wartime) would supply I Corps and US III Corps arriving from the United States to reinforce the Central Front.

Women, formerly restricted to the MILVA Corps, are now



The colonel commanding the Belgian Para-Commando Regiment strides purposefully along, escorted by his aides, all giving a distinctively British impression. His beret is either maroon or green, and his field shoulder slides either maroon edged light blue with an SAS winged dagger, or black edged white with a dagger, depending on whether he was originally a Paratrooper or a Commando; but his cap badge, a dagger superimposed on a winged parachute, identifies the regimental staff, HQ Company, and anti-tank company, and the Commando and Paratroop Training Centres also wear it. (Belgian Ministry of Defence)



Two lance-corporals of the Netherlands Army Royal Military School for potential NCOs in the chocolate-brown and fawn walking-out dress, and khaki berets with the gold regimental badge on a bright red rectangle. The bright red collar patches have a gold badge on a distinctive bright yellow braid knot. Both men wear the badges of the units from which they are seconded on the left breast pocket. In the foreground is a WOI wearing the officer uniform, with his rank stud on his shoulder straps, and the gold engineer's helmet on gold lightning flashes on a light blue collar patch edged white. (Bernard Jamin)

integrated into the Army, but only as non-combatants. The Royal Constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee), with 4,200 personnel, has three divisions (1–3) with nine territorial districts and 77 'brigades' (each 100–150 strong), acting as military and frontier police, royal guards and police reserve. The 22,000-strong Mobile Columns Corps provides 19 Rescue/Medical Columns (companies), 36 Ambulance Platoons and water purification units to support the Civil Defence organisation. The 2,800-strong élite Marine Corps (Korps Mariniers) has shipboard detachments, 1st and 2nd Amphibious Combat groups (battalions), plus a 3rd in wartime, and 'W' Company. 1st Group and 'W' Company join British 3rd Commando Brigade in Norway in wartime.

Long-haired, trade-unionised conscripts have latterly given the Netherlands Army a bad image, but regular cadres are very professional (and short-haired); logistics are efficient and equipment modern, although a high dependence on reservists gives cause for concern.

Netherlands Army Order of Battle (parent regiment given if known):

I Corps:

104 Cdo Cy; 53(lt), 103 Recce; 101 Inf.Brig (102, 132, 142 Inf;

32 Armd; 32 Recce; 54 Art); 101 Art (119, 129 Bn), 102 Art (19, 44, 107, 117 Bn), 103 & 104 Art (104, 108, 114, 118, 124, 134, 144, 244 Bn); 101 Surv; 101 AA; 101 Eng (11, 101, 41 Bn, 101 NBC Cy, 108 Diver plat; 102 Coast Cy); 101 Sig; 102 Med; 101 MP (11, 41, 103, 104 Cy).

1 Mech.Div. '7 December': 102 'v.Bor' Recce; AA Bn (to form). 11 Mech.Brig (12 'G.Jag' Mech, 48 'v.Heu' Mech, 101 'Pr.Al'Armd, 11 'v.Bor' Recce[1], 11 Art, 11AA[1], 11AT[1]); 12 Mech.Brig (11 'G.Gren' Mech, 13 'Pr.Ir' Mech, 59 Armd, 12 Recce[1], 14 Art, 12 AA[1], 12 AT[1]); 13 Armd.Brig (17 'Chas' Mech, 11 'v.Syt' Armd, 49 Armd, 13 'v.Bor' Recce[1], 13 AA[1], 12 Art).

4 Mech.Div.: 103 'v.Bor' Recce; AA Bn (to form); 41 Armd.Brig (42 'Li.Jag' Mech, 41 'Pr.Al' Armd, 43 'v.Syt' Armd, 41 'v.Bor' Recce[1], 41 Art, 41 AA[1]); 42 Mech.Brig (44 'J.W.F' Mech, 45 'Or Gel' Mech, 57 Armd, 42 'v.Bor' Recce[1], 55 Art, 42 AA[1], 42 AT[1]); 43 Mech.Brig (41 'Stoo' Mech, 47 'MvC' Mech, 42 Armd, 43 'v.Bor' Recce[1], 43 Art, 43 AA[1], 43 AT[1]).

5 Mech.Div (Reserve): Recce & AA Bn (to form); 51 Armd.Brig (Res) (16 'Li.Jag' Mech, 12 Armd, 54 Armd, 34 Art); 52 Mech.Brig (Res) (15 Mech, 43 'Chas' Mech, 52 Armd, 51 Art); 53 Mech.Brig (Res) (14 Mech, 46 Mech, 56 Armd, 13 Art).

Engineer Companies and Support Battalions carry the brigade number.

National Territorial Command:

305 (Cdo), 323, 324, 327 Inf; 302 Inf.Brig (311, 313, 314, 315 Inf; 301, 302 Lt.Recce[1]; 303 Art); 304 Inf.Brig (319, 321, 322, 325 Inf; 303, 304 Lt.Recce[1]; 304 Art).

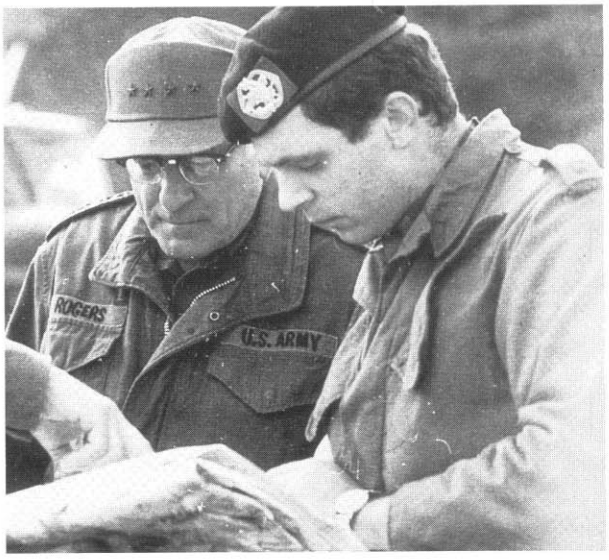
France

De Gaulle's statesmanship ensured France's position as an occupying power in Germany in 1945 in spite of her humiliating defeat of June 1940. France joined NATO in 1949; sent a battalion to join UN forces in Korea in 1950; and participated in the ill-fated Suez intervention in 1956. However, she was forced to concede independence to her colonies—Indo-China (20 July 1954), most African colonies (1956–1960) and Algeria (18 March 1962), the latter after a bitter war which split the Army. Today France plays a major European defence rôle as a nuclear power and reconciled NATO member; a UN peace-keeping rôle in Lebanon; and a unique ex-colonial rôle, notably in Central African Republic, Djibouti, Senegal and especially Chad.

The French Armed Forces, 556,662-strong, consist of the Army, Navy, Air Force, inter-service Medical Corps and paramilitary rural police (Gendarmerie Nationale), commanded by Chief of Defence Staff (Chef d'état-major des armées) Gen. Jean Saulnier (Army). The Army (Armée de terre), under the Chief of Staff (Chef d'état-major de l'armée de terre), since 10 March 1983 Gen. René Imbot, is 304,500-strong, including 190,000 conscripts fulfilling 12 months' compulsory military service.

The Army has four major commands—Armoured-Mechanised Forces, Rapid Action Force, Regional Forces and Overseas Forces. The Armoured-Mechanised Forces consist of three Corps; 1st and 3rd on the eastern French border, and 2nd in West Germany, forming the 1st Army, which in wartime would practise 'forward defence' under CENTAG, preventing

[1]To be disbanded or reorganised.



A Netherlands Army officer, a second-lieutenant in a Hussar regiment, confers with the most senior NATO officer, 'SACEUR'—then Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, US Army. (West German Ministry of Defence)

a Warsaw Pact attack reaching French territory. There are six armoured, two 'light' (i.e. understrength) armoured and two 'infantry' (actually motorised) divisions. Note that French divisions are smaller than NATO equivalents; the terms 'regiment', 'battalion' and 'group' describe battalion-sized units, and differing titles usually reflect historical tradition, not differing combat rôles.

An armoured division, 10,000-strong, has two 70-tank or three 52-tank armoured regiments (each with one mechanised and four armoured companies) designated Tanks (Chars de Combat—RCC), Dragoons (Dragons—RD) or Cuirassiers (Cuirassiers—RC); two mechanised regiments (each with one support, two armoured and two mechanised companies), designated Infantry (Infanterie—RI), Rifles Group (Groupement de Chasseurs—GC) and the Chad Campaign Regiment (Régiment de Marche du Tchad—RMT); one motorised regiment (support, anti-tank and four motorised companies) designated Infantry, Foreign Legion Infantry (Infanterie étrangère—REI or DBLE), or Marines (Infanterie de Marine—RIMa); one, later two, artillery regiments (RA) or Marine Artillery (RAMa) each with four field batteries; an engineer regiment (support, motorised and two mechanised companies), designated Engineers (Génie—RG) or Foreign Legion Engineers (REG); a support regiment (RCS) with signals, maintenance, transport, medical and MP companies, and a jeep reconnaissance company.

A light armoured division, with only 5,600 men, is half the size of an armoured division, with two armoured or armoured reconnaissance regiments, or one of each; two motorised regiments, and artillery, engineer and support 'regiments'. The 12th is based on the Saumur Armoured (ex-Cavalry) School, the 14th on Montpellier Infantry School. Armoured reconnaissance units are designated Hussars (Hussards—RH), Light Cavalry (Chasseurs métropolitains—RCh), Marine Tanks (Infanterie chars de marine—RICM), Foreign Legion Cavalry (Cavalerie étrangère—REC) or Spahis (RS), the last commemorating former colonial Arab cavalry. An infantry division, 7,500-strong, has armoured reconnaissance, artillery

support and three motorised regiments and an engineer company.

Corps HQ troops consist of one armoured reconnaissance, one or two Pluton nuclear missile artillery, three or four field artillery, one to three AA artillery, one or two helicopter, one to four engineer, two traffic control (RCR), two signals (Transmissions—RT), two transport regiments, and a logistics brigade. Helicopter regiments, designated Combat Helicopters (Hélicoptères de Combat—RHC) have one attack and three anti-tank companies, whilst Light Helicopter Groups (Groupement d'hélicoptères legers—GHL) are used for reconnaissance and casualty evacuation. 1st Army HQ troops consist of the 13th Airborne Dragoons (Dragons portés—RDP) for long-range reconnaissance behind enemy lines; engineers, signals, and two artillery regiments; and in West Berlin an armoured reconnaissance and a motorised regiment and an MP company.

French Army Order of Battle

1st Army (Strasbourg): 13RDP; 402, 403RA; 40, 44RT. *Berlin*: 11 RCh; 46RI.

1st Corps (Metz): 8RH; 3, 15RA (Plut); 7, 17, 19, 61RA; 57RA (AA); 2RG; 11GHL; 4RHC; 602RCR.

1 Armd.Div (Trier): 1RC; 6RD; 8, 16, 30GC (mech); 9RAMa; 13RG; 1RCS. *7 Armd.Div (Besançon)*: 1, 5RD; 35, 170RI (mech); 1, 12RA; 19RG; 7RCS, *12 Lt.Armd.Div.School (Saumur)*: 507RCC; 3RCh; 4REI (mot); 33RA. *14 Lt.Armd.Div.School (Montpellier)*: 1, 11RC; 4RIMa; 81RI (mot) 60RA.

2nd Corps (Baden-Baden): 3RH; 32, 74RA (Plut); 2, 6, 34RA; 51, 53RA (AA); 10, 33RG; 12GHL; 2RHC.

3 Armd.Div (Freiburg): 3RD, 12RC; 19GC, 42, 152RI (mech), 110RI (mot); 11RA; 32RG; 3RCS.

5 Armd. Div (Landau): 2, 4, 5RC; 2, 24GC, 153RI (mech); 73RA; 11RG; 5RCS. *15 Inf.Div (Limoges)*: 5RCh; 92, 99, 126RI (mot); 10RA; 65CG; 15RCS.

3rd Corps (Lille): 1RH; 4RA (Plut); 8, 16RA; 54, 58, 401RA (AA); 6, 31, 71, 72RG; 6RHC.

2 Armd.Div (Versailles): 2RD, 6RC, 501RCC; 51RI, RMT (mech), 39RI (mot); 1RAMa; 5RG; 2RCS.

8 Inf.Div (Amiens): 7RCh; 8, 67, 94RI (mot); 41RAMa; 8CG; 8RCS. *10 Armd.Div (Chalons-sur-Marne)*: 2RCh, 4RD, 503RCC; 1GC, 150RI (mech), 151RI (mot); 3RAMa; 40RA; 3RG; 10RCS.

Rapid Action Force (St. Germain-en-Laye): 17RCS.

4 Airm.Div (Nancy): 1RI (mech); 1, 3, 5, 7RHC; two eng.cy's; 4RCS. *6 Lt.Armd.Div (Nîmes)*: 1RS, 1REC; 2REI, 21RIMa (mot); 68RA; 6REG; 6RCS. *9 Mar.Div (St. Malo)*: RICM; 1, 2, 3RIMa, 41RI (mot); 11RAMa; 59CG; 9RCS. *11 Abn.Div (Toulouse)*: 1RHP; 1 Brig–3, 8RPIMa, 9RCP; 2 Brig–1RCP, 2REP, 6RPIMa; 35RAP; 17RGP; 1BPCS, 7, 14RPCS. *27 Mnt.Div (Grenoble)*: 4RCh; 7DB–11, 27BCA, 159RIA; 5DB–6, 7, 13BCA, 93RAM; 7BGDA: 27Hel; 27RCS.

Foreign Legion Operational Group (Aubagne): 1REI.

Regional Forces: 1 Mil.Reg (Paris) 12, 13MD; 2 Mil.Reg (Lille) 21–23MD; 3 Mil.Reg (Rennes) 31–33MD; 4 Mil.Reg (Bordeaux) 41–44MD; 5 Mil.Reg (Lyons) 51–55MD, 152

A three-star general of the French Rapid Action Force HQ Staff, wearing the 'Legion of Honour', reviews his troops, wearing the olive drab field uniform with distinctive vertical breast-pocket zips, and his rank insignia on a black plastic disc on his red Marine Paratrooper beret. Like most general officers he prefers to wear his rank insignia on black shoulder slides instead of the regulation chest patch; and he wears the HQ badge, a miniature enamel formation sign, on his right breast pocket. He is accompanied by the major-general commanding 9th Marine Division, wearing the dark blue beret but with a Marine cap badge instead of regulation rank stars. In the background are Marine and metropolitan paratroopers in red berets and aviation personnel with royal blue berets and, on the right, a brigadier-general of the 27th Mountain Division in the Alpine rifles' distinctive floppy midnight blue beret. (ECP Armées)





The three-star general commanding the French 4th Airmobile Division talking to former Defence Minister Charles Hernu and Gen. Lacaze, former Chief of Defence Staff, and aides; the two on the right are wearing dark blue berets with their field uniform, the major-general the royal blue of Army aviation. (ECP Armées)

Inf.Div; 6 Mil.Reg (Metz) 61–65MD.

Overseas Forces: Regions—Indian Ocean (Réunion); West Africa (Senegal); East Africa (Djibouti); West Pacific (New Caledonia); East Pacific (Tahiti); Latin America (Martinique).

The élite 47,000-strong corps-strength Rapid Action Force, formed 1 October 1983, has five divisions and a 13,000-strong logistics brigade, all specialised and highly mobile, able to respond quickly and aggressively to emergencies overseas. The 6,000-strong 4th Airmobile Division, formed July 1985, has a support regiment (with 14 helicopters), two air-portable motorised regiments, and four combat helicopter regiments (each with 60 helicopters). The 13,600-strong 11th Parachute Division has an air-portable armoured reconnaissance regiment—the Airborne Hussars (Hussards parachutistes—RHP), six parachute regiments designated Parachute Marines (Parachutistes de l'infanterie de marine—RPIMa), Parachute Rifles (Chasseurs parachutistes—RCP) or Foreign [Legion] Paratroopers (Parachutistes étrangers—REP), each with one reconnaissance/support and four parachute companies, usually all organised in two brigades, with another regiment, 1RPIMa, reserved for SAS-type missions; also Airborne Artillery (RAP), Engineers (RGP), two Airborne Support regiments (RPCS) and one battalion (BPCS). The 8,100-strong 9th Marine Division, organised as an infantry division but with four motorised regiments, is an Army unit, trained in amphibious warfare. (Before 1 January 1968 Marine units were designated Colonial Troops.) The 9,100-strong 27th Mountain Division has an armoured reconnaissance regiment; two half-brigades (DB), each with reconnaissance/support and three mountain infantry companies, designated Mountain Rifles Battalions (Chasseurs alpine—BCA) or Mountain Infantry (Infanterie alpine—RIA); also mountain artillery (RAM), engineers (BGDA), a support regiment and a helicopter squadron for mountain rescue. The 6th Light Armoured Division, 7,500 strong, is fully air-portable and can operate with 4th Airmobile and the Logistics Brigade as the Airmechanised Echelon to mount a deadly mobile attack on a specific target.

For territorial defence the 75,000-strong Regional Forces are divided into six Military Regions with 22 Districts (Military



A Général de Division in the khaki whipcord service uniform for French general officers, with silver cuff rank stars, gold shoulder bars, and the new dress kepi introduced in 1985 and obligatory from 1 January 1986. All generals now have the two rings of oak-leaves (field-marshals, three) with rank stars in a wreath on the front like the French Navy. (ECP Armées)

Divisions), each region having a Defensive Zone Brigade (two in 6th Region), each with one armoured reconnaissance and two motorised regiments and two engineer companies; also the 152nd Reserve Infantry Division, and static guard units. There are 9,800 Overseas Forces in six Regions, each with varying numbers of infantry (usually Marines), artillery and support units, and 7,220 in Africa and the Middle East as advisers and allies.

The 14,893-strong Medical Corps (Service de Santé) operates all Armed Forces medical units. The 85,312-strong Gendarmerie Nationale acts as rural police, mobile police reserve, presidential guard, military police and, in wartime, with the civilian National Police and Civil Defence Corps, as regional forces auxiliaries. Finally, the Navy's élite marines (Fusiliers-Marins), 590-strong, form a six-company Commando Battalion.

Luxembourg

The Army of Luxembourg—since 1867 an independent Grand-Duchy proclaiming permanent neutrality—consisted of the 'Volunteer Company' which, understandably, could not prevent German invasions, occupations and political annexations from 2 August 1914–11 November 1918, and 10 May 1940–10 September 1944. After 1940 Luxembourgers joined British, French and Belgian units in Great Britain; and on 14 June 1944, neutrality abandoned, a new 'Luxembourg Army' was established based on universal conscription. Luxembourg joined NATO in 1949; in 1950 sent a platoon to join the Belgian UN battalion in Korea; and from 1955–1960 committed to NATO a 4,700-man 'Groupement tactique régimentaire' (brigade group).

Financial constraints and the unpopularity of conscription led to the present organisation, dating from 29 June 1967. The Force Publique (Armed Forces) under the Inspector-General (Inspecteur-Général)—the Grand-Duke, Prince Jean—consists of the 720-strong Army, 470-strong rural police (Gendarmerie) and 275-strong municipal police. There is no Air Force but, for political reasons, the NATO E-3A 'AWACS' squadron, although not based in Luxembourg, carries Luxembourg markings.

The Army (Armée), the only volunteer conventional army in Continental Europe, under a colonel as Commandant de l'Armée, has a staff and band in Luxembourg city; and at Diekirch the Military Training Centre with an independent rifle company and the 1st Luxembourg Light (i.e. under-strength) Infantry Battalion, an air-portable motorised unit permanently assigned to the Allied Mobile Force for service outside Luxembourg, usually in Norway. It has an HQ and a supply company, two rifle companies (each with three platoons), a support company (APC reconnaissance, anti-tank and AA platoons) and a logistic unit. Reserve units for territorial defence are being organised (in which women can serve), backed up by the Gendarmerie, militarily organised with lorries and light weapons, and a Civil Protection Service for civil defence.

West Germany

On 9 May 1945 the defeated German Armed Forces (Deutsche Wehrmacht) were disbanded; but almost immediately the Western Allies began limited recruitment of German armed units. In October 1950 'Blank's Office' (Dienststelle Blank) was established to plan a West German army, which was formed on 5 May 1955 with a ceiling of 12 divisions and 500,000 men. In July 1955 the first volunteers joined up, reinforced on 1 July 1956 by 9,572 former Federal Border Police (formed on 22 March 1951). By 1956 there were six divisions, by 1965, 12; and on 1 January 1964 the Territorial Army (Territorialheer), formed in 1957, was reorganised as a cohesive home-defence force.

The Armed Forces (Bundeswehr), made up of the army (Heer), Navy (Bundesmarine) and Air Force (Luftwaffe) have, as the highest ranking officer but with no command function, the Inspector-General (Generalinspekteur der Bundeswehr), since 1 October 1986 Adml. Wellershoff. There are 495,000 personnel, 230,000 of whom are conscripts performing 15 months' compulsory military service.

At the head of the Army (but again with no command function) is a lieutenant-general as Army Inspector (Inspekteur des Heeres). There are 335,600 personnel (181,200 conscripts), divided into the Field Army (Feldheer) and the 44,200 strong Territorial Army. The Field Army, permanently under NATO command, has three Corps with 12 divisions and 36 brigades along the East-German/Czech borders. I Corps (Münster), under NORTHAG, would repel an attack by 2nd Soviet Guards Tank Army across the North German plain towards the Dutch ports. II Corps (Ulm), under CENTAG, faces an advance in the south by 4th Czech Army through neutral Austria; and III Corps (Koblenz), under CENTAG in central Germany, would help US V Corps repel drives on Bonn and

Mannheim by the Soviet 8th Guards and 1st Guards Tank Armies. In wartime the 6th Mechanised Division would operate with Danish troops in Schleswig-Holstein.

Under Army Structure 4, completed in 1985, the Army has been reorganised as a formidable mechanised force. Each corps, controlling three to five divisions, has as HQ troops artillery, signals, engineer, anti-aircraft, Army aviation, maintenance, supply and medical 'commands' (brigade strength, identified by the corps number), and a commando company (Fernspähkompanie) for long-range reconnaissance operations behind enemy lines.

There are six armoured, four mechanised, one airborne and one mountain division. Each Division has an artillery regiment, anti-aircraft regiment, armoured reconnaissance, engineer, NBC, medical supply and maintenance battalions (all bearing the divisional number), five field-replacement, one lines-of-communication and two motorised battalions, and three brigades. An armoured division (Panzerdivision) has one mechanised and two armoured brigades; a mechanised division (Panzergrenadierdivision) one armoured and two mechanised; the 1st Mountain Division (1.Gebirgsdivision) one mechanised, one armoured, one mountain; and the 1st Airborne Division (1.Luftlandedivision), three airborne brigades, deployed as corps troops.

An armoured brigade has an HQ company (with armoured car platoon), anti-tank, engineer, maintenance, supply and medical companies, one mechanised battalion (HQ, mortar and three mechanised companies), and three armoured battalions (each with HQ and three 13-tank armoured companies). A mechanised brigade has the same organisation but one armoured and three mechanised battalions. The only Mountain Brigade (23rd) has HQ, anti-tank, engineer, supply, NBC and mule-transport companies, an artillery battalion (HQ and three 18-gun batteries) and four mountain brigades (each with HQ, one heavy and three mountain companies). An Airborne Brigade has HQ, engineer, mortar, supply and medical companies, one anti-tank and three parachute battalions (each with HQ, two parachute and two anti-tank companies.

West German Army Order of Battle

I Corps

27 Para.Brig (271–3 Para; 270 AT); 100 Cdo Cy.

1 Armd.Div. 1 Mech.Brig (11–13 Mech; 14 Armd; 15 Art; 10 AT): 2 Armd.Brig (21–2 Mech; 23–4 Armd; 25 Art; 20 AT): 3 Armd.Brig (32 Mech; 31, 33–4 Armd; 335 Art; 30 AT).

3 Armd.Div: 7 Mech.Brig (71–3 Mech; 74 Armd; 75 Art; 70 AT): 8 Armd.Brig (82 Mech; 81, 83–4 Armd; 85 Art; 80 AT): 9 Armd.Train.Brig (92 Mech; 91, 93–4 Armd; 95 Art; 90 AT).

6 Mech.Div: 16 Mech.Brig (161–3 Mech; 164 Armd; 165 Art; 160 AT): 17 Mech.Brig (171–3 Mech; 174 Armd; 175 Art; 170 AT): 18 Armd.Brig (182 Mech; 181, 183–4 Armd; 185 Art; 180 AT).

7 Armd.Div: 19 Mech.Brig (191–3 Mech; 194 Armd: 195 Art; 190 AT): 20 Armd.Brig (202 Mech; 201, 203–4 Armd; 205 Art; 200 AT): 21 Armd.Brig (212 Mech; 211, 213–4 Armd; 215 Art; 210 AT).

11 Mech.Div: 31 Mech.Brig (311–3 Mech; 314 Armd; 315 Art; 310 AT): 32 Mech.Brig (321–3 Mech; 324 Armd; 325 Art; 320 AT): 33 Armd.Brig (331 Mech; 333–4 Armd; 335 Art; 330 AT).

II Corps

25 Para.Brig (251–3 Para; 260 AT); 200 Cdo Cy.



Troopers of the French 5th Cuirassiers armoured regiment, part of 5th Armoured Division, showing off their AMX 300 tanks at Strasbourg in May 1986. All wear the olive drab tank crew coverall, the standard field boots called 'rangers', dark blue berets with silver cavalry cap badges, and the regimental *fourragère*. (Bernard Jamin)

4 Mech.Div: 10 Mech.Brig (101–3 Mech; 104 Armd; 105 Art; 100 AT): 11 Mech.Brig (111–3 Mech; 114 Armd; 115 Art; 110 AT): 12 Armd.Brig (122 Mech; 121, 123–4 Armd; 125 Art; 120 AT).

10 Armd.Div: 28 Armd.Brig (282 Mech; 281, 283–4 Armd; 285 Art; 280 AT): 29 Armd.Brig (292 Mech; 291, 293–4 Armd; 295 Art; 290 AT): 30 Mech.Brig (301–3 Mech; 304 Armd; 305 Art; 300 AT).

1 Mount.Div: 22 Mech.Brig (221–3 Mech; 224 Armd; 225 Art; 220 AT): 23 Mount.Brig (231–4 Mount; 235 Art; 230 AT): 24 Armd.Brig (242 Mech: 241, 243–4 Armd; 245 Art; 240 AT).

III Corps

26 Para.Brig (261–3 Para; 260 AT): 300 Cdo Cy.

5 Armd.Div: 13 Mech.Brig (131–3 Mech; 134 Armd; 135 Art; 130 AT): 6 Armd.Brig (62 Mech; 61, 63–4 Armd; 65 Art; 60 AT): 15 Armd.Brig (152 Mech; 151, 153–4 Armd; 155 Art; 150 AT).

2 Mech.Div: 4 Mech.Brig (41–3 Mech; 44 Armd; 45 Art; 40 AT): 5 Mech.Brig (51–3 Mech; 54 Armd; 55 Art; 50 AT): 34 Armd.Brig (342 Mech; 341, 343–4 Armd; 345 Art; 340 AT).

12 Armd.Div: 14 Armd.Brig (142 Mech; 141, 143–4 Armd; 145 Art; 140 AT): 35 Mech.Brig (351–3 Mech; 354 Armd; 355 Art; 350 AT): 36 Armd.Brig (362 Mech; 361, 363–4 Armd; 365 Art; 360 AT).

Schleswig-Holstein Territorial Command

51 Brig (511–2 Mot; 513 Armd; 515 Art): 61 Brig (611–2 Mot; 613 Armd; 615 Art): 71 Rgt (711–3 Mot): 81 Rgt (811–3 Mot).

Northern Territorial Command

II Hom.Def.Commd: 52 Brig (521–2 Mot; 523 Armd; 525 Art): 62 Brig (621–2 Mot; 623 Armd; 625 Art): 72 Rgt (721–3 Mot): 82 Rgt (821–3 Mot).

III Hom.Def.Commd: 53 Brig (531–2 Mot; 533 Armd; 535 Art): 63 Brig (631–2 Mot; 633 Armd; 635 Art): 83 Rgt (831–3 Mot): 93 Rgt (931–3 Mot).

Southern Territorial Command

IV Hom.Def.Commd: 54 Brig (541–2 Mot; 543 Armd; 545 Art): 64 Brig (641–2 Mot; 643 Armd; 645 Art): 74 Rgt (741–3 Mot): 84 Rgt (841–3 Mot): 94 Rgt (941–3 Mot).

V Hom.Def.Commd: 55 Brig (552 Mot; 553 Armd; 555 Art): 65 Brig (651–2 Mot; 653 Armd; 655 Art): 75 Rgt (751–3 Mot): 85 Rgt (851–3 Mot).

VI Hom.Def.Commd: 56 Brig (561–2 Mech; 563 Armd; 565 Art; 560 AT): 66 Brig (661–2 Mot; 663 Armd; 665 Art): 76 Rgt (761–3 Mot): 86 Rgt (861–3 Mot): 96 Rgt (961–3 Mot).

The Territorial Army has three Territorial Commands (corps), controlling six Home Defence Commands (divisions), each with artillery and engineer commands (brigades) and two Home Defence Brigades (Heimatschutzbrigaden), each with one artillery, one armoured and two motorised battalions, and two to three Home Defence Regiments, each with three motorised battalions. A Motorised Battalion (Jägerbataillon) has HQ and three motorised companies. In peacetime territorial units are at 15 per cent strength under national

A soldier of the Luxembourg Army's single combat battalion in the new camouflaged US field uniform which has replaced the earlier olive-drab version. He wears a US M1 helmet with camouflage cover and dark green rubber retaining ring, a black subdued rank chevron on his right collar, and a light olive drab rucksack. (Luxembourg Army)







A group of Luxembourg personnel in summer walking-out dress. On the left, three conscripts in black berets, light khaki shirts and trousers, red rank chevrons on shoulder slides and the Army formation badge (1961–1967, Army Staff only), representing the coat-of-arms of John the Blind, Duke of Luxembourg and King of Bohemia 1310–46. In the foreground is a WOII of Rural Police; behind him, an Army WOI in the summer tunic for officers and NCOs, with yellow sleeve rank insignia on black backing, and the winter peaked cap. Just in front of him can be seen the colonel's shoulder rank insignia of the Army Commandant; and behind him a sergeant of Municipal Police. (Bernard Jamin)

command, but on mobilisation reach full strength under NATO Command.

There is no marine corps, but some 100 women serve throughout the Bundeswehr as medical officers. The 20,000-strong civilianised Federal Border Police (Bundesgrenzschutz) retains a military organisation, and has the famous Border Police Group 9 (GSG-9) anti-terrorist unit, formed 1972, which stormed the hi-jacked Lufthansa airliner in Mogadishu, Somalia, on 17 October 1977.

The pre-1945 militarist has been succeeded by the civilianised 'citizen in uniform', but military service is not universally popular. Nevertheless the Army—superbly led, trained and equipped, and ready to fight on home territory—is a formidable fighting machine.

Italy

Italy entered the Second World War on 10 June 1940 on the side of Nazi Germany, but Mussolini's downfall on 25 July 1943, followed by the armistice of 8 September, and the formation in liberated southern Italy of the Italian Liberation Corps with six division-sized Combat Groups (northern Italy remained with Hitler)—ensured that Italy avoided Allied occupation in 1945. Her Army re-formed, Italy joined NATO in 1949; and sent a civilian Red Cross unit to join UN forces in Korea in 1951. At present Italian troops serve as UN observers in Sinai, and as peace-keepers in Lebanon.

The 465,000-strong Armed Forces consist of the Army (including Carabinieri), Navy and Air Force under Acting Gen. Bisogniero (Army), Chief of Defence Staff, answerable to the Secretary-General of Defence, also an acting general (or naval/air equivalent). The Army (Esercito Italiano), under an acting general as Chief of Staff (Capo di Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito) has 260,000 men (excluding Carabinieri), with 189,000 conscripts undergoing 12 months' compulsory military service.

The NATO-assigned Field Army, with three corps, would in wartime repulse a Soviet-Hungarian Front attacking the northern industrial heartland via neutral northern Yugoslavia, and the thin coastal strip east of Venice. 5th Corps (Vittorio Veneto), guarding the north-eastern border, with 3rd Corps



A Luxembourg soldier in snow uniform for service in North Norway with the Allied Mobile Force. The tunic, trousers, boots and pack are all white, the webbing olive green. He wears a black rubber gas mask, and carries an Israeli 9mm MP-2A1 UZI sub-machine gun. (Luxembourg Army)

(Milan) in support, have, since the 1977 Army reorganisation, consisted of one armoured and three mechanised divisions ('Centauro' Div., called 'armoured', is in fact mechanised). The armoured division has an MP Company, two infantry battalions, an armoured reconnaissance battalion ('cavalry squadron group'), an anti-aircraft group (battalion), two artillery groups (each with four batteries), an artillery survey group (three batteries), a helicopter reconnaissance 'squadron group' (ten–18 helicopters), a logistics battalion (with divisional name), one mechanised and two armoured brigades. A mechanised brigade has signals, medical, engineer and anti-tank companies, MP platoon, logistics battalion (with brigade name), a self-propelled or field artillery group (three batteries), an armoured battalion (HQ and three armoured companies), and three mechanised battalions of Bersaglieri or mechanised infantry (each with HQ, mortar and three mechanised companies). An armoured brigade substitutes one mechanised battalion (or dismounted cavalry squadron group) and two armoured battalions (or armoured cavalry squadron group), and has self-propelled artillery. A mechanised division has the same organisation, but only one infantry battalion, up to three defence battalions (with varying numbers of defence companies) to defend strategic strongpoints, one armoured and two mechanised brigades.

Corps troops consist of infantry, signals and engineer battalions, an anti-aircraft and a self-propelled artillery group, logistics battalions, aviation 'grouping' (regiment) with aircraft and helicopter battalions. 3rd Corps also has a Motorised Brigade, organised as a mechanised brigade but with a mixed battalion (one mechanised and two armoured companies). 5th Corps has an 'amphibious command' at Venice (a coastal Lagunari battalion and support battalion), Trieste Command (motorised battalion and artillery group) and the élite 3rd Missile Brigade with a Lance missile battalion (with nuclear capability), two heavy artillery groups, an artillery survey group (with Canadair 501 pilotless drones), fusilier (guard) companies, signals and engineer battalions, and a commando group for parachute missions behind enemy lines.

The élite Alpini mountain troops are concentrated in 4th Mountain Corps (Bolzano) in the Italian Alps, supporting 5th Corps with corps troops, plus a parachute company, artillery survey group, armoured reconnaissance cavalry squadron group and five mountain brigades, each with brigade troops and three to five mountain battalions (named after local mountains) each organised as for a mechanised battalion.

Army HQ troops include an aviation 'grouping', the Railway Engineer Regiment (five battalions), an NBC Battalion, and the Anti-Aircraft Command with two Hawk SAM regiments and light anti-aircraft units.

For territorial defence Italy has seven Military Regions—1st (North-West, HQ Turin); 5th (North-East, HQ Padua); 7th (Tuscany—Emilia, HQ Florence); 8th (Central, HQ Rome); 10th (South, HQ Naples); 11th (Sicily, HQ Palermo), and 12th (Sardinia, HQ Cagliari). These control various operational battalions and regiments, plus one parachute, three motorised and two mechanised brigades. The élite parachute brigade has the mechanised brigade organisation, but three army and one Carabinieri parachute battalions, and the 'Col Moschin' para-saboteur battalion for special missions behind enemy lines.

The 90,000-strong Carabinieri, historically the Army's senior branch, acts as military police, presidential ceremonial guard and national police, with three divisions controlling nine brigades, a mechanised brigade, and 24 regional Legions (regiments). The 48,691-strong Finance Guard is a frontier police force also under armed forces conrol. These and the 67,927-strong State Police (civilianised in 1981) would assist territorial defence forces in wartime. There is also the 'San Marco' Marine battalion group, 750-strong, reconstituted on 1 January 1965 under Naval command.

Italian Army Order of Battle

(Sub-units are battalions unless otherwise stated)

Army Headquarters 1 Av.Grpg (11, 12, 51 Hel.Trans); Railw.Eng.Rgt; 1 NBC; Army AA (4, 5 SAM Rgt; 121 lt.AA Rgt; 17, 21, 22 lt.AA; 235 Inf).

3rd Corps 4, 7 Inf; 3 Av.Grpg (23 Av, 53 Hel); Horse Art.SP; 3 Eng; 3 Sig; 3 AA; 3 Suppl. Cremona Mot.Brig (21, 22, 157 Mot; 1 Mix: 7 Art).

Centauro Mech.Div: 26 Inf: 15 Recce; 131, 205 H.Art; 6 Hel; AA; 131 Eng; 231 Sig: 31 Armd.Brig (1,101 Armd; 28 Bers; 9 SP): 3 Mech.Brig (4 Armd; 6, 10, 18 Bers; 3 SP): Legnano Mech.Brig (20 Armd; 2 Bers, 67, 68 Mech; 11 Art).

4th Mount.Corps Aosta Mt; Mt.Para.Cy; 3 Recce; 4 Av.Grp (24 Av, 44 Hel.Recce, 54 Hel); 4 H.Art.Rgt; 10 SP; 4 Art.Sur; 2, 4 Eng; 4 Sig; 7 Sig.Cy; 4 AA; 4 Log; 4 Cadore Mt.Brig (Belluno, Feltre, Pieve di Cadore Mt; Agordo, Lanzo Art): Julia Mt.Brig (Cividale, Gemona, l'Aquila, Tolmezzo, Vicenza Mt; Val Tagliamento Def; Belluno, Coneglione, Udine Art): Orobica Mt.Brig (Edolo, Morbegno, Tirano Mt; Bergamo, Sondrio Art): Taurinense Mt.Brig (Mondovi, Saluzzo, Susa Mt; Aosta, Pinerolo Art): Tridentina Mt.Brig (Bassano, Bolzano, Trento Mt; Val Brento Def; Asiage, Vicenza Art).

5th Corps 7, 48 Inf; 5 Av.Grp (25 Av, 55 Hel); 27 H.SP Rgt; 1, 3, 5 Eng; 5, 33 Sig; 5 AA; 5 Suppl. 3rd Missile Brig (92 Inf; 1–4 Fus Cy; 3 Miss; 1, 9 H.Art; 13 Cdo; 41 Art.Sur; 13 Sig; 13 Suppl.

Mantova Mech.Div: 11 Inf; 52, 73; 120 Def; 7 Recce; 5, 155 H.Art; AA; 48 Hel.Recce; 104 Eng; 107 Sig: Pozzuolo di Friuli Armd.Brig (5,28 Armd; 4 Mech Grp; 120 SP): Isonzo Mech.Brig (59, 76, 114 Mech; 63 Armd; 28 SP): Brescia Mech.Brig (13 Armd; 20, 30, 85 Mech: 52 Art).

Folgore Mech.Div: 28 Inf; 33, 53, 63 Def; 12 Recce; 33, 184 H.Art; AA; 47 Hel.Recce; 184 Eng; 184 Sig: Vittorio Veneto Armd.Brig (6, 8, 9 Armd; 2 Mech.Gr): Gorizia Mech.Brig (41, 82, 183 Mech; 22 Armd; 46 SP): Trieste Mech.Brig (37, 40, 66 Mech; 11 Armd; 21 SP).

Ariete Armd.Div: 14 Bers, 16 Inf; 19 Recce; 108, 132 H.Art; AA; 49 Hel.Recce; 312 Eng; 232 Sig; 32 Mameli Armd.Brig (3, 5 Armd; 23 Bers; 12 SP): 132 Manin Armd.Brig (8, 10 Armd; 27 Bers; 20 SP): 8 Garibaldi Mech.Brig (7 Armd; 3, 11, 26 Bers; 19 SP).

7th Mil.Reg Folgore Para.Brig (1 Car.Para, 2, 3, 5 Para, 9 Cdo; 185 Art; 26 Hel): Friuli Mot. Brig (78, 87 Mot; 225 Inf; 19 Mix; 35 Art).

8th Mil.Reg Granatieri di Sardegna Mech.Brig (1, 2 Gren.Mech, 3 Gren, 1 Bers; 6 Armd; 13 Art) Acqui Mot.Brig (17, 57, 130 Mot; 9 Mix; 48 Art).

10th Mil.Reg Pinerolo Mech.Brig (9, 13 Mech, 67 Bers, 231 Inf; 60 Armd; 11 Art).

11th Mil.Reg Aosta Mot.Brig (5, 62, 141 Mot; 62 Mix; 24 Art).



A youthful West German mechanised infantryman, with dark green beret and silver badge (other branches also have the enamel flag and silver wreath and substitute their particular branch-badge). He wears the olive drab coverall for crews of tanks, armoured cars and (in this case) APCs. (West German Ministry of Defence)

Greece

The Greek Army, successful against the Italian attack from Albania of 28 October 1940, was forced to surrender on 23 April 1941 to intervening German forces. Some troops fought with the British in North Africa; then formed cadres for the new National Army organised in Greece after the German evacuation of October 1944, fighting a bitter civil war against former ELAS partisans, who were finally defeated in October 1949. In December 1950 one battalion (later two) joined UN forces in Korea; and on 18 February 1952 Greece joined NATO and began to receive US aid. On 21 April 1967 the 'colonels' junta' proclaimed a dictatorship, abolishing the monarchy on 1 June 1973; but were forced to stand down on 23 July 1974, blamed for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus on 15 July. In protest at NATO—especially United States—failure to prevent the invasion, Greece left the Integrated Command on 14 August 1974, but returned on 20 October 1980.

The 178,000-strong Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force under a general (or naval/air equivalent) as Chief of National Defence General Staff. The Army (Ellinikos Stratos), with a general as Chief of Army General Staff, is 135,000-strong, 99,000 of whom are conscripts completing 22 months' compulsory military service.

Greece is divided into three Military Regions—Salonika (Thrace); Koćani (Macedonia); and Athens (Southern Greece); and two territorial commands—Attica (Greek offshore islands) and Aegean (Aegean islands, off Turkey). The main forces are concentrated in the 1st Army (HQ Larissa) with four corps.

'A' Corps, with three infantry (actually motorised) divisions, stands in Army Reserve at Larissa. 'C' Corps (Salonika), with one armoured and three infantry divisions, and 'D' Corps (Xanthi), with one mechanised and two infantry divisions—the best-equipped units and NATO-assigned—are ready to repel an attack through Thrace by a Soviet-Bulgarian Front. 'B' Corps (Koćani), with three infantry divisions, guards the north-western frontier against a flanking attack through neutral Yugoslavia by a Soviet-Rumanian Front.

The 20th Armoured Division has 13,000 men, in a mechanised reconnaissance battalion (three companies), field artillery, engineer, medical, signals and transport battalions, an aviation company and three armoured brigades (each with one motorised, one self-propelled artillery, and two armoured battalions). The 11 'infantry' divisions (1, 2, 7–11 and 15 so far identified), each up to 14,000-strong, have an armoured battalion (one reconnaissance and three armoured companies); a field artillery regiment (three battalions); anti-tank and aviation companies; three motorised regiments (each with three three-company battalions) and divisional troops. No details are available for the newly-formed mechanised division, but it presumably reflects the infantry division organisation.

Under direct Army command are three independent armoured brigades (each with one motorised, one self-propelled artillery and two armoured battalions); one mechanised and four armoured reconnaissance brigades; 13 field artillery battalions; seven anti-aircraft artillery battalions; two 'SSM' battalions with Honest John missiles, and two SAM battalions with Improved Hawk; three aviation battalions and an independent aviation company. There are also 1,750 troops on southern Cyprus—a 950-man infantry battalion, 350 commandos and 450 officer and NCO cadres attached to the Greek Cypriot Army (National Guard). The élite Para-Commando Division has a parachute regiment (two parachute battalions, and a Special Raider Force battalion continuing the traditions of the Sacred Squadron, formed in 1942, which served with the British SAS in North Africa and the Aegean); a commando regiment (three commando battalions); and a marine regiment (Pezonaftes) with three marine battalions. The Navy also operates a parachute unit.

The 23,000-strong Territorial Forces are divided amongst the three Military Regions, and thence into 17 sub-commands, with 12 independent infantry brigades to defend key installations and for lines-of-communication duties. These are suppported by 100,000 TEA Home Guards in about 100 territorial defence battalions, manning coastal defences and ready, should the enemy invade, to revert to traditional guerrilla warfare. The 25,000-strong militarised rural police (Gendarmerie), formerly available as territorial reinforcements, combined with the Municipal Police in 1985 to form the civilian national Greek Police. 1,400 women serve in the Army, mostly as nurses.

The Greek Army officer enjoys social status, and his troops are hardy, resourceful and logistically undemanding; but the Army is under-mechanised, with only half Bulgaria's number of battle tanks. Any NATO policy to defend Greco-Turkish

The Dutchman Joseph Luns, the longest serving NATO Secretary-General (1 October 1971–24 June 1984), wearing a West German Army parka and the cap of a US Navy squadron on the aircraft carrier USS *Nimitz*, in conversation with Gen. Altenburg, Inspector-General of the West German Armed Forces until 1 October 1986. Altenburg wears the standard field uniform with gold woven rank insignia and, since there is no beret or badge specified for general officers, his old red artillery beret. Behind him is a Spanish major-general (left) and a Luxembourg officer (right). Behind Luns is a lieutenant-general of the Italian Air Force. (West German Ministry of Defence)





Troops of the Army Representative Company of the West German Guards Battalion on parade in the light grey service tunic, with white belt and crossbelt; and the dark green beret and collar patches of the infantry; and the Guards beret badge (Gothic W for 'Wachbataillon'). The dark grey cuff-title (dark blue for the Luftwaffe Company), with white woven insignia, is worn on both sleeves. The shoulder patch is that of the Armed Forces Central Office (red, black, gold shield; black eagle on yellow inner shield; yellow piping with black threads). Note the obsolete rifles, often used by parade units as they give a military 'clatter'; and the silver cord shoulder strap loop, worn by the corporal on the left, indicating that he is a *Fahnenjunker* undergoing officer training. (West German Ministry of Defence)

Thrace is jeopardised by Greece's ancient hostility towards her NATO 'ally' Turkey, against whom she has since 1974 diverted scarce military resources by militarising the Aegean Islands, defying the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923.

Turkey

In spite of its neutrality during World War II (the eventual declaration of war against Nazi Germany entailed no military commitment), Turkey chose a close alliance with the United States in 1947 to protect herself against the growing threat of the traditional Russian enemy. She sent a whole brigade to join UN forces in Korea in 1950, and joined NATO on 18 February 1952. However, the continuing tension with Greece, which weakens Southern European security, and the close US relationship, almost caused an inter-NATO war when Turkey invaded northern Cyprus on 20 July 1974, establishing a Turkish Cypriot state.

The Turkish Army enjoys great prestige and political influence, and has not hesitated to challenge civilian governments which seemed to be straying from the principles of the Republic's founder, Kemal Atatürk. The President, Kenan Evren, like most Turkish presidents a retired Army General, is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Under him is the Chief of the General Staff, an Army general, who commands the 602,000-strong Armed Forces, consisting of Army, Navy and Air Force—the largest in NATO after the United States—544,000 of whom are conscripts completing 20 months' compulsory military service.

The Army (Türk Ordusu), with 500,000 men (475,000 conscripts) and 700,000 reservists, has steadily increased its strength since 1974. It is organised into four field armies, all assigned to NATO. 1st Army, the largest, with a high concentration of armour, is based near Istanbul, ready to repel any Soviet-Bulgarian Front attacking through Turkish Thrace, linking up with Soviet paratroops and Black Sea Fleet Marines to occupy Istanbul, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, thus allowing Soviet access to the Mediterranean. 2nd Army, stationed at Malatya, Eastern Anatolia, would respond to Soviet aggression from the north-east, or to destabilisation from Syria, Iraq or Iran. 3rd Army (HQ Erzerum) guards the 400-mile north-eastern border with the Soviet Union; and 4th, or



West German Jäger—motorised infantrymen—on exercise, in field uniform with dark green berets, and the oak-leaf adopted by the West German Army in 1970 (when Jäger, armoured and paratroop units were awarded the beret), modified in 1979 when the whole Army was issued the beret and beret badge designs were standardised. The corporal section-commander carries his binoculars and a field torch. All carry the 7.62mm G3 automatic rifle, the machine-gunner the MG3. (West German Ministry of Defence)

Aegean Army (HQ Izmir) contains only XI Corps, 25,000-strong, with two divisions, based at Kyrenia in northern Cyprus.

Each corps (there are ten) controls up to five divisions and some independent brigades, with a signals battalion, armoured battalion, engineer battalion, heavy artillery regiment (three battalions), two anti-aircraft artillery battalions, and supporting services, as corps troops. There are 17 divisions: one armoured, two mechanised, 13 motorised, one foot infantry. The 1st Armoured Division has three armoured brigades (each with one mechanised and two armoured battalions), a self-propelled artillery regiment, armoured reconnaissance, signals, engineer, transport and anti-aircraft artillery battalions, and supporting services. A mechanised division (13,000 men) has the same organisation, but replaces the armoured brigades with three mechanised regiments (each with one mechanised and two armoured battalions, or vice-versa). A motorised division (12,000 men) has instead two motorised regiments (each with three motorised battalions), one armoured or mechanised regiment, and a field artillery regiment. The infantry division has instead three foot infantry regiments and no motorised or mechanised units.

There are 22 independent brigades: four armoured, four mechanised, and 11 infantry. The élite Parachute and Commando Brigades, each 5,000 strong, have three parachute or commando battalions, one artillery battalion and supporting services. Army aviation (fixed-wing and helicopters) can be attached to any unit; and there are eight independent armoured reconnaissance brigades. The four SSM battalions, with Honest John missiles, and the single SAM battalion, are concentrated near Istanbul.

The training units, consisting of an armoured division, infantry division, infantry brigade, three infantry regiments, three artillery brigades, an artillery regiment and an engineer regiment, are under national, not NATO, command. Also significant is the 125,000-strong rural police (Jandarma), with Army uniforms and officers, which in peacetime is under the Ministry of the Interior, but in wartime acts as a home defence force under Army command. It is organised into 67 regiments, one per province, but with three mobile brigades (each with two regiments) in Eastern Anatolia. It also has a sizeable

commando contingent—five regiments (three with two battalions, two with three battalions), two battalions and 12 independent companies, as an operational reserve. There are also detachments to man the military police units (including the divisional companies), and these personnel are recognised by white helmets with a red ring, red armbands with white lettering, white belts, holsters and gaiters.

Men aged 16–60 and women 20–45 are liable for wartime service in the Civil Defence Force, to repel Soviet airborne or amphibious landings, and infiltration by Spetsnaz special forces.

The Turkish Army has a fearsome combat reputation but, although large, is largely equipped with obsolete US weapons. After a series of embargos caused by Turkey's quarrel with Greece over Cyprus, and its past internal political tensions, US military aid has re-started, especially including the modern battle tanks Gen. Recep Ergun's 1st Army needs in order to defend Istanbul.

Turkish Army Order of Battle
1st Army—II, III, V, XV Corps.
2nd Army—VI, VII Corps.
3rd Army—IV, VIII, IX Corps.
4th (Aegean) Army—XI Corps (28 Mot, 39 Mech).

Spain

On 28 March 1939 Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde became Spanish head of state. Spain remained shakily neutral in the Second World War, but suffered international post-war isolation until 26 September 1953, when the United States was permitted military bases in return for economic and military aid. Spain's African colonies were then conceded independence—Spanish Morocco (7 April 1956), Equatorial Guinea (20 December 1963) and Spanish Sahara (28 February 1976). With Franco's death on 20 November 1975 King Juan Carlos restored democracy, and on 30 May 1982 Spain joined NATO.

The 330,000-strong Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, under Adml. Ángel Liberal Lucini, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Army (Ejército de tierra), with Lt.Gen. José María Sáenz de Tejada as Chief of Army Staff, is being reorganised up to 1990 under the META plan. It is 240,000-strong (to reduce to 195,000), including 170,000 conscripts completing 15 months' (to reduce to 12) compulsory military service.

The Army is divided into the Field Army, called the Immediate Intervention Forces (FII), Territorial Forces (DOT) and General Reserve. The corps-sized FII has armoured, mechanised and motorised divisions, Army Aviation, and two independent brigades (parachute and air-portable); and, as corps troops, two brigades (armoured reconnaisance, corps artillery) and nine regiments (engineers, signals, light AA artillery, NBC, anti-tank, supply, medical, transport, maintenance). The corps will eventually come under NATO command, presumably for wartime deployment in Southern Europe.

West German paratroopers of the Allied Mobile Force (note the AMF breast-pocket badge) on exercise in Turkey. All wear the maroon beret and parachute wings. The corporal section-commander far left carries an Israeli MP-2A1 'UZI' sub-machine gun, the others the 7.62mm G3 automatic rifle. (West German Ministry of Defence)



1st Armoured Division, the most powerful military unit, has an armoured reconnaissance ('cavalry') regiment, self-propelled artillery regiment, anti-aircraft artillery 'group' (battalion), mixed engineer regiment (one engineer, one signals, battalion), logistics 'grouping' (regiment), MP battalion, armoured and mechanised brigades, and a cadre armoured brigade for wartime mobilisation. The 3,300-strong armoured brigade has brigade troops (mixed engineer, SP artillery and logistics groups), and two regimental staffs, controlling one mechanised and two armoured battalions. The 4,800-strong mechanised brigade has two staffs with one armoured, one mechanised and two motorised battalions. The 2nd Mechanised Division has instead a motorised brigade (two staffs with one armoured and three motorised battalions), a mechanised brigade and a cadre mechanised brigade. The 3rd Motorised Division has two motorised brigades.

Army Aviation (FAMET) has five helicopter battalions—1st–4th (Transport) and 5th (Combat)—each with HQ, supply and two companies. The élite Parachute Brigade, 4,000-strong, has a mixed engineer battalion (engineer and signals company), a jeeped anti-tank company, artillery, logistics and paratroop training battalions, and three parachute battalions (1st 'Roger de Flor'; 2nd 'Roger de Lauria'; 3rd 'Ortiz de Zarate'), one of which will probably join the Allied Mobile Force. The 4,000-strong Air-portable Brigade has the same brigade troops plus an air-portable infantry regiment (one cadre, two active battalions). The 5,500-strong 'Jarama' Armoured Reconnaissance Brigade has a self-propelled artillery regiment, mixed engineer battalion, logistics group and four 'regiments' (battalions)—three medium (four companies) and one light (five companies). The corps artillery regiment has a field artillery and a rocket projector regiment.

Territorial forces are grouped into nine Military Regions (to reduce to six) and four overseas commands. Each Region has a territorial infantry brigade (BRIDOT), with three infantry regiments (one cadre, one with one battalion, one with two), artillery regiment (one group), all to have three battalions in wartime; also a mixed engineer battalion, armoured reconnaissance group and two Special Operations Companies (COES), nicknamed 'Guerilleros', for commando operations. Under META these brigades will be re-assigned.

A West German soldier in field uniform and camouflaged helmet, carrying a G3 rifle and full back-pack. (West German Ministry of Defence)



The mountain divisions each have an armoured reconnaissance regiment, light anti-aircraft group, mixed engineer regiment, ski company and seconded regional logistics units; and two mountain brigades, each with an artillery group, mixed engineer battalion, medical, supply and veterinary companies, and two mountain regiments (each with one cadre and two active battalions). The High Mountain Brigade, for high-altitude warfare, has the same brigade organisation. The Straits Artillery Brigade, for the defence of the Straits of Gibraltar, has an anti-aircraft regiment (with Hawk SAM missiles) and a mixed AA-coastal artillery regiment. There are also six mixed artillery regiments defending naval bases, two anti-aircraft regiments, and the Reserve Infantry Brigade (three infantry, one training battalion, artillery group) shortly to join 2nd Division.

Ceuta and Melilla General Commands on the Moroccan coast each have armoured reconnaissance, mixed engineer, artilley and logistics regiments, a Foreign Legion regiment and two Regulares (Arab infantry) groups. Canaries and Balearics Commands have infantry, artillery, engineer, medical and commando units. The General Reserve has artillery, railway engineer, bridging, transport, supply, signals and medical units.

There is also a 63,500-strong militarised rural and frontier police (Guardia Civil), a 47,000-strong militarised urban police (Policia Nacional), a 11,925-strong Marine Corps under Naval command, and Air Force commando and parachute companies.

Spanish Army Order of Battle

(Sub-units are regiments unless otherwise indicated)

Immediate Intervention Forces Divisions

1 'Brunete' Armd.Div: 14 'Villaviciosa' Recce; 11 Art; 1 Eng; 3 Hel.Bn: 11 Mech.Brig (55 'Uad Ras' Mech; 6 'Saboya' Mot):12 Armd.Brig (61 'Alcazar de Toledo' Armd; 31 'Asturias' Mech): 13 Armd.Brig (Cadre).

2 'Guzman el Bueno' Mech.Div: 7 'Sagunto' Recce; 14 Art; 2 Eng; 4 Hel.Bn: 21 Mech.Brig (16 'Castilla' Mech; 2 'La Reina' Mot): 22 Mot.Brig (19 'Pavia' Mot; 22 'Alava' Mot): 23 Mech.Brig (Cadre) (9 'Soria' Mech; Res.Inf.Brig).

3 'Maestrazgo' Mot.Div: 8 'Lusitania' Recce; 17 Art; 3 Eng; 2 Hel.Bn: 31 Mot.Brig (14 'Tetuan' Mot; 21 'Vizcaya' Mech): 32 Mot.Brig (13 'Mallorca' Mot; 18 'España' Mech): 33 Mot.Brig (Cadre).

Territorial Defence Main Units

Reg.I (Madrid): BRIDOT I; 71 AA Brig.

Reg.II (Seville): BRIDOT II; Straits Art.Brig; 4 Mix.Art.Brig; 'Ceuta' Commd.

Reg.III (Valencia): BRIDOT III; 6 Mix.Art.Brig.

Reg.IV (Barcelona): 4 'Urgel' Mtn.Div (41 Brig; 42, ex-BRIDOT IV Brig); 7 Mix.Art.Brig; 72 AA Brig.

Reg.V (Saragossa): BRIDOT V; High Mtn.Brig.

Reg.VI (Burgos): 6 'Navarra' Mtn.Div (61 Brig; 62, ex-BRIDOT VI Brig); 1 Mix.Art.Brig.

Reg.VII (Vallodolid): BRIDOT VII.

Reg.VIII (Coruña): BRIDOT VIII; 2, 3 Mix.Art.Brig.

Reg.IX (Granáda): BRIDOT IX; Res.Inf.Brig (to 23 Mech.Brig); 'Melilla' Commd.



West German paratroopers on parade. The diving eagle badge was first associated with paratroopers as a breast badge on 1 September 1937 for Army, from 1 September 1939 for Air Force paratroopers. It was reintroduced in 1970 as a beret badge, and modified in 1979. (West German Ministry of Defence)

Portugal

A seafaring nation isolated in extreme Western Europe, Portugal has traditionally looked to overseas trade and colonies, although from 3 February 1917 to 11 November 1918, two divisions fought with the Allies in France. Technically neutral in the Second World War, Portugal permitted Allied use of Azores bases from 1943; and in 1949 joined NATO. In March 1961 wars erupted in her African colonies; and on 25 April 1974 there was a military coup which overthrew the authoritarian regime founded on 5 July 1932 by President Salazar, bringing democracy to Portugal, and independence to Guinea-Bissau (10 September 1974), and in 1975 to Mozambique (25 June), Cape Verde (5 July) and Angola (11 November).

The 63,500-strong Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force under a general (or naval/air equivalent) as Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, responsible to President Mario Soares, the Commander-in-Chief. The Army (Exército Português), under a general as Chief of Army Staff, has 39,000 men, 30,000 of whom are conscripts fulfilling 16 months' compulsory military service. Portugal's importance to NATO (especially before Spain's membership) lies in her strategic position (and that of her Azores islands) as a US bridgehead to reinforce NATO forces in Europe, and as a site for air and naval bases which ensure the security of Atlantic traffic under ACLANT. Consequently the Army has been consigned a relatively minor rôle.

In 1975 the Army's four divisions were abolished, and there are now two brigades directly under Army Staff Command, with other units dispersed (also since 1975) in four Military Regions and two overseas Military Zones. The 4,000-strong 1st Independent Mixed Brigade, formed 11 May 1978, is a motorised brigade with one mechanised battalion (three mechanised companies), two motorised battalions, an armoured 'group' (battalion), armoured reconnaissance company ('cavalry squadron'), artillery group (including a self-propelled battery), engineers company (since 1981 with a bridging platoon), signals company and support battalion (which includes maintenance and medical companies). In wartime it would join Italian forces on the Yugoslav border. The élite Special Forces Brigade, 2,000 strong, formed 3 July 1984, under 'Brig. Fausto Pereira Marques, comprises the mechanised Commando Regiment (formed 1 May 1975 as the successor to 67 Special Forces companies which operated in Africa until 1975) with Headquarters, HQ and signals companies, support and training battalions, and two commando battalions (each with five companies). In wartime armoured reconnaissance and engineer companies could be added, as well as infantry and parachute battalions and helicopter units.

Other units are controlled by the Military Regions (Lisbon is the strongest) and Zones. There are 14 infantry regiments (each with three battalions—headquarters, training and infantry),

one independent battalion, and the élite Rifles Battalion (Caçadores). The cavalry consists of two armoured reconnaissance regiments and the Lancers, one regiment and five independent squadrons (companies) serving as Military Police. There are five field artillery regiments with howitzers and some anti-aircraft guns; two garrison groups; and the Coastal Artillery Regiment, with five batteries (1, 2, 4–6) dispersed along the coast of Lisbon Region. The 'Espinho' Engineers Regiment serves the entire Army, whilst the 'Lisboa' Regiment controls engineering logistics. The Signals (before 4 August 1970 under the Engineers) has a regiment supervising all Army telecommunications, and an Intelligence battalion for electronic warfare and cryptography. There are five specialist battalions for supplies ('Administration'), ordnance, medical corps, transport and the Army General Service Battalion controlling all training establishments. Army units were originally numbered, but most have now adopted the name of their locality. It is anticipated that three more mixed brigades will be organised in the North, Centre and South Regions, each with two or three infantry regiments, one or two artillery groups, an armoured reconnaissance company and in 'South' an armoured group also—plus some engineers, signals and logistics personnel.

Unusually, the élite 1,800-strong Light Parachute Brigade (one battalion and two companies), dispersed amongst three Parachute Troops Operational Bases, is Air Force controlled. The well-trained and -equipped 2,600-strong Marine Corps (Fuzileiros Navais) with three battalions (two amphibious, one acting as naval police) is under the Navy. In wartime the 14,600-strong paramilitary National Republican Guard would undertake internal security duties, assisted by the 15,291-strong national police (Public Security Guard) and 7,385-strong frontier police (Fiscal Guard).

Portuguese Army Order of Battle

1st Indep.Mix.Brig: Mech.Inf.Bn; 1, 2 Mot.Inf.Bn; Armd.Grp; Cav.Sqdn; Art.Grp; Eng.Cy; Sig.Cy; Supp.Bn.

Spec.For.Brig: HQ; HQ Cy; Cdo Rgt; Supp.Bn.

North Mil.Reg (Porto): Porto, Chaves, Vila Real Inf.Rgt; Braga Cav.Rgt; Espinho Eng.Rgt; Admin.Bn; Lanc.Sqdn.

Central Mil.Reg (Coimbra): Abrantes, Castelo Branco, Tomer, Viseu Inf.Rgt; Aveiro Inf.Bn; Leira Art.Rgt; Ord.Bn, Coimbra Lanc.Sqdn.

Lisbon Mil.Reg. (Lisbon): 5 Rifl.Bn; Queluz Inf.Rgt; Lisboa Art.Rgt; Coast Art.Rgt; Lisboa Eng.Rgt; Sig Rgt; Lisboa Lanc.Rgt; Sig.Int.Bn; Army G.S.Bn; Med.Bn; Transp.Bn.

South Mil.Reg. (Evora): Beja, Elvas, Faro Inf.Rgt; Estremoz Cav.Rgt; Sul Lane.Sqdn.

Madeira Mil.Zn (Funchal): Funchal Inf.Rgt; 2 Garr.Art.Grp; Funchal Lanc.Sqdn.

Azores Mil.Zn (Ponta Delgada): Ponta Delgada, Angro do Heroismo Inf.Rgt; 1 Garr.Art.Grp; Ponta Delgada Lanc.Sqdn

Italian troops in walking-out uniform, 1982. The infantryman on the left wears the pre-1982 khaki beret with the normal infantry badge, and the double-tailed red collar badge of infantry not organised in battalions. Behind him is a soldier of the 1st Grenadiers Battalion, with M1982 black beret and Grenadier badge and long red collar-patch with white braid bars. Behind him are two Bersaglieri with the Zouave-style undress red cap with blue cord and tassel, and the sleeve patch (gold centaur on a red and blue diagonally divided shield) of the 'Centauro' Mechanised Division. (Bernard Jamin)



1: Norway: Loytnant, Commandos, service dress
2: Norway: Sersjant, infantry, field dress
3: Denmark: Major, Royal Life Guard, walking-out dress





1: Denmark: Korporal, Commandos, field dress
2: Canada: Major, Airborne Regt., service dress
3: Canada: Cpl-Chef, Royal 22^{e} Regt., field dress

1: Belgium: Major. 1st Carabineer Regt., service dress
2: Belgium: Sergent, 2nd Commando Bn., field dress
3: Belgium: Lieutenant, 4th Lancer Regt., barrack dress

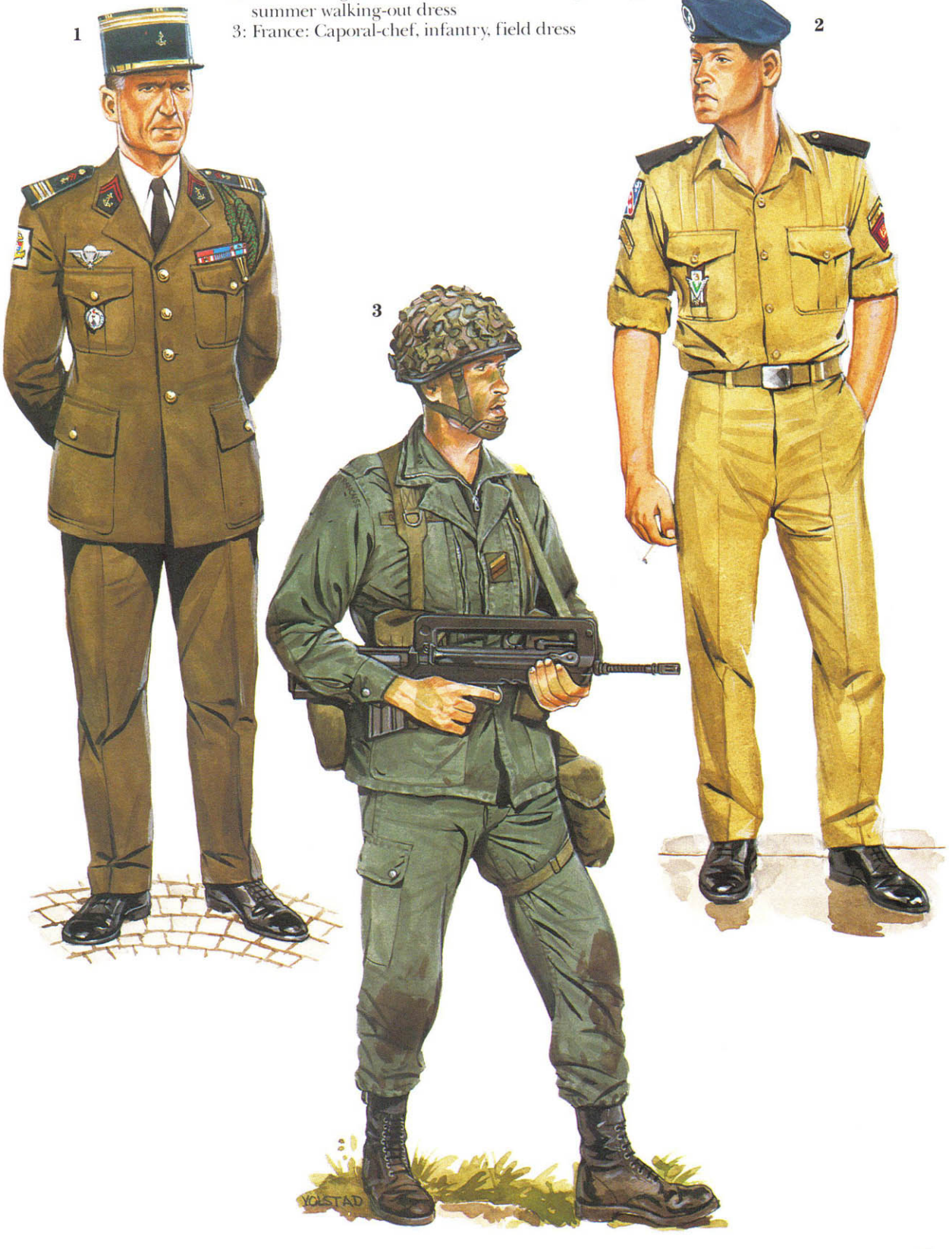




1: Netherlands: Lt. Kol., 17th Mech. Bn., walking-out dress
2: Netherlands: Opperwachtmeester, 43rd Armd. Bn., field dress
3: Netherlands: Kpl. 1. Kl., 104th Commando Coy., field dress

D

1: France: Lt. Col., 1st Marine Inf. Regt., service dress
2: France: Sergent ADL, 3rd Combat Helicopter Regt., summer walking-out dress
3: France: Caporal-chef, infantry, field dress



1: Luxembourg: Soldat 1ere cl., infantry, field dress
2: W. Germany: Hauptmann, 200th Commando Coy., walking-out dress
3: W. Germany: Obergefreiter, mech. inf., field dress



1: W. Germany: Feldwebel, 23rd Mtn. Bde., training dress
2: W. Germany: Infantryman, NBC clothing
3: Italy: Tenente-Colonello, 53rd Def. Bn., walking-out dress



1: Italy: Maresciallo Capo, 2nd Bersaglieri Bn., field dress
2: Italy: Caporale, 'Folgore' Para Bde., field dress
3: Greece: Syntagmatarchis, Armd. Corps, walking-out dress



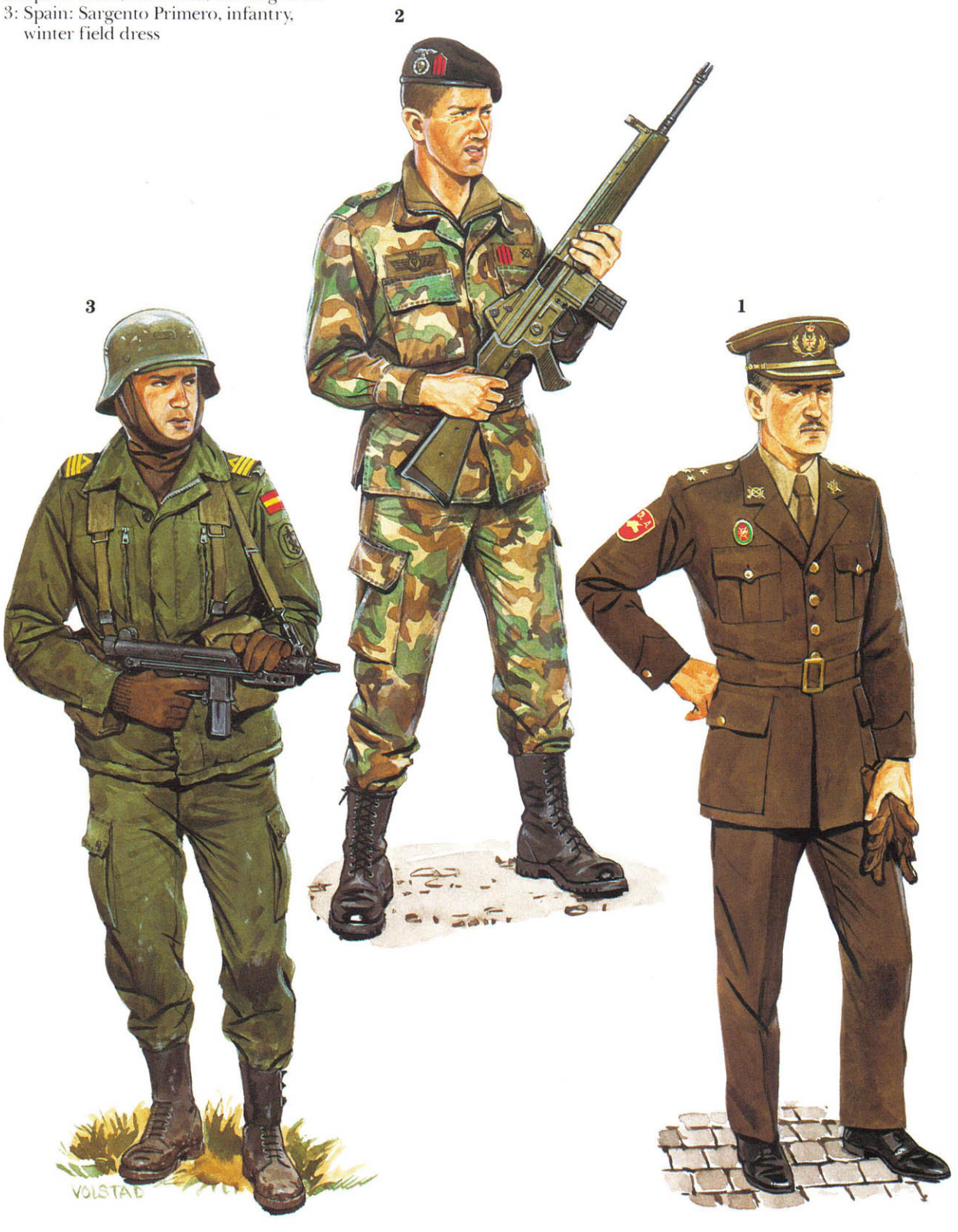
1: Greece: Ypolochagos, infantry, barrack dress
2: Greece: Lochias, Commando Regt., field dress
3: Turkey: Binbasi, artillery, 65th Inf. Div., service dress

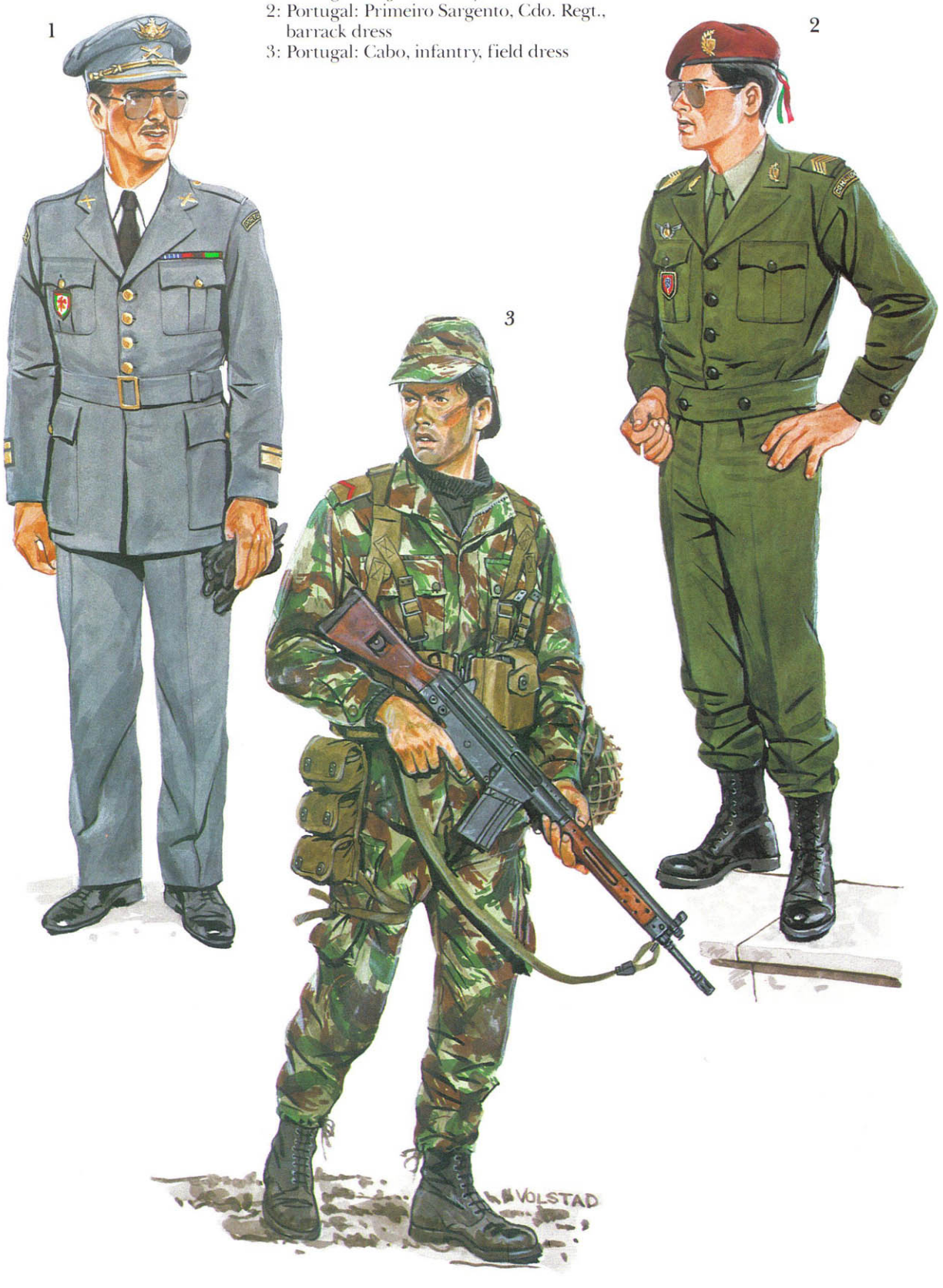


1: Turkey: Ustegmen, Commando Bde., barrack dress
2: Turkey: Ustcavus, Para Bde., field dress
3: Turkey: Cavus, Marine Bde., field dress



1: Spain: Capitan, 61st Armd. Regt., walking-out dress
2: Spain: Cabo, Para Bde., training dress
3: Spain: Sargento Primero, infantry, winter field dress





1: Portugal: Major, artillery, service dress
2: Portugal: Primeiro Sargento, Cdo. Regt., barrack dress
3: Portugal: Cabo, infantry, field dress

Iceland

A sovereign state under the Danish crown since 1 December 1918, Iceland has never had an army, although during the Second World War she was occupied by Allied troops from 16 May 1940 to prevent German occupation. Declared an independent republic on 17 June 1944, she joined NATO in 1949 and, since 5 May 1951, has hosted US air units, the 3,000-strong Iceland Defence Forces, using her strategic position to operate fighter, rescue and surveillance aircraft under NATO's ACLANT.

Iceland's indigenous forces are a five-ship Coastguard, which 'fought' the 1976 'Cod War' with Great Britain; and a 457-man police force, which includes the 'Viking' counter-terrorist squad.

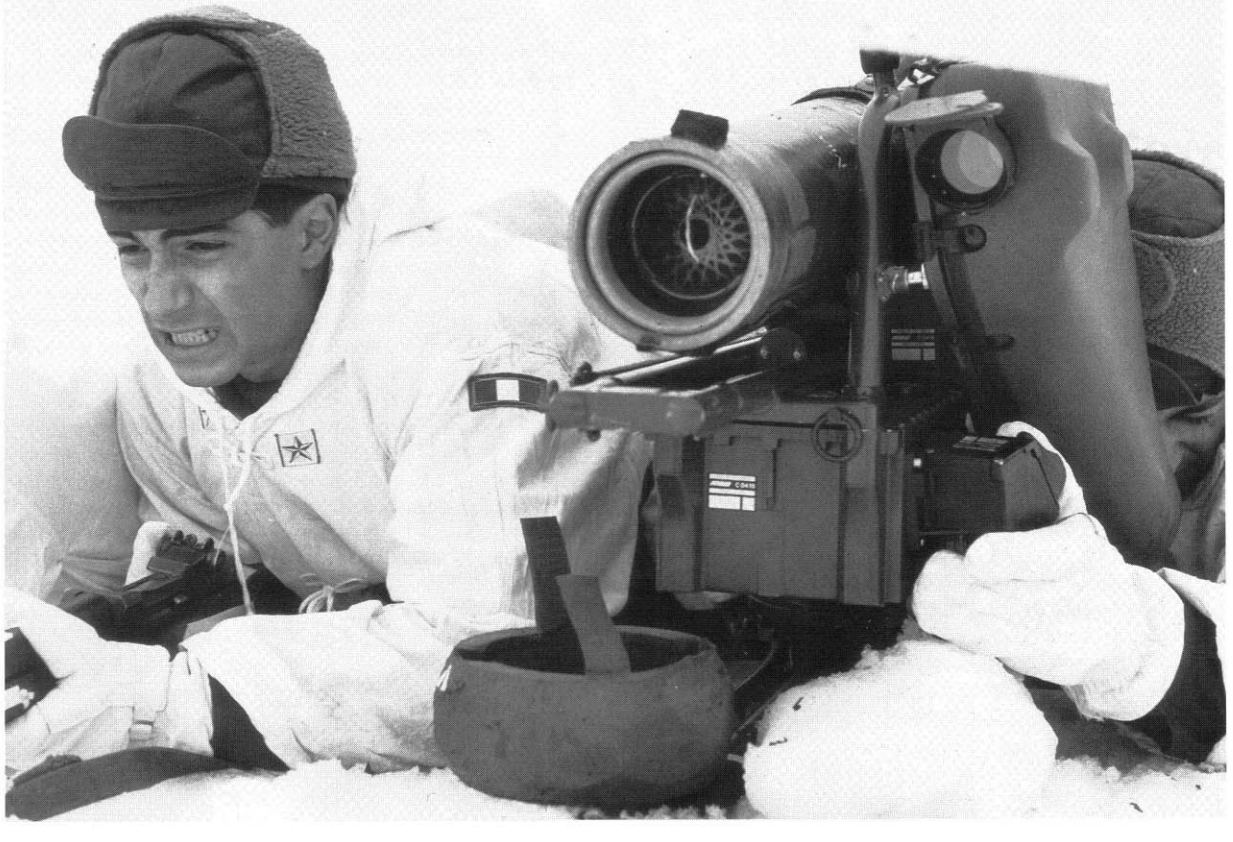
The Plates

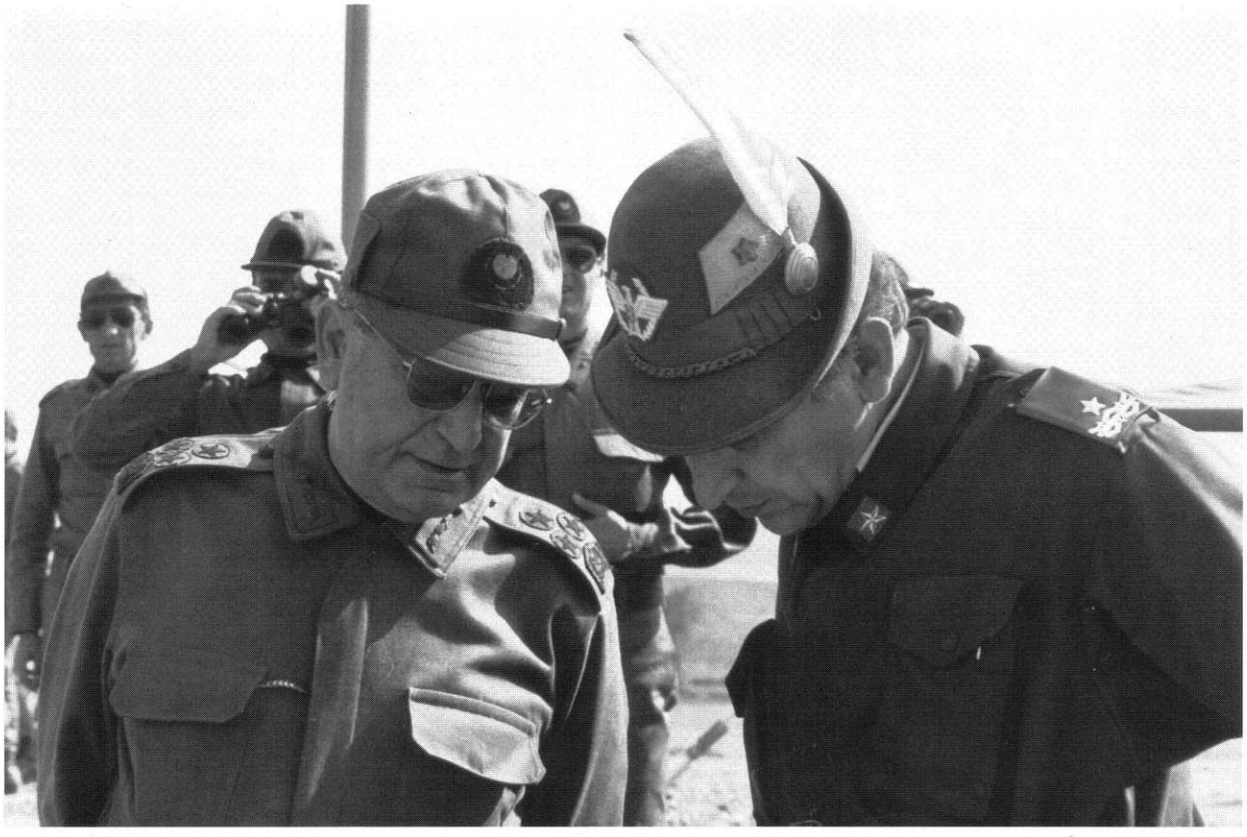
A1: Løytnant, Norwegian Commandos; service uniform
In 1940 the Norwegian Army adopted British khaki, now a greener shade. The tunic, for officers with a Sam Browne belt, is also worn by sergeants. This officer prefers his 'élite' beret, but usually a peaked cap is worn, for general-officers and colonels with a red band. The gold cap badge is a lion and axe flanked by two vertical swords, in a gold wreath below a crown; sergeants wear it without a red backing. Military Police and 'Grenadiers' (career privates) wear the cap badge on a gold button, below a red-white-blue cockade which, for Military Police, is obscured by the red cap-cover. Corporals and below wear a battledress blouse, and the beret, which for all ranks has the gold royal monogram OV (Olav V) in a crowned wreath. Berets are cornflower blue for Brigade North, black for armour and armoured reconnaissance (even in Brigade North), maroon for commandos, dark green for Porsanger and South Varanger border garrisons, otherwise olive-khaki.

Officers and NCOs wear collar rank insignia. General officers have thick gold lace and large silver embroidered stars, four for a General (general—king and Chief of Defence), three for Generalløytnant, two for Generalmajor. Field officers have thin gold lace and gold metal stars for Oberst I (brigadier), three for Oberst II (colonel), two for Oberstløytnant, one for Major. Company officers have stars only, three for Kaptein, two for Løytnant, one for Fenrik (second-lieutenant). In 1975 the ranks of Stabssersjant (WO II) and Oversersjant (staff sgt.) were abolished, leaving Sersjant with three gold chevrons, Korporal with two, Visekorporal with one, Grenader with gold crossed branches, and Menig (conscript private) with none.

All ranks wear gold metal branch insignia on the lapels: general officers—crossed batons; infantry—crossed rifles (in silver for Royal Guards); armour and armoured reconnaissance ('cavalry') and commandos—mounted knight;

An Italian Infantryman of the Allied Mobile Force tenses as his partner sights the Franco-German MILAN anti-tank missile launcher. He is wearing the white snow suit with white and black 'activity star' on the position they would be if his suit had a collar, and the national flag edged gold on his sleeve, during exercise 'Avalanche Express' in Norway in March 1984. (NATO Review)





An Italian brigadier commanding an Alpini mountain brigade talking to a Turkish lieutenant-general corps commander. The Italian wears the standard field uniform with shoulder rank insignia in white metal. His Alpini hat has the officer's white feather in a gold holder, a silver general officer's cap badge, and his single gold rank star edged black on a silver lace parallelogram edged black. Other officers wear combinations of this and thin gold chevrons edged black point up behind the feather. The Turkish officer wears the olive green field uniform with peaked field cap and black subdued rank and collar insignia on branch-colour collar patches; the general has red patches and a red centre to the cap-badge. (NATO Review)

Artillery—flaming grenade; engineers—helmet and cuirass; signals—arrow and crossed flags. Parachute and aviation wings are worn above the right breast pocket, formation badges (here 4th District) on the left upper sleeve, the national flag on the right.

A2: Sersjant, Norwegian infantry; field uniform
The camouflage jacket is replacing an olive drab version, but olive drab trousers are retained. Officers wear white rank stars on olive drab shoulder slides (on a gold rectangle for general officers, edged white for field officers); NCOs wear white chevrons. This insignia is repeated in metal on the winter cap peak. In summer the distinctive olive drab or camouflage field cap is worn with a white woven peaked cap badge, and in combat a US-style helmet. The national flag patch is worn on the left sleeve. The rifle is the G3.

A3: Major, Danish Royal Life Guards; walking-out dress
This M1969 uniform replaced the British-style khaki and is worn with a green beret (maroon for Commandos, bright red for Military Police), a peaked cap (for officers and NCOs above corporal) or, as here, the Guards' unique regimental 'tent-hat'. Gold collar badges and beret badges are of regimental design, the former on a battalion-colour backing—crimson (Rgt.HQ), scarlet (1st), white (2nd), light blue (3rd), yellow (4th), green (5th, and Home Guard), violet (6th). Generals wear a gold 'Army Badge'—lions on a shield within a wreath.

Officers wear gold six-point stars on shoulder straps: for general-officers (since 1983)—gold crown, crossed batons and wreath for General (king and Chief of Defence); then large stars—three for Generalløjtnant, two for Generalmajor, one for Brigadegeneral (introduced 1983). Field officers have medium stars—three for Oberst, two for Oberstløjtnant, one for Major. Company officers have small gold five-point stars—three for Kaptajn, two for Premierløjtnant, one with a triangle above for Løjtnant, one for Sekondløjtnant. NCOs have gold insignia flecked green, always with a gold Army badge directly below the chevrons—four chevrons above three arcs for Seniorsergent af 1. grad (WOI), with two arcs for Seniorsergent af 2. grad (WOII), with one arc for Oversergent; three chevrons for a Sergent (conscript sergeant, with an arc if professional), two for a Korporal (conscript corporal, with an arc if professional), three bars for Overkonstabel af 1. grad (professional 1st class senior private), two for Overkonstabel af 2. grad (professional senior private), one for Konstabel (professional private), none for Menig (conscript private).

Other ranks from the four 'royal' regiments (Royal Life Guards, Guard Hussars, Queen's and Prince's Life Regiments) wear gold monograms on the shoulder straps. This officer wears the General Staff badge on a pocket-fob, three skills badges above his right pocket, and the national sign on his left sleeve to indicate a foreign assignment. Commandos wear 'JAEGER' in



Alpini board a Hercules transport, wearing the 'other ranks' mountain cap with black plastic cap badge (gold for NCOs and officers), a grey-green plastic hat-band, and black feather in a woollen company-colour holder. They wear a windproof anorak with double shoulder reinforcing, fighting knives, and the AR-70 automatic rifle. (NATO Review)

gold on a green tab with a gold inner border, on both upper sleeves.

B1: Korporal, Danish Commando Company; field uniform
On the M1961 olive field uniform officers wear yellow rank stars on rectangular olive patches, NCOs yellow chevrons (without the Army badge), on both upper sleeves: on this camouflage uniform practice varies. The M1958 beret is maroon with the collar-badge, the Commandos' hunting-horn. The M1948 US-style Danish helmet is manufactured in West Germany with Danish fittings, and the m/62 machine-gun is a Danish version of the West German MG3. Home Guards wear the same rank insignia with a yellow crowned 'HJV' in a wreath on both upper arms. Webbing is West German.

B2: Major, Canadian Airborne Regiment, Mobile Command; service dress
The 1968 reorganisation replaced British khaki with 'unified' Canadian dark green uniforms, but on 10 February 1985 Maritime Command reverted to navy blue, and Air Command adopted light blue, while Mobile Command added shoulder straps for all ranks. The unified cap badge with distinctive Command collar badges soon gave way to the former British-style regimental badges and brass shoulder titles, and the peaked cap is now being supplanted by the dark green beret (black for armour, maroon for airborne).

Rank insignia is unified, but Maritime Command soon reverted to traditional naval titles. General officers wear a thick gold ring on the cuff, two rows of oak-leaves on the cap peak, and on plain shoulder-straps a gold crown above a crossed baton and sword above four maple leaves for general (Chief of Defence Staff), three for Lieutenant-General, two for Major-General, one for Brigadier-General. Senior officers have one row of oak-leaves, and on the cuff four medium rings for Colonel, three for Lieutenant-Colonel, and two with a thin ring between for Major. Junior officers have single gold braid on the peak and two medium rings for Captain, one thin above one medium for Lieutenant, and one medium for Second Lieutenant, while an Officer Cadet ('Subordinate Officer') wears the NCO's plain peak and one thin gold ring.

Senior NCOs have rank on the cuff: Command Chief Warrant Officer (equivalent to Conductor RAOC) has a full-coloured embroidered Canadian Royal Arms above a gold wreath; Base Warrant Officer (WOI Garrison Sgt.Maj.) has the Arms above two gold crossed swords; Chief Warrant Officer (WOI/RSM) the Royal Arms only; Master Warrant Officer (WOII) a full-colour embroidered Queen's crown in a gold wreath; Warrant Officer the crown only. NCOs have gold insignia on upper arms—three chevrons below a maple-leaf for Sergeant, two below a maple-leaf for Master Corporal, two chevrons for Corporal, one for Private (lance-corporal), none for Private Basic and Private Recruit.

This officer wears the Special Service Force formation sign on the shoulder, the national title, parachute wings, and the

Mobile Command pocket-fob badge.

B3: Caporal-Chef, Royal 22e Régiment, Canadian Mobile Command; field uniform
This Master Corporal of the senior French-speaking regiment wears the standard field uniform (only the Airborne Regiment wears camouflage). Headgear is the US M1 helmet with netting or camouflage cover, the British 'jungle' field hat, or the beret. The regimental title 'R 22^{e} R' is worn in dull yellow thread on the shoulder loops. Officers and NCOs (latterly) wear dull yellow thread rank insignia above the title, although NCOs' chevrons are still found on upper sleeves below the national sign. The rifle is the C.1 FN-type 7.62mm model.

C1: Major, 1st Regiment of Carabineers 'Prince Baudouin', 1st Mechanised Brigade, Belgian 1st Division; service dress
This is basically the M1935 service dress, now also worn in a light khaki summer version, which continues the British style first adopted in 1915. On the peaked cap officers have gold insignia and chin-straps, general officers a purplish-red cap band and two gold bars either side of the cap-badge; field officers, one bar. Senior NCOs, NCOs and 'Volontaires' (career privates) have silver insignia and silver, brown leather or khaki cloth chin-straps respectively. Para-Commandos and 'Miliciens' (conscripts) wear the beret only, and Ardennes Rifles have a large green floppy beret in French mountain infantry style.

Since 1940 many branch badges also reveal British influence. Branches are shown by distinctive cap, shoulder strap (usually with the regimental number) and beret badges, and coloured collar patches with contrasting piping and sometimes a branch badge. Unit affiliation is indicated by shoulder strap numbers and pocket-fob badges. For details see accompanying table. There is also a dark blue ceremonial uniform.

Officers wear gold six-point stars above gold bars (if any) on the collar patches. Generals have three stars and two bars for Lieutenant-Général, and two stars for Général-Major; Général de Brigade, with one star, is now obsolete. Field officers have three stars and one bar for 'Colonel faisant fonction de Brigadier-Général' (brigadier) and Colonel, two stars for Lieutenant-Colonel, one for Major. Company officers have three stars with a thin bar above for Capitaine-Commandant, three for Capitaine, two for Lieutenant, one for Sous-Lieutenant. Senior NCOs have silver insignia—a star above a branch for Adjudant-Chef, star only for Adjudant (WOs). NCOs wear short diagonal silver braid on both cuffs: three bars, space, two bars for Premier Sergent-Major, two, space, two for Premier Sergent; one, space, two for Sergent. Junior NCOs also

A group of Italian officers in walking-out dress. *Left*, obscured, is an acting general; *second left*, a Brigadier in black beret with silver general officer's cap badge; silver rank insignia, and gold general's collar star. Above his medal ribbons are badges indicating (left) General Staff Academy graduation, (right) service on a divisional or corps staff. *Third*, a Brigadier of Frontier Police in light grey uniform with yellow double-tailed collar patches edged green. *Centre*, a Naval Lieutenant, his lowest breast badge indicating an anti-submarine unit. *Centre right*, a Carabinieri Lieutenant in dark blue uniform piped red with silver insignia and distinctive collar braid, and the arm shield of the 'Aosta' Mountain Brigade to which he is attached. Behind him is an Air Force Brigadier. (Bernard Jamin)



Insignia of principal Belgian Army branches

Branch	*Cap-badge (differing shoulder-strap badge)*	*Collar-patch (piping) field shoulder slide (piping)*	*Beret*	*Beret badge (backing)*
General officers	Lightning (1–3 stars)	Black (dark red), lightning	Previous branch	Previous branch
Infantry				
Line	Crown (+ no.)	Red (dark blue)	Dark brown	Regimental (red)
'Bevrijding' Bn.	Lion, cross, shield (+ crown)	Red (dark blue)	Dark brown	Regimental (red)
Grenadiers	Grenade	Red (dark blue) grenade	Dark brown	Grenade (red)
Ardennes Rifles	Crown (+ no.)	Dark green (red) boar	Green	Boar
Rifles	Crown (+ no.)	Dark green (yellow)	Dark brown	Regimental (green)
Carabineers	Horn	Dark green (yellow) horn	Dark brown	Regimental (green)
Car.Cyclists	Wheel (crown + no.)	Dark green (yellow) wheel	Black	Regimental (green)
Military Police	Grenade (+ no.)	Red (white)	Khaki	Grenade (red)
Para-Commandos				
1 Para Bn.	(SAS winged dagger)	Maroon (light blue)	Maroon	SAS winged dagger
2, 4 Cdo Bn.	(Dagger)	Black (white)	Green	Dagger & scroll
3 Para Bn.	(Coat-of-arms)	Maroon (light blue)	Maroon	Coat-of-arms
1 ESR	(SAS winged dagger)	Maroon (light blue)	Maroon	Dagger, wing, parachute
Recce Sqdn.	(Tank with RECCE)	Maroon (light blue)	Maroon	Tank & swords.
Artillery Bty.	(Dagger, cannons, 'chute)	Black (white)	Green	Dagger, cannons, parachute
Anti-Tank Cy.	(Dagger, wings, 'chute)	Black (white)	Green	Dagger, wings, parachute
Armour & armoured reconnaissance				
Lancers	Crossed lances (+ no.)	White (dark blue)	Black	Regimental (white)
Guides	Crossed swords, crown	Dark red (dark green)	Black	Regimental (dark red)
Light Cavalry	Crossed swords, horn (+ no.)	Yellow (dark blue)	Black	Regimental (yellow)
Corps				
Artillery	Missile, crossed cannons	Dark blue (red)	Dark blue	Crown, crossed cannons
Engineers	Helmet (+ no.)	Black (red)	Khaki	Helmet, cuirass
Signals	Torch, lightning	Blue (white)	Khaki	Torch, lightning

wear diagonal bars: three, silver-red-silver for Caporal-Chef (since 1968), two silver for Caporal, none for Soldat (private). Flemish units use Dutch rank titles.

This Carabineers officer also wears the national title for duty outside Belgium; a blood-donor's badge on the right breast; and the Commando 'B' initial qualification badge on his left sleeve. Divisional signs, formerly worn on the left upper sleeve, were discontinued in 1979 for 'reasons of economy'.

C2: Sergent, 2nd Commando Battalion, Belgian Para-Commando Regiment; field uniform

The standard field uniform is olive drab, but the élite Para-Commandos wear a camouflage uniform. The regiment's maroon (1st, 3rd Bns.) and green (2nd, 4th Bns.) berets and the 1st Bn's. winged dagger beret badge commemorate wartime links with British Parachute, Commando and SAS forces, while the 3rd Bn's. beret badge is that of the Belgian Battalion in the Korean War. Officers and senior NCOs wear shoulder slides with the collar patch colours, pipings and rank insignia. Most NCOs wear olive drab shoulder loops, originally showing diagonal sleeve rank bars as white vertical bars, now as white chevrons; this Commando displays battalion colouring. Note the national tricolour arm flash. Standard small arms are the folding-stock FAL rifle and Vigneron SMG. The standard M1954 US-style Belgian NATO helmet is worn in this unit with a paratrooper's double chin-strap and camouflage cover and netting.

C3: Lieutenant, 4th Regiment of Lancers, Belgian 16th Division; barrack dress

Although the denim shirt worn outside the trousers shows French influence, the overall impression, reinforced by the lanyard, holster and swagger-stick, is unmistakably British. Since 1 January 1981 a British-style olive drab reinforced pullover is worn in cold weather. The battledress blouse, adopted originally in 1940, was abolished at the end of 1979. The black Armoured Corps beret, introduced in 1942, has a regimental badge (gold for officers and privates, silver for NCOs), worn by all units except Ardennes Rifles and Para-Commandos on a plastic or cloth shield of the collar patch colour. Rank insignia is on field-type shoulder slides, but no other badges are worn except the unit pocket-fob badge.

D1: Luitenant-Kolonel commanding 17th Mechanised Battalion 'Chassé', 13th Mechanised Brigade, Netherlands 1st Mechanised Division; walking-out dress

This uniform was introduced on 1 January 1963, replacing British khaki worn since 1940. Officers and WOIs wear the cap badge illustrated; NCOs have fewer oak-leaves, privates none.

The collar patches show branch affiliation. Guards Infantry have silver badges (flaming grenade for Grenadiers, horn for Rifles, crown and scroll for Fusiliers) on yellow Guards braid on red, green or orange rectangular patches respectively. Other branches have gold (armour, silver) badges on pentangular patches: infantry regiments 'Chassé', 'Oranje Gelderland',



A Turkish officer cadet in the olive drab windproof anorak worn over the field uniform in cold weather. His webbing is olive drab; he has a short olive drab lanyard, and on the green (infantry) collar patches of his field jacket can just be seen brass letters signifying cadet. He carries the obsolete US M-1 Garand rifle. (Turkish General Staff)

'Menno van Coehoorn', 'Johan Willem Friso' and 'Stoottroepen' have red; 'Limburgse Jagers', dark green piped red; 'Van Heutsz', black, piped orange. Commandos have black, piped light green. Armour ('Hussars') have light blue, piped red for 'Prins Alexander', black for 'Van Boreel', white for 'Van Sytzama', and orange for 'Prins van Oranje' regiments; field and anti-aircraft artillery have black, piped red; engineers, brown; signals, light blue, piped white. General officers wear their original branch patches piped at the top with gold (silver for armour) serated embroidery.

Officers and WOIs adopted shoulder strap rank insignia in 1963, NCOs and privates shoulder slide insignia on 1 June 1982. General officers have a gold wreath below four six-point gold stars for Generaal, three for Luitenant-Generaal, two for Generaal-Majoor, one for Brigade-Generaal. Field Officers have a gold horizontal branch below three stars for Kolonel, two for Luitenant-Kolonel, one for Majoor. Company Officers have stars only; three for Kapitein, two for Eerste Luitenant, one for Tweede Luitenant. An Adjudant-Onderofficier (WOI) has a gold ball, while senior NCOs have medium gold chevrons (silver for armour) piped dark brown: for Sergeant-Majoor Instructeur two chevrons below a large silver crown; Sergeant-Majoor Administrateur, two silver chevrons and gold crown; Compagnie Sergeant-Majoor, two gold chevrons below a medium silver crown in a green and orange wreath. Other senior NCOs wear gold chevrons (silver for armour) only; two for Sergeant-Majoor, one thin above one medium for Sergeant der eerste klasse, one for Sergeant. Junior NCOs have thick yellow woollen chevrons (white for armour) with black threading: two for Korporaal der eerste klasse, one for Koporaal. Soldaat der eerste klasse has a thick maroon black-threaded chevron, Soldaat has none.

All ranks wear the Lion of Nassau and the motto 'Je maintiendrai' ('I will hold fast') in orange on the left upper sleeve. In addition, this officer has the 1st Division right shoulder patch, and the unit pocket-fob badge.

D2: Eskadron-Opperwachtmeester, 43rd Armoured Battalion 'Huzaren van Sytzama', 11th Mechanised Brigade, Netherlands 4th Mechanised Division; field uniform

This squadron sergeant-major (armour use Ritmeester for Kapitein, Opperwachtmeester for Sergeant-Majoor, Wachtmeester for Sergeant), the senior NCO of an armoured company, wears dulled silver rank insignia on the olive drab shoulder slides of his tank overall. Berets are black for armour, green for Commandos, khaki for other branches, with the collar badge superimposed on a letter 'W' (the monogram of Queen Wilhelmina, reigning monarch in 1947 when these badges were introduced), pinned to a rectangle of the collar patch colour edged with collar patch piping where this exists. Armour wear silver rather than gold badges; and general officers the beret and insignia of their original branch.

D3: Korporaal der 1. Klasse, 104th Commando Company, Netherlands 1st Mechanised Division '7 December'; field uniform

The field uniform, an update of the 1963 model, was introduced in 1980. Rank insignia is a dulled service dress version, worn on shoulder slides, and the national flag is worn

Turkish artillerymen loading a US 105mm M-101 (M-2) howitzer, in service with the Turkish Army. As conscripts they wear no insignia, except for the red rank chevron of the lance-corporal gun-commander on the left. The helmets have the standard camouflage cover and black rubber ring. (NATO Review)



on upper sleeves since 1980. There are no subdued insignia, or camouflage uniforms—although these were worn in Indonesia 1946–9; and since 1985 a new mottled camouflage field uniform with US-style 'Kevlar' helmet is on trial. The locally-produced US M1 helmet or the beret are worn. This Commando is carrying the Israeli UZI sub-machine gun, and retains a British '37-style pouch for its magazine.

E1: Lieutenant-colonel, 1st Marine Infantry Regiment, French 9th Marine Division; service dress

The Marine uniform retains the anchor badges of the former Colonial troops, Frenchmen who volunteered for colonial peacekeeping. The traditional Army kepi has a coloured body, often a contrasting coloured crown, rank rings and a branch device or number (usually a 'grenade') at the front. General officers wore one to three wide oak-leaf rings, but, from 1 September 1986, a new model, as well as a plain khaki kepi with rank stars. Airborne personnel prefer their coveted berets.

On this M1956 (modified M1946) officers' jacket, general officers wear silver stars on each cuff: seven for Maréchal de France (awarded for wartime distinction; no present holder), five for Général de l'Armée, four for Général de Corps d'Armée (Lt.Gen.), three for Général de Division (Maj.Gen.),two for Général de Brigade. Lower ranks wear rigid midnight blue shoulder boards (madder red for Spahis, black for artillery and aviation, black velvet for engineers and signals) with button-colour (gold or silver) rank rings; two, space, three for Colonel; the same but second and fourth rings in opposite button-colour for Lieutenant-Colonel; one, space, three for Chef de Bataillon (Major); three for Capitaine, two for Lieutenant; one for Sous-Lieutenant; one with two light-blue 'breaks' for Aspirant.

Professional warrant officers wear one button-colour ring with a red centre light, and a thin ring above, for Major (senior WO rank introduced December 1975); the same but no thin ring for Adjudant-Chef; the same in opposite button-colour for Adjudant. Lower ranks have the similar M1960 tunic with plain shoulder boards, and button-colour chevrons on black backing on both upper sleeves: three for Sergent-Chef; one with a thinner chevron above, for Sergent ADL (professional). Conscripts during their basic term of service have one chevron only for Sergent PDL, and for junior ranks, one button-colour chevron above two piping-colour chevrons for Caporal-Chef, two piping-colour chevrons for Caporal, one for Soldat de première classe, and none for Soldat de deuxième classe. Foreign Legion and Marines wear their grenade or anchor respectively, with chevrons of piping-colour, on the shoulder boards.

Officers and professional NCOs wear coloured M1946 collar patches with two coloured piping chevrons (for combatant branches; three for former African units; none for non-combatants), embroidered button-colour branch badges, and unit numbers. Conscript NCOs and troops wear the same insignia as a diamond on the left upper sleeve (Caporal and below with piping- rather than button-coloured insignia). Divisional patches are worn on the right upper sleeve; enamelled unit badges on the right pocket-fob below parachute wings if worn. Personnel of units which have received various numbers of collective citations wear a lanyard ('fourragère') in appropriate medal ribbon colours on the left shoulder—red for Legion of Honour; yellow with green flecks for Military Medal; green with red flecks for War Cross 1914–18 and 1939–45; light blue with red flecks for Colonial War Cross. Officers wear two thick brown stripes with a piping between on the trouser seam, senior warrant-officers one thick stripe, other ranks none.

Turkish paratroops await the signal to jump. They wear the two-piece snow coverall over their field uniform, and the camouflage cover is omitted from their helmets to show the helmet-flash on the right side (left). The webbing and parachute pack are olive drab, the static lines, yellow. (Turkish General Staff)



E2: Sergent ADL, 3rd Combat Helicopter Regiment, French 4th Airmobile Division; summer walking-out dress

The beret—here the royal blue of Army Aviation—bears the branch badge in a ring, like all branches except Marine Paratroopers; berets generally replaced sidecaps for Army *tenue de repos* on 29 June 1964. The pale khaki shirt and slacks, immaculately pressed, are worn with sleeves rolled and open neck for summer daytime walking-out. The midnight blue general service shoulder boards are plain; the regimental badge is worn on a right pocket-fob; the divisional patch is temporarily attached (as all insignia on summer shirtsleeve order) to the right shoulder. The thin-above-thick chevrons in button-colour mark an NCO serving beyond the basic term of national service. The *écusson* or left sleeve diamond is here in the scarlet, piped blue, of the artillery, with the regimental number (usually omitted) and winged star in NCO's gold.

E3: Caporal-chef, French infantry; field uniform

This squad-leader wears the M1978 F1 helmet, which replaced the old M1956 pot-shaped French type in 1984. The olive green fatigues are the M1964 model, with the distinctive vertical chest zips, introduced in the 1970s. The only insignia worn on this are

the rank, in the form of small bars of button- and/or piping-colour braid (horizontal for officers, diagonal for NCOs) on an olive patch velcro'd to the chest—in this case, one gold over two dark khaki; and the right chest name tape, removed when 'tactical'. Some fatigues seem to have a black-printed ARMÉE FRANCAISE shoulder title, but this is far from universal. The webbing is the M1974 set, introduced in the early 1980s; the weapon, the 5.56mm FAMAS assault rifle. Coloured slides are often worn on shoulder straps to identify sub-units.

F1: Soldat de 1ere classe, Luxembourg 1st Light Infantry Battalion; field uniform

Like Belgium, Luxembourg followed British uniform styles in the aftermath of the Second World War, but more recently adopted American combat uniforms: the 'woodland'-pattern camouflaged BDU, and ALICE webbing. Note black miniature collar ranking (yellow for senior NCOs), and national title on the right chest. The black beret bears the national cap badge, since 1964 a gold crowned ducal shield with wreath and crossed swords. Like Holland, Luxembourg uses the Israeli UZI sub-machine gun.

Service dress is the British-style khaki tunic, with beret or, for officers, a peaked cap. The tunic collar bears the ducal monogram, the lapels of officers a gold cut-out branch badge, those of troops the branch badge on a gold disc: crossed rifles, lyre, or winged aesculapius-staff for infantry, band and medical respectively. Officers wear gold metal rank stars and crown on shoulder straps, senior NCOs yellow on black insignia on both upper sleeves, junior NCOs red chevrons on black on both sleeves. Insignia are: General de Brigade (Prince Jean)—crown, crossed baton and sword; field officers—crown, three, two and one eight-point stars for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major; company officers—three, two and one stars only, for Capitaine, Premier Lieutenant, Lieutenant. These insignia are worn in yellow on black on shoulder slides in combat dress, field officers having a black diamond background for the stars. Non-commissioned ranks are Adjudant-Major—three chevrons above diamond above two bars; Adjudant-Chef—same, without diamond; Adjudant—same, but one bar only; Sergent-Chef—three chevrons; Premier-Sergent—two; Sergent—one. Junior NCOs wear their red (or subdued black) chevrons as follows: Caporal-Chef—three; Caporal—two; Soldat de première classe—one. Troops are collectively known as 'Volontaires'.

Principal French Army Branch Colours

(Dress Regulations, 15 October 1984)

Branch	*Button-colour*	*Kepi-body, collar patch, sleeve diamond*	*Kepi crown*	*Double collar & diamond pipings, troops' chevrons*	*Collar & diamond badge*	*Beret*	*Button-colour beret badge*
General officers	Gold	Royal blue velvet[14]	Madder red	—	—	Branch[1]	Silver stars, black disc
Infantry							
Line infantry	Gold	Dark blue[14]	Madder red	Madder red	No., grenade	Dark blue	Grenade, rifles
Rifles/Mount.Rifles	Silver	Dark blue	Dark blue	Lemon yellow	No., horn	Dark blue[2]	Horn
Foreign Legion	Gold	Dark blue[3]	Madder red	Green[4]	Grenade	Green	Grenade
Marine Infantry	Gold	Dark blue	Dark blue	Madder red	Anchor	Dark blue	Anchor
Paratroopers							
Rifles	Gold	Dark blue[5]	Madder red	Orange[6]	Number	Red[12]	Silver wing, sword
Marines	Gold	Dark blue	Dark blue	Madder red[6]	Anchor	Red[12]	Silver wing, sword, gold anchor
Foreign Legion	Gold	Dark blue[5]	Madder red	Green[4]	Grenade	Green	Silver wing, sword
Armour							
Tank Corps	Silver	Light blue[6]	Madder red	Dark green	Number	Dark blue	Helmet
Cuirassiers	Silver	Light blue[6]	Madder red	Madder red[7]	Number	Dark blue	Helmet
Dragoons	Silver	Light blue[6]	Madder red	White[7]	Number	Dark blue[8]	Helmet
Hussars	Silver	Light blue[6]	Madder red	Light blue[7]	Number	Dark blue[8]	Helmet
Spahis	Gold	Light blue[6]	Madder red	Lemon yellow[4]	No., crescent	Dark blue	Gold helmet
Light Cavalry	Silver	Light blue	Madder red	Light green[7]	Number	Dark blue	Helmet
Foreign Legion	Silver	Dark blue[3]	Madder red	Green[4]	Grenade	Green	Grenade
Artillery	Gold	Dark blue[9]	Dark blue	Dark blue[10 11]	Number	Dark blue	Rocket, cannons
Marine Artillery	Gold	Dark blue[9]	Dark blue	Dark blue[11]	Anchor	Dark blue	Anchor
Helicopters (off.NCOs)	Branch[1]	Branch[1]	Branch[1]	Branch[1]	No., winged star	Royal blue	Silver winged star
Helicopters (troops)	Gold	Dark blue[9]	Dark blue	Dark blue[11]	No., winged star	Royal blue	Silver winged star
Engineers	Gold	Dark blue[13]	Dark blue	Scarlet	Number	Dark blue	Helmet, cuirass
Signals	Gold	Dark blue[13]	Dark blue	Light blue	Number	Dark blue	Helmet, cuirass

Notes:

(1) Colour of branch to which soldier originally belonged.
(2) Mountain Rifles wear their traditional large floppy beret.
(3) White cover for Caporal and below.
(4) Triple pipings (ex-African unit).
(5) Black collar-patches and sleeve diamonds.
(6) Dark blue collar-patches and sleeve diamonds.
(7) Dark blue troops' chevrons.
(8) 'Maroon' for paratroopers of 13RDP and 1RHP.
(9) Scarlet collar-patches and sleeve diamonds.
(10) White for Mountain Artillery.
(11) Scarlet troops' chevrons.
(12) Regulations describe maroon, but in practice often nearer dark scarlet.
(13) Black velvet.
(14) Traditionally the 'dark blue' on kepis is in practice black.

F2: Hauptmann, 200th Commando Company, West German 2nd Corps; walking-out dress

The beret, introduced 17 November 1978, has replaced the peaked cap and sidecap, both now restricted to wear for diplomatic functions and by recruits. The beret colour and central device of the silver beret badge depend on the branch: black with tank for armour and anti-tank units; black with tank and crossed lances for armoured reconnaissance and front-line signals; dark green with tank and crossed rifles for mechanised infantry, with silver oak-leaves and gold ring for motorised infantry, with Gothic 'W' for the honour guard battalion; maroon with eagle for paratroops; with eagle, lightnings and lances for commandos; dusky red ('coral red') with cannons for artillery; with lightning-bolt for signals; with bridge and oak-leaf for engineers; royal-blue with aesculapius-staff for medical corps.

The M1957 tunic, the same style for all ranks, has a silver-braided collar for officers (gold for general officers), with collar patch backing and the outer piping on shoulder straps in the branch colour: bright green for mechanised, motorised, parachute, mountain and commando infantry and honour guard battalion; pink for armour and anti-tank units; golden yellow for armoured reconnaissance; bright red for general officers (with traditional gold leaf embroidery) and artillery; pale yellow for signals, black for engineers, blue for medical corps.

On the shoulder straps general officers have gold inner piping and oak-leaves below gold pips: four for General, three for Generalleutnant, two for Generalmajor, one for Brigade-general. Field officers have silver inner piping and oak-leaves below silver pips: three for Oberst (Colonel), two for Oberstleutnant, one for Major. Company officers have silver inner piping and pips only: three for Hauptmann (Captain), two for Oberleutnant, one for Leutnant. NCOs have flat gold braid right around the strap and a silver 'looped chevron' above two silver chevrons for Oberstabsfeldwebel (senior WOI); one chevron only for Stabsfeldwebel; looped chevron only for Hauptfeldwebel; two silver chevrons for Oberfeld-webel; one chevron for Feldwebel (Sergeant), no chevrons for Stabsunteroffizier; and no braid across shoulder seam for

A Spanish lieutenant-colonel of COES commandos (centre) talks to a FAMET Army aviation officer. He wears an olive drab beret with brass rank stars, in front of an olive green plastic oval with the yellow crowned eagle within a yellow ring, worn by commando officers in front of the standard commando beret badge, a silver bayonet within a yellow wreath. His light grey-green field tunic has a patch over the left breast with the infantry branch-badge next to his rank stars, all woven in yellow. On his left upper sleeve is the national flag, on his right the black subdued shield of the 7th Military Region. The aviation major on the left wears the M1943 beret eagle in brass, and his brass rank star, on his royal blue beret. His field tunic is olive drab, with brass rank star (obscured) worn on a royal blue shoulder slide, and yellow aviation wings above the right breast pocket. (ECP Armées)





A FAMET corporal in front of his helicopter. The royal blue beret has the brass eagle badge, with the red (picked out in black) painted metal pentangular rank insignia. The rank appears as three rings edged black on the royal blue shoulder slides of his olive drab field uniform; he wears an olive drab cravat. (Spanish Ministry of Defence)

Unteroffizier (Corporal). Since 14 May 1973 troops have short silver diagonal bars on the plain shoulder-strap; three for Hauptgefreiter, two for Obergefreiter, one for Gefreiter; none for a private, which is called Panzergrenadier in mechanised infantry; Jäger in motorised, mountain, parachute infantry and commandos; Panzerschütze in armour and armoured reconnaissance; Panzerjäger in anti-tank units; Kanonier in artillery; Pionier in engineers; Funker in signals, and Sanitätssoldat in the medical corps.

This officer wears the 1st Airborne Division left arm patch, the white edging threaded black indicating divisional troops—1st, 2nd and 3rd organic brigades of a division have white, red or yellow piping respectively. His M1965 parachute wings have a gold wreath for 50 jumps; his unit fob-badge (as instituted 1983) is on his left pocket, his commando qualification badge on his right.

F3: Obergefreiter, West German mechanised infantry; field uniform
This infantryman presents a very different picture from his World War II counterpart, even though his MG3 machine-gun is a development of the Wehrmacht's MG42. Camouflaged field uniforms, pioneered in the Wehrmacht, and increasingly popular throughout NATO, were reintroduced on 23 July 1955, only to be replaced in 1957 by this uniform. The US-style M1960 Bundeswehr Bodentruppen helmet is illustrated; there is also a special paratrooper's helmet. In 1974 short laced boots replaced the M1958 laced calf-boots, nicknamed Knobelbecher ('dice-cups').

All ranks wear light grey woven (general officers, gold woven) rank insignia on shoulder slides, the additional horizontal bar indicating here an NCO candidate. The dark green beret with its silver badge, and the bright green shoulder loop, indicate mechanised infantry.

G1: Feldwebel, 23rd West German Mountain Brigade; training uniform
This member of West Germany's only mountain infantry brigade wears the mountain field uniform, with his tunic tucked into his breeches, and the mountain cap (Bergmütze) traditional for German and Austrian mountain units. Readopted by the West German Army and Air Force on 23 July 1955, this has been superseded by the beret except in the 1st Mountain Division, which also wears the traditional Edelweiss mountain badge (the pattern dates from 2 May 1939). Armoured, armoured reconnaissance and anti-tank units wear the black beret with the Edelweiss pinned just behind the branch badge. This NCO wears the enamel Mountain Guide qualification breast badge. His shoulder slide rank insignia are woven, his branch shown by bright green loops; and he is equipped for climbing near the Brigade HQ in Bad Reichenhall, South-Eastern Bavaria.

G2: West German soldier in NBC protective clothing
Following NATO practice NBC (Nuclear-Bacteriological-Chemical) protective clothing, covering the entire body, is issued to all troops. West Germany also maintains three corps-assigned battalions of NBC defence troops (crimson branch-colour, coral red beret with oak-leaf and crossed chemical retorts on the beret badge), each 700 men-strong, numbered 110, 210 and 310. A battalion has three decontamination companies allocated to constituent divisions, and a mobile reconnaissance company to warn of impending NBC attack.

G3: Tenente-Colonnello commanding 53rd Defensive Battalion 'Umbria', Italian 'Folgore' Mechanised Division; walking-out dress
The 1971 khaki gold-buttoned tunic (silver buttons for general officers) continues the British khaki adopted in 1943 and confirmed in 1948. The M1948 gold cap badges show the branch: eagle and wreath for acting generals and lieutenant-generals, in silver for other general officers; flaming grenade on rifles for foot, motorised and defensive infantry, with a tank below if mechanised; flaming grenade for Granatieri (traditionally élite infantry), tank below if mechanised; flaming grenade on hunting-horns for Bersaglieri (élite light infantry, now mechanised); eagle above hunting-horns for Alpini (élite mountain infantry); winged sword for paratroopers and Folgore units (commemorating the former parachute division); flaming grenade on cannons above a tank for armour; flaming grenade, flaming grenade on flags and flaming grenade on hunting-horns for armour (cavalry traditions); crowned anchor on rifles for Lagunari (Venetian coastal infantry); flaming grenade above cannons for artillery, above axes for engineers; eagle on flaming torch for Army aviation. The chin strap is silver interwoven for general officers, gold interwoven for field officers, flat gold braid for company officers, brown leather for senior NCOs, all with silver/gold slides to indicate rank. Sergente Maggiore and below wear the beret, Bersaglieri the traditional plumed hat or fez, Alpini the mountain cap, mounted artillery the képi.

Branches are also shown by enamel collar patches, rectangular with battalion colours for infantry, with winged sword and parachute for paratroopers, winged sword on upper half for Folgore Division, eagle and torch for Army aviation. Artillery and engineers have single-tailed patches, Alpini and Bersaglieri double-tailed, armour (cavalry traditions) triple-tailed. All patches have the silver 'activity star' (gold for general

officers), indicating all Armed Forces personnel. Brigade, divisional (for divisional HQ troops) and school badges are worn on the upper left sleeve.

The 1971 Regulations shoulder strap rank insignia were finally introduced in 1973. General officers wear the traditional silver 'greca' embroidery below four silver stars (the top one edged red) for Generale di Corpo d'Armata con incarichi speciali (Acting General); three for Generale di Corpo d'Armata (Lieutenant-General); two for Generale di Divisione (Maj.General); one for Generale di Brigata (Brigadier). Field officers wear a gold three-turretted castle below three gold stars for Colonnello; two for Tenente-Colonnello, red-edged stars if a battalion commander; one for Maggiore. Company officers have gold stars, three above a thin gold bar for Primo Capitano, three only for Capitano, two for Tenente, one for Sottotenente.

Warrant officers and senior NCOs have horizontal gold metal bars on a coloured backing; three bars on red below a gold star edged red for Aiutante di Battaglia (WOI—promotion for gallantry in watime—no present holder); three on red for Maresciallo Aiutante (introduced 1971); three on black for Maresciallo Maggiore; two on black for Maresciallo Capo; one on black for Maresciallo Ordinario. Junior NCOs wear gold chevrons on khaki (on blue for paratroopers) on both upper sleeves: one thick above two thin for Sergente Maggiore; one thick above one thin for Sergente. Junior grades wear black chevrons on khaki (red on blue for paratroopers): one thick above two thin for Caporale Maggiore; one thick above one thin for Caporale; none for Soldato.

A commando of 101 Commando Company on manoeuvres, wearing a distinctive white, green, brown and dark brown mottled camouflage uniform, with black boots, olive drab webbing, a very dark green beret, and dark green blank shoulder slides. He carries the Spanish-produced Star Z-62 sub-machine gun. (Spanish Ministry of Defence)

H1: Maresciallo Capo, 2nd Bersaglieri Battalion 'Governolo', 'Legnano' Mechanised Brigade, Italian 'Centauro' Mechanised Division; field uniform

The 1971 Regulations prescribed a camouflaged field uniform (pattern as for paratroopers) for all branches; but by 1978 this dark olive drab outfit had been substituted. All ranks wear ranking on shoulder slides. The M1933 helmet has black-green capon feathers on the right side for Bersaglieri, a rook's feather on the left for Alpini; here it is covered in olive cloth, but camouflage cloth and netting are also seen. The Savoy star is worn in printed form on the collar points by all ranks of all units. The blue-tasselled red fez is the distinctive headgear of Bersaglieri; the deep rose scarf is a battalion distinction. The webbing still shows its descent from British 1937 pattern. The weapon is the Beretta PM-12S sub-machine gun.

H2: Caporale, Italian 'Folgore' Parachute Brigade; field uniform

The camouflaged uniform now only worn by paratroopers and marines; note padding at shoulder, elbow and knee. Berets are maroon for paratroopers (including Carabinieri battalion), cornflower blue for Army aviation, green for Lagunari, black (before 1982, khaki drab) for all other branches, with silver metal branch badges usually in a ringed version of the peaked cap badge. The weapon here is the folding-stock BM-59 rifle.



H3: Syntagmatarchis, Greek Armoured Corps; walking-out dress
The M1968 green service dress for officers and professional NCOs replaced the British khaki dating back to 1936; by 1979 the colour had become nearer olive drab. In 1968 the cap badge was a gold classical helmet on a white cross on a blue shield in a gold wreath below a gold crown. After King Constantine was deposed in June 1973 the crown was removed, and replaced in August by the Junta's symbol of a gold phoenix on red flames. In January 1975 the present pattern was introduced.

Officers' and NCOs' branch affiliation is indicated by gold badges on coloured collar patches: crossed rifles and wreath on red for infantry (including paratroopers, commandos, marine); crossed swords and wreath on green for armour ('cavalry'); crossed cannon and missile on black for artillery; crossed spade, rifle and pickaxe and wreath on crimson for engineers; mercury and wreath on royal blue for signals. General oficers wear a large British-style red patch with gold oak-leaves. NCOs do not wear collar-patches.

On the shoulder straps general officers wear a gold flaming grenade above a crossed sword and baton, above six-point silver stars—four for Stratigos (General); three for Antistratigos (Lieutenant-General); two for Ypostratigos (Maj. General); one for Taxiarchos (Brigadier); all have a double row of gold oak-leaves on the cap peak. Field officers wear a gold flaming grenade above gold stars—three for Syntagmatarchis (Colonel); two for Antisyntagmatarchis (Lieutenant-Colonel); one for Tagmatarchis (Major), all wear a single row of leaves on the peak. Company officers wear silver stars only—three for Lochagos (Captain); two for Ypolochagos (Lieutenant); one for Anthypolochagos (Second Lieutenant). Anthypaspistis (WOI) has a gold inverted 'V' on a gold bar; all have a plain cloth cap peak.

Professional NCOs have a plain black cap peak and gold sleeve chevrons point-down surmounted by a gold flaming grenade and gold arc, all on a branch-colour backing; four chevrons for Archilochias (WOII), three for Epilochias (Sergeant), two for Lochias (Corporal). In 1968–1973 a crown replaced the grenade, 1973–1975 the phoenix, for all ranks.

Officers and professional NCOs wear the same rank and branch insignia on battledress, which also serves as the conscripts' walking-out dress. Conscripts wear plain rank chevrons only; two white chevrons for Efedros Lochias (Corporal), one red chevron for Dekaneus (Senior Lance-Corporal), one red bar for Ypodekaneus (Lance-Corporal); no insignia for Stratiotis (Private). Divisional badges can be worn on the left upper arm.

I1: Ypolochagos, Greek infantry; barrack dress
The uniform is basically the same for all ranks. Officers and WOIs wear dark green collar patches; on the right patch a yellow stitched branch badge, on the left yellow or white rank badges. Professional NCOs wear rank chevrons on the left collar, conscripts have chevrons on the right upper sleeve. No other insignia is worn. The field-cap is identical for all ranks.

I2: Lochias, Greek Commando Regiment; field uniform
The camouflage uniform is restricted to paratroopers, commandos and marines; other branches wear the olive drab version. The beret is green for commandos and paratroopers, blue for the 'Evzones' Presidential Guard, black for armour, red for Army aviation, olive drab for other branches. This beret badge replaced the 1968–1973 and 1973–1975 versions, both of which featured the respective peaked cap badge without the wreath. In combat the US M1 helmet is worn with a camouflage cover. Rank and branch insignia are as for barrack dress. The shoulder title and formation patch are apparently also worn by paratroopers; but marines have a classical sailing-ship badge below a differently worded title. The printed parachute wings with star indicate the second of three grades. The automatic rifle is the Belgian FN FAL, folding stock model.

I3: Binbaşi of artillery, Turkish 65th Infantry Division; service dress
Officers' and professional NCOs' service dress, adopted in 1947 when Turkey began to receive US aid, clearly shows American influence. The brass cap badge has a branch-colour backing repeated on the collar patches: dark green for infantry (including paratroopers and commandos); black with a brass

A Spanish soldier dressed in olive drab NBC protective clothing, common to several NATO armies, black rubber gas-mask, gloves and boots; the only insignia is the national flag on the left upper sleeve. He carries a geiger counter, and a 7.62mm M-64 CETME Model C automatic rifle. (Spanish Ministry of Defence)





Soldiers of the élite Spanish Parachute Brigade wait to board an aircraft for a practice jump. All wear the standard olive drab uniform with rank insignia on olive drab shoulder-loops, the black subdued brigade badge on the right upper sleeve (the battalion sign would be on the left), camouflaged US M1 helmets, and olive drab webbing and parachute harness. (Spanish Ministry of Defence)

tank badge for armour; dark blue for artillery; mid-blue for engineers; light blue with two brass lightning flashes for signals; dark blue piped red for Gendarmerie; crimson for General Staff; and red British-style gorget patches with gold oak-leaves for general officers. Professional NCOs have no wreath on the cap badge and no button on the collar patch.

General officers have two rows of gold oak-leaves on the cloth cap peak, and on the shoulder straps for Mareşal (Field-Marshal—no present holder) silver crossed swords on gold oak-wreath, star and crescent on red backing (the generals' badge) on thick gold braid edged with gold oak-leaves; an Orgeneral wears four gold stars above the generals' badge, with the strap edged in oak-leaves if he is Chief of the General Staff; a Korgeneral (Lieutenant-General) has three stars; a Tümgeneral (Major-General), two; a Tuğgeneral (Brigadier), one. Field officers have one row of gold cap oak-leaves, and on the shoulder strap a gold wreath, star and crescent (formerly on a branch-colour backing) and three gold stars for Albay (Colonel); two for Yarbay (Lieutenant-Colonel); one for Binbaşi (Major). Company officers have plain cloth peaks and three gold shoulder stars for Yüzbasi (Captain); two for Üsteğmen (Lieutenant); one for Teğmen (Second Lieutenant), one gold bar for Asteğmen (Acting Second Lieutenant). Professional NCOs have gold 'USAF'-style chevrons with a superimposed central star and crescent boss on both upper sleeves: for Kidemli Basçavuş (WOI) five chevrons above two horizontal bars; for Basçavuş (WOII) five chevrons, one bar; for Kidemli Üstçavuş (Staff Sergeant) five chevrons; for Üstçavuş (Sergeant) four; for Kidemli Çavuş (Lance-Sergeant) three; for Çavuş (Corporal) two. Conscripts of all ranks wear the battledress blouse only, with red pointed chevrons (the obsolete curved type is still found) on both upper sleeves: two for Çavuş, one for Onbaşi (Lance-Corporal); none for Er (Private).

With some exceptions (such as the Presidential Guard) formation badges, formerly large shoulder patches, are now worn as enamel fob-badges from the left breast pocket (here the 65th Division). Troops serving outside Turkey wear the national sign, as here, sometimes with additions such as 'KOMANDO' or 'CENTO'. Commando officers wear a curved white 'Ranger'-style shoulder tab edged red, with 'KOMANDO' in red.

J1: Üsteğmen, Turkish Commando Brigade; barrack dress

This uniform also serves as temperate combat uniform for all except élite units. The beret, originally introduced in black for armour, is being increasingly adopted by other branches in a variety of colours. Cap badges are either brass or in subdued black thread, and are for general officers the peaked cap badge with red backing, for other officers the same without the backing, for professional NCOs without the wreath; for conscripts no badge. The beret is replacing the peaked field cap, which has the same cap badge except that officers have a

brown leather chin-strap, and conscripts have a branch-colour disc as cap badge.

Officers' subdued rank insignia is black thread, with a red wreath-backing for general officers. Other ranks have no shoulder straps, and black chevrons for professional NCOs, red for conscripts, on both upper sleeves. Collar patches (here dark green for infantry) are red with a black button and oak-leaves for general officers; branch-colour with a black button and badges if appropriate for other officers; branch-colour without a button for professional NCOs; no patch for conscripts. This commando officer wears a Colt .45 pistol and a dagger; a subdued commando breast patch, and a camouflage-pattern cravat.

J2: Üstçavuş, Turkish Parachute Brigade; field uniform
Camouflage uniforms, at present confined to élite commando, paratroop, Gendarmerie-Commando and Naval marine units, may eventually be issued to the whole army. Officers add camouflaged shoulder straps with subdued rank insignia, but no collar patches are worn. This professional NCO wears the chevrons introduced in yellow in about 1960, the order revised in about 1971, and issued recently in subdued pattern. He wears his subdued paratroop patch on his left breast; and carries a US M3 'grease-gun' and Colt .45 pistol. All branches wear a camouflaged cover on the US M1 helmet, although British Mk.1 and Mk.2 are still found, especially in reserve units. In training the cover can be omitted, revealing a red shield with white star and crescent on the right side of the helmet.

J3: Çavuş, Turkish Naval Marine Brigade; field uniform
This brigade—Amfibi Deniz Piyade—is about 4,000 strong, composed of three infantry battalions, one of artillery (105mm howitzers), one of tanks (up-rated M48s) and various smaller support units. There are two 5,800-ton ex-US LSTs: L401 *Ertugrul* and L402 *Serdar*. Rank and file are conscripts who have volunteered for marine service. Small arms are the G3 rifle, MG59/3, and M79 grenade launcher. Uniforms are in US camouflage, but locally made. This junior NCO wears chevrons in conscript red on both sleeves, and the Marine Brigade patch, in subdued form, on the left breast.

K1: Capitán of 61st Armoured Regiment 'Alcazar de Toledo', Spanish 1st Armoured Division 'Brunete'; walking-out dress
This officer is wearing the M1985 service dress with new insignia introduced on 28 April 1986. General officers have a thick laurel wreath on the new cap badge and on the peak; field and company officers a medium oak-leaf on the badge and a thick or medium gold band respectively on the peak; and NCOs a thin evergreen-oak wreath and a thin gold band.

Two soldiers of the US 1st Cavalry Division demonstrating weapons to members of the Portuguese 1st Independent Mixed Brigade and two Canadian soldiers in West Germany. The Portuguese wear olive green fatigues with the distinctive field cap, and rank insignia on olive drab (privates and junior NCOs) or dark blue (senior NCOs and officers below general rank) shoulder slides. The second-lieutenant on the right wears the olive drab battledress blouse with the PORTUGAL tab worn when on duty outside national territory, his branch indicated by beret badge and colour and neck-ribbons. The Canadian corporal wears a dark green working uniform. (NATO Review)





Troops of the élite Portuguese Commando Regiment on parade at their base at Queduluz. All wear marooon berets, camouflage uniforms, black boots with white parade ladder lacing, and carry the Spanish M-64 CETME Model C. (Via Peter Abbott)

Privates wear a beret.

Gold collar branch insignia no longer have the red M1943 rhomboid backing. General officers (except Brigadier) have a crown above crossed sword and baton; infantry (including armour, paratroops and commandos) a horn on crossed musket and sword; armoured reconnaissance ('cavalry') crossed swords on crossed flags; artillery a flaming grenade; engineers a castle; General Staff, a star in a wreath; military police a US M1 helmet on crossed truncheons; 'Regulares', a crescent on crossed rifles; Foreign Legion, an axe on crossed musket and crossbow; Army aviation a winged cross.

Gold rank insignia are now on the shoulder straps (on the cuffs for the blue ceremonial uniform only). General officers wear a crown above crossed sword and baton (crossed batons for Capitán General) above gold four-point stars: four for Capitán General, three for Teniente General, two for General de División, one for General de Brigada. Field Officers wear large eight-point stars; three for Coronel, two for Teniente Coronel, one for Comandante. Company officers have smaller six-point stars: three for Capitán, two for Teniente, one for Alferez. NCOs (except for Subteniente—WOI—with a gold five-point star) have gold braid bars: two short vertical bars for Brigada (WOII); three horizontal bars below an inverted 'V' for Sargento Primero, three bars only for Sargento; one thick gold bar edged red for Cabo Primero, three red bars edged black for Cabo, one thick red bar edged black for Soldado de Primera, nothing for Soldado de Segunda.

Divisional badges are worn on the right upper sleeve; and specialist insignia above the right breast pocket—here a tank on the infantry badge on red for tank officer, the wreath denoting six months' active service. Armoured reconnaissance officers wear tank on cavalry badge on blue, NCOs down to Cabo Primero the same but no red or blue, lower grades an antique tank on red.

K2: Cabo, Spanish Parachute Brigade; training uniform

Paratroopers now wear a locally made uniform in US-type camouflage, with black subdued insignia—rank and branch insignia over the left pocket in black; red ranking for Cabo and Soldado de Primera. Subdued parachute wings are worn on the right chest; but, though worn on the winter jacket (see K3), subdued brigade (right) and battalion (left) badges do not appear to be worn on the sleeves of the camouflage uniform.

Most branches wear the new badge from the peaked cap on a khaki beret (with a gold oval round the crowned eagle for privates). Alternatives are a royal blue beret for Army aviation personnel ('FAMET'); a black beret for armour, armoured reconnaissance and self-propelled artillery; madder red for Army High Command troops, and red for military academy cadets; royal blue with a distinctive badge for the Royal Guard; green, with a bayonet and wreath device 'behind' the badge, for commandos; black, with their distinctive cap badge illustrated, for paratroopers. Gold or red metal rank insignia are worn 'in front of' the beret badge, as here. Paratroopers also have a version of the universal peaked field cap, but in this 'woodland' camouflage material instead of olive. A camouflage-covered US Mlc-style helmet is worn in action. This junior NCO examines the latest 5.56mm Model L version of the CETME rifle.

K3: Sargento Primero, Spanish infantry; winter field uniform

Ranking, sometimes in yellow, sometimes in subdued black, is worn on olive drab shoulder slides (the slides are deep blue-green for commando personnel, royal blue for Army aviation and Royal Guards). Since entry into NATO a national flag flash is worn on the left upper sleeve. Subdued black-on-drab versions of traditional unit insignia are worn on the left sleeve; sometimes, formation patches of similar design on the right sleeve. This NCO wears the standard Model Z M1942 steel helmet, a copy of the German M1935; under it is his olive field cap, and an olive-brown wool toque. Note three-buckle boot flaps. The weapon is the PM Z-70 sub-machine gun.

L1: Major, Portuguese Artillery; service dress
This tunic for officers and professional NCOs replaced a closed-collar tunic in 1961. Gold branch insignia are worn on cap and collar: infantry—crossed rifles; Caçadores—horn; commandos—shield, sword and wreath; armour and reconnaissance ('cavalry')—silver crossed sabres; military police ('lancers')—silver crossed lances; artillery—crossed cannons; engineers—tower; signals—tower and lightnings; General Staff—silver star on cap, gold braid and silver leaves on collar; general officers—silver star on cap, red pentangular collar patches piped gold, gold oak-leaves, and on the shoulder straps a gold crossed sword and cannon on a shield in a wreath.

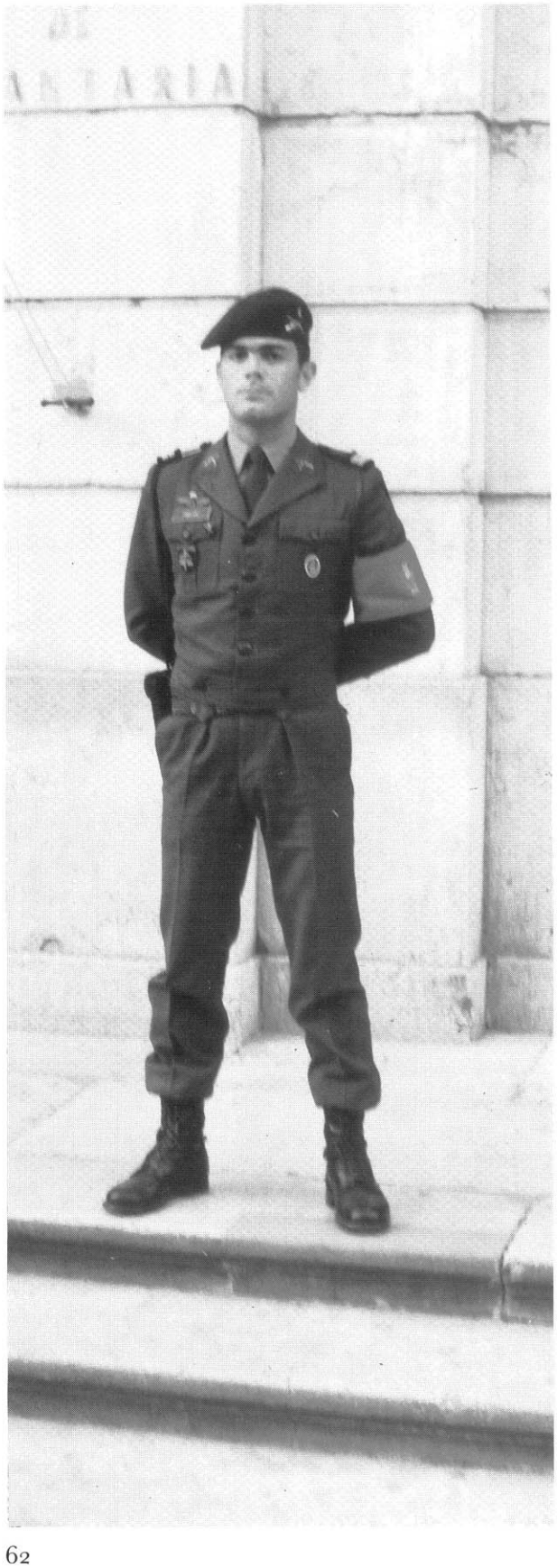
Officers wear cuff rank insignia: general officers—two rows gold oak-leaves on cloth cap peak, and five-point cuff stars: five gold for Presidente da República (if an Army officer); four for Marechal do Exército (no present holder); and Chefe do Estado Major General das Forças Armadas; four silver stars for Chefe do Estado Major do Exército; three for General; two for Brigadeiro. Field officers wear gold cuff bars: one thick below three thin for Coronel, with single oak-leaf cap peak edging; one thick below two thin for Tenente Coronel, one thick below one thin for Major, both with single rows of laurel leaves on the peak. Company officers have a gold braid peak-edging, and thin gold cuff bars: three, two and one respectively for Capitão, Tenente and Alferes. An officer cadet—Aspirante a Oficial—has a thin diagonal gold stripe.

All NCOs have plain cloth cap peaks and black leather chin straps. Senior grades wear gold cuff insignia: a shield and

A Portuguese infantryman in field uniform, with the standard green—light green—brown camouflage, olive drab webbing, black boots, and the M-64 CETME Model C. His helmet has a camouflage cover, light brown netting and black rubber ring. (Portuguese Ministry of Defence)







wreath below one thick below one thin chevron—Sargento-Mor; shield, wreath, one thick chevron—Sargento-Chefe; large shield and wreath—Sargento-Ajudante. Other ranks wear gold point-up chevrons on both sleeves: four—Primeiro Sargento; three—Segundo Sargento; three, point down Furriel (Corporal); two, point down, above a 'V'—Segundo Furriel. Unit badges are displayed as metal shields on the right breast pocket, on fobs. Formation badges are no longer worn. A national shoulder title is worn when serving out-of-country with other NATO troops.

L2: Primeiro Sargento, Commando Regiment, Portuguese Special Forces Brigade; barrack dress

This M1961 battledress is also the walking-out dress of privates. The beret displays the peaked cap branch badge, with brass unit number or letter above, where appropriate; and two coloured ribbons at the back. All branches of infantry—foot, motorised, mechanised, and Caçadores—wear chestnut brown berets with a green and a red ribbon. Commandos wear maroon, with their own shield, sword and wreath badge, and red and green ribbons. Cavalry wear black berets with red and yellow ribbons; artillery, black with red and black; engineers, black with green and black; signals, black with black; generals and General Staff officers, red or blue ribbons respectively, on berets of their former branch, with silver star badges.

The branch badge is also worn on the blouse collar, except for generals and General Staff officers—plain collars; and specialist personnel e.g. cryptographers, who wear their specialist collar badges and the beret badge of their assigned branch. Ranking, as on the cuff of the tunic, is worn on coloured shoulder slides—vermilion for generals, dark blue for other officers and senior NCOs, olive drab for junior NCOs and privates. Junior grades have red chevrons on the shoulder slides: two for Primeiro Cabo, one for Cabo. This soldier wears the gold and black metal 'COMANDOS' shoulder title on both sleeves, the unit fob badge, and parachute wings. Paratroopers wear Air Force blue uniform with light blue rank insignia on dark blue shoulder slides, and green berets with a gold eagle and wreath badge.

L3: Cabo, Portuguese infantry; field uniform

This field uniform, in a French 'lizard' camouflage of green and dark brown on light green, was issued to the Caçadores in 1960 and extended from 1963 to the whole army. A lightweight summer version exists in which the base colour appears nearer sand-colour. In both cases the construction resembles the French airborne issue of the 1950s. Ranking is worn on the barrack dress shoulder slides. The French M1956 helmet is worn in combat, with camouflage cover and netting; and the distinctive field cap, with its 'two-lobed' neck flap, is also clearly of French descent. The Spanish M64 CETME Model C rifle is carried.

A lieutenant of Portuguese infantry on duty outside the School of Infantry. He wears the olive drab battledress blouse and trousers, and gold crossed rifles, with unit letter above, on his chestnut-brown beret. Rank insignia is two gold rings on dark blue shoulder slides; he wears gold parachute wings above the right breast pocket, a red duty armlet with a gold badge, black boots and pistol holster. (Portuguese Ministry of Defence)



The Portuguese crew of an M48A-5 Patton tank parade in front of their vehicle. All wear the olive drab shirt and trousers, with red rank chevrons on olive drab or (for the WOII tank commander) gold on dark blue shoulder slides. (Portuguese Ministry of Defence)

Notes sur les planches en couleur

En raison du manque d'espace, ces notes se limitent inévitablement à l'identification des pièces particulières illustrées ci-après. **A1** Uniforme de ton vert porté par les officiers et les sous-officiers de carrière, avec ici un ceinturon d'officier et un béret de commando. Ecusson national sur le képi; insignes de grade sur le col, au-dessus insigne de l'arme du commando; insigne de parachutiste sur la poitrine, écusson de l'unité sur la manche gauche et écusson du drapeau national sur la manche droite. **A2** L'écusson du drapeau, porté à gauche sur la tenue de combat, est le seul insigne mis à part celui de grade, porté sur le devant du képi et que l'on retrouve sur les pattes d'épaule. Veste de camouflage norvégienne; fusil G3. **A3** Uniforme de 1969, avec le calot spécial de cette unité pour la tenue de sortie. Ecussons du régiment sur le col sur fond de couleur du bataillon—cramoisi pour le QG, écarlate pour le 1er Bataillon, puis blanc, bleu clair, jaune, vert et violet respectivement. Insignes de grade sur les pattes d'épaule; titre national sur la manche gauche (désignation du pays); écusson d'Etat-Major général sur la poche; badges de spécialisation sur la poitrine.

B1 Uniforme de combat de 1961, galons en chevron sur la manche; béret de 1961 avec version de l'écusson de col de l'unité; version danoise de mitrailleuse MG3. **B2** Uniforme du service unifié retenu par l'armée. Galons sur le poignet, béret marron pourpré des unités aéroportées avec écusson du régiment; sur la manche, l'insigne de la formation de la *Special Service Force* et sur la poche l'écusson du *Mobile Command*; insigne de parachutiste sur la poitrine; titre national sur l'épaule. **B3** Titre du régiment sur les pattes d'épaules, en fil jaune; galons en chevron de sous-officier sur la manche qui se voient de plus en plus souvent sur les pattes d'épaule; insigne national sur la manche; insigne de parachutiste parfois porté sur la poitrine. Fusil C1, une version locale du FN.

C1 Insigne de l'arme sur la casquette accompagné des galons de campagne d'officier. La couleur et l'insigne des écussons de col indiquent aussi l'unité ainsi que le grade. Le titre national sur la manche marque la désignation dans le pays; insigne du *Commando B* sur la manche gauche; les donneurs de sang portent un écusson à droite sur la poitrine. On ne porte plus l'insigne de la division sur l'épaule. **C2** Le béret et l'écusson identifient le bataillon; tout le régiment porte l'uniforme de camouflage, avec selon l'usage les écussons du drapeau national sur les manches; sur l'uniforme de service, la couleur de l'insigne de grade sur les pattes d'épaule suit la même séquence que celle de l'unité, de même que les écussons sur le col. **C3** Le béret de l'arme des blindés porte un écusson avec l'emblème du régiment, doré pour les officiers, argent pour les sous-officiers, sur l'écusson qui est de la couleur désignée pour l'unité; le support des insignes de grade est de même couleur sur les pattes d'épaule; insigne de l'unité sur la poche.

Farbtafeln

Wegen Platzmangel beschränken sich diese Anmerkungen auf einige ausgewählte Illustrationen. **A1** Grünfarbene Uniformen wurden von Offizieren und professionellen Unteroffizieren getragen, hier mit Offiziersgürtel und Nationalabzeichen auf dem Kommandobarett, Rangabzeichen am Kragen, über dem Kommandoabzeichen das der Waffengattung, Fallschirmflügel auf der Brust, Formationsabzeichen auf dem linken Ärmel, Landesfahne auf dem rechten. **A2** Fahnenabzeichen links für die Kampfuniform, ausser dem Rangabziechen vorn auf der Mütze und den Schulterstreifen das einzige Emblem. Norwegische Tarnjacke, G3 Gewehr. **A3** Uniform von 1969, mit der speziellen 'Zeltmütze' dieser Einheit für die Ausgehuniform. Regimentsabzeichen am Kragen mit der Bataillonsfarbe als Hintergrund, rot für HQ, scharlach für 1. Btn, dann weiss, hellblau, gelb, grün bzw. violett. Rangabzeichen auf den Schulterstreifen, bei Einsätzen im Ausland Landesstreifen auf dem linken Ärmel, Generalstabszeichen auf der Tasche, Fachabzeichen auf der Brust.

B1 Felduniform von 1961, gelbe Rangwinkel am Ärmel; Barett von 1961 mit Kragenabzeichen der Einheit, dänische Ausführung des MG3 Maschinengewehrs. **B2** Einheitsdienst-Uniform, von der Armee beibehalten. Rangabzeichen an den Manschetten, kastanienbraunes Fliegerbarett mit Regimentsabzeichen, Formationsabzeichen der Special Service Force auf dem Ärmel, Taschenabzeichen des Mobile Command, Fallschirmflügel auf der Brust, Landesstreifen auf der Schulter. **B3** Regimentsabzeichen auf den Schulterstreifen, gelber Faden, Unteroffizierswinkel auf dem Ärmel (jetzt immer häufiger auf Schulterlaschen), Landesabzeichen auf dem Ärmel, Fallschirmspringer Qualifikationsabzeichen manchmal auf der Brust getragen. C1 Gewehr, landeseigene Ausführung des FN.

C1 Waffengattungsabzeichen auf der Mütze, zu beiden Seiten die Feldoffiziersstreifen. Farbe und Kragenabzeichen identifizieren ausserdem Einheit und Rang. Landesabzeichen auf dem Ärmel verweisen auf Einsatz im Ausland, Commando 'B' auf dem linken Ärmel identifiziert, Blutspender tragen ein Abzeichen auf der rechten Brustseite. Divisionsschulterabzeichen werden nicht länger getragen. **C2** Barett und Abzeichen identifizieren das Bataillon; das ganze Regiment trägt diese Tarnunuiform, meist mit Landesfarben auf dem Ärmel; die Farbe der Rangabzeichen auf den Schulterschlaufen orientiert sich an der Folge der Einheiten, ebenso wie die Kragenabzeichen auf der Dienstuniform. **C3** Barette für die Panzerkorps haben ein Regimentsabzeichen, gold für Offiziere, silber für Unteroffiziere, auf einem Feld in der Einheitsfarbe; gleiche Hintergrundfarbe für Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen; Einheitsabzeichen auf der Tasche.

D1 Uniforme de 1963, la couleur de l'écusson sur le col est la même pour plusieurs unités; insignes de grade sur les pattes d'épaule; écusson national sur la manche gauche, écusson de la division sur la manche droite, écusson de l'unité sur la poche. **D2** Béret noir des troupes de blindés; l'insigne et le support coloré de l'ecusson identifient le régiment—des écussons argentés pour les unités des blindés. **D3** version modernisée en 1980 de l'uniforme de campagne de 1963; béret de commando et écusson; insignes de grade sur les pattes d'épaule; mitraillette Uzi.

E1 La couleur et le badge du *képi* et les écussons du col identifient des unités de marine; la soutache du képi, les galons sur les pattes d'épaule identifient le grade. Insigne de l'unité sur la poche droite; fourragère sur l'épaule gauche; écusson de la division sur l'épaule droite. **E2** Les bérets aux couleurs de l'arme de service ont remplacé le calot porté de travers sur la tête en 1964—bleu roi pour les unités de l'Armée de l'air; l'insigne de l'arme se retrouve sur la manche gauche avec le numéro de l'unité, ici l'écusson est de la couleur désignée pour l'artillerie. Ecusson de la division sur l'épaule droite, insigne de l'unité sur la poche; les galons de grade avec un mince chevron supplémentaire identifient un sous-officier de carrière et non pas un soldat appelé sous les drapeaux. **E3** Uniforme de combat de 1964, casque de 1978, brelage de 1974, fusil FAMAS; galons de gradé sur l'écusson de la poitrine.

F1 Uniforme de combat de modèle americain, avec le béret du seul bataillon de combat; insigne de grade sur le col. **F2** Béret de 1978 avec écusson de l'arme de service; tunique grise de 1957 portée avec pantalons noirs. La garniture verte sur l'insigne du col et les pattes d'épaule sert à tous les types d'infanterie; insigne de grade sur les pattes d'épaule; écusson de la division sur la manche; insigne de parachutiste indiquant qu'il a exécuté cinquante sauts; insigne de l'unité sur la poche gauche, écusson de spécialisation de commando sur la poche droite. **F3** Uniforme de campagne de 1957; bottes à lacet de combat de 1974; son grade et son arme sont indiqués sur les pattes d'épaule; béret vert foncé de l'infanterie mécanisée.

G1 Képi spécifique à cette brigade, de même que les culottes et les bottes de montagne. Ecusson de qualification de guide de montagne sur la poche; sur les pattes d'épaule, le grade et l'arme. **G2** Des modèles très similaires d'uniforme de protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique sont distribués à toutes les forces de l'Otan. **G3** uniforme de 1971; l'écusson sur ce képi de 1948 identifie les unités continuant à porter le titre traditionnel de *Folgore* des parachutistes de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale; l'arme de service est identifiée par les écussons de couleur sur le col; insignes de grade sur les pattes d'épaule; insigne de la division sur la manche.

H1 Uniforme de campagne de 1978, avec coiffure fez *Bersaglieri*, écharpe du bataillon, insignes de grade sur pattes d'épaule, plumes *Bersaglieri* sur le casque. Etoile sur le col portée par tout le personnel de l'Armée. **H2** Uniforme de camouflage qui est maintenant particulier aux parachutistes et soldats de la marine; notez l'écusson de l'arme de service sur le béret marron pourpré du parachutiste. **H3** Uniforme de 1968, avec ton vert khaki depuis 1979 environ. Ecusson national sur la casquette; l'arme étant identifiée par la couleur et l'insigne des écussons de col, le grade par les galons sur les pattes d'épaule.

I1 Il est fondamentalement similaire pour tous les grades. Les officiers et les anciens sous-officiers portent des écussons verts sur le col avec écussons tissés de couleur jaune pour le grade et l'arme. **I2** Uniformes de camouflage portés uniquement par les commandos, les parachutistes et les soldats de la marine; le béret est vert pour les commandos et les parachutistes qui portent tous deux le même titre et écusson à l'épaule. **I3** uniforme de 1974; le support de l'écusson sur le képi et les écussons de col sont de la couleur de l'arme—bleu foncé pour l'artillerie; insignes de grade sur pattes d'épaule; écusson national sur la manche; écussons de formation sur la poche.

J1 Les officiers de l'infanterie portent des écussons de col de la couleur de leur arme avec un bouton noir; écusson de *Komando* sur la poitrine; sinon il y a similarité sur le fond pour toutes armes, bien que certaines aient des bérets de couleur. **J2** Galons en chevrons sur la manche de cet uniforme de camouflage qui est particulier aux parachutistes; insigne des parachutistes à gauche sur la poitrine; et notez l'ancienne mitraillette M3. **J3** Soldat de la marine en uniforme de camouflage de modèle américain mais de fabrication locale; les galons en chevron rouges identifient un sous-officier appelé sous les drapeaux.

K1 Uniforme de 1985, insigne de 1986—notez qu'il n'y a plus le lozange rouge pour les écussons de l'arme sur le col. Le grade apparaît maintenant sur la casquette et les pattes d'épaule; écusson de la division sur la manche; insigne de spécialiste à droite sur la poitrine—ici, un char en superposition sur l'écusson de l'arme de l'infanterie sur fond rouge. **K2** Béret noir de parachutiste avec écusson de l'arme; uniforme de camouflage de modèle américain et de fabrication locale; insignes de grade et d'arme à gauche sur la poitrine; le grade est répété en métal rouge sur le béret; insigne de parachutiste à droite sur la poitrine; fusil L modèle CETME. **K3** casque de 1942, porté ici sur le képi de campagne et toque de laine; insigne de grade sur pattes d'épaule; écussons de brigade (droite) et d'unité (gauche) en noir sur les manches, avec écusson du drapeau national à gauche.

L1 Uniforme gris pour la tenue réglementaire des officiers et sous-officiers supérieurs, avec insignes de grade sur les poignets; écussons de l'arme sur le col et la casquette; insignes de l'unité sur la poche droite. On ne porte plus les insignes de la formation; notez le titre national pour la désignation dans le pays. **L2** Tenue de caserne de 1961 pour tous les grades et le seul uniforme de soldat appelé sous les drapeaux est une tenue de combat (*battledress*) vert olive. Couleur du béret, rubans et écusson identifient l'arme, les écussons étant répétés sur le col. Les insignes de grade se portent sur les pattes d'épaule; écusson de l'unité et insigne de parachutiste sur la poitrine; notez aussi le titre métallique de *Commando* sur l'épaule. **L3** Uniforme de camouflage français et képi tels qu'ils sont utilisés depuis les années soixante, dans des modèles différents; fusil C modèle CETME.

D1 Uniform von 1963; Farbe des Kragenabziechens von verschiedenen Einheiten getragen, Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Landesfarben auf dem linken Ärmel, Divisionsabzeichen auf dem rechten; Einheitsabzeichen auf der Tasche. **D2** Schwarzes Barett der Panzerkorps; Abzeichen und Hintergrundfarbe identifizieren das Regiment, silberne Abzeichen die Panzereinheiten. **D3** 1980er Erweiterung der Felduniform von 1963; Kommandobarett und Abzeichen, Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Uzi-Maschinenpistole.

E1 Farbe und Abzeichen des Képi und Kragenabzeichen identifizieren Marineeinheiten, Képi-Schnurbesatz und Schulterschlaufen den Rang. Einheitsabzeichen auf der rechten Tasche; Einheitszahl-Fourragère auf der linken, Divisionsabzeichen auf der rechten Schulter. **E2** 1964 wurden seitlich getragene Mützen durch Barette in den jeweiligen Farben der Waffengattung ersetzt; königsblau für Armee-Fliegereinheiten; Gattungsabzeichen auf dem linken Ärmel mit der Einheitsnummer wiederholt, das 'écusson' hier in Artilleriefarben. Divisionsabzeichen auf der rechten Schulter, Einheitsabzeichen auf der Tasche, Rangwinkel identifizieren Unteroffiziere, nicht Wehrdienstpflichtige, durch besonders schmale Winkel. **E3** Felduniform von 1964, Helm von 1978, Gurtwerk von 1974, FAMAS Gewehr, Rangstreifen aufd Brustabzeichen.

F1 Felduniform im amerikanischen Stil, mit dem Barett des einzigen Kampfbataillons; Rangabzeichen am Kragen. **F2** Barett von 1978 mit Abzeichen der Waffengattung; grauer Uniformrock von 1957 mit schwarzer Hose. Grüner Besatz am Kragenabzeichen und Schulterschlaufen für alle Branchen der Infanterie; Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Divisionsabzeichen am Ärmel, Fallschirmflügel für mehr als 50 Absprünge, Einheitsabzeichen auf der linken Tasche, Kommandoqualifikationsabzeichen auf der rechten. **F3** Felduniform von 1957, Kampfstiefel von 1974, Rang- und Waffengattungsabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, dunkelgrünes Barett der gepanzerten Infanterie.

G1 Brigadeeigene Mütze, Bergkniehosen und Stiefel. Bergführerabzeichen auf der Tasche, Rang und Waffengattung auf den Schulterstreifen markiert. **G2** Nukleare, biologische und chemische Schutzanzüge ähnlicher Art werden in allen NATO-Ländern ausgegeben. **G3** Uniform von 1971, Mützenabzeichen von 1948 identifiziert Einheiten mit dem traditionellen 'Folgore'-Titel der Fallschirmspringer des Zweiten Weltkriegs; Waffengattung durch Farbe des Kragenabzeichens identifiziert; Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Divisionsabzeichen am Ärmel.

H1 Felduniform von 1978 mit Bersaglieri Fez-Kopfbedeckung, Bataillonstuch, Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Bersaglieri-Federn auf dem Helm. Kragenstern von allen Angehörigen der Armee getragen. **H2** Tarnuniform der Fallschirmspringer und Marine-Angehörigen; man beachte das Waffengattungsabzeichen auf dem kastanienbraunen Fallschirmspringerbarett. **H3** Uniform von 1968, siet ca. 1979 im grünlichen Khaki-Ton. Mütze mit Landesfarben, Waffengattung durch Farbe und Abzeichen auf dem Kragen identifiziert, Rang durch Schulterschlaufen.

I1 Grundsätzlich ähnlich in allen Rängen. Offiziere und höhere Unteroffiziere tragen grüne Kragenabzeichen mit gewobenen gelben Rang- und Waffengattungsabzeichen. **I2** Tarnuniformen, lediglich von Kommandotruppen, Fallschirmspringern und Angehörigen der Marine getragen; grünes Barett für die beiden ersteren, die auch gleiche Schulterabzeichen tragen. **I3** Uniform von 1947; Hintergrund des Mützen- und Kragenabzeichens in der Farbe der Waffengattung—dunkelblau für die Artillerie; Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen; Landesfarben auf dem Ärmel, Formationsabzeichen auf der Tasche.

J1 Kragenabzeichen mit Farbe der Waffengattung und schwarzem Knopf für Infanterieoffiziere; 'Kommando'-Brustabzeichen, sonst weitgehend gleich in allen Waffengattungen, abgesehen von farbigen Baretten in einigen Fällen. **J2** Rangwinkel auf den Ärmeln der Tarnuniformen zeichnen die Fallschirmspringer aus; Fallschirmspringerabzeichen auf der linken Brustseite; man beachte das alte M3 Maschinengewehr. **J3** Angehöriger der Marine in Tarnuniform mit amerikanischem Muster, aber im eigenen Land hergestellt; rote Winkel identifizieren eingezogene Unteroffiziere.

K1 Uniform von 1985, Abzeichen von 1986—keine rote Raute mehr für die Waffengattungsbezeichnung auf dem Kragen. Rang jetzt durch Mütze und Schulterschlaufen angezeigt; Divisionsabzeichen am Ärmel; Spezialabzeichen auf der rechten Brustseite, in diesem Fall ein Panzer über einem Infanterieabzeichen auf rotem Grund. **K2** Schwarzes Barett der Fallschirmspringer mit Waffengattungsabzeichen; Tarnuniform mit US-Muster in landeseigener Herstellung; Rang und Waffengattung auf der linken Brustseite identifiziert; Rangabzeichen aus rotem Metall auf dem Barett; gesenkte Fallschirmspringerflügel auf der rechten Brustseite; CETME Model L Gewehr. **K3** Helm von 1942, über einer Feldmütze und einer wollenen Kappe getragen; Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen; Brigade (rechts) und Einheit (links) durch schwarze Abzeichen auf den Ärmeln identifiziert, mit Landesfarben links.

L1 Graue Dienstuniform für Offiziere und höhere Unteroffiziere mit Rangabzeichen auf den Manschetten, Waffengattungsabzeichen auf Kragen und Mütze, Einheitsabzeichen auf der rechten Tasche. Keine Formationsabzeichen mehr; man beachte Landesfarben für Auslandseinsatz. **L2** Kasernenanzug von 1961 für alle Ränge und einzige Uniform für eingezogene Soldaten ist diese olivgrüne Uniform, das sogenannte 'battledress'. Barettfarbe, Schleifen und Abzeichen identifizieren die Waffengattung; die Abzeichen sind auf dem Kragen wiederholt. Rangabzeichen auf Schulterschlaufen, Einheitsabzeichen und Fallschirmspringerflügel auf der Brust; man beachte das metallene 'Comando'-Schulterabzeichen. **L3** Tarnuniform im französischen Stil und Mütze, in verschiedenen Mustern seit den 1960er Jahren benutzt; CETME Model C Gewehr.

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