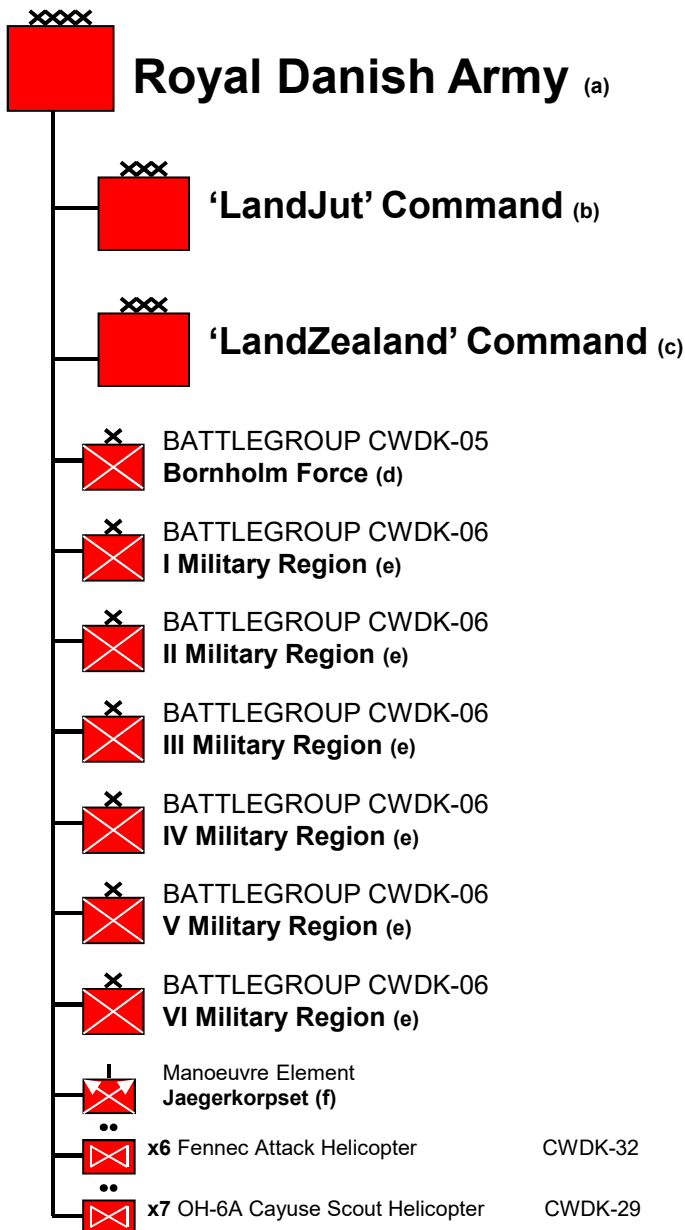


Danish TO&Es 1980-1989 v2.2

By R Mark Davies
For Battlefront: First Echelon



(a) The Royal Danish Army formed a major part of NATO's 'AFNORTH' (Allied Forces North – 'The Northern Flank'). The other major land constituent parts were the Norwegian Army and West Germany's Schleswig-Holstein Territorial Command. It was intended that AFNORTH would be heavily reinforced by other NATO contingents in wartime.

(b) The LandJut Corps was Denmark's premier fighting formation, which in the run-up to war would advance into West Germany with the intention of defending Denmark in depth, as well as West Germany on the right bank of the Elbe. LandJut would absorb the West German Schleswig-Holstein Territorial Command (itself a corps-sized force of two divisions). During the 1980s it was agreed that UK and US forces would also be assigned to LandJut and thus the Corps became something of an international entity.

(c) The LandZealand Corps was actually the strength of a reinforced division. However, it maintained a corps-sized headquarters structure in order to easily absorb international reinforcement formations. No NATO reinforcements were permanently assigned to LandZealand, though the USA had contingency plans to reinforce it with a Marine Amphibious Brigade or elements of XVIII Airborne Corps. It was also possible to reassign units formations otherwise assigned to Landjut.

(d) Bornholm Force was an independent brigade-sized force assigned to the defence of Bornholm Island.

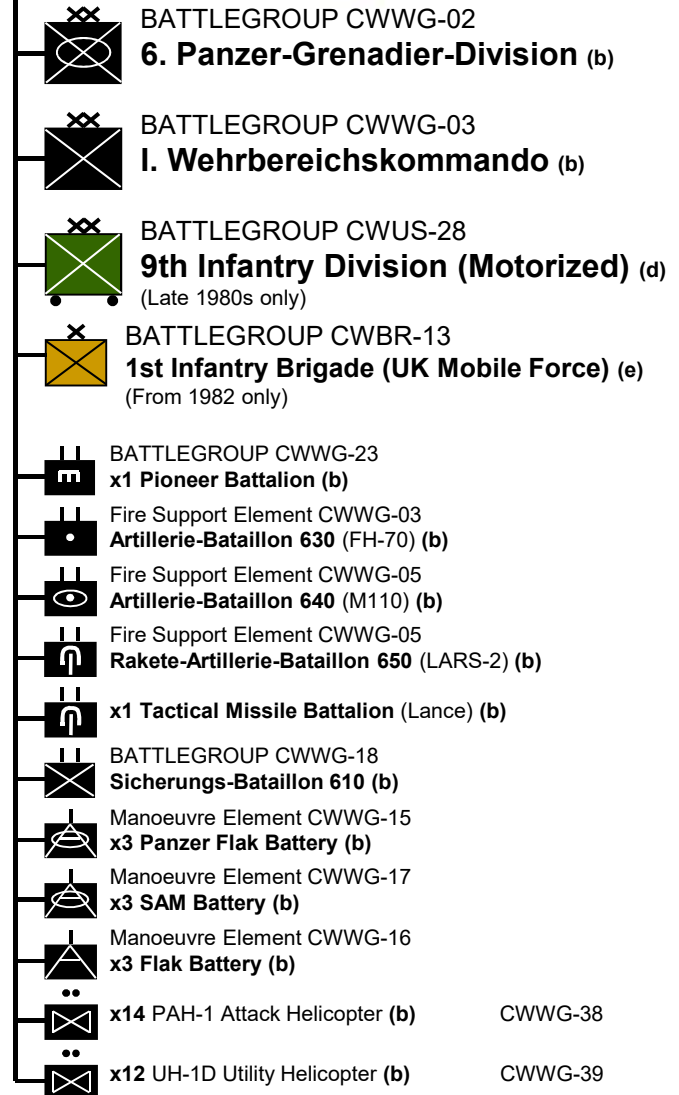
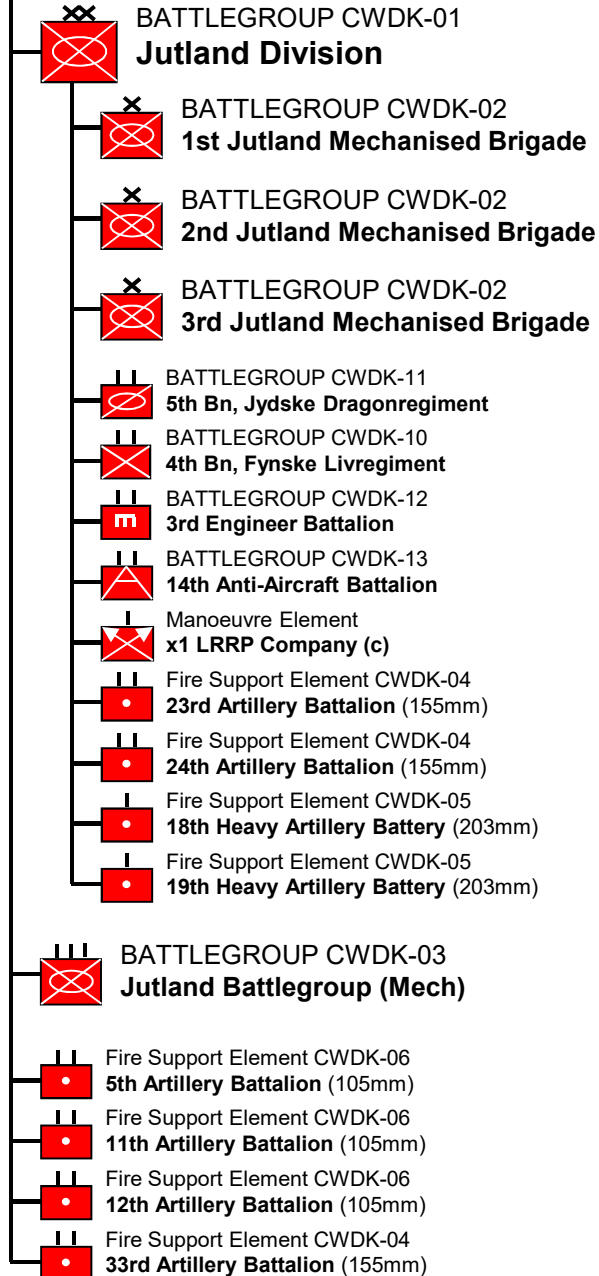
(e) The Military Regions controlled a number of otherwise unassigned infantry and artillery units, as well as training units and the large number of Home Guard companies.

(f) The Jaegerkorpset is an elite, company-sized special forces unit. I do not have any information on its organisation or equipment.





'LandJut' Command (a)



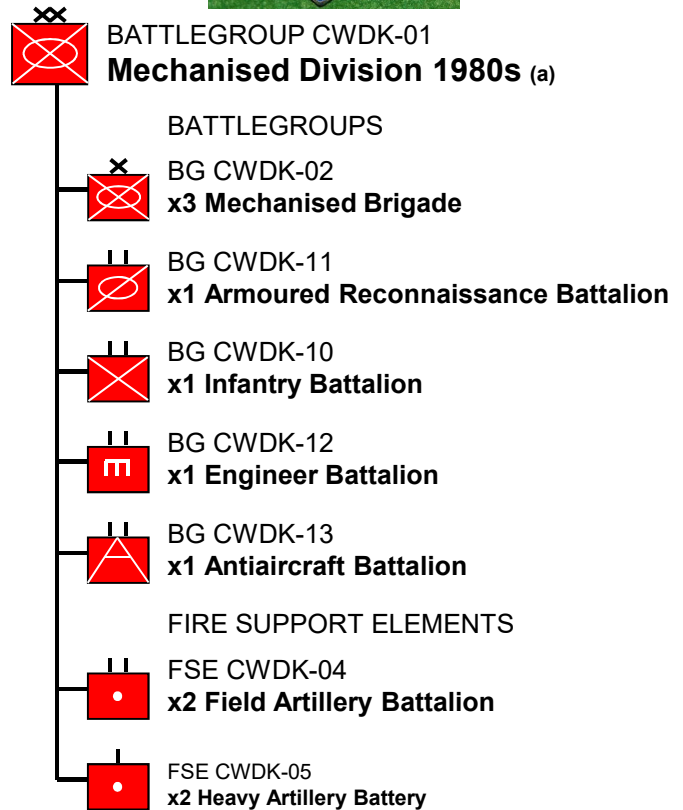
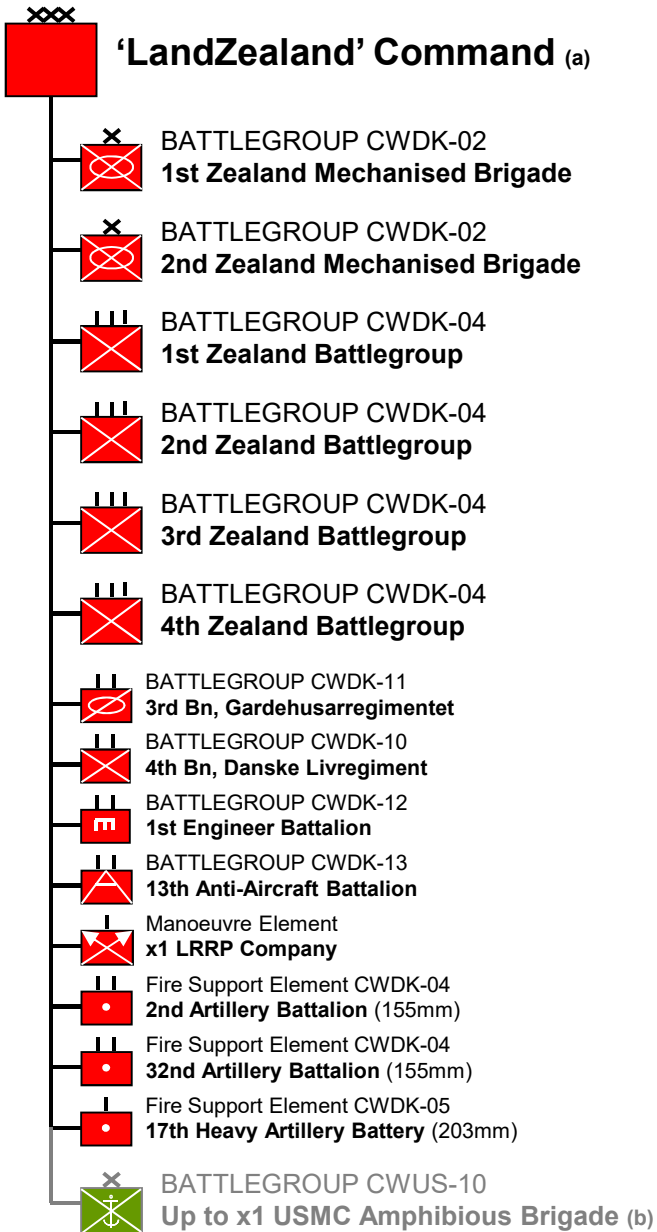
(a) The LandJut Corps was Denmark's premier fighting formation, which in the run-up to war would advance into West Germany, with the intention of defending Denmark in depth, as well as West Germany on the right bank of the Elbe. LandJut would absorb the West German Schleswig-Holstein Territorial Command (itself a corps-sized force of two divisions). During the 1980s it was agreed that UK and US forces would also be assigned to LandJut and this the Corps became something of an international entity.

(b) These elements belonged to the West German Schleswig-Holstein Territorial Command, which in wartime would become part of LandJut. The Corps headquarters would therefore be a joint Danish-German effort.

(c) The Long-Range Patrol Company was formed from highly-skilled Home Guardsmen. However, I don't have any information on organisation or equipment.

(d) The US 9th Infantry Division was tasked to reinforce LandJut during the late 1980s. It would be deployed directly from the US I Corps in mainland USA. It had a unique organisation with very large quantities of the (then) brand-new HMMWV, many of them mounting TOW II ATGMs and Mk 19 AGLs, thus generating a large quantity of firepower. The light vehicles enabled rapid air-deployment at the expense of armour protection. However, the concept was steadily scaled back, with first one, then two of its constituent brigades becoming Heavy brigades with tanks and APCs.

(e) The British 1st Infantry Brigade (UK Mobile Force) was tasked to reinforce LandJut from 1982 onwards. The brigade would reinforce directly from the UK. The brigade became slightly heavier in the latter half of the decade, as the infantry's trucks were largely replaced with Saxon APCs.



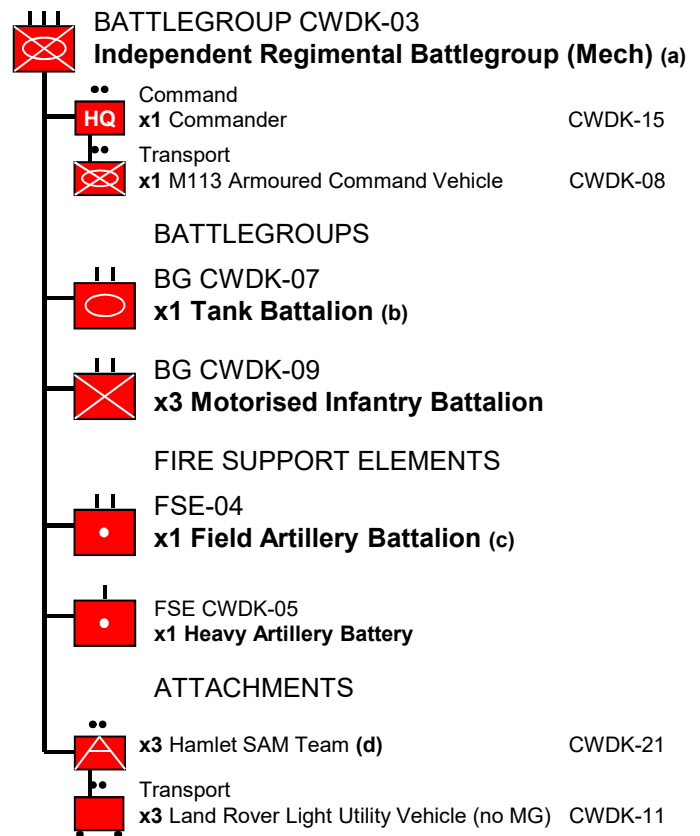
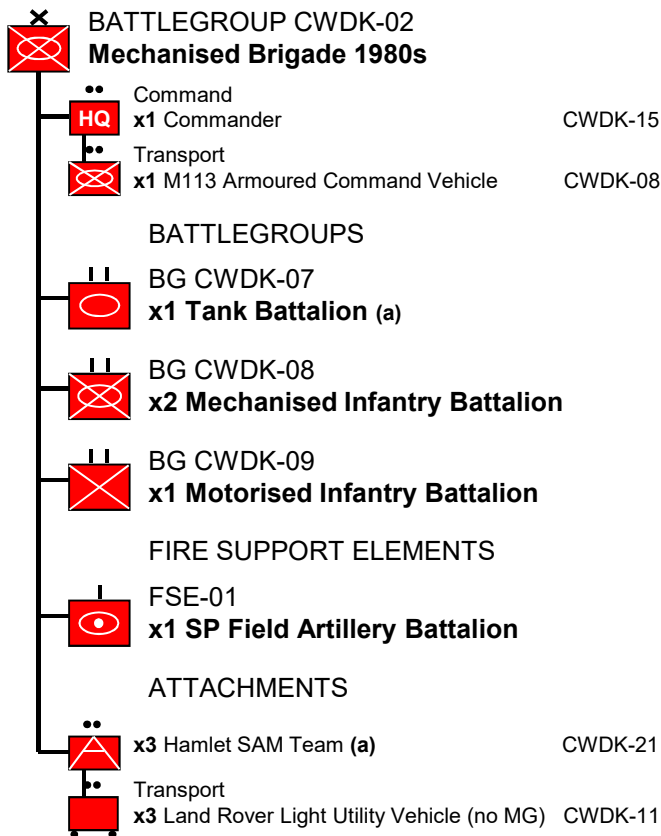
(a) There was only one such formation in the Royal Danish Army – Jutland Division. Some sources refer to a Zealand Division command structure within LandZealand Command, though this does not appear to have existed. However, it is certainly possible that had divisional-sized NATO formations been attached to Land Zealand, it may have made good sense to create a Zealand Division in order to reduce the workload of the Corps HQ.

(a) The LandZealand Corps was actually the strength of a reinforced division. However, it maintained a corps-sized headquarters structure in order to easily absorb international reinforcement formations, though no NATO reinforcements were permanently assigned to LandZealand. Some sources suggest that a divisional headquarters was also assigned to create a 'Zealand Division' within LandZealand (as was the case in LandJut), though this does not seem to have happened in practice. It is however possible that a Zealand Division might have been created in wartime from the two mechanised brigades, plus artillery, recce and AA elements.

(b) Although there were no NATO forces permanently assigned to LandZealand, the USA did have contingency plans to reinforce it with a Marine Amphibious Brigade or elements of XVIII Airborne Corps in response to a Warsaw Pact seaborne invasion from the Baltic. A Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) from the US 2nd Marine Division was the most likely reinforcement element; one MAB was already assigned to defend Norway and had large stocks of heavy equipment pre-positioned there. However, there was no such pre-position of equipment in Denmark.

(c) The Long-Range Patrol Company was formed from highly-skilled Home Guardsmen. However, I don't have any information on organisation or equipment.





(a) The Tank Battalions of the Jutland Brigades had all converted to Leopard MBTs by the start of the 1980s. However, the Zealand Brigades persisted with Centurion Mk 5/2 MBTs until 1989, when they finally started converting to Leopard.

(b) Late 1980s: Replace Hamlet SAM Teams with:
Stinger SAM Team CWDK-22

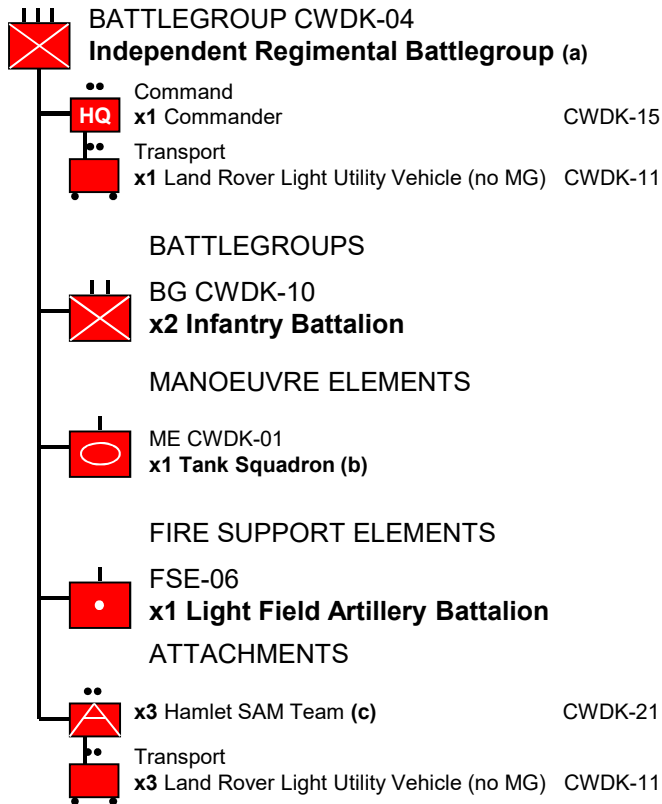
(a) The Jutland Battlegroup was the only unit using this organisation and was manned mainly by regulars.

(b) The Jutland Battlegroup's Tank Battalion was equipped with Centurion throughout the 1980s and did not upgrade to Leopard.

(c) In common with Bornholm Force, the Jutland Battlegroup's Field Artillery Battalion had an unusual organisation, comprising **x2** 155mm Batteries and **x1** 105mm Battery (see FSE-04).

(d) Late 1980s: May replace Hamlet SAM Teams with:
Stinger SAM Team CWDK-22

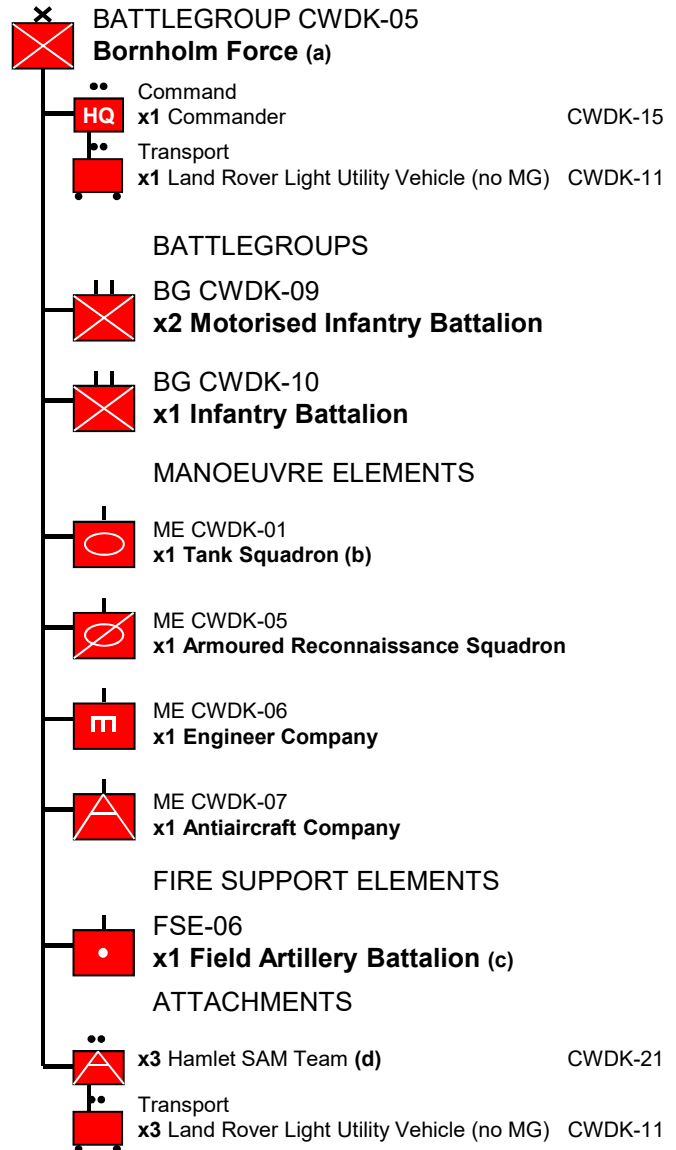




(a) The 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Zeeland Battlegroups were coastal defence units, made up of reservists and with only limited motorisation. They were very much at the back of the queue when it came to modern equipment and they were probably the most obsolete of all front-line NATO units in Central Europe. Some sources cite the 4th Battlegroup as being a mobile reserve unit, though it seems to have had the same equipment as the other three.

(b) These Tank Squadrons (referred to as 'Tank Destroyer Squadrons' in some sources) were equipped with Centurion Mk 5/1 MBTs throughout. They may have been upgraded to Mk 5/2 or Mk 5/2 DK standard at some point, though they were never replaced by Leopard 1.

(c) Late 1980s: May replace Hamlet SAM Teams with:
 Stinger SAM Team CWDK-22



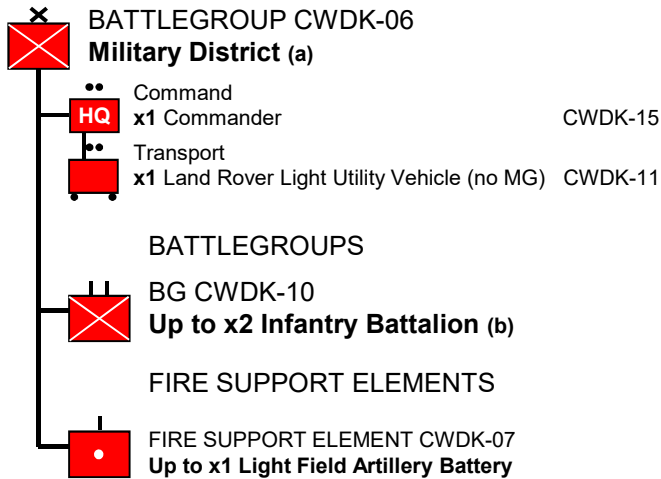
(a) Bornholm Force was an independent brigade-sized force assigned to the defence of Bornholm Island.

(b) The Bornholm Tank Squadron (Bornholm Dragoons) was completely and uniquely equipped with M41 Walker Bulldog Light Tanks.

(c) In common with Jutland Battlegroup, the Bornholm Force Field Artillery Battalion had an unusual organisation, comprising **x2** 155mm Batteries and **x1** 105mm Battery (see FSE-04).

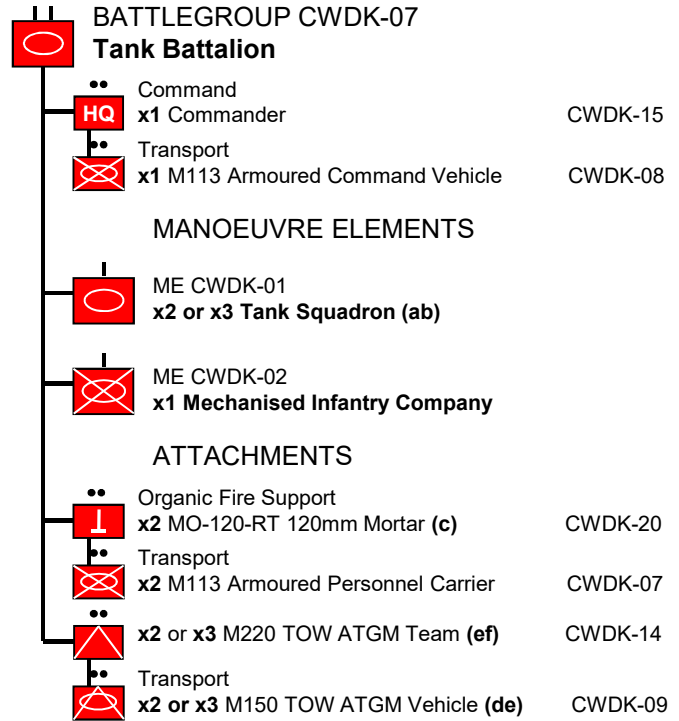
(d) Late 1980s: May replace Hamlet SAM Teams with:
 Stinger SAM Team CWDK-22





(a) The six Military Regions controlled a number of otherwise unassigned regular and reserve infantry and artillery units, as well as training units and the large number of Home Guard companies. It's probable that new battalions would be formed during the run-up to war from Home Guard and called-up reservists. Although they did not come under the direct command of LandJut or LandZealand, Military Districts I-IV were based within LandJut's area of operations, while V & VI were within LandZealand's area. It's therefore probable that they would have reported to those commands in wartime.

(b) May replace x1 Infantry Battalion with a Motorised Infantry Battalion (BG CWDK-09).



(a) The Tank Battalions of the Jutland Mechanised Brigades were equipped with Leopard 1 DK (CWDK-04). The Zeeland Mechanised Brigades were equipped with Centurion Mk 5/2 (CWDK-03), but finally began converting to Leopard in 1989. The Jutland Regimental Battlegroup also had Centurion Mk 5/2 and did not upgrade during the 1980s.

(b) Leopard-equipped battalions had only x2 Tank Squadrons, while Centurion-equipped battalions had x3 Tank Squadrons.

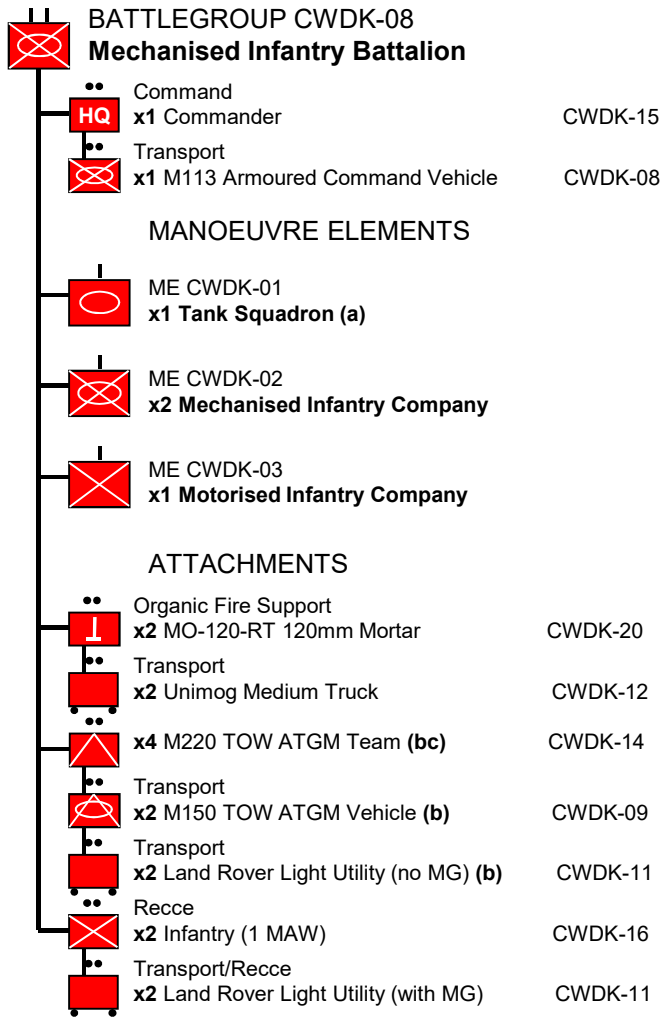
(c) The MO-120-RT 120mm mortar is a towed weapon.

(d) Many Centurion-equipped units had not been upgraded to M150. May therefore replace with:
 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWDK-11

(e) The TOW ATGMs may be fired from their M150 carriers when mounted.

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade TOW ATGMs to TOW 2 (see card).

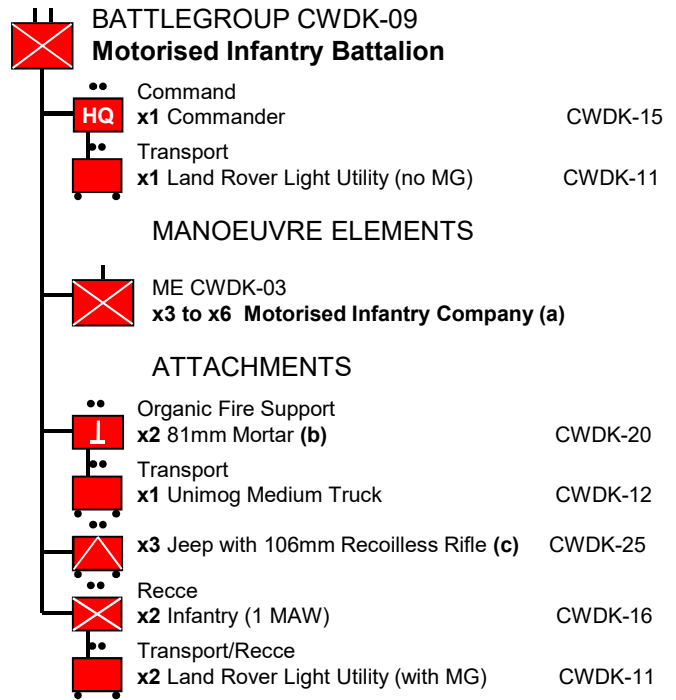




(a) The Tank Squadrons of Mechanised Infantry Battalions were all equipped with Centurions – mainly Mk 5/2, but some Mk 5/1 might have remained in the Zealand Brigades.

(b) The TOW ATGMs may be fired from their M150 or Land Rover carriers when mounted.

(c) Late 1980s: May upgrade TOW ATGMs to TOW 2 (see card).



(a) Most battalions had x5 Companies, but it did vary, depending on the number of reservists recruited locally. In regular army battalions, the first three companies would be manned by regulars, while the remainder were reservists.

(b) In the Jutland Regimental Battlegroup, add the following organic fire support units (plus appropriate transport):

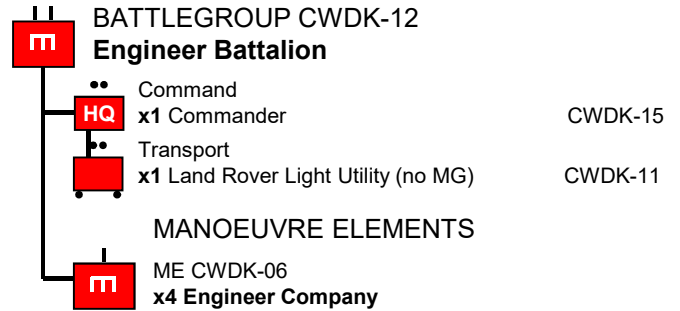
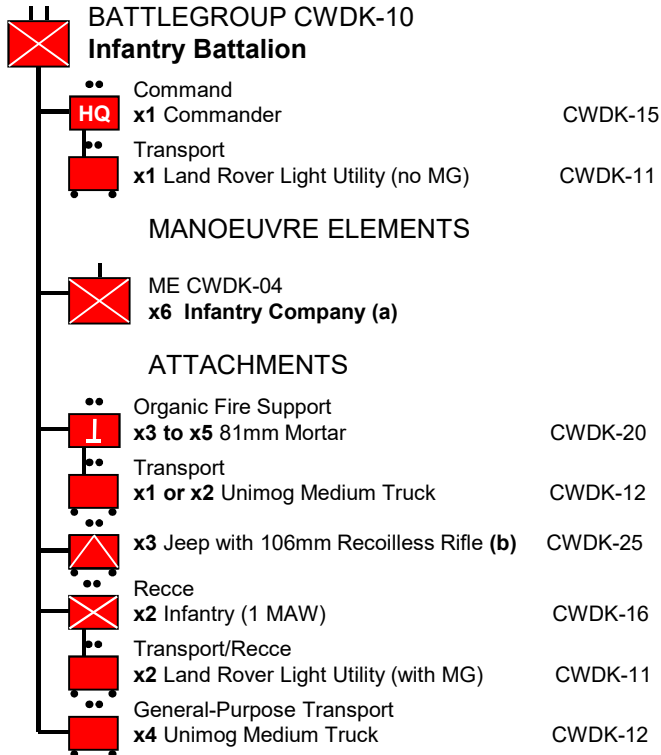
- x1 to x3 81mm Mortar CWDK-20
- x2 MO-120-RT 120mm Mortar CWDK-21

(c) May replace 106mm Recoilless Rifle Jeeps with:
M220 TOW ATGM Team (de) CWDK-14
Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWDK-11

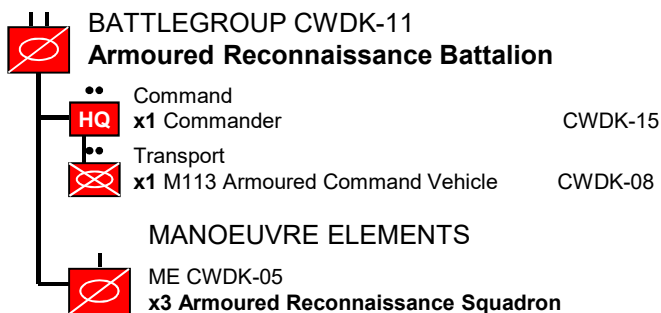
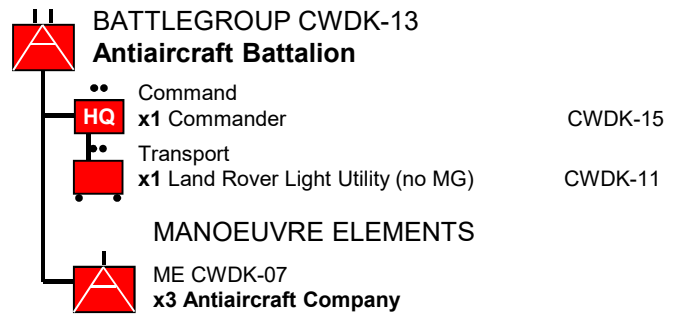
(d) The TOW ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rover carriers when mounted.

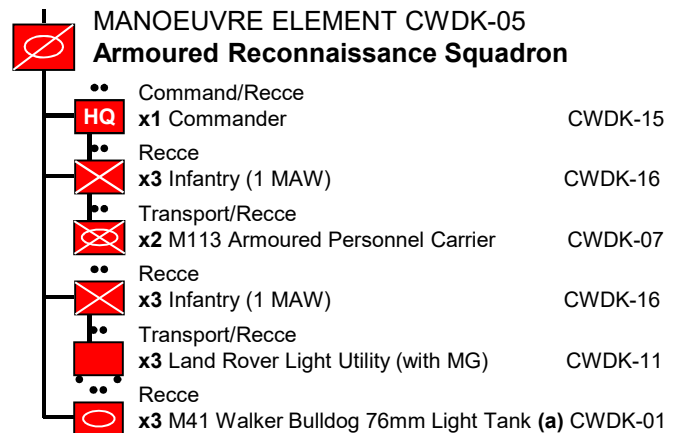
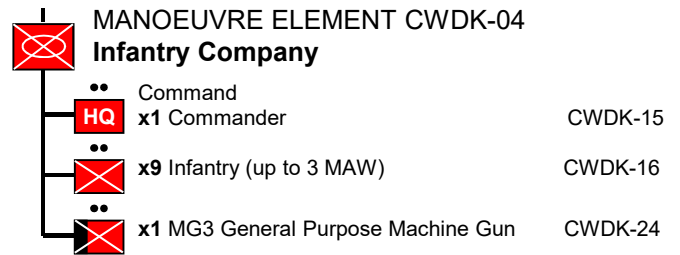
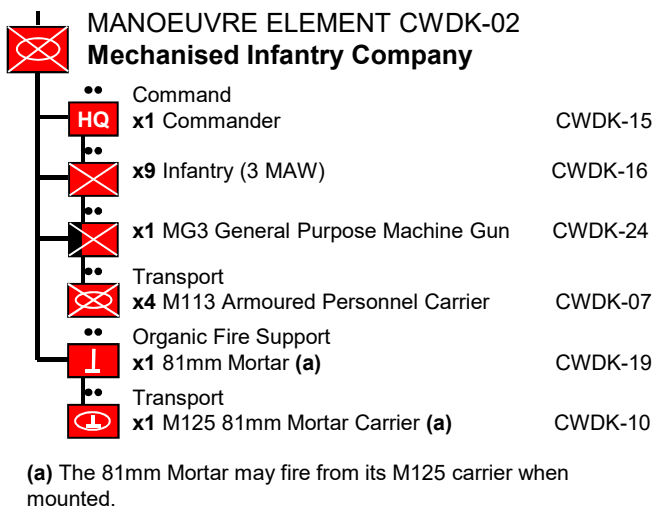
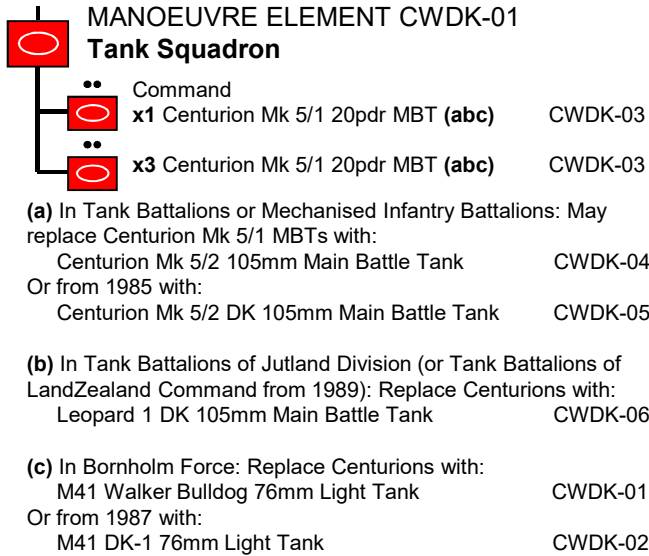
(e) Late 1980s: May upgrade TOW ATGMs to TOW 2 (see card).



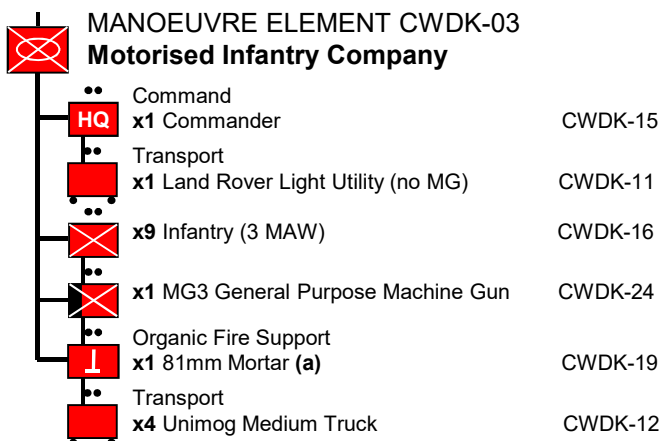


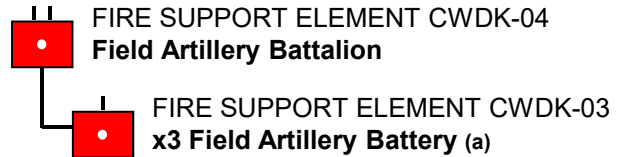
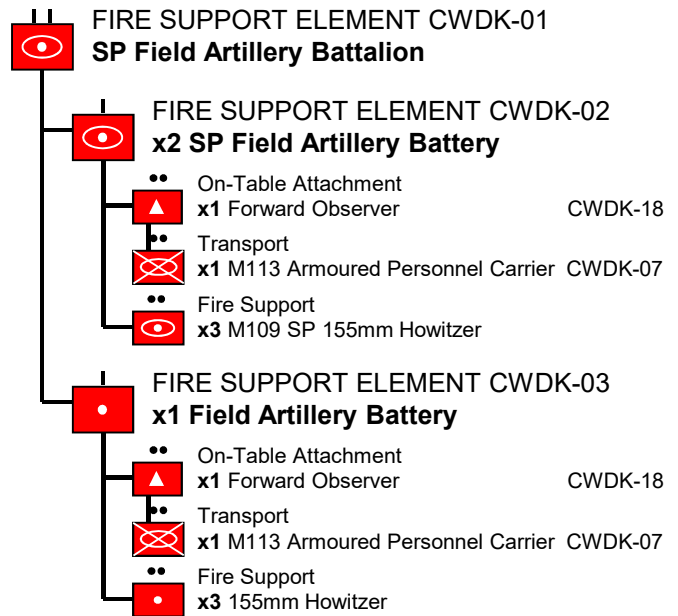
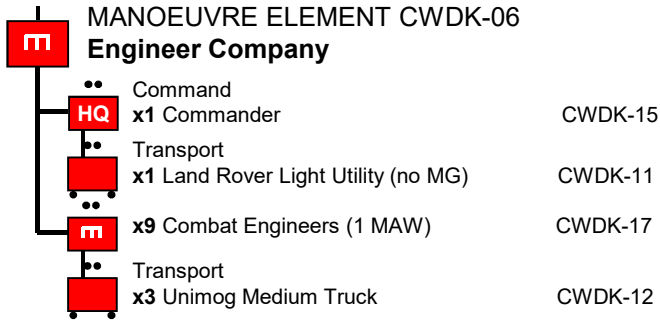
- (a) The 6th Company comprised low-priority reservists, equipped largely with WW2-era weapons such as M1 Garand and Bren. Replace Infantry in this company with:
 Hjemveaernet (Home Guard Infantry) CWDK-23
- (b) Late 1980s: May replace 106mm Recoilless Rifles with:
 M220 TOW ATGM Team (c) CWDK-14
 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWDK-11
- (c) The TOW ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rover carriers when mounted.





(a) From 1987: Replace M41 Walker Bulldog Light Tanks with:
M41 DK-1 76mm Light Tank CWDK-02



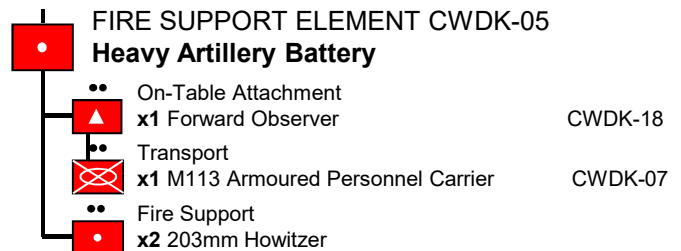


(a) In some battalions, one battery was equipped with 105mm howitzers rather than 155mm. See BG CWDK-03.

(b) In the Independent Jutland Battlegroup and Bornholm Force, replace x1 Battery with a Light Field Artillery Battery (FSE CWDK-07).



(a) Late 1980s: In some units, replace all Bofors Guns with:
x6 Stinger SAM Team CWDK-22



NATO Baltic Approaches Command (Air) – AIRBALTAP (d)

Royal Danish Air Force

723 Squadron	- x10 CF-104G Starfighter (a)	CWDK-31
725 Squadron	- x12 F-35 Draken	CWDK-27
726 Squadron	- x10 CF-104G Starfighter (a)	CWDK-31
727 Squadron	- x12 F-100D Super Sabre (b)	CWDK-30
729 Squadron	- x12 RF-35 Draken (c)	CWDK-27
730 Squadron	- x12 F-100D Super Sabre (b)	CWDK-30
Air Defence Command East (541, 542, 543 & 544 SAM Squadrons)		(ME CWDK-08)
Air Defence Command West (531, 532, 533 & 534 SAM Squadrons)		(ME CWDK-08)

West German Luftwaffe

41st Fighter-Bomber Wing	- x20 Alpha Jet (divided into two squadrons)	CWWG-42
52nd Reconnaissance Wing	- x20 RF-4E Phantom II (divided into two squadrons) (c)	CWWG-41
144th SAM Squadron		(ME-CWWG-18)

West German Marineflieger (Naval Aviation)

1st Naval Air Wing	- x24 F-104G Starfighter (divided into two squadrons) (e)	CWWG-45
2nd Naval Air Wing	- x24 F-104G Starfighter (divided into two squadrons) (e)	CWWG-45
1st Naval SAM Squadron		(ME-CWWG-18)
2nd Naval SAM Squadron		(ME-CWWG-18)
3rd Naval SAM Squadron		(ME-CWWG-18)

(a) The two CF-104G Starfighter squadrons (723 & 726) were each re-equipped with x8 F-16A Fighting Falcon (CWDK-28) during the period 1984-1986.

(b) The two remaining F100D Super Sabre squadrons (727 & 730) were each re-equipped with x8 F-16A Fighting Falcon (CWDK-28) during the period 1980-1982.

(c) The primary role of the Danish RF-35 Drakens and German RF-4E Phantoms was that of tactical reconnaissance. However, they retained ground-attack as a secondary role.

(d) It was intended that AIRBALTAP would be considerably reinforced by USAF, RAF and possibly USMC units.

(e) In 1982: Replace 1st Marineflieger Wing F-104G Starfighters with Tornado IDS (CWWG-44). The 2nd Wing followed suit in 1986.



Danish Card List & Model Availability

(Annotations 'QRF' = QRF Models/LKM Direct, 'SOG' = Skytrex/Old Glory, 'PP' = Peter Pig, 'QC' = Quality Castings/Old Glory 15s, 'FoW' = Flames of War, 'RMM' = Roskopf Miniatur Modelle)

CWDK-01 – M41 Walker Bulldog 76mm Light Tank	QRF, FoW, RMM
CWDK-02 – M41 DK-1 76mm Light Tank	
CWDK-03 – Centurion Mk 5/1 20pdr Main Battle Tank	QRF, FoW
CWDK-04 – Centurion Mk 5/2 105mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, PP, FoW
CWDK-05 – Centurion Mk 5/2 DK 105mm Main Battle Tank	
CWDK-06 – Leopard 1 DK (1A3) 105mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, RMM
CWDK-07 – M113 Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, PP, SOG, FoW, RMM
CWDK-08 – M113 Armoured Command Vehicle	QRF, PP, SOG, FoW, RMM
CWDK-09 – M150 TOW ATGM Vehicle	QRF, SOG, RMM
CWDK-10 – M125 81mm Mortar Carrier	QRF, FoW, RMM
CWDK-11 – Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (MG option)	QRF, PP
CWDK-12 – Unimog Medium Truck	PP, RMM
CWDK-13 – Bofors L60 40mm Antiaircraft Gun	
CWDK-14 – M220 TOW ATGM Team	QRF
CWDK-15 – Commander	QRF, RMM (West Germans)
CWDK-16 – Infantry (Carl Gustav 84mm MAW & M72 66mm LAW)	QRF, RMM (West Germans)
CWDK-17 – Combat Engineers	
CWDK-18 – Forward Observer	
CWDK-19 – 81mm Mortar	
CWDK-20 – MO-120-RT 120mm Mortar	
CWDK-21 – Hamlet (Redeye) SAM Team	
CWDK-22 – Stinger SAM Team	
CWDK-23 – Hjemmevaernet (Home Guard Infantry)	
CWDK-24 – MG3 General Purpose Machine Gun	QRF, RMM (West Germans)
CWDK-25 – Jeep with 106mm Recoilless Rifle	QRF
CWDK-26 – I-Hawk SAM	QC
CWDK-27 – F-35 Draken Fighter-Bomber	Revell, Tamiya
CWDK-28 – F-16A Fighting Falcon Fighter-Bomber	Revell
CWDK-29 – OH-6A Cayuse Observation Helicopter	QRF
CWDK-30 – F-100D Super Sabre	Tamiya, Revell, Heller
CWDK-31 – CF-104G Starfighter Fighter-Bomber	Italeri, Revell, Tamiya, RMM
CWDK-32 – Fennec Attack Helicopter	

Painting & Modelling Notes

- Danish infantry were mostly armed with G3 assault rifles and MG3 general-purpose machine guns. This, together with their American-style helmets made them rather similar to West German infantry in silhouette (QRF West Germans are ideal). Some Home Guard units however, used a variety of WW2-era weapons, such as M1 Garand self-loading rifles and MG42 or Bren light machine guns.
- Danish combat uniforms were initially plain olive drab (including a plain helmet cover), though they adopted a striking 'flecked' camouflage uniform in the late 1980s. However, the plain olive drab uniform remained in service with many units well into the 1990s.
- Danish vehicles were painted in broad bands of black and green, very much like the British Army. However, the Danish green was somewhat brighter in hue than the British camouflage colour. Some Danish reconnaissance AFVs were apparently painted in an all-black scheme.
- In the very late 1980s, panels of 'astroturf' were applied to Danish Leopards as a camouflage measure.
- Danish OH-6 helicopters were painted a very dark green shade. However, when the Fennecs were adopted, they were painted in the black/green banded scheme used on Danish vehicles.
- The M41 DK upgrade programme applied to the M41 light tank fleet included adding Leopard-style side-skirts, a very large turret bustle and a distinctive laser sight box above the gun-barrel, tied to an enhanced fire control system. The Centurion Mk 5/2 DK upgrade programme also included the distinctive laser sight box.
- The Danish Land Rover TOW ATGM carriers were of the ½ ton 'Airborne/Lightweight' type (produced by QRF in their Modern British range). Note that TOW launchers may be found in QRF's Israeli range.
- The M113 command variant is externally very similar to the standard M113. The Danes did not use the M577.