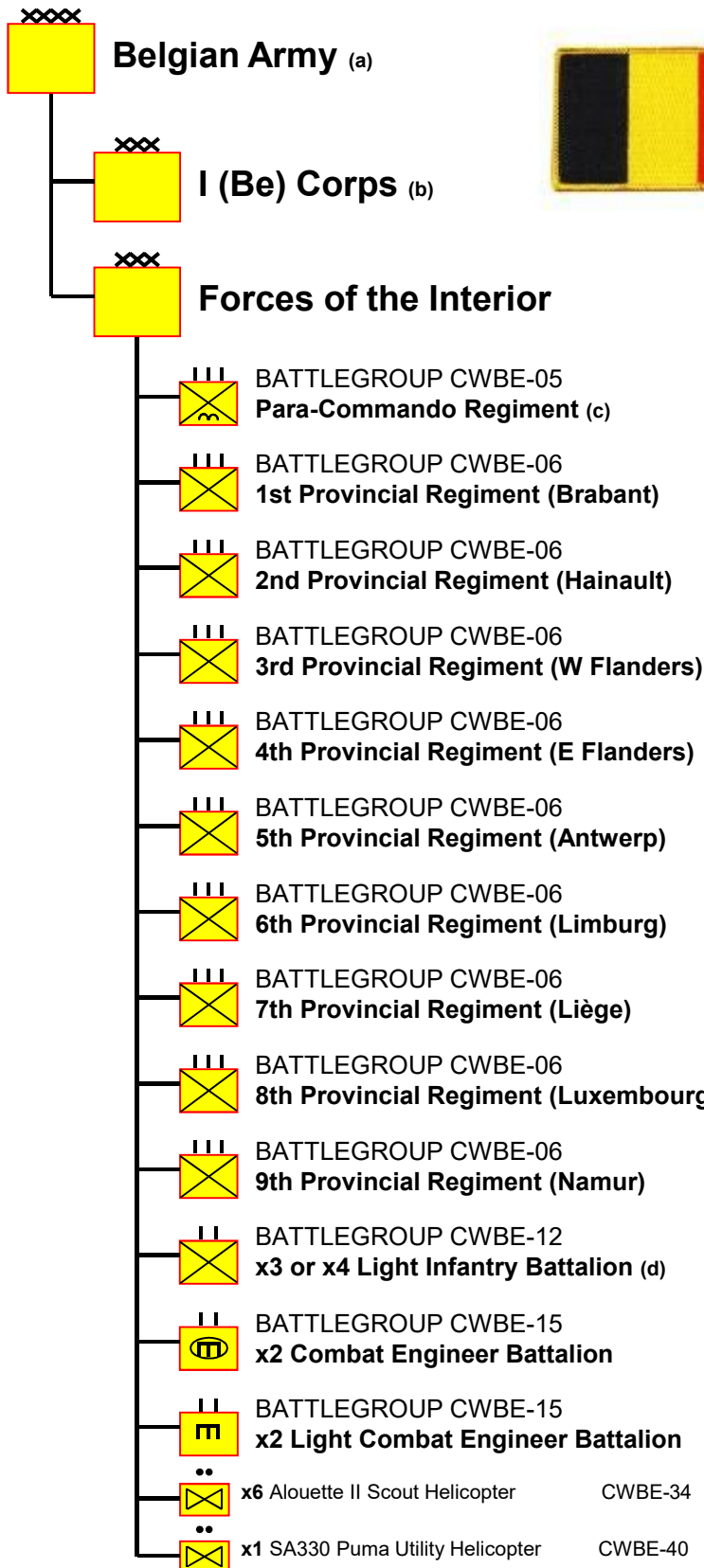


Belgian & Luxembourg TO&Es 1980-1989 v2.3

By R Mark Davies and Fons Libert for *Battlefront: First Echelon*

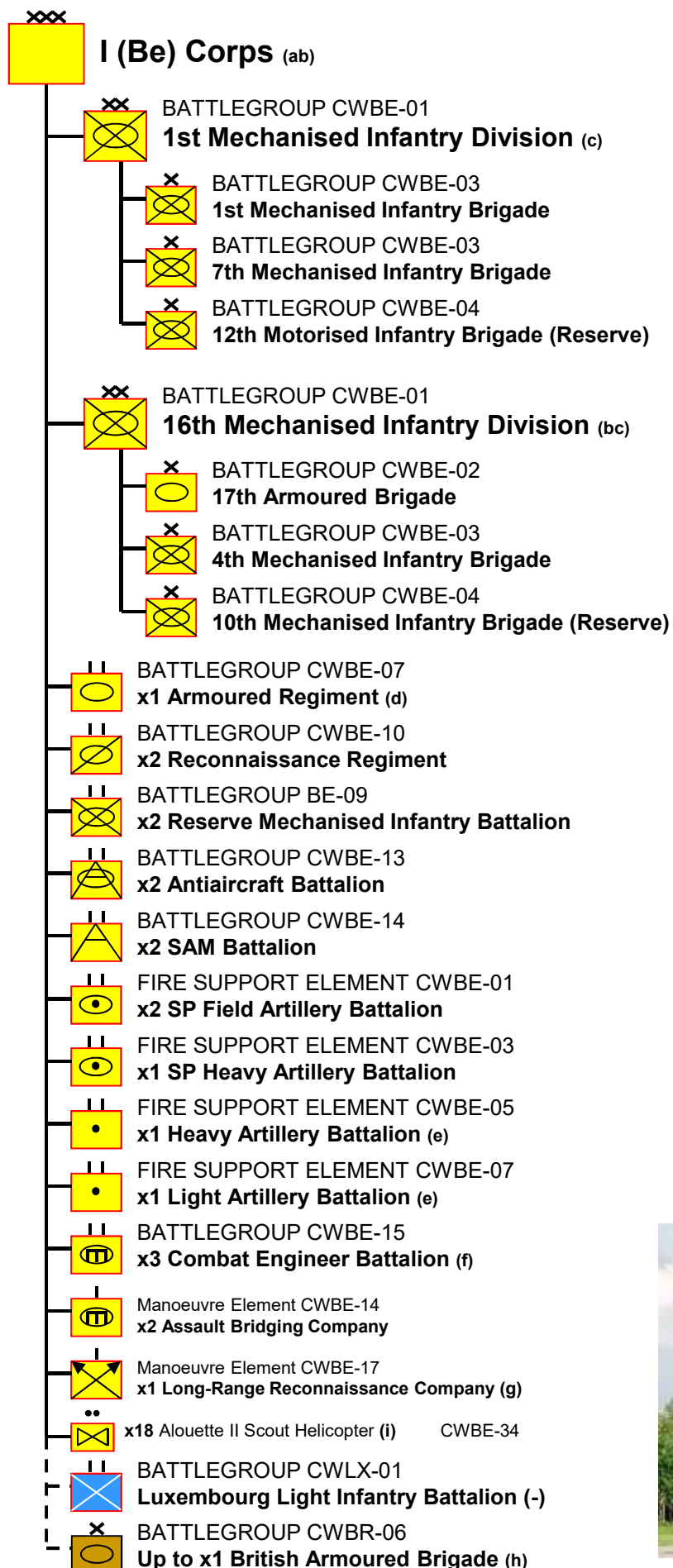


(a) Despite the small size of its population and Armed Forces, Belgium managed to make a significant contribution to NATO collective defence in Europe, supplying an entire army corps (I (Be) Corps) to NATO's Northern Army Group (NORTHAG) in West Germany. As it entered the 1980s, the Belgian Army was also moving from the previous large-scale conscription model to a smaller service with a larger professional cadre. However, much of its equipment remained deeply obsolescent; its main battle tank, the Leopard 1(BE) was of 1960s vintage and its M75 and AMX-13 Mod 56 APCs, as well as its Alouette II helicopters were museum-pieces from the 1950s. Their M108 SP 105mm howitzers were similarly dated and the Air Force's combat aircraft were not much better. However, the Belgian Army went through a modest re-equipment programme through the 1980s; upgrading its APCs and artillery, increasing the numbers of MILAN anti-tank missiles, upgrading its artillery and replacing most of the Air Force's fast jets with the ubiquitous F-16A. However, the upgrade to Leopard 1A5 tanks (agreed in 1984) didn't take place until 1993 and despite the proven high proficiency of Belgian tank crews, the armoured 'punch' had to be boosted from the mid-1980s by British formations. Nevertheless, the Belgian Army of the late Cold War remains a very interesting and challenging wargaming project.

(b) The majority of one division, plus corps headquarters and some corps troops of I (Be) Corps were permanently garrisoned in West Germany. The rest of the corps would be required to mobilise and deploy to West Germany within 3-4 days, with 14 days being realistically required for full mobilisation of reserve formations.

(c) The Para-Commando Regiment was responsible for providing one battalion to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) Southern Option. A number of sources suggest that its war role was to reinforce the 'Northern Flank', but this does not seem to have been the case.

(d) These light infantry battalions (grouped as the 11th & 13th Infantry Regiments) were to provide mobile defence of the homeland. There were four such battalions in the late 70s, seemingly reduced to three battalions by 1989. There were also another two battalions assigned to training.



(a) I (Be) Corps, as part of NATO's British-led NORTHAG, was assigned the right flank of NORTHAG, with the I (Br) Corps on their left and III (Ge) Corps (CENTAG) on their right.

(b) The HQ of I (Be) Corps, together with some corps troops and the 16th Mechanised Infantry Division (minus its reserve brigade) were permanently deployed forward in West Germany. The remainder of the corps would move forward as reinforcements during the build-up to war.

(c) The two Belgian Mechanised Divisions were each organised into three self-contained Brigade Groups. There were no divisional combat support elements.

(d) This Armoured Regiment was actually designated as a Reconnaissance Regiment, though was organised the same as a standard Armoured Regiment. All elements of this unit may be classed as Reconnaissance troops for game purposes.

(e) I (Be) Corps' artillery component also included a Lance tactical nuclear missile unit.

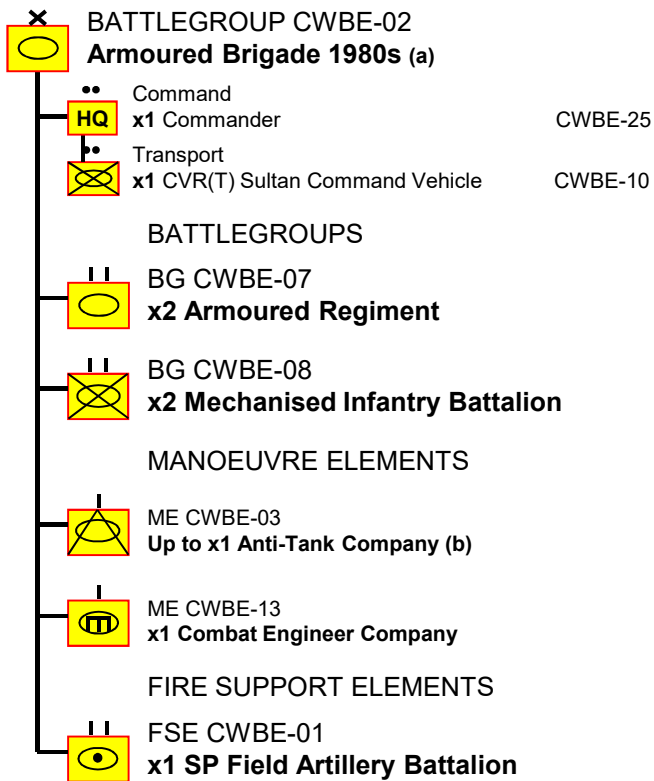
(f) I have not included the various engineering equipment units and bridging battalion.

(g) Sources vary as to exactly how many LRRP Companies were available to I (Be) Corps. However, there seems to have been one regular special forces ('ESR-GVP') company at corps level, plus two reservist ESR-GVP companies – one with the Reserve Mech Brigade in each division.

(h) As I (Be) Corps was judged to be the weakest in AFCENT, it was planned that the British 33 Armoured Brigade would be assigned from 3 (UK) Armoured Division to beef up the corps' armoured punch. 33 Armoured Brigade trained in this role from the mid-80s onward.

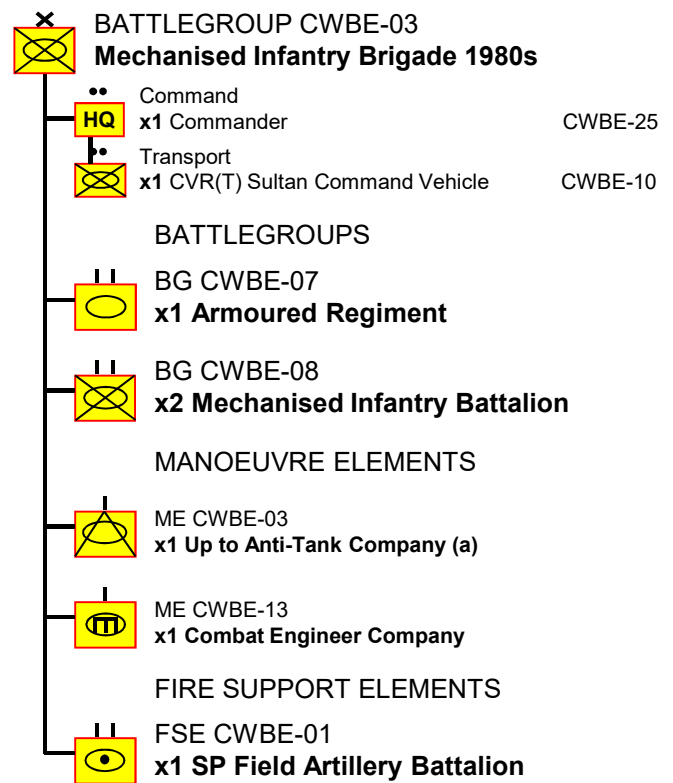
(i) The helicopters were organised into three squadrons, each of **x6** Alouette II. A flight of **x2** Alouette II was normally attached to each of the Reconnaissance Regiments.





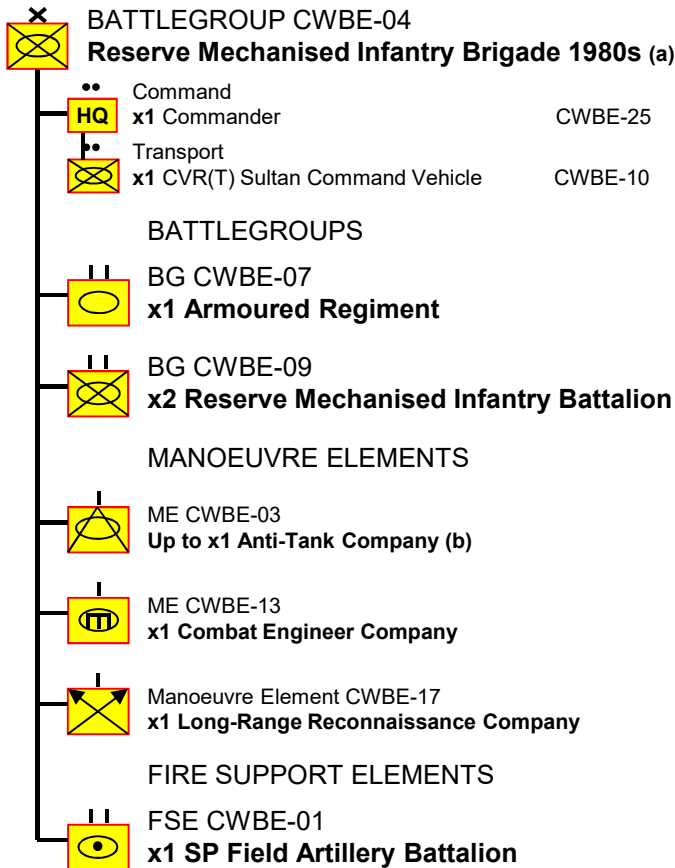
(a) There was only one Armoured Brigade in the Royal Belgian Army at this time: 17th Armoured Brigade, which formed part of 16th Mechanised Infantry Division. The only real difference between a Belgian Armoured Brigade and a Mech Brigade was the presence of an additional Armoured Regiment.

(b) Brigade Anti-Tank Companies were created in the late 1980s by massing together the former Mech Infantry Battalion Anti-Tank Platoons.



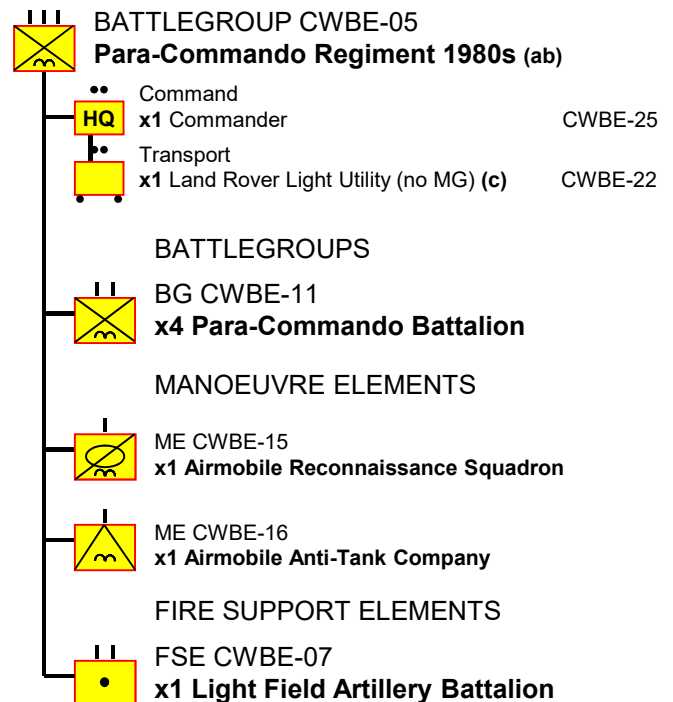
(a) Brigade Anti-Tank Companies were created in the late 1980s by massing together the former Mech Infantry Battalion Anti-Tank Platoons.





(a) One of these brigades is referred to in some sources as 'Motorised', though it seems to have been mechanised by the 1980s. This may have been a historical title (similarly, there were Belgian infantry battalions with the historical title of 'Cyclists').

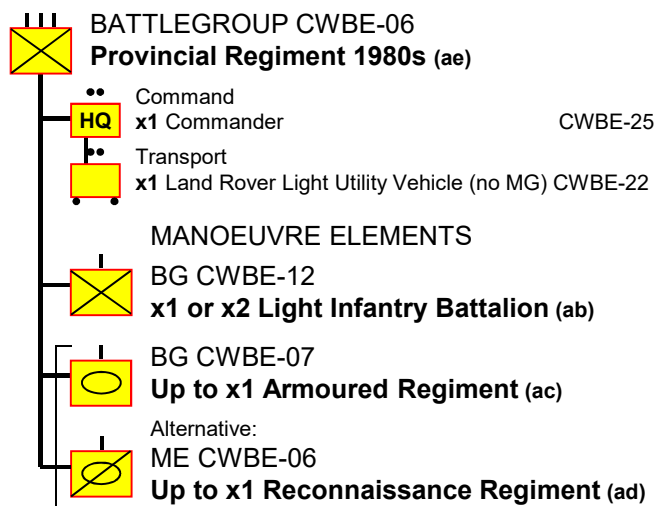
(b) Brigade Anti-Tank Companies were created in the late 1980s by massing together the former Mech Infantry Battalion Anti-Tank Platoons.



(a) The Belgian Para-Commando Regiment was tasked with providing a battalion to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) 'Southern Option'. This was a brigade-sized force which would also comprise the US 504th Parachute Infantry Battalion, a West German Fallschirmjäger Battalion, a British Medium Recce Squadron and a British Light Battery.

(b) Aside from a single flight of Puma helicopters and a small squadron of air-sea rescue Sea Kings, Belgium almost completely lacked any helicopter lift capability. The Belgians therefore would be almost completely dependent upon Royal Belgian Air Force C-130 Hercules transports or allied NATO helicopter assets for its air lift capability, which restricted its tactical flexibility somewhat.

(c) May replace transport with:
 AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38



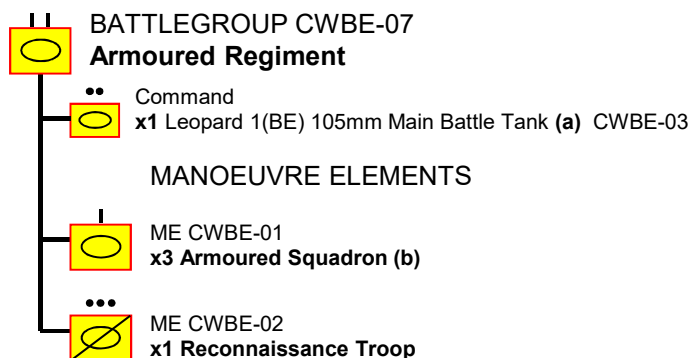
(a) Each Provincial Battalion was a 'regiment' in its own right, carrying the traditions of a historic regiment of the Belgian Army. Most Provisional Regiments had a single infantry unit. However, the 1st (Antwerp) Regiment and the 7th (Liège) Regiment had x2 infantry units. All had a single cavalry unit (either armour or reconnaissance).

(b) Belgium held very large stocks of AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT and M75 APCs, which went into storage when the army re-equipped with M113 and AIFV during the 1980s. It is therefore, entirely possible that some of these would have equipped the infantry units of the Provincial Regiments in time of war.

(c) Belgium still held large stocks of obsolete equipment, including enough M47 Medium Tanks to equip four tank companies and enough M41 Light Tanks to equip two companies.

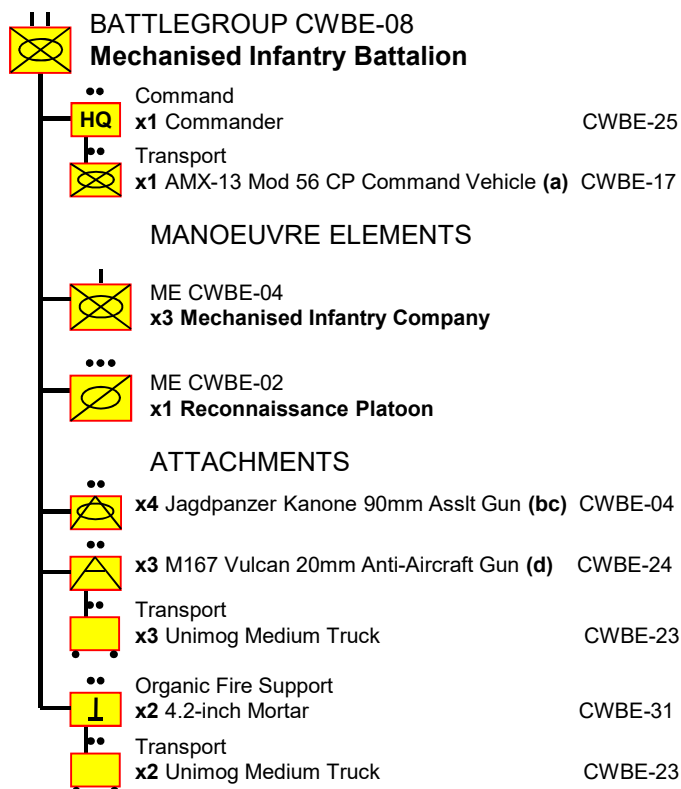
(d) While there certainly were reconnaissance units in the Provincial Regiments, I cannot find details of organisation or equipment. Belgium bought over 700 CVR(T) reconnaissance vehicles from the UK, which was enough to equip the two regular Recce Regiments, the recce element of the regular infantry battalions and armoured regiments, the Para-Commando Recce Squadron and various HQ elements and still leave enough CVR(T) in reserve to equip another two Recce Regiments. It's therefore possible that at least some of the recce elements of the Provincial Regiments also employed CVR(T).

(e) With the introduction of M109 SP howitzers, Belgium's large stock of M108 SP 105mm howitzers passed into war-reserve stock, which also included ancient M44 SP 155mm howitzers and various types of towed 105mm, 155mm and 203mm howitzers. While there were no permanently-established Provincial artillery units, it's within the realms of possibility that with enough preparation and training time, some new artillery units could be created to support the Provincial Regiments.



(a) At least one or two Provincial reservist regiments used obsolete equipment. May therefore replace the Leopard MBT with:
M41 Walker Bulldog 76mm Light Tank CWBE-01
M47 Patton 90mm Medium Tank CWBE-02

(b) Provincial reservist regiments might not have had the full number of squadrons.

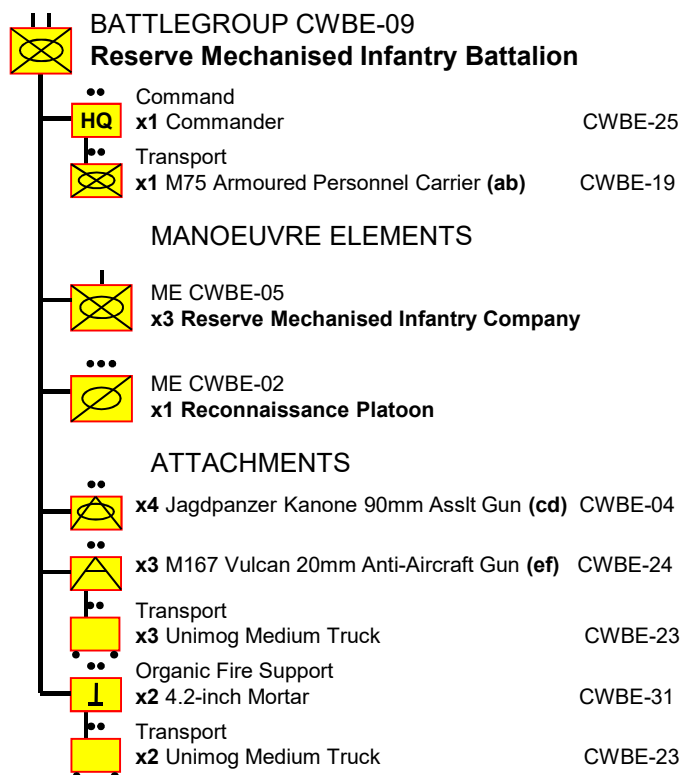


(a) From 1982: Replace AMX-13 Mod 56 CP with:
AIFV-B-CP Command Vehicle CWBE-13

(b) Mid-1980s: Reduce to x3 Jagdpanzer Kanone.

(c) Late 1980s: All Jagdpanzer Kanone were removed from infantry battalions and grouped into Brigade Anti-Tank Companies.

(d) Late-1980s: According to some sources, the AA Platoon had disappeared from the TOE. Were they grouped into AA companies?



(a) Early 1980s: In 12th Motorised Brigade, some battalions may still have actually been motorised rather than mechanised. In which case, replace M75 APC with:

Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWBE-22

(b) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 APC or Land Rover with: M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

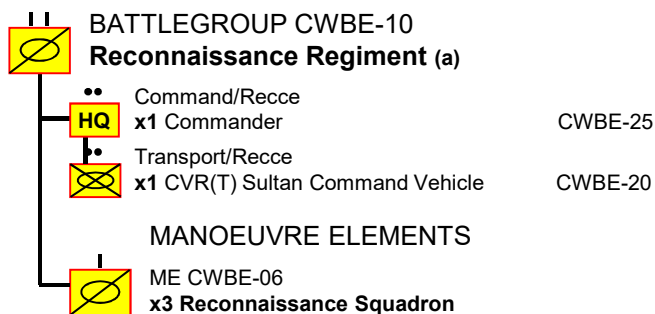
(c) Mid-1980s: Reduce to x3 Jagdpanzer Kanone.

(d) Late 1980s: All Jagdpanzer Kanone were removed from infantry battalions and grouped into Brigade Anti-Tank Companies.

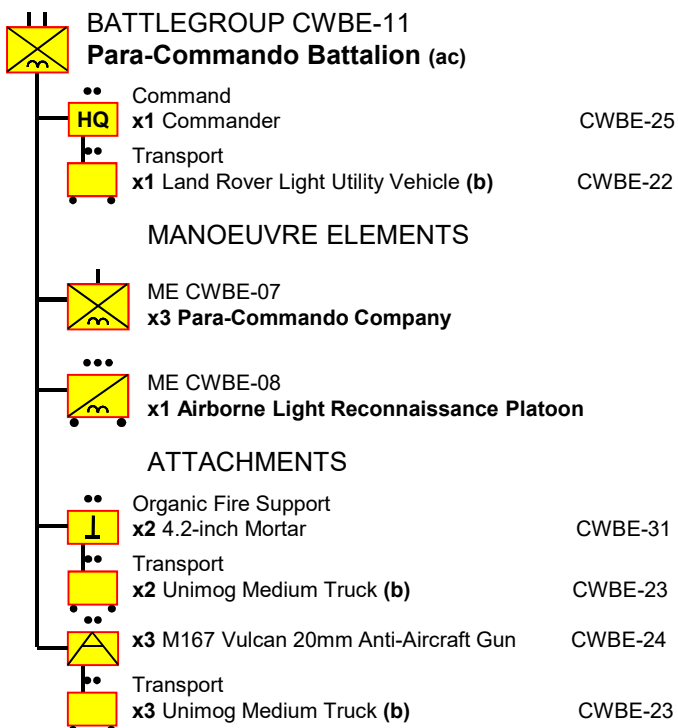
(e) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:

FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun CWBE-42
M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun CWBE-43

(f) Late-1980s: According to some sources, the AA Platoon had disappeared from the battalion TOE, though still seem to have been present with I (Be) Corps. Were they grouped into Brigade AA companies, perhaps?



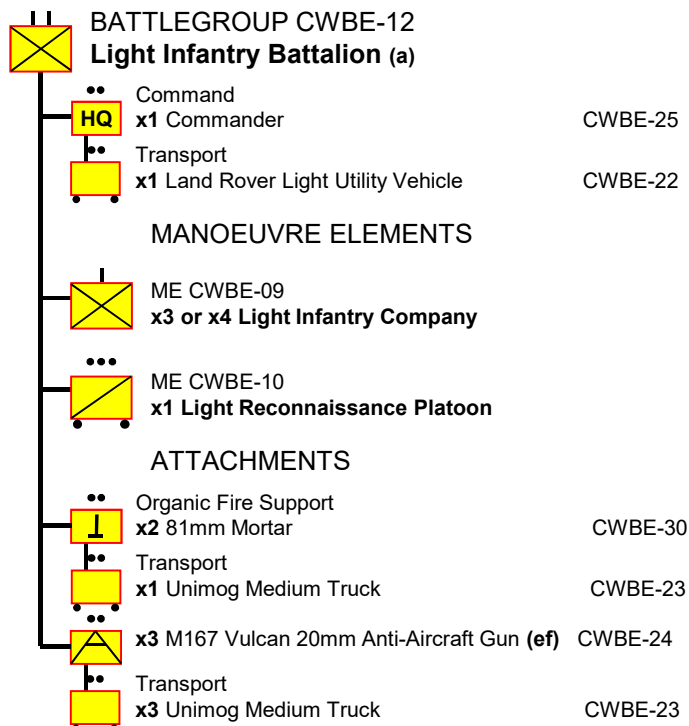
(a) The Reconnaissance Regiments would each often have a flight of x2 Alouette II Scout Helicopters (CWBE-34) assigned to them from the I (Be) Corps aviation squadrons.



(a) This organisation is wholly conjectural, as I have not been able to find a detailed orbat for the Para-Commando Regiment.

(b) May replace transport with: AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38

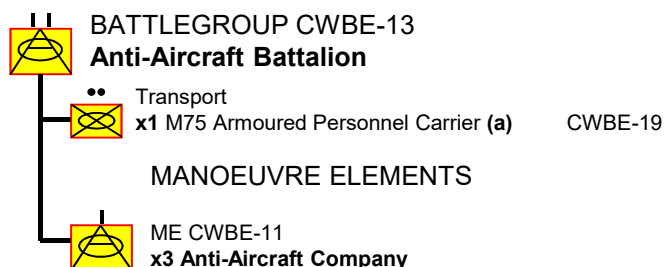
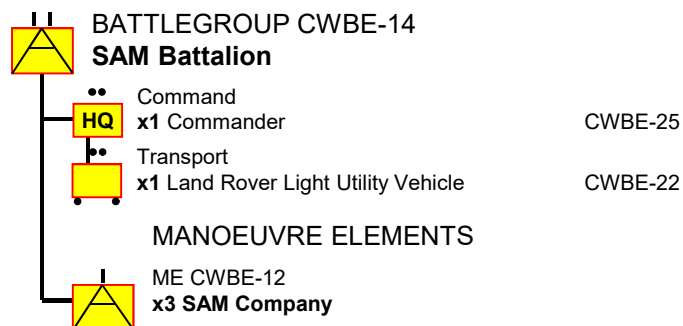
(c) Modelling note: The Para-Commandos were the first Belgian troops to receive the distinctive Belgian camouflage uniform. All other troops wore plain olive drab until the 1990s.



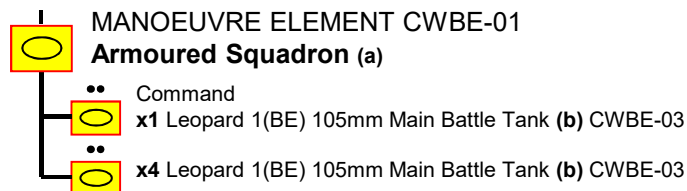
(a) This organisation is largely conjectural, as I have not been able to find a detailed orbat for the Provincial Regiments and regular Light Infantry Battalions.

(b) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:

FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun	CWBE-42
M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun	CWBE-43

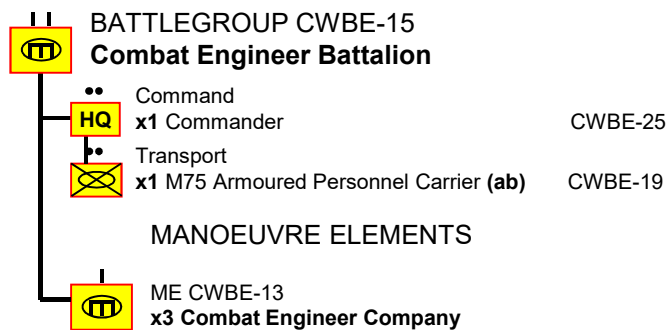


(a) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
 M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14



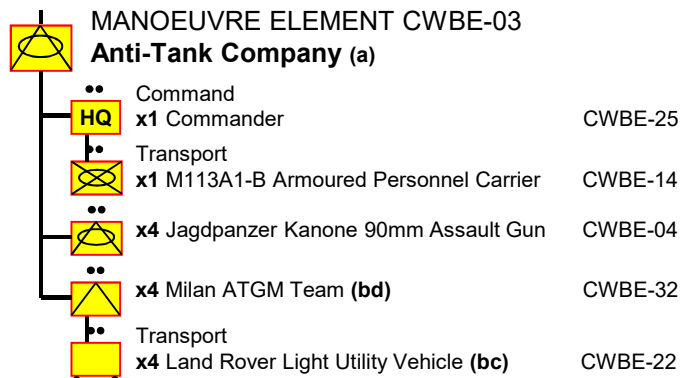
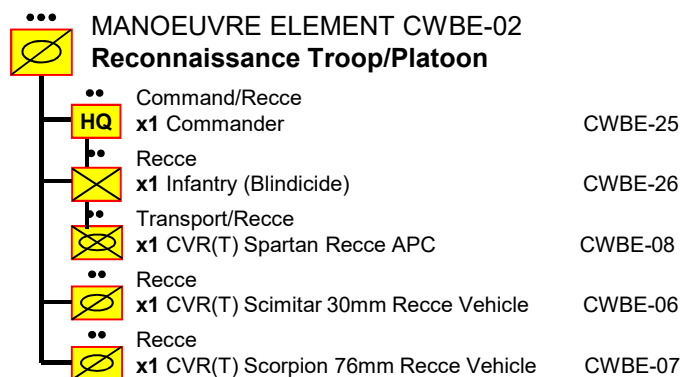
(a) In the Corps Armoured Recce Regiment, class all tanks as 'Recce' for game purposes.

(a) At least one or two Provincial reservist regiments used obsolete equipment. May therefore replace the Leopard MBT with:
 M41 Walker Bulldog 76mm Light Tank CWBE-01
 M47 Patton 90mm Medium Tank CWBE-02



(a) The Belgian engineers were the last elements of the Belgian Army to hang on to their old M75 APCs. However, in the mid-1980s: Replace the M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
 M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

(b) In Light Engineer Battalions outside I (Be) Corps, replace APC with:
 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22



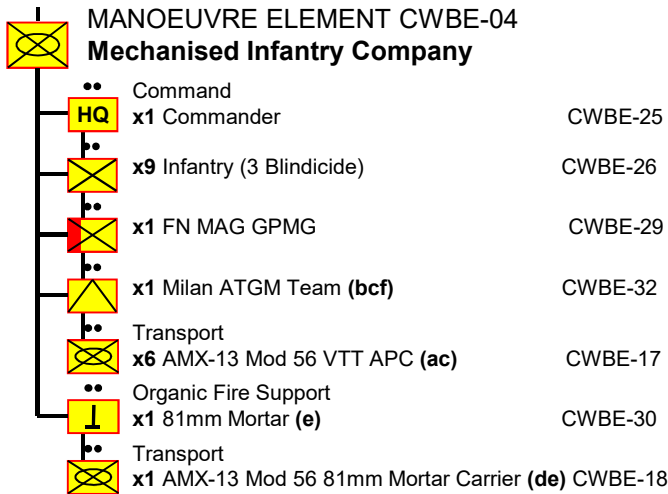
(a) These companies were formed in the mid 1980s from infantry battalion Jagdpanzer Platoons and additional Milan ATGMs, plus the new M113A1-B-MIL Milan carrier vehicle. However, the M113A1-B-MIL was slow in delivery and Belgium only acquired enough vehicles to equip four brigades.

(b) The Milan ATGMs may be fired from their transports when mounted.

(c) Replace Land Rovers in Armoured and Mechanised (but not Reservist) Brigades with:
 M113A1-B-MIL ATGM Carrier (b) CWBE-15

(d) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).





- (a) From 1985: Replace these AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT APCs with:
x3 AIFV-B-.50 Infantry Combat Vehicle (b) CWBE-12
x3 AIFV-B 25mm Infantry Combat Vehicle CWBE-11

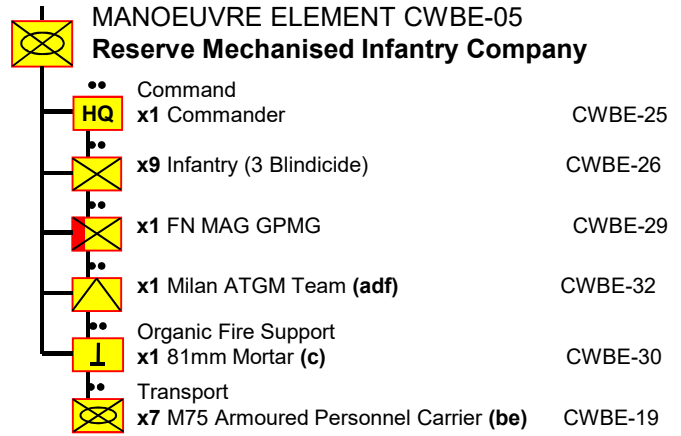
(b) Mid-1980s: Increase to **x3** Milan ATGM Teams.

(c) Milan ATGMs may be fired from AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT or AIFV-B-.50 Infantry Combat Vehicles when mounted, but not from AIFV-B 25mm Infantry Combat Vehicles.

(d) From 1985: Replace AMX-13 Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier with:
M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier (d) CWBE-16

(e) 81mm Mortar may be fired from AMX-Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier or M113A1-B-M when mounted.

(f) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.



(a) From Mid-1980s: May increase to **x3** Milan Teams.

(b) From 1980: Replace all transport with:
x6 M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14
x1 M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier (b) CWBE-16

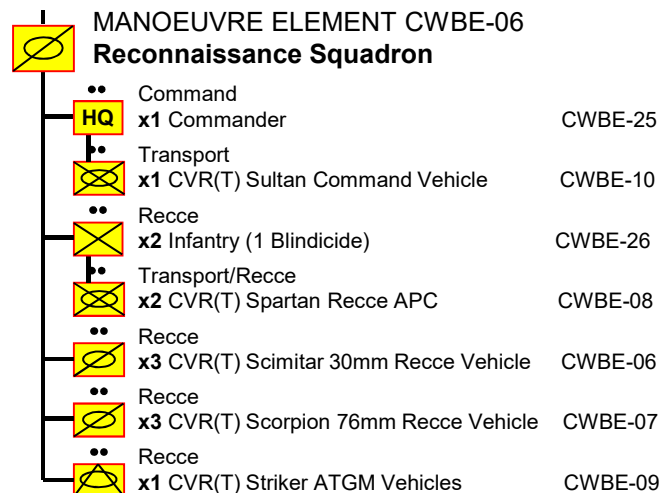
(c) 81mm Mortar may be fired from M113A1-B-M Carrier when mounted.

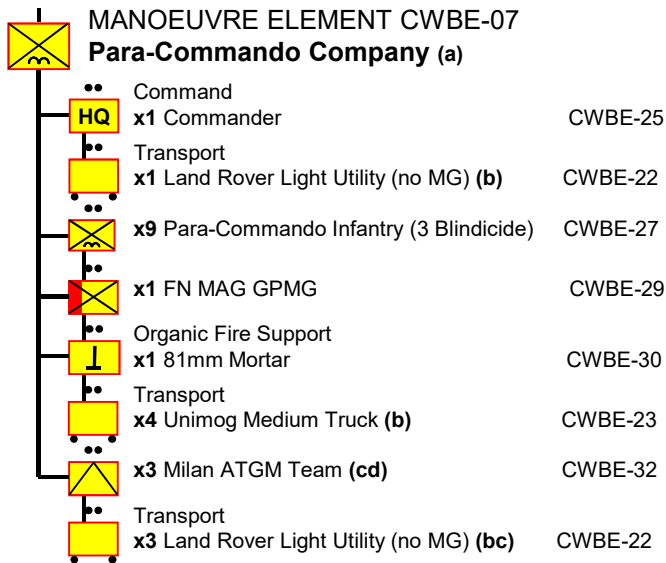
(d) Milan ATGMs may not be fired from their transport vehicles.

(e) Early 1980s: Some units of 12th Motorised Infantry Brigade may have still been motorised rather than mechanised. May therefore replace M75 APCs with:

- x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22
- x5 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

(f) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.





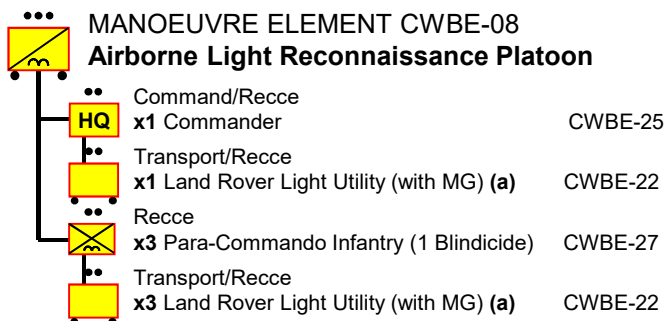
(a) As I lack sufficient detailed information, this organisation is entirely conjectural.

(b) On light, airborne operations, delete Unimogs and add airborne weapons carriers:

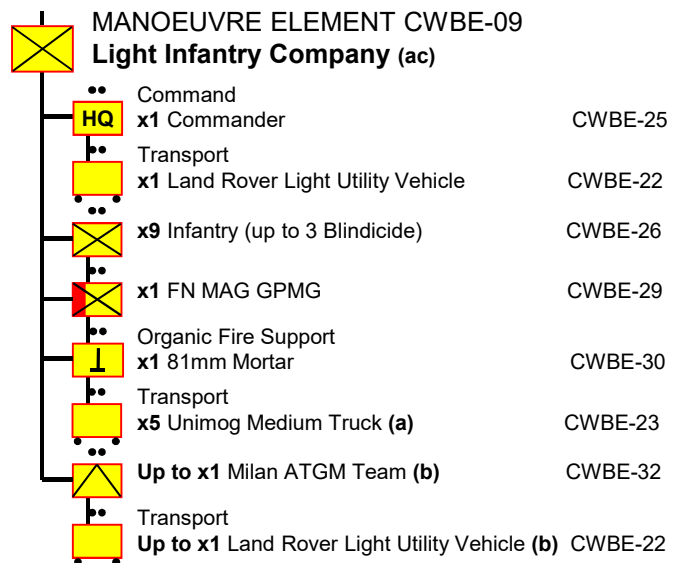
AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38
Depending on the scale of air transport, may also replace Land Rovers with AS-24s.

(c) Milan ATGMs may be fired from Land Rovers when mounted, but not from AS-24s.

(d) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.



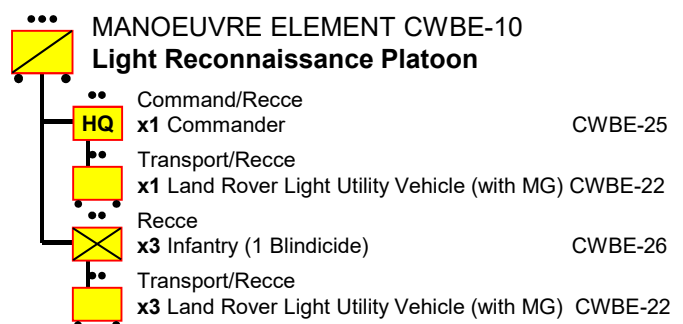
(a) May replace Land Rovers with:
AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38

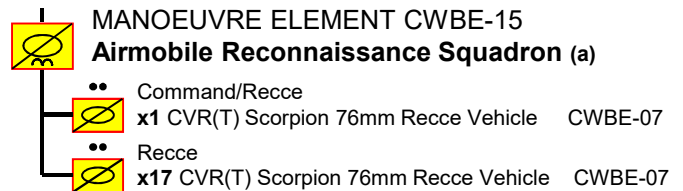
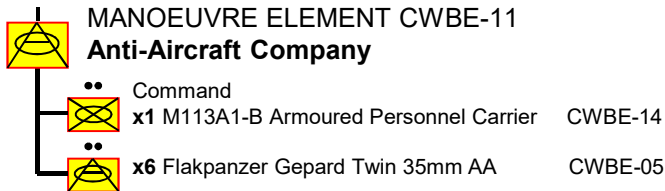
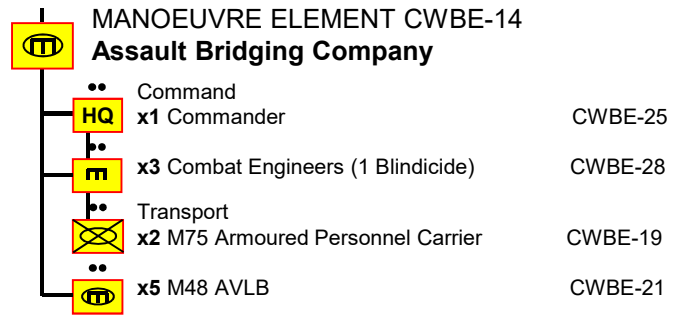


(a) As I lack sufficient detailed information, this organisation is entirely conjectural.

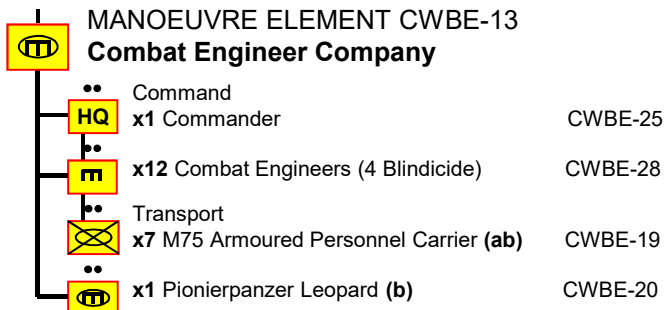
(b) Milan ATGMs may be fired from their transports when mounted. Note however, that it is possible that Provincial Regiments didn't have Milan ATGMs at all.

(c) Late 1980s: Belgium held large stocks of redundant APCs following the upgrade of front-line units with AIFV and M113A1-B. It is therefore entirely possible that with enough time to re-equip and re-train, these could have been issued to the Provincial Regiments in wartime. May therefore replace transport with:
x6 AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-17
x1 AMX-13 Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier CWBE-18
Alternative:
x7 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-19





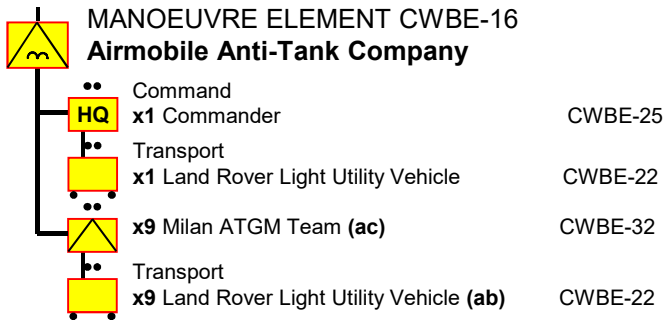
(a) This unit is listed as having **x18** 'Scorpion'. However, I strongly suspect that this might actually mean CVR(T) vehicles of all variants! The organisation might therefore be closer to the normal Recce Squadron organisation, though significantly stronger (the Recce Squadron TOE has only **x10** vehicles).



(a) Mid 1980s: Replace the M75 Armoured Personnel Carriers with:
M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

(b) In Light Engineer Battalions outside I (Be) Corps, delete the Pionierpanzer Leopard and replace APCs with:
x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22
x6 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

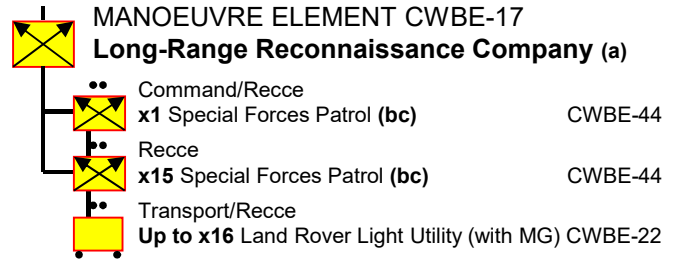




(a) The Milan ATGM Teams may fire from their Land transports when mounted, but not from AS-24s.

(b) May replace transport with:
AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38

(c) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.



(a) Belgium's ESR-GVP Special Forces Group was committed to providing a Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol capability for I (Be) Corps. Like the British SAS (from whom they were descended), they had one regular unit (1st Company) and two reservists units (10th & 12th Companies). Their primary task in the event of a war with Warsaw Pact was to act as 'stay-behind parties'; lying low as the Soviet juggernaut rolled past, then conducting reconnaissance, raids and sabotage behind enemy lines.

(b) The basic ESR-GVP unit was a four-man patrol. In game terms, this makes them quite weak in firepower, but their Elite unit quality should make up for it. These companies may be split up to make Manoeuvre Elements of 3-6 Patrols. Designate one Patrol in the ME as Commander.

(c) Patrol units may be exchanged for heavy weapons (this must be done before the start of any mission):
 FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun CWBE-29
 MILAN ATGM Team CWBE-32



(a) The primary self-propelled artillery piece in the Belgian Field Artillery Battalions was the rather ancient M108 SP 105mm Howitzer. This meant that compared to other NATO allies and to their Warsaw Pact opposition, the Belgians were significantly lacking in firepower. The Belgians did have a small number of more modern M109 SP 155mm Howitzers, though these were grouped in the two corps-level Field Artillery Battalions. However, this was rectified from 1984, with a general artillery upgrade programme, replacing the M108s with modern M109A2 SP 155mm Howitzers and upgrading the corps-level battalions to M109A3 standard.



The Belgian Air Component During The 1980s (hi)

No.1 Wing (Beauvechain) (a)

No.349 Squadron 'Mace'	- x12 F-104G Starfighter (b)	CWBE-39
No.350 Squadron 'Ambiorix'	- x12 F-104G Starfighter (b)	CWBE-39

No.2 Wing (Florennes)

No.1 Squadron 'Stingers'	- x12 Mirage V BA (c)	CWBE-36
No.2 Squadron 'Comets'	- x12 Mirage V BA (c)	CWBE-36

No.3 Wing (Liège)

No.8 Squadron	- x12 Mirage V BA	CWBE-36
No.42 Squadron	- x12 Mirage V BR (d)	CWBE-36

No.9 Wing (St Truiden) (e)

No.7 Squadron	- x8 Alpha-Jet	CWBE-35
No.33 Squadron	- x8 Alpha-Jet	CWBE-35

No.10 Wing (Klein-Brogel) (f)

No.23 Squadron 'Devils'	- x12 F-104G Starfighter (g)	CWBE-39
No.31 Squadron 'Tigers'	- x12 F-104G Starfighter (g)	CWBE-39

(a) The primary role of No.1 Wing was Air Defence, though they had a secondary fighter-bomber role.

(b) The Starfighters of No.1 Wing were replaced during 1980 with:
F-16A Fighting Falcon **CWBE-37**

(c) The Mirage Vs of No.2 Wing were replaced during the period 1987-88 with:
F-16A Fighting Falcon **CWBE-37**

(d) No.42 Squadron's primary role was Tactical Reconnaissance, though they had a secondary fighter-bomber role.

(e) No.9 Wing's primary role was Close Air Support. These were not trainers.

(f) No.10 Wing's primary role was Ground Attack, including Belgium's Nuclear Strike capability.

(g) No.10 Wing's Starfighters were replaced during the period 1982-83 with:
F-16A Fighting Falcon **CWBE-37**

(h) Note that this list does not include aircraft used by training units and OCUs, which in extremis, could also be pressed into frontline service.

(i) Any Belgian battalion battlegroup may add a Forward Air Controller (CWBE-33) unit plus appropriate transport such as CVR(T) Spartan (CWBE-08) or Land Rover (CWBE-22).

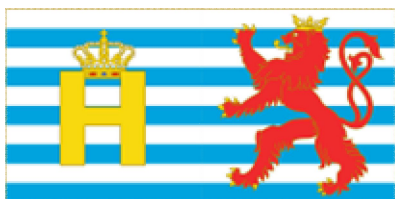


Belgian Card List & Model Availability

(Annotations 'QRF' = QRF Models/LKM Direct, 'SOG' = Skytrex/Old Glory, 'PP' = Peter Pig. 'QC' = Quality Castings/Battle Honours, 'RMM' = Roskopf Miniatur Modelle, AA = Armies Army, FoW = Flames of War)

CWBE-01 – M41 Walker Bulldog 76mm Light Tank	QRF, RMM, FoW
CWBE-02 – M47 Patton 90mm Medium Tank	QRF, RMM
CWBE-03 – Leopard 1(BE) (1A2) 105mm Main Battle Tank	RMM, QRF, AA (coming soon)
CWBE-04 – Jagdpanzer Kanone 90mm Assault Gun	RMM, QRF
CWBE-05 – Flakpanzer Gepard Twin 35mm AA Vehicle	QRF, RMM, FoW
CWBE-06 – CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF, AA, FoW
CWBE-07 – CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF, AA, FoW
CWBE-08 – CVR(T) Spartan Reconnaissance APC	QRF, FoW
CWBE-09 – CVR(T) Striker ATGM Vehicle (Swingfire ATGM)	QRF, FoW
CWBE-10 – CVR(T) Sultan Armoured Command Vehicle	QRF
CWBE-11 – AIFV-B 25mm Infantry Combat Vehicle	QRF (Dutch YPR-765)
CWBE-12 – AIFV-B-.50 Infantry Combat Vehicle	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-13 – AIFV-B-CP Armoured Command Vehicle	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-14 – M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, SOG, PP, RMM, FoW
CWBE-15 – M113A1-B-MIL ATGM Carrier (Milan ATGM)	
CWBE-16 – M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier	QRF, RMM, FoW
CWBE-17 – AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT Armoured Personnel Carrier (.30 cal)	QRF (AMX-VC1 with Browning .30 Cal armament)
CWBE-18 – AMX-13 Mod 56 Mor 81mm Mortar Carrier	
CWBE-19 – M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier	
CWBE-20 – Pionierpanzer Leopard	
CWBE-21 – M48 Armoured Vehicle-Launched Bridge	
CWBE-22 – Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle	QRF, PP, AA (coming soon)
CWBE-23 – Unimog Medium Truck	PP, RMM, QRF
CWBE-24 – I-Hawk SAM	QC
CWBE-25 – Commander	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-26 – Infantry (Blindicide LAW)	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-27 – Para-Commando Infantry (Blindicide LAW)	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-28 – Combat Engineer (Blindicide LAW)	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-29 – FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-30 – 81mm Mortar	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-31 – 4.2-inch Mortar	QRF
CWBE-32 – Milan ATGM Team	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-33 – Forward Observer	QRF (coming soon)
CWBE-34 – Alouette II Light Observation Helicopter	Heller, RMM
CWBE-35 – Alpha-Jet Ground Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Heller, RMM
CWBE-36 – Mirage 5BA Ground Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Heller, Tamiya
CWBE-37 – F-16A Fighting Falcon Fighter-Bomber	Revell
CWBE-38 – AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier	
CWBE-39 – F-104G Starfighter	Revell, Tamiya, Italeri
CWBE-40 – SA330 Puma Utility Helicopter	Heller
CWBE-41 – M167 Vulcan 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun	
CWBE-42 – FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun	
CWBE-43 – M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun	FoW
CWBE-44 – Special Forces Patrol	QRF, PP





(a) The Royal Luxembourg Army during the 1980s comprised a single, weak light infantry battalion. However, Luxembourg did possess reserves and a pool of equipment, so with enough warning of impending war, Luxembourg could possibly have formed a small light infantry brigade. Their role under NATO was two-fold: The main body of the Luxembourg Battalion was assigned to NORTHAG in northern Germany, as a part of I (Be) Corps (though during the 1960s and 70s it had formed part of US V Corps in CENTAG). However, one reinforced company, consisting of one Light Infantry Company and elements of the Support & Recce Company, would be assigned to ACE Mobile Force (Land).

(b) One FAC is permanently assigned to the AMF(L) Detachment.

(c) During the mid-1980s one of the three Light Infantry Companies was converted into a second Support & Recce Company. This new Support & Recce Company formed the nucleus of the AMF(L) Detachment.

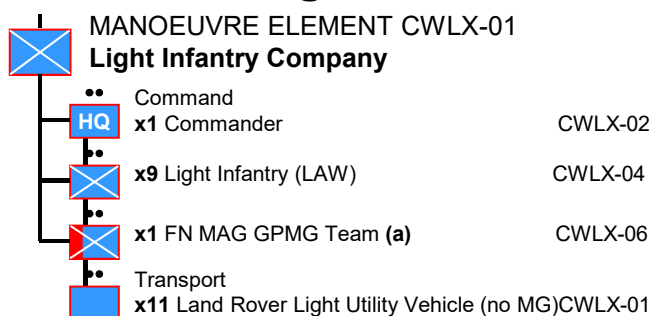
(d) The Royal Luxembourg Army had a very small artillery detachment forming part of the Belgian Artillery School. In wartime, this would have been expanded into a full artillery battery using British-supplied L118 105mm Light Guns (CWLX-10).

(e) Uniform and equipment of Luxembourg troops was initially very similar to the Canadians, Belgians and some other NATO countries – plain, baggy, grey-green combat uniforms, US M1 helmets, FN FAL self-loading rifles, Uzi SMGs & FN MAG machine guns. However, the Luxembourg combat uniform changed during the 1980s to US-style camouflage BDUs.

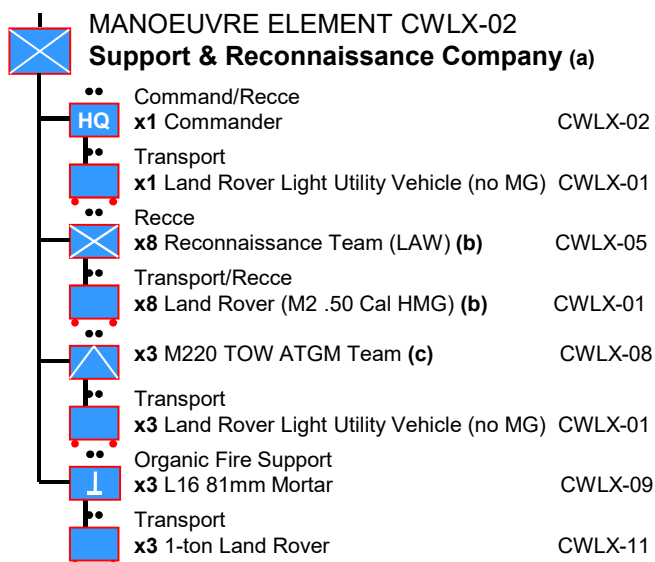
Luxembourg Card List

CWLX-01	Land Rover (.50 Cal HMG option)
CWLX-02	Commander
CWLX-03	Forward Observer
CWLX-04	Light Infantry (FN FAL, FN MAG & M72 LAW)
CWLX-05	Reconnaissance Team (FN FAL & M72 LAW)
CWLX-06	FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun
CWLX-07	M2 .50 Cal Heavy Machine Gun
CWLX-08	M220 TOW ATGM Team
CWLX-09	L16 81mm Mortar
CWLX-10	L118 105mm Light Gun
CWLX-11	1-ton Land Rover

Luxembourg 1980s TO&Es



(a) FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun may operate in Light MG or Sustained Fire MG mode (see card). This must be decided before the game – the GPMG may not switch modes during a game.



(a) The Support & Reconnaissance Company may be split up as individual unit attachments to other companies in the Battalion. When the second Support & Reconnaissance was formed, this formed the nucleus of the Luxembourg AMF(L) contingent and had infantry platoons attached to it from the other companies of the battalion.

(b) Some or all of the Recce Teams may alternatively dismount as Heavy Machine Gun teams, in which case the Land Rover transport becomes unarmed:

M2 .50 Calibre Heavy Machine Gun Team CWLX-07

(c) The TOW ATGM Teams may fire from their Land Rover transports when mounted.

