

CHIEF OF DEFENCE
DENMARK

Welcome
to
Denmark

CHOD DEN PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Welcome to Denmark

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CHIEF OF DEFENCE DENMARK

Public Information Service

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Chief of Defence Denmark
Welcome to Denmark
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Welcome Address

It is a pleasure for us to welcome you to Denmark as guests of the Danish Armed Forces.

As a small member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we have, to a certain degree, to rely on other member nations for the defence of our country. It is, therefore, of great importance that already in peacetime we get to know our friends in arms from the various nations – and they us.

I hope you will have a successful stay in Denmark and wish that it will be characterized by cooperation, understanding, good will – and good spirit.

This brochure will supply some background information about Denmark and its armed forces and provide you with some useful practical knowledge. If you should require further information, do not hesitate to ask your hosts for assistance.

K. Jørgensen
General
Chief of Defence

I. The country

The Kingdom of Denmark comprises Denmark (Danmark), Greenland (Grønland), and the Faroe Islands (Færøerne). *Metropolitan Denmark* is the southernmost and smallest of the Scandinavian countries covering an area of 43,000 sq. kilometres (17,000 sq. miles) and comprising the Jutland (Jylland) peninsula, and 406 islands of which 97 are inhabited. The two largest islands are Zealand (Sjælland) and Funen (Fyn). Another of the larger islands is Bornholm, the only rocky island in Denmark and situated in the Baltic, south of Sweden (Sverige).

The length of Denmark from the South, where it borders on the Federal Republic of Germany, and to the tip of the Skaw (Skagen) is approximately 360 kilometres (225 miles), and the distance from east to west is approximately 450 kilometres (280 miles). Its coastline covers a distance of 7,500 kilometres (4,645 miles), and this geographical feature is the one that most specifically influences Danish defence planning and organization.

There are no mountains or real rivers in Denmark, but a changing

scenery of hills, forests, lakes and small streams. The highest point is only 173 metres (568 feet).

The mainland, Jutland, is separated from the island of Funen by the Little Belt (Lillebælt) which at its narrowest is only 600 metres (½ mile) wide. The Great Belt (Storebælt) separates Funen from Zealand and is about 15 kilometres (9 miles) wide. Finally the Sound (Øresund) between Denmark and Sweden should be mentioned. This strait is only 4 kilometres (2.5 miles) wide. The narrow straits and Bornholm add considerably to the strategic importance of Denmark as they constitute the exits from the Baltic.

Greenland

In the North Atlantic, furthest west and close to the great Canadian islands, lies the largest island in the world - Greenland. It covers an area of 2,176,000 sq. kilometres (840,000 sq. miles) and its length from north to south is 2,700 kilometres (1,700 miles). 80 per cent of this vast region lies under perpetual ice, down to a depth of nearly two

miles. In immense glaciers, the ice glides slowly to the coast and breaks into icebergs. It is only along the shores that there are icefree strips of land, consisting of wild rocks and bare mountains. In the inmost fiords to the South there is a vegetation of trees or shrubs, but elsewhere it consists of tundra: low-growing shrubs and alpine plants, lichen and mosses.

The population of Greenland numbers approximately 50,000. The main town is Godthåb.

The Faroe Islands

With the nearest neighbours (the Shetland Islands north of Scotland) approx. 300 kilometres (185 miles) away, the 18 Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic form a world of their own. They lie approx. 450 kilometres (280 miles) from Iceland, 675 kilometres (420 miles) from Norway. A self-governing community, the Faroes are part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The islands average 300 metres (985 feet) above sea level, the highest point being 882 metres (2,900 feet). Altogether they cover an area of 1,400 sq. kilometres (540 sq. miles).

The population of approx. 41,000 lives in 65 towns and villa-

ges. Thorshavn is the largest town with a population of 12,500.

Population

The population per 1.1.1979 was 5,203,642, which gives a population density of 113 per sq. kilometre in Metropolitan Denmark. 1½ million live in Copenhagen (København), the capital.

Danish is a difficult language to speak and understand for non-Scandinavians. The main foreign languages are taught in school and most Danes speak English fairly well. Fewer Danes speak German and not many speak French.

Living Standard

The country has 1.9 million households, which gives an average of 2.7 persons per household. Half of the population lives in self-owned houses, and about 200,000 families, in addition keep own cottages. The number of cars, telephones, TV and radio sets etc. is very high. The average per capita income is among the highest in the world. Danish export goods are found all over the world. In 1979 agriculture represented 30.5% of the country's exports, industry 69.5%. The Danish merchant marine is very large in relation to the size of the country.



CHRISTIANSBORG PALACE in the centre of Copenhagen houses the parliament, the Supreme Court, the Royal Reception Rooms and the Foreign Office. The present palace was built between 1907 and 1928 at the site where five earlier castles were destroyed by fire and war.

Constitution

Denmark is the oldest kingdom in Europe. Prior to the first liberal Constitution of 1849, the country was an absolute monarchy. By the adoption of later amendments – most recently in 1953 – the Constitution has become truly democratic. The Constitution of 1953 introduced a unicameral system – the Folketing – with 179 members, of which 2 are elected from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands. Members are elected for four years, but may lose their seats if the Folketing is dissolved by the Government and

new elections are called. Voting age is 18.

Monarchy

The Monarchy in Denmark has been firmly established since 985. The most recent amendment to the Constitution permitted female succession to the throne. At the death of King Frederik IX in 1972, his oldest daughter, Margrethe II inherited the throne. She was born in 1940 and is married to Prince Henrik, French of birth, born in 1934. The Royal Couple has two sons, Frederik (1968) and Joachim (1969).



*Headquarters of Chief of Defence Denmark in Vedbæk
North of Copenhagen.*

II. The Defence

1. Purpose and Tasks

On basis of political and military evaluations and as a consequence of Denmark's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty organization the purpose and tasks of the Danish Armed Forces have been defined in the present Defence Act as follows:

»The purpose of the Danish Armed Forces is the accomplishment of the following tasks:

In peacetime:

- to maintain Danish sovereignty through surveillance of Danish territory and by repelling violations thereof.

In the event of attack on Danish territory:

- to counter such attack immediately thereby facilitating deployment of Allied reinforcements, and
- to fight jointly with such reinforcements.

In this connection great importance is attached to the maximum degree of peacetime preparations of such practical measures deemed necessary to receive such reinforcements«.

2. Organization

The present Danish defence organi-

zation is based mainly on the Defence Act of 1969. The Defence Act was amended in 1973, as a result of an agreement entered into by four of the political parties of the Danish Folketing. The Amendment changed the organization on minor points only, the main changes being in the field of force goals, modernization of equipment and materiel, and a shift towards fewer conscripts and more regulars.

In March 1977 the Parliament passed a resolution on an extension till end - March 1981 of the 1973 Act and its Amendment.

The overall organization of the Danish Armed Forces comprises:

- the Defence Command
- the Army
- the Navy
- the Air Force, and
- inter-service authorities and institutions.

To this should be added the Home Guard which is an indispensable part of the Danish Defence.

The Chief of Defence exercises full command of all Danish forces. He is also Chairman of the Defence Council which as other members has the Commander Danish Operational Forces, the Chief of Defence

Staff, and the three chiefs of the services.

The Chief of Defence is assisted by the Defence Staff headed by the Chief of Defence Staff who is also Deputy Chief of Defence.

Acting on behalf of the Chief of Defence, the Chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force undertake inspections of their respective services and are responsible to the Chief of Defence for the training activities. They are advisors to the Chief of Defence in service matters.

3. The Army

Basically, the Army may be divided into a *Peacetime Army* and a *Wartime Army*. The Army peacetime personnel establishment is approximately 22,000, including an actual Standing Force of 8,500 who are all regulars. The Standing Force is or-

ganized in five armoured infantry brigades (three in Jutland and two on Zealand) on reduced strength of the war establishment. It can be increased to full strength very rapidly.

On Bornholm is a special formation, the Bornholm Force, which has a strength corresponding to that of a reduced infantry brigade. Besides the brigades etc. the Army has a number of training and educational establishments and the Army Materiel Command.

Training of soldiers is carried out at regiments with a history sometimes dating back 350 years.

The wartime Army has a strength of 78,000 to which should be added approx. 12,000 men in Personnel Replacement Depots. Operationally, the Army may be divided into the Field Army of 54,000 and the Local Defence Forces of 24,000.



Armoured Personnel Carrier M 113.



The German-built Leopard A 3 tank. Now in Use in the Danish Army.

The Field Army comprises the brigades, Bornholm Force and various support and command units at full strength. The Local Defence Forces are organized into 7 Military Regions, 3 in Jutland, 1 on Funen, 2 on Zealand, and 1 on Bornholm. Together with the Army Home Guard of approx. 49,000 men and 7,500 women they form the Regional Defence Forces.

The Army inventory of major equipment comprises, inter alia, 120 Leopard tanks (Jutland), 80 Centurion tanks (Zealand), 48 M 41 (Walker Bulldog) light tanks, 650 Armoured Personnel carriers M 113, 72 155 mm self-propelled howitzers M 109, 276 other artillery pieces and a number of helicopters

and artillery observation planes (T-17). A further number of Centurion tanks is attached to the Local Defence Forces.

4. The Navy

The Navy comprises the following main components: Five naval squadrons, the Naval Aviation, five naval districts with a number of coastal establishments and assigned ships, the Naval Materiel Command with the Naval Dockyard and three naval bases plus a number of training and educational establishments.

The Navy's personnel establishment amounts to a total of approx. 5,800 of whom only approx. 1,300 are conscripts.



Lynx Helicopter on Fishery protection Ship.



Frigate.

The Navy has a total of 47 warships including 5 frigates or corvettes, 10 fast missile/torpedo boats, 6 fast torpedo boats, 5 submarines, 7 minelayers, 6 minesweepers, 8 seaward defence craft and some smaller auxiliaries. Furthermore, the Navy's inventory includes 19 ships and 8 helicopters for special purposes which are mainly fishery protection duties.

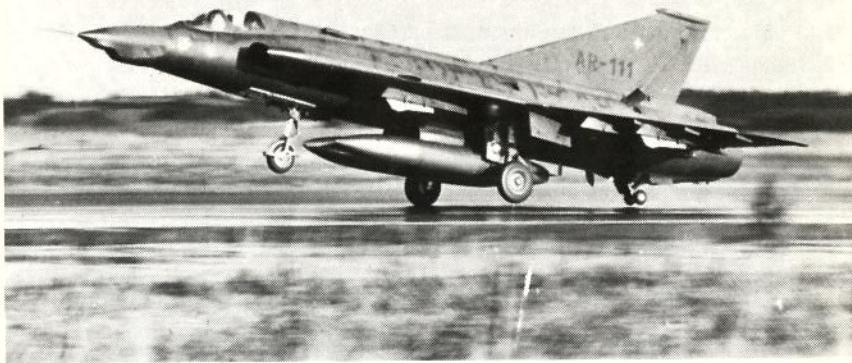
The Naval Squadrons come under Flag Officer Denmark, who has his HQ in Aarhus. They carry out their operations from the three naval bases in Copenhagen, Korsøer and Frederikshavn. Their operations may be supported by the Coastal Fortresses at Stevns and Langeland.

The Danish waters are divided into five Naval Districts: Bornholm Naval District, the Sound Naval District, Langeland Naval District, the Great Belt Naval District, and Kattegat Naval District. They are all subordinate to Flag Officer Denmark.

The ships of the Navy were built in the 60's and the 70's. The latest construction programme which will be completed in the spring 1982 will add three modern corvettes to the inventory. The first two units are operational and the third unit is in trial. In 1979 the delivery of 10 fast missile/torpedo boats were completed and the same year a modernization programme for the 2 frigates was completed. The delivery of 8 Lynx helicopters for fishery protec-



American-built F-16



Swedish-built RF-35 Draken.

tion duties will be completed in 1981.

5. The Air Force

The Air Force includes: Air Stations, Flying Units, Surface-to-Air missile units, a Control & Reporting Group, a number of training and educational establishments, and the Air Materiel Command. All operational units and installations come under the operational command of Tactical Air Command Denmark (TACDEN), with headquarters at Karup.

The total personnel establishment is 7,770. Only 1,550 are conscripts.

The Air Force conducts its flying operations from its Air Stations Aalborg, Karup, Skrydstrup, Tirsstrup, Vandel and Vaerloese.

The flying units consists of approx. 130 aircraft, organized into 3 fighter-bomber squadrons (F-100, F-16 and F-35), 2 fighter squadrons (F-104), 1 reconnaissance squadron (RF-35), 1 transport squadron (C-130 and C-47) and 1 search-and-rescue squadron (S-61 helicopters).

The F-100 aircraft are being replaced by F-16.

The SAM defence consists of 1 NIKE HERCULES unit of 2 squadrons and 1 HAWK unit of 4 squadrons. All squadrons are located in the easter part of Zealand.

The Control & Reporting Group includes a combined Sector Operations/Control & Reporting Center and 6 Control & Reporting Squadrons operating a number of stations.

6. The Home Guard

The Danish Home Guard was created in 1948 as an offshoot of the resistance movement which developed during the German occupation of Denmark 1940-45. The recruitment is based on volunteers.

The Home Guard consists of:

- The Army Home Guard with the Women's Army Corps
- The Naval Home Guard with the Women's Naval Corps
- The Air Force Home Guard with the Women's Air Force.

In peacetime the Home Guard comes under the Minister of Defence. In consultation with the Home Guard Command and the Chief of Defence the tasks and the military organization of the respective Home Guard branches are determined by the Ministry of Defence.

When the Home Guard is activated its units are assigned to the Operational Commands of the Armed Forces.

The Army Home Guard is divided into Home Guard Regions, working closely together with the



Army Home Guard Section on exercise.

Military Regions. The Regions are divided into Home Guard Districts and Home Guard Companies, of which there are approximately 550 all over the country.

The Naval Home Guard district organization is similar to that of the Navy. 30 Home Guard Flotillas are stationed in harbours and at certain naval bases.

The Air Force Home Guard includes the Ground Observer Corps to which both males and females are admitted and which operates approximately 400 Ground Observer Posts dispersed all over the country. It also includes the Air Base Defence Corps with its Air Base Defence Squadrons.

The women's corps, which are part of the respective Home Guard branches are designated to serve in companies, flotillas and squadrons or as individuals in the services. The three women's corps mainly deal with the training of their personnel in peacetime.



























The Home Guard's high state of readiness even under normal peace-

time conditions is an important part of its contribution to the overall defence of the country. The 72,000 members, of which 49,000 are in the Army Home Guard, 10,000 in the Air Force Home Guard, 3,500 in the Naval Home Guard and approx. 10,000 in the women's corps are necessary elements of the Danish defence now and in the future.

7. Danish Forces in the Service of Peace

Since 1949 Danish officers, NCO's and men have participated in peace-keeping operations with the United Nations. Danish officers have served as UN Military Observers in the Middle East and Kashmir and military units have taken part in the UN operations in Gaza, Lebanon, Congo and Cyprus. All in all 24,000 men have served under UN command. At the present time, Denmark has an infantry battalion in Cyprus and military observers in the Middle East and Kashmir.

BADGES OF RANK FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY AND ARMY HOME GUARD

OFFICERS Shoulder-strap badges		OTHER RANKS	
	 uniform button		 On sleeves or shoulderstrap (shirt only)
GENERAL (GENERAL)		WARRANT OFFICER I (SENIORSERGEANT at 1. grad)	
LIEUTENANT GENERAL (GENERALLØJTNANT)		WARRANT OFFICER II (SENIORSERGEANT at 2. grad)	
MAJOR GENERAL (GENERALMAJOR)		STAFF SERGEANT (OVERSERGENT)	
COLONEL (OBERST)		SERGEANT (SERGENT)	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL (OBERSTLØJTNANT)		SERGEANT (SERGENT) (CONSCRIPT)	
MAJOR (MAJOR)		CORPORAL (KORPORAL)	
CAPTAIN (KAPTAJN)		CORPORAL (KORPORAL) (CONSCRIPT)	
FIRST LIEUTENANT (PREMIERLØJTNANT)		Lance Corporal (Overkonstabel at 1. grad)	
LIEUTENANT (LØJTNANT)		Private (Overkonstabel at 2. grad)	
SECOND LIEUTENANT (SEKONDØJTNANT)		Private, 1st Class (Konstabel)	
		Private attending mil. School (Belælingsmandselev)	
		Private aspirant (Konstabelev)	
		Private section leader (Gruppeløjer)	
		Private chaplain (vpl. teolog)	

III. Allied Command Baltic Approaches

Headquarters Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (HQ BALTAP) is one of the most recent in NATO. It was established on 8 January 1962 at Karup (Jutland) and activated on 1 July 1962.

HQ BALTAP is subordinate to Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe (CINCNORTH) with headquarters at Kolsås near Oslo.

The Commander Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (COMBALTAP) is Danish, the Deputy COMBALTAP is German and the Chief of Staff is Danish.

The structure of the headquarters staff proceeds from the principle of international and inter-service organization. It is composed on one third Danish, one third German, and the last third including American, British, and Norwegian military personnel. The command language in which all conferences and communications are conducted is English.

Area of the Command

The Allied Command Baltic Approaches comprises Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, including Hamburg North of the river Elbe, and adjacent sea areas. Guarding the exits

from the Baltic, it reaches from Skagen to the river Elbe, and from the island of Bornholm to the North Sea north of the Elbe mouth.

Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein form, from a topographical point of view, a single unit. The area is well equipped with road and rail services, and communication is easy. The flat area, of which 75 per cent is cultivated acreage, has only a few natural defence barriers, i.e. the lake district and some marshy areas in Holstein, the Kiel Canal, which is 98 km long and 12 m deep, the Schlei Estuary, which narrows the land strip to 35 km, and some fiords in Jutland.

The Danish islands are more complex, divided by the three major straits, the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, with minimum widths of 0.6 km, 15 km, and 4 km, respectively. The tactical problems involved in the defence of the islands are bound to be rather different from those faced by the commander in Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland. The command area as a whole is, however, a strategic entity.

Subordinate Commands

COMBALTAP has four subordinate commanders. For geographical reasons the land forces come under two separate commanders.

1) COMLANDJUT:

Headquarters in Rendsburg, is responsible for the defence of Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland, and Funen. In time of war he is in operational command of the German 6th Armoured Infantry Division and the Danish Jutland Division, each consisting of 3 brigades, plus some corps support units.

2) COMLANDZEALAND:

Headquarters in Copenhagen, is responsible for the defence of the Danish islands east of the Great Belt, incl. Bornholm; he has a total of 2 brigades plus some corps support units available on Zealand, and one reduced brigade on Bornholm.

In addition to these units a number of local defence battalions with combat support and combat service support units, and the Army Home Guard with a total of more than 56,000 volunteers, men and women will become available upon mobilization.

In Schleswig-Holstein, national Territorial Defence Forces are being built up. Two special engineer battalions and some other units are already at disposal; the establishing of Home Defence Forces (Heimatschutzbrigade 51) started in April 1966.

3) COMAIRBALTAP:

Headquarters at Karup Air Base, is in time of war, in operational command of the Danish Air Force and German Air Force units, stationed in Schleswig-Holstein. These air forces comprise fighterbomber, fighter, and tactical reconnaissance squadrons. Some of them are equipped with Sidewinder missiles.

4) COMNAVBALTAP:

Headquarters at Karup since DEC 1976. With a few exceptions all operational Danish and German naval forces - incl. the German Naval Air Arm - will, in time of war, come under his operational command.

All subordinate command staffs, except COMLANDZEALAND, whose staff is entirely Danish, include officers from various nations.

The agreement on the establishment of HQ BALTAP stated the following rules for the nationalities of the various commanders:

COMBALTAP will always be Danish, his Deputy German, and his Chief of Staff Danish. These officers should normally come from different services.

COMLANDJUT will be Danish or German alternatively, while his Chief of Staff will alternate the other way around.

COMLANDZEALAND and his Chief of Staff will always be Danish.

COMAIRBALTAP, COMNAVBALTAP and their Chiefs of Staff will change nationalities in the same way as COMLANDJUT.

The Mission of COMBALTAP

Within the framework of NATO and under direction of CINCNORTH it is the mission of COMBALTAP to plan for the defence of the territories of Denmark, the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany and the adjacent waters known as the Baltic Approaches.

This planning includes co-ordination of the activities of the subordinate commanders, co-operation with national authorities and adjacent NATO commanders, and conduct of exercises.

BADGES OF RANK FOR PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY AND NAVAL HOME GUARD

OFFICERS On sleeve or shoulderstrap button with anchor	OTHER RANKS On sleeves or shoulderstrap (shirt only) rosette								
<p>ADMIRAL (ADMIRAL)</p>	<p>FLEET CHIEF PETTY OFFICER (SENIORSERGENT af 1. grad)</p>								
<p>VICE ADMIRAL (VICEADMIRAL)</p>	<p>CHIEF PETTY OFFICER (SENIORSERGENT af 2. grad)</p>								
<p>REAR ADMIRAL (KONTREADMIRAL)</p>	<p>CHIEF PETTY OFFICER (OVERSERGENT)</p>								
<p>CAPTAIN (KOMMANDØR)</p>	<p>PETTY OFFICER (SERGENT)</p>								
<p>COMMANDER, SENIOR GRADE (KOMMANDØRKAPTJN)</p>	<p>PETTY OFFICER (SERGENT) (CONSCRIPT)</p>								
<p>COMMANDER (ORLOGSKAPTJN)</p>	<p>LEADING RATING (KORPORAL)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT COMMANDER (KAPTJNLØJTNANT)</p>	<p>LEADING RATING (KORPORAL) (CONSCRIPT)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT (PREMIERLØJTNANT)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Able Rating (Overkonstabel af 1. grad)</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Petty Officer aspirant after school (Sergentelev)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Rating (Overkonstabel af 2. grad)</p> </td> <td> <p>Leading Rating aspirant after school (Korporalselev)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Junior Rating (Konstabel)</p> </td> <td> <p>Ordinary Seaman attending Mil. School (Befalingsmandselev)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Junior Rating Aspirant (Konstabelev)</p> </td> <td> <p>Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Able Rating (Overkonstabel af 1. grad)</p>	<p>Petty Officer aspirant after school (Sergentelev)</p>	<p>Rating (Overkonstabel af 2. grad)</p>	<p>Leading Rating aspirant after school (Korporalselev)</p>	<p>Junior Rating (Konstabel)</p>	<p>Ordinary Seaman attending Mil. School (Befalingsmandselev)</p>	<p>Junior Rating Aspirant (Konstabelev)</p>	<p>Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p>
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<p>Junior Rating (Konstabel)</p>	<p>Ordinary Seaman attending Mil. School (Befalingsmandselev)</p>								
<p>Junior Rating Aspirant (Konstabelev)</p>	<p>Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE (LØJTNANT)</p>									
<p>SUB LIEUTENANT (SEKONDLØJTNANT)</p>									

BADGES OF RANK FOR PERSONNEL OF THE AIR FORCE AND AIR FORCE HOME GUARD

OFFICERS On sleeve or shoulderstrap badge on sleeve		OTHER RANKS On sleeves or shoulderstrap (shirt only) rosette							
<p>GENERAL (GENERAL)</p>	<p>WARRANT OFFICER I (SENIORSERGENT af 1. grad)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT GENERAL (GENERALLØJTNANT)</p>	<p>WARRANT OFFICER II (SENIORSERGENT af 2. grad)</p>								
<p>MAJOR GENERAL (GENERALMAJOR)</p>	<p>STAFF SERGEANT (OVERSERGENT)</p>								
<p>COLONEL (OBERST)</p>	<p>SERGEANT (SERGENT)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT COLONEL (OBERSTLØJTNANT)</p>	<p>SERGEANT (SERGENT) (CONSCRIPT)</p>								
<p>MAJOR (MAJOR)</p>	<p>CORPORAL (KORPORAL)</p>								
<p>CAPTAIN (KAPTJN)</p>	<p>CORPORAL (KORPORAL) (CONSCRIPT)</p>								
<p>FIRST LIEUTENANT (PREMIERLØJTNANT)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Lance Corporal (Overkonstabel af 1. grad)</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Private attending mil. School (Befalingsmandselev)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Private (Overkonstabel af 2. grad)</p> </td> <td> <p>Private (Konstabelev)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Private, 1st Class (Konstabel)</p> </td> <td> <p>Private (Menig)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <p>Private Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Lance Corporal (Overkonstabel af 1. grad)</p>	<p>Private attending mil. School (Befalingsmandselev)</p>	<p>Private (Overkonstabel af 2. grad)</p>	<p>Private (Konstabelev)</p>	<p>Private, 1st Class (Konstabel)</p>	<p>Private (Menig)</p>		<p>Private Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p>
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<p>Private, 1st Class (Konstabel)</p>	<p>Private (Menig)</p>								
	<p>Private Chaplain (vpl. teolog)</p>								
<p>LIEUTENANT (LØJTNANT)</p>									
<p>SECOND LIEUTENANT (SEKONDLØJTNANT)</p>									

IV. Exercises

1. The Aim and Objectives

of NATO exercises are defined by the Military Committee as follows:

The *aim is* to improve the capability of NATO forces, headquarters and agencies to implement NATO defence plans in the event of war.

In consequence, NATO exercises should be designed to achieve one or more of the following objectives:

- The evaluation and improvement of the readiness and effectiveness of NATO forces, headquarters and agencies.
- The exercising, testing and evaluation of NATO plans.
- The development and refinement of operational procedures.
- The promotion of mutual understanding, confidence and co-operation between forces and military personnel of NATO nations.

2. Damage to Private Property

Danish forces are entitled to enter private property during exercises. This right has been extended to include Allied forces, too. However, it is not allowed to enter gardens,

parks, plantations and orchards, vegetable gardens, pheasantries, sown fields, churchyards and railway tracks. Driving across or digging in burial mounds and ancient monuments is prohibited. Crops must not be used for camouflage; trees must not be damaged by cutting off branches or hammering in nails. Special care should be taken in the vicinity of fur frames (marked with a »P«) as well as in areas marked »Vildtopdræt« (game preserve) and »Fjerkræfarm« (poultry farm) - (black letters on a yellow background). Do not leave refuse behind. Use the garbage disposal bags issued.

In case of damage: Report immediately, so that action can be taken or a report of the damage can be prepared. As a last resort, leave a note behind stating name and unit, and refer to the damage survey officer (claims officer).

3. The Civilian Population

will closely watch your behavior. Even though you are obeying orders, do not forget: You are in fact trespassing on people's private property without notice and at all

hours of the day. This may annoy even the most kindly disposed citizen. Behave with common sense and thoughtfulness and remain polite in all situations. In most cases you will be met with a quite unique hospitality. Do not take an unfair advantage of it.

4. The Press

The various national regulations for visit by media representatives to

units will be observed. Normally, Danish media representatives will have free access to exercises provided they carry a Danish or international press card. Foreign media representatives must be accredited through the Danish Ministry of Defence or the Allied Press and Information Center/Press Officer for the exercise. Security of information will be at the source, and no further clearance is required.



Danish Boys Make a Close Inspection of a British Armoured Car During an AMF-exercise.

V. General Information

1. Motoring

Danish secondary roads are among the best in the world and generally not crowded. As a rule, even the smallest lanes are asphalted; and the signposting is usually so good so that you can find your way easily. If you do not desire to drive fast you may venture off the main roads and motorways. Motorways are free of charge.

Safetybelts are compulsory for drivers and frontseat passengers.

2. Speed Limits



Motorways 100 km/hour (approx. 68 miles), other roads 80 km/hour (approx. 50 miles), built-up areas (indicated on road signs) 60 km/hour (approx. 37 miles). Cars towing caravans, and busses: 70 km/hour (approx. 43 miles), also on motorways. On the whole, speed should always be adjusted to prevailing circumstances, local signs may indicate lower or permit higher speed limits. In case of speed limit offences drivers will be liable to heavy fines on the spot.

3. Traffic Regulations

Most road signs in Denmark are international. Drive on the right

side, overtake on the left and give way to traffic coming from the right.

A red & white triangular warning sign or a line of white triangles painted across the lane signify that you must give way to traffic on the road or roundabout you enter.

If two vehicles from opposite directions are both to turn left at a crossroad, they can do so in a flat turn like this . This will often be the appropriate way of making the left turn, but it is also practicable by driving to the right of the opposite car . Bicycles and mopeds should always keep to the right side of the road and not turn left until the road is clear.

Solid lines in the middle of a two-lane road or double lines of which the nearest is solid signify that overtaking is prohibited and that you must not cross or touch the solid line.

Broken lines or double lines of which the nearest is broken signify that overtaking is permitted provided the circumstances allow.

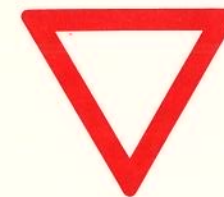
It is forbidden to overtake in front of or on pedestrian crossings. As a rule, these are marked with zebra stripes across the road.



Built-up Area
(60 km)



End of Built-up Area
(90 km)



Priority Road Ahead



No Through Traffic

ENSRETTET FÆRDSEL	= One Way Traffic
OMKØRSEL	= Diversion
ADGANG FORBUDT	= No Entry
RABBATTEN ER BLØD	= Soft Shoulders

Drivers must reduce speed when approaching pedestrian crossings and give way to any pedestrian walking on the crossing lines.

Give way to buses that signal to pull out from bus stops.

It is forbidden to drive while under the influence of alcohol or medicine. Penalties are severe even when no damage is caused.

4. *Parking* is normally permitted on the right-hand side of the road, but prohibited on highways and motorways and in front of pedestrian crossings. Over 3 min. idle engine running is prohibited. Limited parking is always indicated by signs; in that case parking discs are required.

STOPFORBUD = No stopping.
PARKERING FORBUDT = No parking.
DATOSTOP and DATOPARKERING = Stopping or parking limited to even dates on the side of even house numbers and on odd dates on the side of odd numbers.
»P-skive påbudt« means that parking discs are required for parking. These discs entitle the holders to limited time parking, except at a parking meter.

The P-skive is obtainable from police stations, post offices, service stations and some banks.

If in doubt, ask a passer-by whether parking is permitted and for how long. In case of unlawful park-

ing, the police may tow your car away, and you will have to pay towing charges, garage fees and possibly a fine.

Remember to apply your hand-brake and to lock the car when you park.

5. Rail and Bus in Denmark

DSB, Danish State Railways and a few private railway companies cover the country with a dense network. Services are supplemented with buses in less populated areas. Modern INTERCITY express trains connect the main towns of Jutland and Funen with Copenhagen and Zealand every full hour, besides highspeed diesels LYNTOG on the most important stretches. Seat reservations on domestic routes are available on Intercity trains and Lyntog, 5 Dkr. - obligatory on trains across the Great Belt. Also required on couchette cars, 10 Dkr.

Tickets are issued at all stations for trains and buses as well as connecting ferry crossings. As a rule, bus tickets can be bought aboard the buses. No price reduction for return tickets by train.

S-trains (Copenhagen only)

Time tables and network guides at all stations. Tickets can be bought at the stations and must be stamped in automatic machines at the plat-

form before boarding the train. Return tickets to and from stations outside the urban area must be stamped again before returning. Passengers without valid and stamped tickets are running the risk of being fined a minimum of 50 Dkr.

6. Car Ferries

You should, if possible, always make advance booking on the car ferries, domestic as well as overseas routes. When booking you will be told what time to be at the ferry. This will always be some time before departure to ensure that the reservation remains valid. On overseas routes you must allow additional time for customs formalities. During the summer months and at holidays in particular, you may find yourself faced with at long waiting time if no booking has been made.

7. Petrol

Prices fluctuate around the average of the Continent. No special tourist discounts are granted on oil products.

8. *Car hire* with or without driver in all Denmark, i.a. at all State Railway stations (advance booking through DSB travel agencies and stations). Airline companies and travel agents in your home country

may also book cars. The tourist information bureaus have lists of agencies. Self-drive cars are rented only to persons being over 20-25 years of age and holding a driving license. The law stipulates 20 years but car hire firms may set individual age limits up to 25 years.

9. Postal Rates as of Juni 1981

Letters up to 20 grams:

Scandinavia, 1,60 kr.

Other countries 1,60 kr.

Postcards: Scandinavia, 1,30 kr.

Other countries 1,30 kr.

Additional air mail fee per 5 grams: Mediterranean 15 øre, USA and Canada 40 øre. Aerograms (5 grams) are sent air mail without extra postage.

Further information: Ask any Post Office.

10. Postal Telegraph & Telex Services

General hours: Mon.-Fri. 09/09.30 to 17/17.30. Sat. 09-12 or closed.

11. Telephones

The Copenhagen telephones are either fully automatic: dial six numbers. All telephones outside Metropolitan Copenhagen are fully auto-

matic and all subscribers have six figure numbers.

Area Codes: Each telephone area has its own area code (two numbers), which should be dialled prior to the subscribers number, when calling from one area to the other but not within same area.

In Metropolitan Copenhagen most area codes are (01) - in suburbs (02) - for other parts of Zealand and surrounding islands the area code is (03).

Public call boxes take only 2 × 25 øre, one krone or fivekroner coins. Coins are not returned if number is engaged, so remember to use only smallest denomination of coins at start. Several calls can be made on same insertion of coins, if time has not expired.

For further guidance about calling, dial 0030.

12. Tipping

Hotels: Tips (service) at 15% and Vat (22%) are included in the hotel bill.

Special, personal services may be rewarded separately.

Restaurants: The prices of food and drinks are all inclusive.

It is considered unnecessary to give further tips.

Theatres & cinemas: No tips are given to attendants.

Hairdressers: Earnings are not based on the possibility of tips and they are, therefore, not expected.

Taxis: Tips are included on taxi-meter.

13. Electric Current

Throughout Denmark the electric current is 220 Volt A.C. (50 Hz), but on many camping sites also 110 Volt power plugs are available (see the official guide). Danish plugs are different from American plugs.

14. Banks

In Copenhagen Mon.-Wedn. & Fri. 9.30 a.m.-4. p.m., Thursday to 6 p.m. Several city exchange bureaus are open til 10 p.m. or midnight. In the provinces opening hours vary from town to town, a few banks are closed 12-2 p.m. but in return many of them extend their afternoon opening.

Outside normal banking hours tourist bureaus will often exchange foreign currency into Danish money. At all other places you should be aware of the rates of exchange.

Free and unlimited import and export of Danish and foreign legal tender. However, export of Danish notes in excess of 3000 Dkr. is only permitted if the traveller can prove that the amount does not exceed the sum imported by him in Danish or foreign currency. Danish and

Foreign Securities: Import and export is only allowed either through a Danish authorised currency broker or with special permission of the Danish National Bank.

Gold: Import and export only if following the special rules of the Danish Ministry of Commerce.

15. Shopping Hours (May vary a little from shop to shop)

Copenhagen: Mon.-Thurs.

9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m.-7 or 8 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Provinces: Mon.-Thurs.

9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.-noon or 1.

Stores: Mon.-Thurs.

9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m.-7 or 8 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.-1 or 2 p.m.

On Saturday afternoons, Sundays and public holidays the only shops open are bakers, sandwich shops, confectioners, kiosks, and a few florists (sometimes Sunday morning only). At many bathing resorts some shops are open all day on Saturdays and a few hours on Sundays. Kiosks at larger railway stations are almost always open till late in the evening, also on Saturdays. At the Central Railway Station and Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen as

well as the railway stations of Aalborg and Aarhus there are supermarkets open all days of the week from 8 a.m. to midnight.

16. Useful Tips for Shoppers

Tourists from abroad can export free duty-goods bought for personal use or gifts, however, remember to observe import regulations in force in the country into which the merchandise will be taken.

A value added tax (MOMS) to the State has been imposed on all goods. At the time of editing this tax amounts to 22%. In certain exceptional cases the MOMS may be refunded. Please, inquire in the shops in each individual case.

Should a shop undertake to send your purchase(s) to your home address make sure you remember:

- write down the firm's name and address
- keep the receipt in a safe place until after delivery
- get evidence of insurance for valuable of breakable articles.

The shops are usually pleased to assist you with forwarding of goods on condition that freight and other costs be paid. However, the shops are under no obligation to render such services.

VI. Language Guide

Notes:

Good morning	God morgen	One	En
Good afternoon	God dag	Two	To
Good evening	God aften	Three	Tre
Good night	God nat	Four	Fire
Goodbye	Farvel	Five	Fem
How are you?	Hvordan har De det?	Six	Seks
		Seven	Syv
I am well	Jeg har det godt	Eight	Otte
Sir or Mister	Hr.	Nine	Ni
Madam or Mrs.	Frue	Ten	Ti
Miss	Frøken	Eleven	Elleve
Please	Vær så venlig	Twelve	Tolv
Excuse me	Undskyld	Thirteen	Tretten
Thank you	Tak	Fourteen	Fjorten
You are welcome	De er velkommen	Fifteen	Femten
Yes	Ja	Sixteen	Seksten
No	Nej	Seventeen	Sytten
Do you understand?	Forstår De?	Eighteen	Atten
		Nineteen	Nitten
I don't understand	Jeg forstår ikke	Twenty	Tyve
Speak slowly	Tal langsomt	Thirty	Tredive
Where is...?	Hvor er...?	Forty	Fyrre
What is this?	Hvad er dette?	Fifty	Halvtreds
What is your name?	Hvad er Deres navn?	Sixty	Tres
My name is...	Mit navn er...	Seventy	Halvfjerds
How far is it?	Hvor langt er der?	Eighty	Firs
How much does it cost?	Hvor meget koster det?	Ninety	Halvfems
		Hundred	Hundrede
Water	Vand	Thousand	Tusinde
Soft drink	Sodavand		
Beer	Øl	Monday	Mandag
Wine	Vin	Tuesday	Tirsdag
Bread	Brød	Wednesday	Onsdag
Meat	Kød	Thursday	Torsdag
Butter	Smør	Friday	Fredag
Street	Gade	Saturday	Lørdag
Road	Vej	Sunday	Søndag
Bridge	Bro		
Attention	Giv agt		

Notes:

64/-

