

NORWEGIANS 1940

OFFICIAL BRIEFING

INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING FOR THE NORWEGIAN ARMY DEFENDING
NORWAY IN 1940



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WESERÜBUNG NORD

THE ATTACK ON NORWAY AND THE ALLIED INTERVENTION

The Norwegians relied on their neutrality to keep them out of war. The government was convinced that British control of the seas would prevent Germany from invading Norway. They were further convinced that Britain would not invade at all. However, the convergence of three disparate elements would work to undermine their hopes.

The first was Swedish iron ore, which was a war necessity for Germany, and the transporting of which the Allies were working to intercept or halt altogether. Shipped from the Norwegian port of Narvik, iron ore could make its way on German transport ships down the coastline of neutral Norway, free from interference from the British navy.

The second was the introduction of Vidkun Quisling to Adolf Hitler on 14 December 1939.

Quisling, former Norwegian Minister of Defence indicated to Hitler how useful it would be for Germany to have a pro-German government in power. It appears that in 1940 he also informed Hitler that the British had approached the Norwegian government with a proposal to allow allied forces on Norwegian soil. Hitler was determined that this would not be permitted because of the threat to the shipment of iron ore.

The third was the Altmark incident, which occurred on 16 February 1940 in which British sailors from the destroyer HMS Cossack boarded the German supply ship Altmark and freed the British sailors that were captive on the ship. The Altmark was the supply ship for the Pocket-Battleship Graf Spee, which had been raiding in the Atlantic. This liberation took place in Norwegian waters and was perceived by Hitler as a violation of Norway's neutrality by the Allies.

On 1 March 1940 Adolf Hitler issued a directive for the invasion of Norway; code name Weserübung.

THE GERMAN PLAN

The German plans called for a series of *coup de main* attacks at various cities in Norway. There would be naval landings at Narvik, Trondheim, Bergen and Kristiansand. Stavanger would be captured by paratrooper assault, while Oslo would be taken by sea assault and airdrop.

THE NORWEGIAN DEFENCE AND FORCES

Like most European armies the Norwegians relied on conscription, but had an extremely short training period for the troops. Around 1930 an infantry soldier was trained for a mere 48 days, although the period was increased during the 1930s, reaching 84 days before the war. They lacked a corps of NCOs, the only full-time professional military personnel being the officers.

The Norwegian Army was organized in six Divisions. This may sound like a substantial force for a small country, but a 'Division' of the Norwegian Army was an area command, mainly with administrative and training functions. In fact each division fielded a Brigade, each with four infantry battalions, a regiment of field artillery (Divisions 1, 2 and 5) or a battalion of mountain artillery (Divisions 3, 4 and 6),

and support units. Added to this were local defence units organised in independent battalions, and the forts within the Division's area. Three Divisions (1, 2 and 5) also had a Cavalry Regiment.

In total the armed forces of Norway could field up to 90,000 men when fully mobilized. On the morning of the German attack the Norwegian Army had 19,000 men under arms. The government decided on a partial mobilisation. Much like Poland in 1939, the Norwegian government felt that full mobilisation of the armed forces would encourage Germany to invade Norway. The partial mobilisation may have been a sound decision, avoiding the calling up of the last, most unusable reserves. Unfortunately, the plans for partial mobilisation also called for the notifications to be conducted through the mail service. The General Command refused to change this part of the plan, causing much confusion and delay in the mobilising forces during the early days of the crisis.

The exception to this were the Norwegian 6th Division forces in the vicinity of Narvik. The outcome of the Winter War between Finland and the Soviet Union had resulted in Soviet forces being in the vicinity. The Norwegians had forces on neutrality watch in the northern part of the country. These forces were well equipped – in Norwegian terms.

The Norwegians chose to fight. Several factors weighed in this decision. Firstly, the sinking of the Blücher by the 28cm guns at Oscarsborg delayed the German advance on Oslo, thus giving the government time to assess and respond to the situation. Secondly, the Allied forces were quick in promising help – forces were already committed even before the German attack. Finally the king threatened to abdicate if the politicians choose an immediate surrender. Consequently the royal family, the government, and the country's gold reserves were moved out of Oslo, setting up field camp further north. Mobilisation began, and the Norwegians took up the fight. The mountainous terrain and the size of the country favoured the defence, which was kept up for a considerable time.

ALLIED PLANS AND FORCES

For the Allies, the occupation of Norway made strategic sense. The concerns of the British and French governments focused mainly on the port of Narvik, from which Swedish high grade iron ore was shipped to Germany. Secondly 'the Leads' is the deep waterway between the archipelago and the mainland of Norway, where German ships under protection of Norwegian neutrality could not only maintain trade connections with Norway, but also slip into the Atlantic.

The first plan for the Allies to get troops into Norway without losing popular and political support in Scandinavia was to field them as help for Finland after the Russian attack on 30 November 1939. The Finnish surrender on 12 March 1940, thwarted this plan. Therefore a new plan was set up, where 'the Leads' would be mined, with or without Norwegian consent. In expectation of a German response, troops would be embarked and ready for landing into the main Norwegian cities.

According to the plan they were to begin landing operations at the moment when 'the Germans set foot on Norwegian soil, or there is clear evidence that they intend to do so'. The Germans set foot on Norwegian soil sooner than the British expected. The mining operations were set to happen on 8 April, by coincident coinciding with the time when German ships also left their ports to move on Norway. Not expecting a respond quite so soon, the Allied forces were taken by surprise and the campaign became a confused and badly conducted affair from which the Allied forces were withdrawn in June.

The remarkable British ineptness in military logistics, planning and coordination during the early years of the war also plagued the Norwegian Campaign. There was no theatre commander, the campaign being run by a bewildering series of political committees, and the forces of the three arms were not put under any central military control.

The following Franco-British forces were involved in the campaign in Norway, arriving at various times of the campaign:

MAURICEFORCE (NAMSOS)

British:

146th Infantry Brigade:

- 1st/4th The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment;
- 1st/4th The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry;
- The Hallamshire Battalion;
- The York and Lancaster Regiment;
- One Section 55th Field Company Royal Engineers.

French:

- 5th Demi-Brigade Chasseurs Alpin:
- 13th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins;
- 53rd Battalion Chasseurs Alpins;
- 67th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins;
- Detachments:
- Anti-Aircraft and Anti-Tank Artillery;
- One Section Engineers.

SICKLEFORCE (ÅNDALSNES)

148th Brigade:

- 1st/5th The Royal Leicestershire Regiment;
- 1st/8th The Sherwood Foresters.

15th Brigade:

- 1st The Green Howards;
- 1st The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry;
- 1st The York and Lancaster Regiment.

168th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Royal Artillery.

260th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Royal Artillery.

- 55th Field Company Royal Engineers (less one section).
- No. 263 Squadron, RAF. (Gladiators)

This seriously reduced the effectiveness of the fighting, and not much was accomplished. Being much the brainchild of Winston Churchill, the ensuing political debate forced Neville Chamberlain to resign his office as prime minister, paradoxically being succeeded by Churchill.

THE CAMPAIGN

The conduct of the German attack itself was exemplary—insofar as an unprovoked attack on a neutral country can bear that description. *Weserübung Nord* was a complicated military operation involving coordinated action between forces of all three arms. The various branches of the armed forces seemed to have worked well together, and although the terrain was difficult, the attack eventually succeeded. There were of course set-backs, the sinking of the cruiser *Blücher* enroute to Oslo being one of the most serious, along with the loss of other important naval assets. Bad weather made air landings difficult or impossible, but in general this

SCISSORSFORCE (MOSJÖEN, MO AND BODÖ)

British Army units:

- 1st Scots Guards;
- 1st Irish Guards;
- 2nd The South Wales Borderers;
- Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Independent Companies;
- Troop, 203rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery;
- Troop, 55th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery;
- Detachment 230th Field Company, Royal Engineers.
- Detachment, No 263 Squadron, RAF. (3 Gladiators)

AVONFORCE (NARVIK AREA)

British:

- 24th (Guards) Brigade:
- 1st Scots Guards;
- 1st Irish Guards;
- 2nd The South Wales Borderers.

- Troop 3rd King's Own Hussars (no tanks);
- 203rd Battery, 51st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery;
- 193rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery;
- 55th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery;
- 3rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery;
- 229th and 230th Field Companies, Royal Engineers;
- Detachment 231st Field Park Company, Royal Engineers.

French:

- 27th Demi-Brigade Chasseurs Alpins:
- 6th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins;
- 12th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins;
- 14th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins.
- 13th Demi-Brigade Foreign Legion:
- 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- Polish Brigade (Chasseurs du Nord):
- 1st Demi-Brigade: 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- 2nd Demi-Brigade: 3rd and 4th Battalions.
- 342nd Independent Tank Company (15 H39 tanks)
- 2nd Independent Group Colonial Artillery.
- 14th Anti-Tank Company, 13th Chasseurs Alpins.

was another demonstration of the superiority of the German *Wehrmacht* during the early years of World War II.

The German landings began on 9 April 1940.

THE GERMAN INITIAL LANDINGS:

The first *Fallschirmjäger* airdrops:

SOLA: One of the main German objectives was to capture usable airfields in Norway to support the German troops after their initial landings. Sola was an airfield just outside the town of Stavanger. Supported by Me-110 aircraft, the 3rd Company of 1. *Fallschirmjäger-Regiment* jumped onto the airfield. Ten minutes after their jump started, Ju-52s were landing and disembarking German reinforcements from 193. *Infanterie-Regiment*.

FORNEBU: Fornebu was an airfield just outside Oslo. This not quite completed airstrip was important to German plans as well. Due to bad weather and heavy fog, the first wave of *Fallschirmjäger* aborted their planned airdrop on the airfield. The follow on forces decided to continue and landed their Ju-52s on the sparsely defended airstrip, capturing it in a short time.

Seaborne Assaults:

BERGEN: After He-111 bombers bombed the port's forts, the German 159. *Infanterie-Regiment* of 69. *Infanteriedivision* were able to swiftly capture the town. The Norwegian 9th Infantry Regiment withdrew to the interior of Norway as the landing commenced. Further east, the 10th Norwegian Infantry Regiment at Voss was able to mobilize unmolested. These Norwegian forces were part of the 4th Division.

KRISTIANSAND: The German 310. *Infanterie-Regiment*

landed and swiftly captured the town. They make simultaneous landings at Arendal and Egersand, capturing those town's vital cable stations. The Norwegian 7th Infantry Regiment along with one battalion of the 3rd Regiment withdrew into the interior.

STAVANGER: 193. *Infanterie-Regiment* of 69. *Infanteriedivision* was responsible for securing Stavanger. The town fell on the same day as the airport at Sola. The Norwegian 8th Infantry Regiment along with one battalion of the 2nd Regiment withdrew inland.

TRONDHEIM: The city was nominally defended by the Norwegian 5th Division. However, when the three battalions of 138. *Gebirgsjäger-Regiment* landed, they encountered no resistance in the city. The Norwegian forces had withdrawn to Steinkjer, joining the 13th Infantry Regiment, and the city was secured by the Germans by nightfall.

OSLO: Difficulties in the initial seaborne assault resulted in a delay securing the city until the following day (10 April). However, the airfield at Fornebu did fall on the 9 April.

NARVIK: A confused situation and the threat of Narvik being destroyed by naval bombardment resulted in the surrender of part of the town garrison. Other Norwegian forces slipped out of town to fight to continue the fight. The town was occupied by the Germans of 139. *Gebirgsjäger-Regiment* of 3. *Gebirgsdivision* before nightfall.

BATTLE FOR THE OSTFOLD

The Germans in Oslo first objective was to advance and make contact with the forces that had landed in Trondheim. However, the German High Command was soon aware that a large number of Norwegian troops were gathering south-

The following German ground forces were committed to the Campaign:

ARMEEGRUPPE XXI

2. *Gebirgsdivision*

- 136. & 137. *Gebirgsjäger* Regiments;
- 111. *Gebirgsartillerie* Regiment;
- 47. *Gebirgspanzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 67. *Gebirgsaufklärungs Abteilung*;
- 82. *Gebirgspionier Bataillon*.

3. *Gebirgsdivision*

- 138. & 139. *Gebirgsjäger* Regiments;
- 112. *Gebirgsartillerie* Regiment;
- 48. *Gebirgspanzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 68. *Gebirgsaufklärungs Abteilung*;
- 83. *Gebirgspionier Bataillon*.

69. *Infanteriedivision*

- 159., 193. & 236. *Infanterie* Regiments;
- 169. *Artillerie* Regiment;
- 169. *Panzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 169. *Pionier Bataillon*.

163. *Infanteriedivision*

- 307., 310. & 324. *Infanterie* Regiments;
- 234. *Artillerie* Regiment;
- 234. *Panzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 234. *Pionier Bataillon*.

181. *Infanteriedivision*

- 334., 349. & 359. *Infanterie* Regiments;
- 222. *Artillerie* Regiment;
- 222. *Panzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 222. *Pionier Bataillon*.

196. *Infanteriedivision*

- 340., 345. & 362. *Infanterie* Regiments;
- 233. *Artillerie* Regiment;
- 233. *Panzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 233. *Pionier Bataillon*.

214. *Infanteriedivision*

(kept in reserve for Denmark, but transferred to Norway)

- 355., 357. & 388. *Infanterie* Regiments;
- 214. *Artillerie* Regiment;
- 214. *Panzerabwehr Abteilung*;
- 214. *Pionier Bataillon*.

I/1. *Fallschirmjäger Regiment* (parts)

3/40. *Panzer Abteilung z.b.V*

(the entire battalion transferred to Norway later)

east of Oslo in the Askim-Mysen area. These troops could not be left alone. The German 169. *Infanteriedivision* was given the task of eliminating these Norwegian forces.

The Germans began their advance on the morning of 12 April, reaching the Glomma River outside Askim just before noon. The fighting along the river continued for the rest of the day. Two German attempts to cross at bridges north and south of Askim were repulsed by Norwegian forces.

The Germans launched an attack once night fell and they were able to establish a bridgehead over the river. A Norwegian counterattack failed to oust the Germans, thus the Germans were across to stay.

The fighting resumed on 13 April. Local counterattacks by the Norwegians couldn't change the situation, and they fell back to Askim town. Norwegian artillery support helped hold the Germans back, but by noon the situation had become critical.

The Germans were outflanking the Norwegian positions

and by 3.30pm Askim falls, followed by Mysen around 10pm. The retreating Norwegian forces choose to withdraw into Sweden, where they are interned, rather than fall into German hands.

THE GERMANS DRIVE NORTH FROM OSLO

On 12 April the German 196. *Infanteriedivision* and 163. *Infanteriedivision* began their drive north to link up with the forces at Trondheim. 163. *Infanteriedivision* captured Honefoss, an important garrison for the Norwegian 6th Infantry Regiment, on 14 April. However, the German 24. *Infanterie-Regiment* was held north of the town by determined Norwegian troops at a roadblock south of Stryken.

The German 362. *Infanterie-Regiment* continued to advance, until they were held on 16 April at Strandlokka. 163. *Infanteriedivision* reached Bagn on 19 April, but strong defensive fighting by Norwegian forces deny them the town that night.



On 20 April the German 345. *Infanterie-Regiment* attacked forces of the Norwegian 5th Infantry Regiment and 2nd Dragoon Regiment, south of Lillehammer at Lundehogda. British troops of the Sherwood Forester Regiment took up positions with Norwegians at Brastad.

The following day (21 April), the British Royal Leicestershire Brigade held at Asmarka, allowing the Norwegians to withdraw to Lillehammer. The withdrawal went smoothly, but the rearguard troops were overrun by German armoured cars. To the east, Rena-Amot fell after bitter fighting.

Advancing south from Trondheim, on 22 April, German forces captured the bridges at Nypan and Melhos. At the same time, German forces advancing north from Lillehammer bypassed the Norwegian defences at Balberkamp, forcing the Allies there into a hasty retreat. The Allies reformed a new line at Tretten. German *Gebirgsjäger* troops bypass the Allied defensive lines, threatening the flank.

British 148th Brigade (Territorial) joined the Allied force retreating to Tretten. On 23 April, along with retreating Norwegian troops, they tried to halt the Germans at Tretten. Using Boys anti-tank rifles the British attempted to knock out the armoured cars, but the fight there ended quickly, as the German mountain troops once again outflanked the position.

The Allied forces made one last desperate attempt to hold the Germans at Kvam. The British 15th Brigade, augmented with French 25mm Hotchkiss anti-tank guns, put up stiff resistance against the advancing German Group Pellengahr (196.

Infanteriedivision with supporting forces.) The anti-tank guns were able to deal with the German armoured support, but, once again, mountain troops outflanked the defensive position, forcing a withdrawal.

On 30 April, German forces from Oslo make contact with troops moving south from Trondheim. Their linkup had been made easier by the decision of the British on 27 April to abandon central Norway, returning all British forces in that area of the country to England. On the same day that the Germans linked up, the British forces that landed at Andalsnes re-embark on ships in the port and head for home.

THE BATTLE OF NARVIK

After consolidating his hold on Narvik, the German 3. *Gebirgsdivision* Commander Eduard Dietl prepared to widen his area of control. The following morning (10 April) the Germans drove north, but were stopped by Norwegian troops north of Bjerkevik, on the road to Bardufoss.

The Germans had lost all of their destroyers that had brought troops and supplies in the naval battle of Ofotfjord outside Narvik. With the British in control of the waters, the Germans were essentially cut off from all re-supply. On 13 April, four 7.5cm mountain howitzers were delivered to the Germans by airlift. To make matters worse for the Germans, the British landed reinforcements to aid the Norwegians on 14 April at Harstad.

On 23 April, the Norwegian 6th Brigade started operations to reduce the German perimeter. The following day, the 12th Norwegian Infantry Regiment attacked the town of Gratangen. A fierce German counterattack denied the town to the Norwegians, but the German position there proved untenable. The Germans withdrew the next day and the town fell to the Norwegians.

The following day, three battalions of French *Chasseur Alpins* (mountain troops) arrive at Hinnoy Island, which was the staging area for Allied forces in the Narvik region. It was also the headquarters of the Norwegian 6th Division area. The Allies send further reinforcements to Narvik. The British 2nd South Wales Infantry landed at Ballagen on 27 April. On 28 and 29 April further British and French reinforcements landed at Hakvik and attacked Ankenes, which was held by a single company of German *Gebirgsjäger*.

As the situation for Dietl and his mountain troops got more desperate, the Germans ordered 2. *Gebirgsdivision*, located outside Trondheim, to move north to assist Dietl and his 3. *Gebirgsdivision*. 2. *Gebirgsdivision* had reached Grong by 5 May.

The Norwegians continued to compress the German perimeter at Narvik, liberating Leigstind and Roasme on 8 May. They made further gains by 10 May, when they advanced from Elvenes and reach Bjerkevik.

To the south, British and Norwegian (14th Infantry Regiment) forces located south of Mosjoen briefly resisted the advancing 2. *Gebirgsdivision* as it drove north. 2. *Gebirgsdivision* captured Mosjoen on 11 May.

Additional French reinforcements, including H-39 light tanks, landed at Bjerkevik on 13 May, with the Norwegians at Elvenes linking up with them the following day.



YOUNG NORWEGIAN SOLDIER

The advance of 2. *Gebirgsdivision* from the south continued with the capture Elsfjorden on the 15 May. At Mo, on 17 May, the advancing 2. *Gebirgsdivision* was met with stiff resistance by the Scots Guards and the Germans were not able to occupy the town until late on 18 May.

For the first time during the Norwegian Campaign, the Allies received adequate air support in the Narvik area from two squadrons of aircraft stationed at Bardufoss. The British 264th Squadron, flying Gloster Gladiators arrived on 21 May. They held off the worst of the Luftwaffe ground attacks at bay.

The first troop reinforcements arrived for the German 3. *Gebirgsdivision* when paratroopers were dropped between 22 and 25 May to reinforce Dietl's forces. From the south, 2. *Gebirgsdivision* continued its advance northward, taking Pothus on 26 May.

The Allied pressure in the Narvik area became too much for the German defenders, and on 28 May they evacuated Narvik and withdrew into the mountain areas to the north and east of the port. On the same day, British Hurricane Fighters (46th Squadron) arrived to reinforce the Gladiators at Bardufoss.

On 31 May, British and French Forces in the area withdrew to Bodo and began to evacuate Norway. Despite this, the Norwegians continued to drive in the perimeter of the Germans defences in the mountains north and east of Narvik. Allied withdrawal allowed the easy advance of 2. *Gebirgsdivision*, which entered Bodo on 1 June and reached Sorfold on 2 June.

The withdrawal of the British and French forces spelled the

end of the Norway campaign. The German 3. *Gebirgsdivision* re-occupied Narvik on 9 June and the Norwegians capitulate the following day.

Total military casualties, including the naval battles, were 5296 Germans; 3368 British; 533 French; and 1700 Norwegians. The operation was a decisive success for Germany, but the Kriegsmarine suffered crippling losses making any attempts to invade Britain unlikely.



NORWEGIAN SPECIAL RULES

The Norwegian army is only lightly equipped and was raised by a peaceful nation for self-defence only. However, the Norwegian proved resourceful and skill soldiers. Norwegian companies use the following special rules in *Flames Of War*.

SKI-EQUIPPED

Many Norwegians are cross-country skiing experts.

Norwegian infantry and man-packed guns may move At the Double through Snow and Deep Snow (see page 30 of the rulebook).

MOUNTAIN MEN

Norwegian soldiers are at home in the wild mountains of their homeland.

Norwegian Infantry and Gun teams are Mountaineers (see page 61 of the rulebook).

HOLD THE LINE!

The Norwegians stubbornly held onto the land they still occupied. German attackers found it difficult to displace the determined Norwegian soldiers.

As long as a Norwegian Company still has its Company Command team, it may re-roll it's first failed Company Morale Check.

LACK OF GRENADES

The lightly equipped Norwegian army do not have any hand grenades.

Fully Armoured Tank teams hit by Norwegian teams in assaults may re-roll any failed Armoured Saves.

GEVÄRSKOMPA NI

RIFLE COMPANY

(INFANTRY COMPANY)



HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS



Gevärskompani HQ

You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.

You force may contain Allied support platoons. If you take any Allied support platoons they must be all from the same nation, either French (marked ) or British (marked )

COMBAT PLATOONS

INFANTRY



Gevärs Platoon

INFANTRY



Gevärs Platoon

INFANTRY



Gevärs Platoon

INFANTRY



Gevärs Platoon

WEAPONS PLATOONS

MACHINE-GUNS



Gevärs Machine-gun Platoon

MACHINE-GUNS



Gevärs Machine-gun Platoon

ARTILLERY



Gevärs Mortar Platoon

FORTIFICATIONS



Barricades

DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOONS

ARMOUR



 Light Tank Platoon

 Carrier Patrol

ANTI-TANK



 25mm Anti-tank Gun Platoon

 Anti-tank Gun Platoon

INFANTRY



Dragon Platoon

Bicycle Platoon

Gevärs Platoon

 Rifle Platoon

 Independent Platoon

 Chasseurs Alpins Platoon

 Légion Étrangère Tirailleurs Platoon

INFANTRY



Pioneer Platoon

ARTILLERY



Artillery Battery

ARTILLERY



Artillery Battery

 Field Battery, Royal Artillery

 75mm Artillery Battery

ANTI-AIRCRAFT



Anti-aircraft Platoon

 Light Anti-aircraft Platoon, Royal Artillery

AIRCRAFT



Air Support



French and British platoons are Allies and follow the Allies rules on page 70 of the rulebook.

MOTIVATION AND SKILL

Norwegian riflemen are part time soldiers only called up for short bursts of training and in times of war, only their officers are full-time professionals. However, they fight for their homeland and King. A *Geværskompani* is rated as **Confident Trained**.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

HEADQUARTERS

GEVÄRSKOMPANI HQ

HEADQUARTERS

Company HQ

25 points

The Norwegians were generally out match in equipment and experience by the Germans, but they fought with determination as the Germans pushed them into central Norway and then northwards.



COMBAT PLATOONS

GEVÄRS PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

4 Rifle Squads

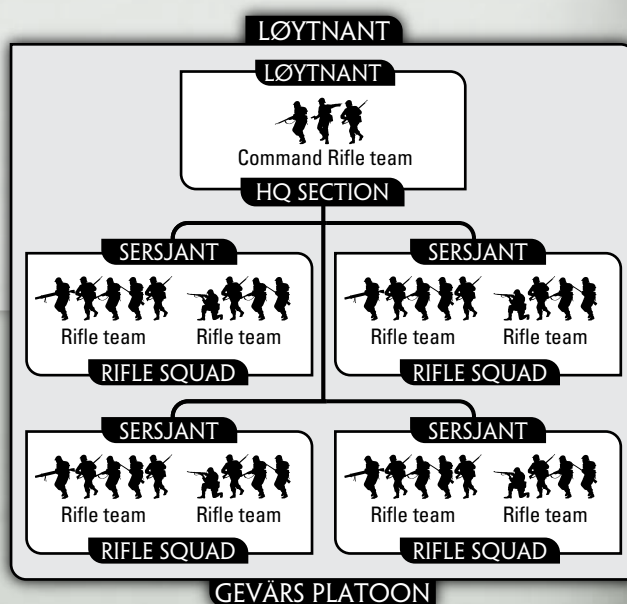
110 points

3 Rifle Squads

85 points

OPTION

- Replace all Rifle teams with Rifle/MG teams for +10 points per Rifle Squad.



The battalion had three rifle companies, each with four *Geværstropp*, or Rifle Platoons. Armed with the *Krag-Jørgensen* bolt-action rifle and the Danish *Madsen* light machine-gun the infantry platoons were equipped with the standard infantry weapons of the day, although submachine-guns, hand grenades or rifle grenades were not used in the Norwegian army. Some units only had two MGs for the entire platoon, and this was indeed the regulation allotment of machine guns. Possibly the better equipped units had simply commandeered the extra weapons from the depots.

WEAPONS PLATOONS

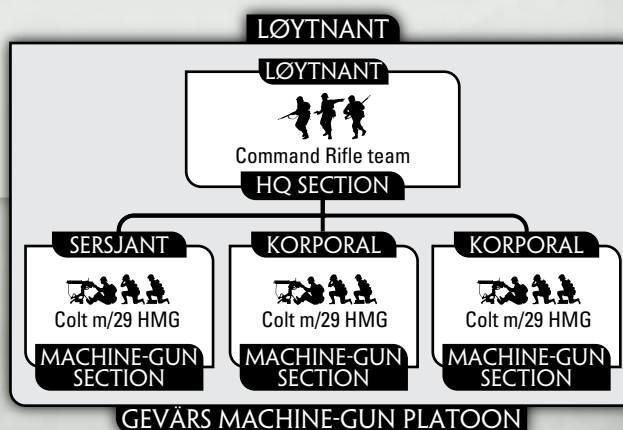
GEVÄRS MACHINE-GUN PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

3 Colt m/29 HMG	75 points
2 Colt m/29 HMG	55 points

Proving its value to the Norwegian infantry forces during the two months of fighting, the 7.92mm Colt m/29 heavy machine-guns were much relied on for the defence. The battalion fielded one machine gun company with three Machine-gun platoons, or *Mitraljøsetropp*, of three HMGs each. Some units were issued the older Hotchkiss m/1898 HMG. With the limited training of the normal infantry, sometimes officers had to man these weapons.



A Gevär Machine-gun Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Gevär Platoons.

GEVÄRS MORTAR PLATOON

PLATOON

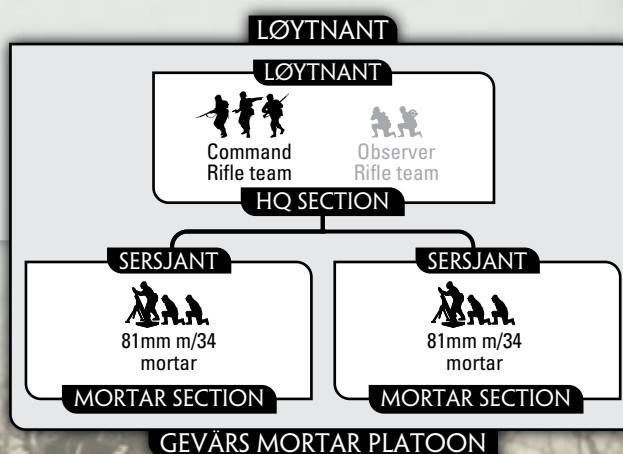
HQ Section with:

2 81mm m/34	45 points
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OPTION

- Add Observer Rifle team for +15 points.

The 81 mm mortars were important and popular weapons, used extensively on all Norwegian fronts. A Mortar platoon, or *Bombekasteretropp*, of two weapons was under direct battalion command. The weapons were of French Brandt-Stokes design.



NORWEGIAN
COLT M/29 MACHINE-GUN TEAM

BARRICADES

FORTIFICATIONS

2 Street Barricades	60 points
1 Street Barricade	30 points

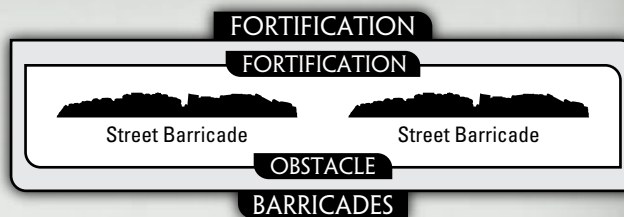
OPTION

- Replace any or all Street Barricades with Anti-tank Obstacles for +70 points per obstacle.

To slow the advance of the Germans northwards the Norwegians often set-up road blocks with the natural resources available, blowing bridges, blocking roads with rock falls or felled trees.

Barricades are Area Defences, see page 262 of the rulebook. A Norwegian company with Barricades is not a Fortified Company.

The Street Barricade rules are on page 228 and the Anti-tank Obstacle rules are on page 231 of the rulebook.



SUPPORT PLATOONS

BICYCLE PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

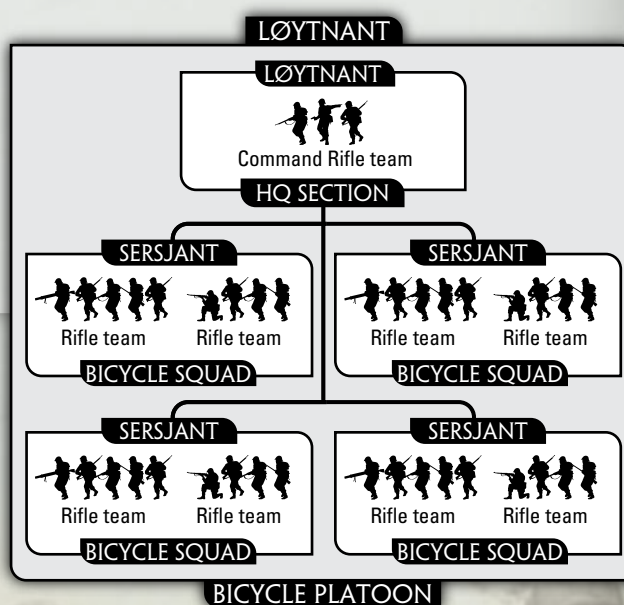
4 Bicycle Squads	155 points
2 Bicycle Squads	120 points

OPTION

- Replace all Rifle teams with Rifle/MG teams for +10 points per Rifle Squad.

For reconnaissance work the Brigade fielded a Bicycle Company with two Bicycle platoons, or *Hjuleryttartropp*. According to regulations the platoons were lightly equipped with only two LMGs for its four squads. But like the infantry they may have commandeered extra machine guns.

A Bicycle Platoon is a Reconnaissance Platoon.



DRAGONESKADRON

DRAGOON CAVALRY SQUADRON

(MECHANISED COMPANY)

HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS



DragonEskadron HQ

You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.

Your force may contain Allied support platoons. If you take any Allied support platoons they must be all from the same nation, either French (marked ) or British (marked )

COMBAT PLATOONS

INFANTRY



Dragon Platoon

INFANTRY



Dragon Platoon

INFANTRY



Dragon Platoon

Gevärs Platoon

INFANTRY



Dragon Platoon

Gevärs Platoon

WEAPONS PLATOONS

MACHINE-GUNS



Dragon Machine-gun Platoon

MACHINE-GUNS



Dragon Machine-gun Platoon

ARTILLERY



Dragon Mortar Platoon

 
French and British platoons are Allies and follow the Allies rules on page 70 of the rulebook.

DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOONS

ARMOUR



 Light Tank Platoon

 Carrier Patrol

ANTI-TANK



 25mm Anti-tank Gun Platoon

 Anti-tank Gun Platoon

INFANTRY



Géväs Platoon

Bicycle Platoon

 Rifle Platoon

 Independent Platoon

 Chasseurs Alpains Platoon

 Légion Étrangère Tirailleurs Platoon

INFANTRY



Pioneer Platoon

ARTILLERY



Artillery Battery

ARTILLERY



Artillery Battery

 Field Battery, Royal Artillery

 75mm Artillery Battery

ANTI-AIRCRAFT



Anti-aircraft Platoon

 Light Anti-aircraft Platoon, Royal Artillery

AIRCRAFT



Air Support

MOTIVATION AND SKILL

Norwegian cavalry are part time soldiers only called up for short bursts of training and in times of war, only their officers are full-time professionals. However, they fight for their homeland and King. A Dragoneskadron is rated as **Confident Trained**.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

HEADQUARTERS

DRAGONESKADRON HQ

HEADQUARTERS

Company HQ

30 points

OPTION

- Dismount Cavalry teams and add a 3-ton truck for -5 points.

Three Norwegian Brigades had a Cavalry Regiment attached. The paper strength of the Cavalry Regiment was one horse mounted and one bicycle mounted squadron, supported by one horse mounted and one motorized HMG Squadron (each 9 HMGs in three platoons), and a mortar section with



two 81 mm mortars. In practice 2-3 horse or bicycle mounted squadrons were mobilized, some of them motorized.

COMBAT PLATOONS

DRAGON PLATOON

PLATOON

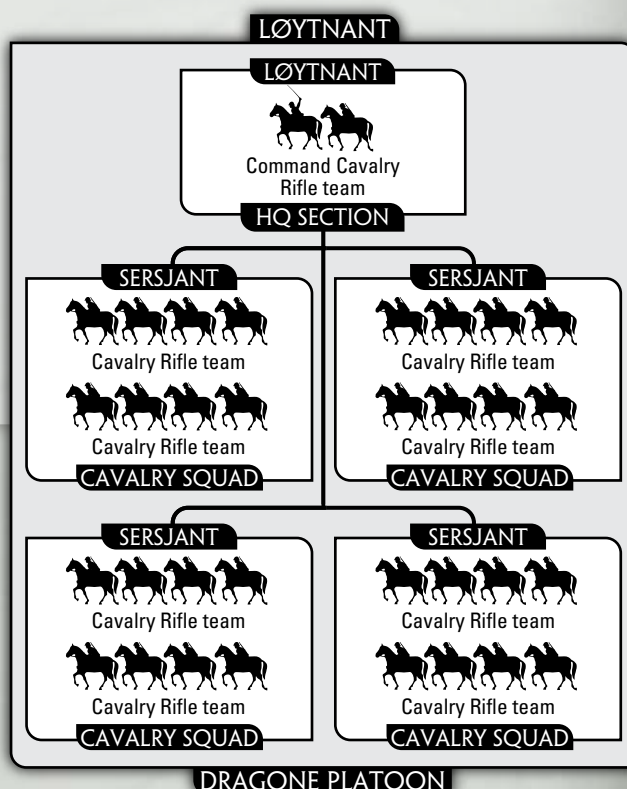
HQ Section with:

4 Cavalry Squads	135 points
3 Cavalry Squads	105 points
2 Cavalry Squads	75 points

OPTIONS

- Replace all Rifle teams with Rifle/MG teams for +10 points per Cavalry Squad.
- Dismount Cavalry teams and add a 3-ton truck to each Cavalry Squad for -5 points per Squad.

As with the infantry, the paper organization only foresaw equipping two Squads with machine-guns. In practice several units seem to have been fully equipped. The Squadrons typically fielding three Platoons with three squads. Norwegian cavalry could be mounted on either horses or bicycles. During mobilisation a large number of the sections were motorized though, fielding the troops on trucks.



WEAPONS PLATOONS

DRAGON MACHINE-GUN PLATOON

PLATOON

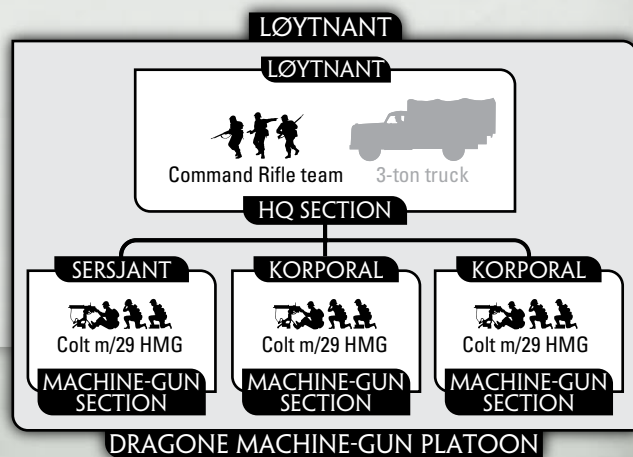
HQ Section with:

3 Colt m/29 HMG	75 points
2 Colt m/29 HMG	55 points

OPTION

- Mount Command Rifle team and Colt m/29 HMG teams as Cavalry teams for +10 points for the platoon or add 3-ton truck for +5 points.

The Cavalry Regiment had two HMG squadrons with nine HMG's each. One squadron was horse mounted and the other motorized. In practise motorization was improvised for many of these formations.



A Dragon Machine-gun Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Dragon Platoons and Gevär's Platoons.

DRAGON MORTAR PLATOON

PLATOON

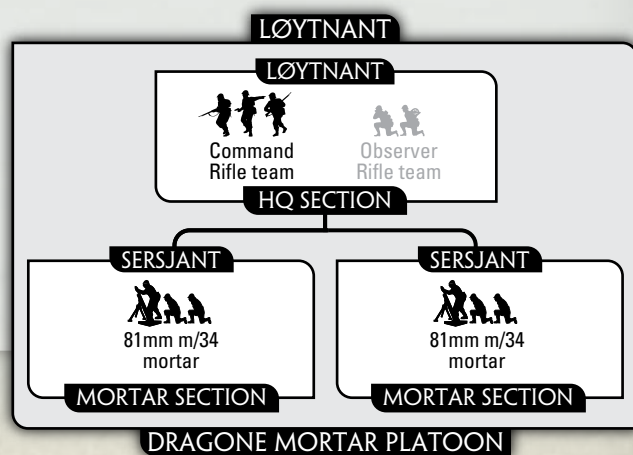
HQ Section with:

2 81mm m/34	45 points
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OPTIONS

- Add Observer Rifle team for +15 points.
- Mount Command Rifle team, Observer Rifle team and 81mm m/34 mortar teams as Cavalry teams for +10 points for the platoon

The 81 mm mortars were important and popular weapons, used extensively on all Norwegian fronts. A Mortar platoon, or *Bombekasteretropp*, of two weapons was under direct battalion command. The weapons were of French Brandt-Stokes design.



DIVISIONAL SUPPORT

MOTIVATION AND SKILL

Norwegians are part time soldiers only called up for short bursts of training and in times of war, only their officers are full-time professionals. Norwegian Divisional Support platoons are rated as **Confident Trained**.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

PIONEER PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

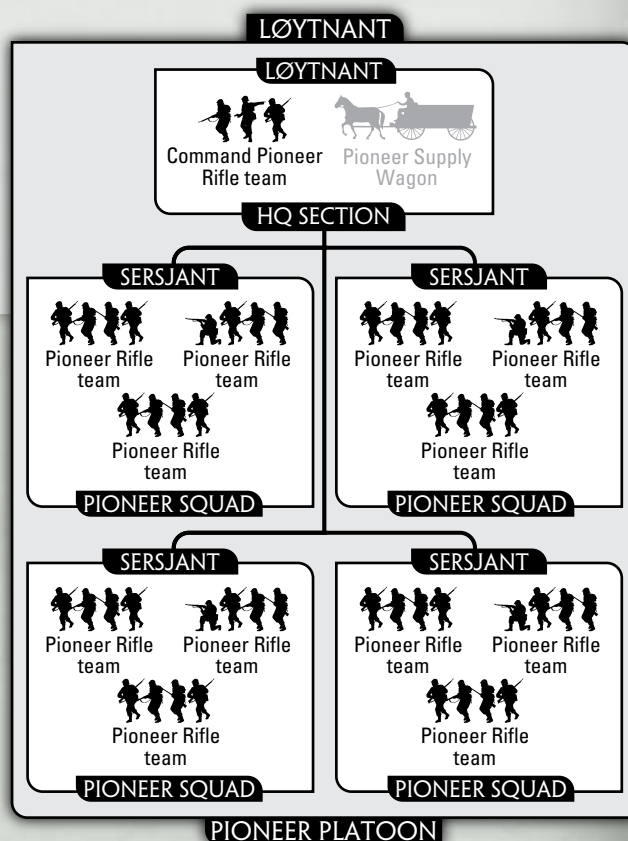
4 Pioneer Squads	210 points
3 Pioneer Squads	160 points
2 Pioneer Squads	110 points

OPTION

- Add Pioneer Supply Wagon for +20 points.

In the defensive battles of Norway, the pioneers did important work in setting up roadblocks across the narrow and difficult roads. The Norwegians did not have land mines, and cannot use minefields in defensive battles.

A Pioneer Platoon Pioneer Supply Wagon cannot be used to lay Minefields.



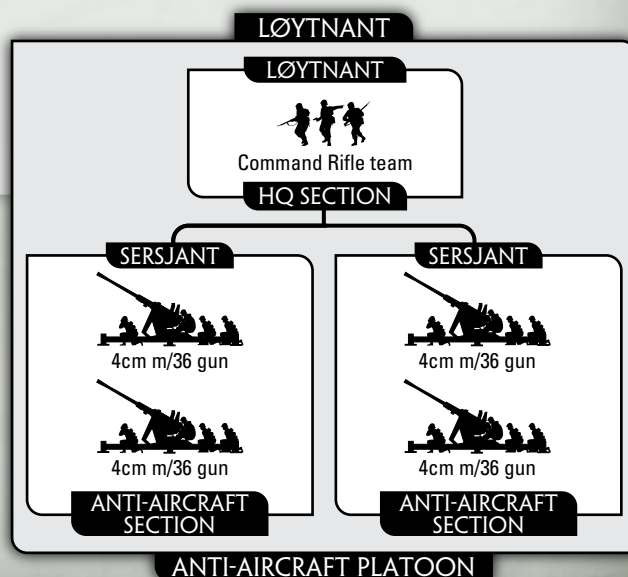
ANTI-AIRCRAFT PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

4 4cm m/38	160 points
2 4cm m/38	80 points

For static defence of important areas there was AA artillery available. A battery of four 40mm Bofors guns was found in Narvik, and another four guns protected the coastal forts in the Oslo Fjord area. The private company Norsk Hydro even bought ten guns to protect their most important plants. Your field company may be lucky to be able to incorporate some of these guns in their defences.



AIR SUPPORT

SPORADIC AIR SUPPORT

Gloster Gladiator

25 points

The Gloster Gladiators of the Norwegian Air Force and RAF can only be used for Fighter Interception and cannot be used for Ground Attack.

The Royal Norwegian Air Force was a non-factor in the fight against Germany. Their most modern craft were Gloster Gladiators (6 I's and 6 II's), which were all used to defend Oslo. However, Norway did have several older biplanes and

LØYTNANT

LØYTNANT



Gloster Gladiator

FLIGHT

FLIGHT

light bombers. The RAF also provided Norway with much needed help against the *Luftwaffe*.

ARTILLERY BATTERY

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

4 7.5cm m/01 175 points

2 7.5cm m/01 100 points

4 7.5cm m/19 110 points

2 7.5cm m/19 65 points

4 12cm m/32 200 points

2 12cm m/32 110 points

OPTIONS

- Add horse-drawn wagon and limbers for +5 points for the platoon.
- Replace horse-drawn wagon and limbers with 3-ton trucks for +5 points for the platoon.

The brigades had either a field artillery regiment (eight 7.5cm and eight 12cm in four batteries) or a mountain artillery battalion (eight to twelve 7.5cm mountain guns in two or three batteries) attached. Two independent battalions were motorized; otherwise the units relied on horses. In practice some artillery units improvised motor transport, carrying the guns on trucks. The wooden spoke wheels did not allow for towing the guns, so they were carried portée. The guns could not fire from this position, though. These guns were important in the anti-tank role, as no dedicated anti-tank guns existed in the Norwegian Army.

7.5CM MOUNTAIN GUN

LØYTNANT

LØYTNANT



Command Rifle team



Staff team



Horse-drawn wagon



Observer Rifle team

HQ SECTION

SERSJANT



Gun or howitzer



Horse-drawn limber



Gun or howitzer



Horse-drawn limber

GUN SECTION

SERSJANT



Gun or howitzer



Horse-drawn limber



Gun or howitzer



Horse-drawn limber

GUN SECTION

ARTILLERY BATTERY

You force may only contain one Artillery Battery equipped with 12cm m/32 howitzers.

Artillery Batteries may not be deployed in Ambush.

FRENCH SUPPORT

MOTIVATION AND SKILL

French supported consisted of elite troops such as the *Chasseurs Alpains*. French platoons are rated as **Confident Veteran**, unless otherwise noted.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

LIGHT TANK PLATOON

PLATOON

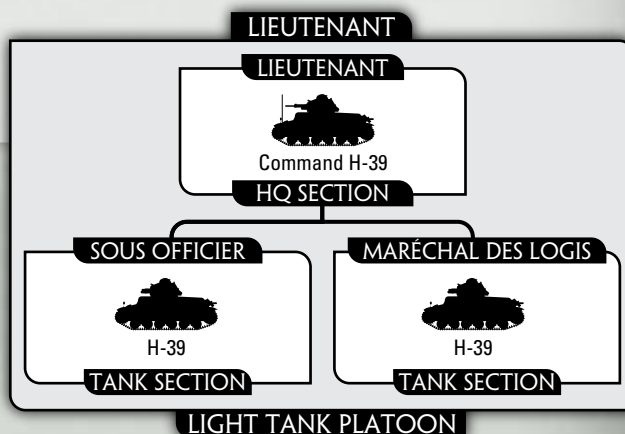
3 Hotchkiss H-39
(1 long and 2 short guns)

160 point

A *Light Tank Platoon* is rated **Confident Trained**.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

At Narvik the French supplied supporting armour from the 342e *Compagnie Autonome de Chars de Combat* (342nd Independent Combat Tank Company) who supported the fighting around the port.



25MM ANTI-TANK GUN PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

3 25mm SA-34

70 points

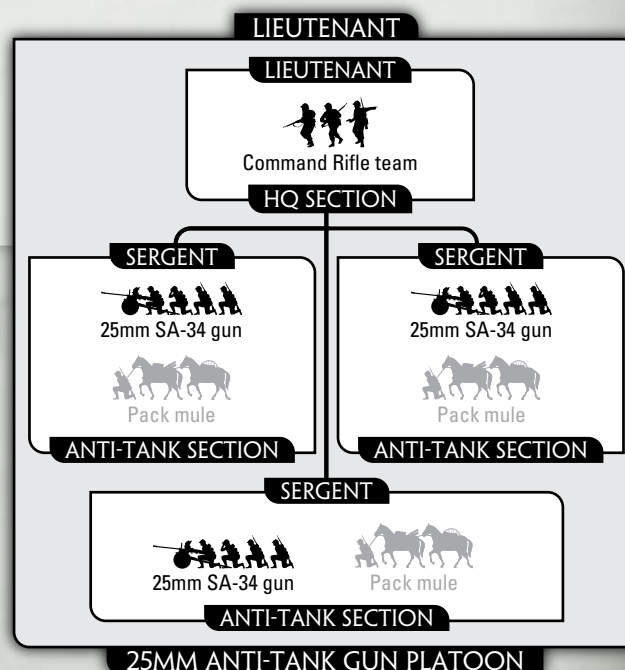
OPTION

- Add Pack-mule teams for +5 points for the platoon.

Teams equipped with Pack mules are rated as *Man-packed Gun teams* and are *Mountaineers*.

Each *Chasseurs Alpains* regiment also fields a platoon of three 25mm anti-tank guns. The demi-brigade also contained 14th Anti-Tank Company, 13th *Chasseurs Alpains* with an additional twelve 25mm guns.

The Hotchkiss 25mm SA-34 anti-tank gun that equips these units is an excellent, highly-accurate weapon that is capable of defeating the armour of any German tank. With an effective flash suppressor, the SA-34 guns proved very difficult to spot when fired and on one occasion, a lone SA-34 was able to take out seven German Panzers in a single engagement.



CHASSEURS ALPINS PLATOON

FRENCH PLATOON

HQ Section with:

3 Chasseurs Squads

165 points

2 Chasseurs Squads

120 points

POLISH PLATOON

HQ Section with:

3 Chasseurs Squads

150 points

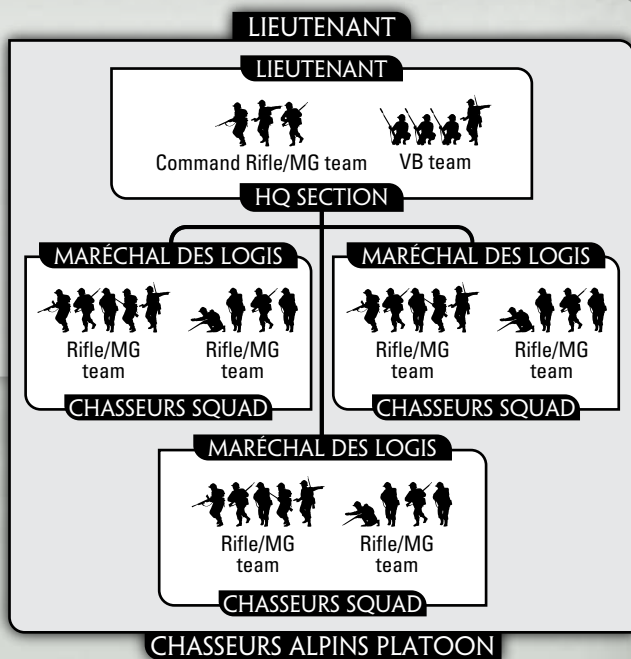
2 Chasseurs Squads

115 points

The *5e Demi-brigade Chasseurs Alpains* and *27e Demi-brigade Chasseurs Alpains* (Mountain Infantry Half-brigade) formed the core of the French infantry fighting in Norway. They were the only element of the French and British forces in Norway to be equipped and trained for mountain warfare and extreme winter conditions. These elite troops were some of the best trained and motivated troops in the French Army in 1940.

Four battalions of Polish mountain troops also fought at Narvik, these *Chasseurs du Nord* fought under French command.

Chasseurs Alpains Platoons are Mountaineers (see page 61 of the rulebook)



A Polish Chasseurs Alpains Platoon is rated Fearless Trained.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

75MM ARTILLERY BATTERY

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

4 75mm mle 1897

290 points

2 75mm mle 1897

155 points

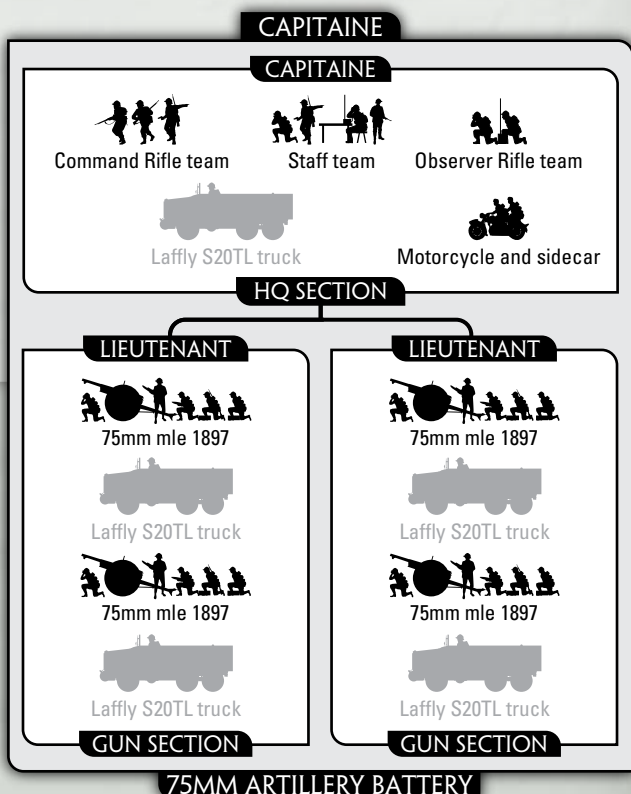
OPTIONS

- Add Laffly S20TL trucks for +5 points for the platoon.
- Equip up to one 75mm mle 1897 gun with a turntable for +5 points.

75mm Artillery Batteries may not be deployed in Ambush.

The *2e Groupe Autonome d'Artillerie Colonaile* (2nd Independent Colonial Artillery Group) contained three four gun batteries to support the Allied forces in Norway with.

Despite its age the *75mm mle 1897*, known to the French as the *Soixante Quinze*, or 'Seventy Five', remains a revolutionary weapon. More than 40 years after its introduction it is still a devastating weapon, particularly when used against infantry in the open. 4,500 of the guns form the core of the French artillery arm.



A 75mm Artillery Battery is rated Confident Trained.

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

LÉGION ÉTRANGÈRE TIRAILLEURS PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

3 Tirailleurs Squads

145 points

2 Tirailleurs Squads

115 points

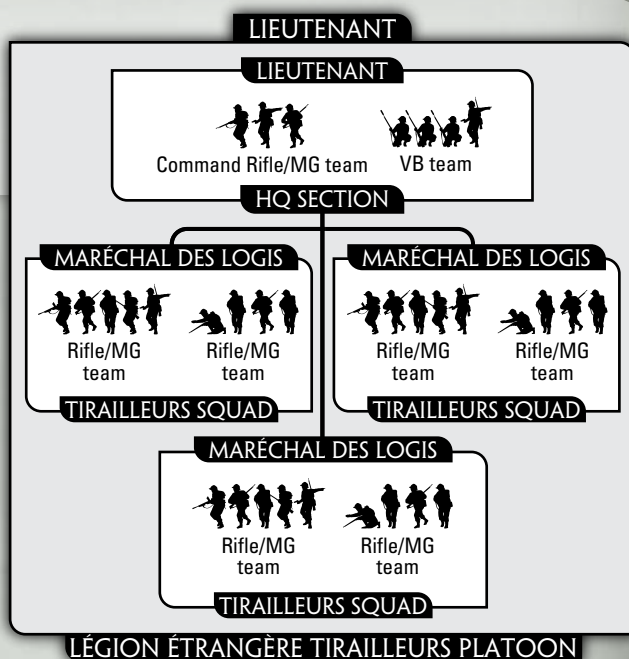
A Légion Étrangère Tirailleurs Platoon uses the special rules below.

*A Légion Étrangère Tirailleurs Platoon is rated **Confident Trained**.*

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN

The 13e Demi-brigade de Légion Étrangère (Foreign Legion Infantry Half-brigade) was formed from various un-attached Foreign Legion battalions from out-posts across North Africa and Syria. It first combat as a unit was in Norway, but they went on to make a name for themselves fighting in Syria and North Africa as part of the Free French forces.

At Narvik two battalions of Foreign Legion and a battalion of the Norwegian 11th Infantry Regiment were used to lead the assault on Narvik, finally taking it after a hard day's fighting on 28 May 1940.



FOREIGN LEGION SPECIAL RULES

Foreign Legion platoons use the following Foreign Legion special rules in addition to the French special rules found on page 22.

THE LEGION IS OUR HOMELAND

Legionnaire's Code of Honour, Article 2: Each legionnaire is your brother in arms whatever his nationality, his race, or his religion might be. You show to him the same close solidarity that links the members of the same family.

Foreign Legion platoons may re-roll any failed Platoon Morale Checks.

MARCH OR DIE

Legionnaire's Code of Honour, Article 5: An elite soldier, you will train rigorously, you will maintain your weapon as your most precious possession, you are constantly concerned with your physical form.

Foreign Legion Infantry and Man-packed Gun teams move 16"/40cm instead of the normal 12"/30cm when moving At the Double.

KÉPI BLANC

Legionnaire's Code of Honour, Article 6: A mission is sacred, you will carry it out until the end respecting laws, customs of war, international conventions and, if necessary, at risk of your life.

Foreign Legion platoons use the German Mission Tactics special rule found on page 242 of the rulebook.

BRITISH SUPPORT

GUARDS		REGULAR		TERRITORIAL	
RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT	RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT	RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED	CONFIDENT	TRAINED	CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN	FEARLESS	VETERAN	FEARLESS	VETERAN

MOTIVATION AND SKILL

Guards Rifle Platoons are rated as **Confident Veteran**. Regular Rifle Platoons are rated as **Confident Veteran**. Territorial Rifle Platoons and Field Batteries, Royal Artillery are rated as **Confident Trained**.

RIFLE PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

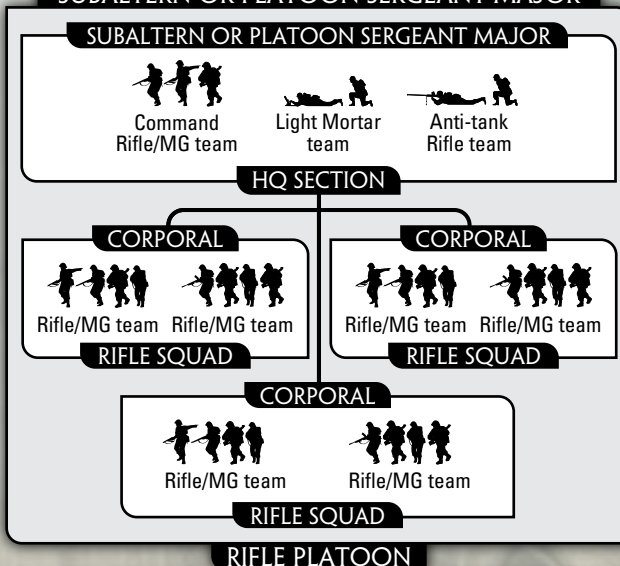
3 Rifle Squads
2 Rifle Squads

GUARDS	REGULAR	TERRITORIAL
195 points	185 points	145 points
155 points	145 points	110 points

The British provided four infantry brigades for the Anglo-French forces sent to Norway in 1940. These brigades contained a full cross-section of battalions, including elite Guards, professional Regulars and Territorial reserves.

The rifle squads (or sections as they are termed in the British Army) are eight men strong, with a corporal, Bren gunner, and six riflemen. The Lee Enfield Mk III rifle they use is much the same weapon as their fathers were armed with at the end of the Great War, but the first-rate Bren light machine-gun has replaced the old Lewis gun. Two new weapons that would be unfamiliar to their fathers are the 2" light mortar and the Boys anti-tank rifle.

SUBALTERN OR PLATOON SERGEANT MAJOR



INDEPENDENT PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

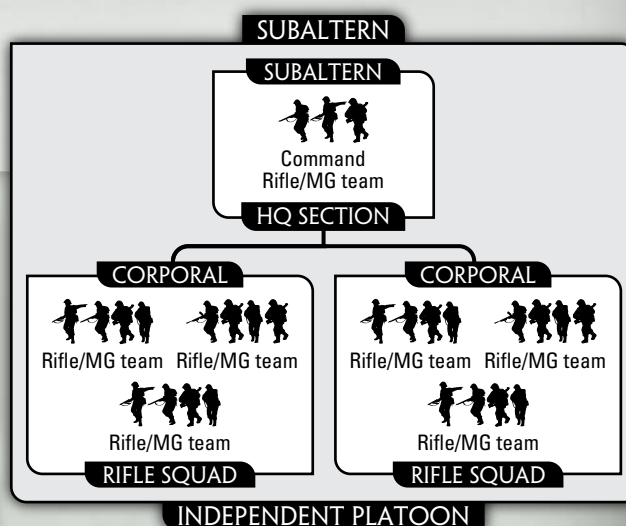
2 Rifle Squads

160 points

At the start of the game before deployment you may replace Rifle/MG teams (aside from the Command team) in an Independent Platoon as follows:

- Replace up to two teams with SMG teams.
- Replace one team with a Light Mortar team.
- Replace one team with an Anti-tank Rifle team.

A British Independent Platoon is rated **Fearless Trained**.



The forerunners of the British commandos were the Independent Companies. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Independent Companies land with Scissorsforces and fought alongside the Norwegians at Mosjøen, Mo and Bodö.

INDEPENDENT PLATOON SPECIAL RULES

NO BRITISH BULLDOG

Independent Platoons are fearless, but they are also raiders. Their job is to get in, strike hard, and get out. Prolonged combats simply delay their mission, so the British Bulldog rule does not apply to Independent Platoons.

KNOW THE PLAN

Living up to their name the men of the Independent Company are expected to be independent-minded (if not downright unconventional) sorts and every man is drilled in the plan before an attack. That way, if the officers are killed, an NCO, or even a private, can take over as needed.

Independent Platoons use the German Mission Tactics special rule on page 242 of the rulebook.

FAIRBAIRN-SYKES

Under Captains W E Fairbairn and A E Sykes, a pair of tough ex-Shanghai policemen, commandos were trained in every imaginable method of killing and avoiding being killed in close combat. The Fairbairn-Sykes dagger they designed for the commandos is still in use today.

Independent Platoon Infantry teams hit on a roll of 3+ in an assault.

MIND AND HEART

While in Scotland, the Independent Companies trained in all sorts of difficult terrain, from flooded bogs to sheer cliffs.

All Independent Platoon Infantry teams are Mountaineers, see page 61 of the rulebook.

ANTI-TANK PLATOON

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

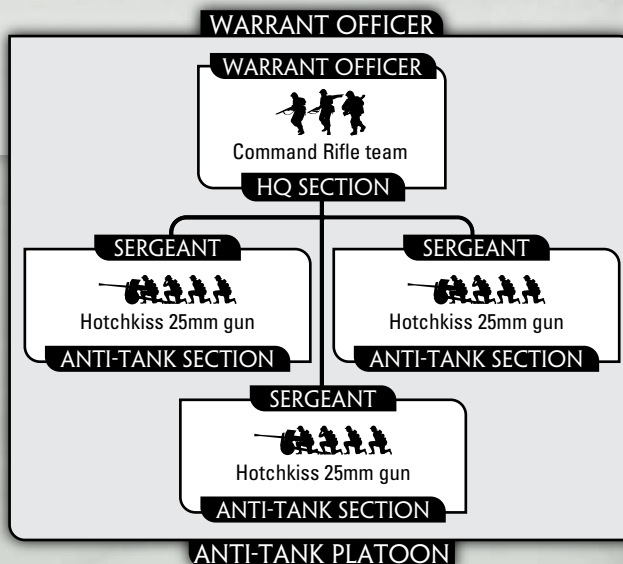
3 Hotchkiss 25mm



TERRITORIAL

50 points

148 Brigade, while fighting in the Gudbrandsdalen area used French supplied Hotchkiss 25mm anti-tank guns.



CARRIER PATROL

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

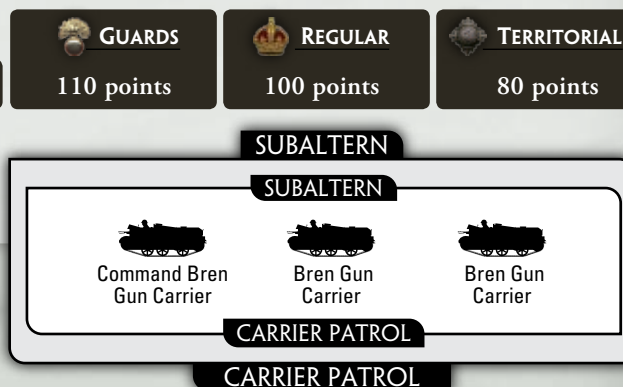
1 Carrier Patrol

OPTION

- Arm up to one Bren Gun Carrier with a Boys anti-tank rifle for +5 points.

Carrier Patrols are Reconnaissance Platoons.

Some British Bren Carriers were brought ashore at Narvik to perform limited patrolling.



LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT PLATOON, ROYAL ARTILLERY

PLATOON

HQ Section with:

4 Bofors 40mm

3 Bofors 40mm

2 Bofors 40mm



TERRITORIAL

135 points

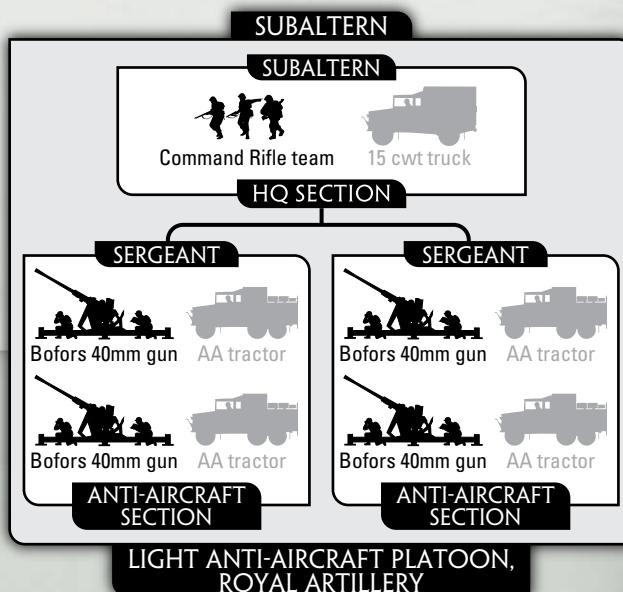
100 points

65 points

OPTION

- Add 15 cwt truck and AA tractors for +5 points for the platoon.

Anti-air cover was provided at Narvik by the 55th Light Anti-aircraft Regiment and the 3rd Light Anti-aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery.



FIELD BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY

PLATOON

HQ Troop with:

1 Gun Troop with
4 OQF 25 pdr



TERRITORIAL

305 points

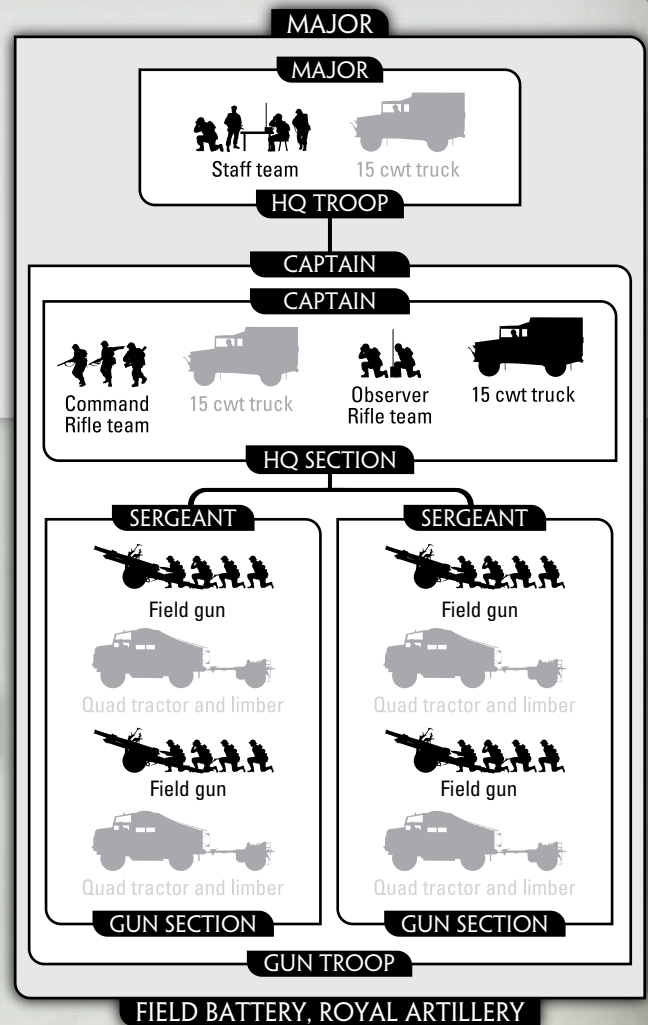
OPTIONS

- Add 15 cwt trucks and Quad tractors for +5 points per Gun Troop.
- Replace all 15 cwt trucks carrying Observer Rifle teams with OP Scout Carriers for +5 points per carrier.

The British brought with them to Norway the 203rd Field Battery/51st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery with its twelve 25 pdr guns. This was a lot less guns than would normally be available to four British infantry brigades.

Some of these were able to provide supporting fire to the Norwegians during the fighting around Narvik.

Field Batteries, Royal Artillery may not be deployed in Ambush.



FRENCH SPECIAL RULES

French platoons supporting the Norwegians use the following rules:

TRENCH WARFARE

French troops are trained for trench warfare. Their operational plan is to make a short deliberate advance under cover of massed artillery fire, then fortify their position to hold it while the artillery comes up to repeat the process. While the advance is slow, it is sure and will eventually result in the defeat of the enemy.

French Infantry and Gun teams attempting to Dig In succeed on a roll of 3+.

When conducting Defensive Fire, Infantry and Gun teams that are Dug In or in Entrenchments can shoot over any Man-packed or Light Gun teams that are also Dug In or in Entrenchments.

QUICK FIRE

The *canon de 75mm mle 1897* is a superb piece of French engineering. It was the first gun in the world to combine a breech-loading weapon with an effective recoil system. This quick-firing weapon made every other artillery piece obsolete. Despite being over forty years old, the *soixante quinze*, the 'seventy five', is still one of the most rapid-firing artillery pieces in existence.

Re-roll all failed To hit rolls from Artillery Bombardments fired with at least as many 75mm mle 1897 guns as other weapons, and at least four weapons in total. Batteries with one to three weapons, half or more of which are 75mm mle 1897 guns do not need to re-roll successful To hit rolls.

BRITISH SPECIAL RULES

British platoons supporting the Norwegians use the British special rules found on pages 246 to 248 of the rulebook. Guards Rifle Platoons are Guards and use the Unflappable rule.

UNFLAPPABLE

The Guards are well known as being 'unflappable', retaining their discipline when things go wrong under circumstances where other units might get themselves in a 'flap' and become unsettled.

Guards Platoons fight to the last and may re-roll any failed Platoon Morale Checks. Your Company Command team may re-roll Company Morale Checks.



NORWEGIAN ARSENAL

TANK TEAMS

Name <i>Weapon</i>	Mobility <i>Range</i>	Front <i>ROF</i>	Armour Side <i>Anti-tank</i>	Top <i>Firepower</i>	Equipment and Notes
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FRENCH TANKS

Hotchkiss H-39 (short gun) <i>37mm SA-18 gun</i>	Standard Tank <i>16"/40cm</i>	3 2	3 4	1 4+	Co-ax MG. <i>One-man turret.</i>
Hotchkiss H-39 (long gun) <i>37mm SA-38 gun</i>	Standard Tank <i>24"/60cm</i>	3 2	3 5	1 4+	Co-ax MG. <i>One-man turret.</i>

BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE

Bren Carrier <i>With Boys anti-tank rifle</i>	Half-tracked <i>16"/40cm</i>	0 2	0 4	0 5+	Hull MG, Recce. <i>Hull mounted.</i>
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VEHICLE MACHINE-GUNS

Vehicle MG	16"/40cm	3	2	6	ROF 1 if other weapons fire.
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GUN TEAMS

Weapon	Mobility	Range	ROF	Anti-tank	Firepower	Notes
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MACHINE-GUNS

Colt m/29 HMG	Man-packed	24"/60cm	6	2	6	ROF 3 when pinned down or moving.
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MORTARS

81mm m/34 mortar	Man-packed	24"/60cm	2	2	3+	Minimum range 8"/20cm, Smoke.
Firing Bombardment		40"/100cm	-	2	6	Smoke bombardment.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT

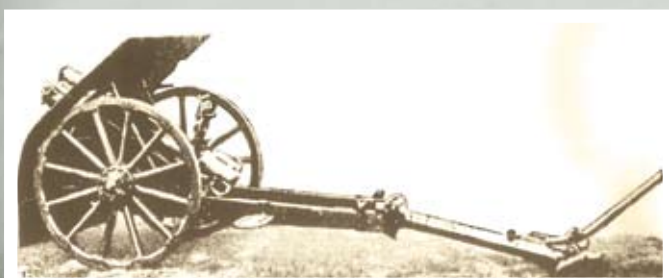
4cm m/36 gun	Immobile	24"/60cm	4	6	4+	Anti-aircraft, Turntable.
40mm Bofors gun	Immobile	24"/60cm	4	6	4+	Anti-aircraft, Turntable.

ANTI-TANK

25mm SA-34 gun	Light	16"/40cm	3	6	5+	Gun shield, No HE.
25mm Hotchkiss gun	Light	16"/40cm	3	6	5+	Gun shield, No HE.

ARTILLERY

7.5cm m/01 gun	Heavy	24"/60cm	2	7	3+	Gun shield, Smoke.
Firing bombardments		64"/160cm	-	3	6	Smoke bombardment.
7.5cm m/19 mountain gun	Light	16"/40cm	2	5	3+	Gun shield.
Firing bombardments		64"/160cm	-	3	6	
75mm mle 1897 gun	Heavy	24"/60cm	2	8	3+	Gun shield, Quick fire, Smoke.
Firing bombardments		64"/160cm	-	3	6	Smoke bombardment.
OQF 25 pdr gun	Heavy	24"/60cm	2	9	3+	Gun shield, Smoke, Turntable.
Firing bombardments		80"/200cm	-	4	5+	Smoke bombardment.
12cm m/32 howitzer	Immobile	24"/60cm	1	8	2+	Breakthrough gun, Gun shield.
Firing bombardments		56"/140cm	-	4	3+	



7.5CM M/19 MOUNTAIN GUN

INFANTRY TEAMS

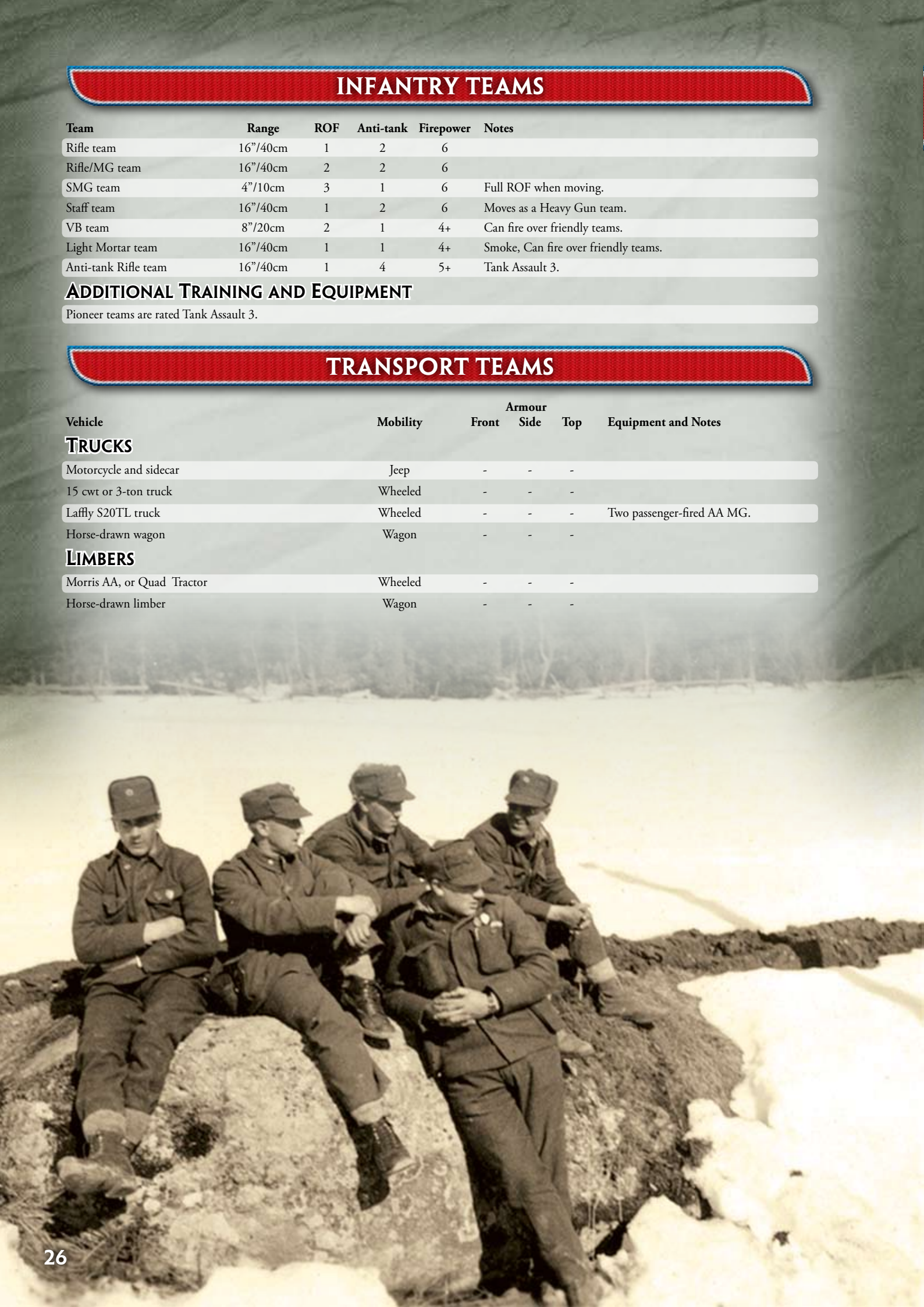
Team	Range	ROF	Anti-tank	Firepower	Notes
Rifle team	16"/40cm	1	2	6	
Rifle/MG team	16"/40cm	2	2	6	
SMG team	4"/10cm	3	1	6	Full ROF when moving.
Staff team	16"/40cm	1	2	6	Moves as a Heavy Gun team.
VB team	8"/20cm	2	1	4+	Can fire over friendly teams.
Light Mortar team	16"/40cm	1	1	4+	Smoke, Can fire over friendly teams.
Anti-tank Rifle team	16"/40cm	1	4	5+	Tank Assault 3.

ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

Pioneer teams are rated Tank Assault 3.

TRANSPORT TEAMS

Vehicle	Mobility	Armour			Equipment and Notes
		Front	Side	Top	
TRUCKS					
Motorcycle and sidecar	Jeep	-	-	-	
15 cwt or 3-ton truck	Wheeled	-	-	-	
Laffly S20TL truck	Wheeled	-	-	-	Two passenger-fired AA MG.
Horse-drawn wagon	Wagon	-	-	-	
LIMBERS					
Morris AA, or Quad Tractor	Wheeled	-	-	-	
Horse-drawn limber	Wagon	-	-	-	



MODELLING NORWEGIANS

The Norwegian soldier wore a grey-green uniform, with dark red piping on the collar and sleeves. As head wear the soldiers wore a kepi or, more rarely, helmets of Swedish design (rather like the Italian helmet) for the Infantry and of British design for Cavalry and Artillery. However, the most characteristic and common head wear was the soft 'Finnmark' cap used by many of the troops. The greatcoat would often be an obsolete design in dark blue, or a newer issue in grey-green.

Many of the troops photographed around Narvik in the north wore white snowsuits over their uniforms. Some troops also used improvised snow camouflage in the form of cut up white bed sheets with head holes as well as white helmet covers.

The light machine gun of the troops was the Danish Madsen, while the heavy machine-gun was a water-cooled Colt (much like the American Browning M1917 machine-gun). Mortars were of the standard Stokes-Brandt design.

The 75mm field gun was a pre-WWI design from Rheinische Metallwaren & Maschinenfabrik (system Erhardt). The mountain artillery battalions fielded a 75mm mountain gun, produced either in Germany (m/11, m/19) or Norway (m/24). These 75mm guns were the main guns of the fighting in Norway, often seeing action in the anti-tank role.

A number of 12cm guns were bought from Rheinmetal (12cm leFH 08, system Erhardt) and Bofors. A more modern 12cm piece was designed domestically in 1932, and intended to replace the older guns. In practice many of the older guns were still in use with the units in 1940.

Transport was to a large degree improvised, so use any truck model available, and consider using several different types. Norwegian equipment was painted in a light greyish green.

INFANTRY PLATOONS TO BE USED FOR NORWEGIANS:

Because of the relative lack of helmets many infantry ranges are not suitable for Norwegians. Though not exactly similar, the German Gebirgsjäger provide a good number of similar soft caps to represent the 'Finnmark' cap. You could also use the French Kepi heads available in the special order range to make some head swaps on officers and the odd soldier. Though many of the Gebirgsjäger miniatures have large 'Bergen' packs and parkas, so did many Norwegian infantrymen as you can see from the photographs scattered throughout this PDF, especially amongst the ski troops. Some Finnish miniatures also wear a 'Finnmark' style cap. For Norwegians in overcoats you could try the French infantry with Kepi head swaps.

We also now have a range of Finn in winter gear for the Winter War, which can also be used for Norwegians in Winter Gear.

GE832 Gebirgsjäger Platoon

GE835 Gebirgsjäger Mortar Platoon

FRO181 French Kepi Head Sprue

FR744 Tirailleurs Machine-gun Platoon (Hotchkiss m/1898 HMG)

US704 Machine-gun Platoon (Colt m/29 HMG)

RO708 Cavalry Platoon

FSO102 Finnish Artillery Group

FI721 Jääkäri/Scout Platoon (Winter)

FI722 Jääkäri SMG Platoon (Winter)

FI724 Jääkäri Machine-gun Platoon (Winter)

FI725 Jääkäri Mortar Platoon (Winter)

FI727 Jääkäri Tank-Hunter Platoon (Winter)

FSO112 Artillery Group (Winter) (Special Order)

FSO113 Anti-tank Gun Group (Winter) (Special Order)

FSO114 AA Gun Crew (Winter) (Special Order)

FSO115 Sissi Troops (Winter) (Special Order)



NORWEGIAN UNIFORM COLOURS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Base Colour</i>	<i>Highlight Colour</i>
Tunic and Trousers	Grey Green	VP830 Field Grey	70/30 VP830 Field Grey/VP988 Khaki
Collar and Cuff Pipping	Red	VP957 Flat Red	VP909 Vermillion
Leather belts and ammunition pouches	Red-brown	VP983 Flat Earth	VP875 Beige Brown
Canvas items, packs	Khaki	VP988 Khaki	VP884 Stone Grey
Anklets/Gaiters	Grey Green	VP886 Green Grey	70/30 VP886 Green Grey/VP884 Stone Grey
Boots	Black	VP950 Black	VP862 Black Grey
Helmets and field guns	Green	VP893 US Dark Green	VP830 Field Grey
Overcoat	Very Dark Blue or Grey Green	VP899 Dark Prussian Blue VP830 Field Grey	VP965 Prussian Blue 70/30 VP830 Field Grey/VP988 Khaki
Parker/Anorak	Green Grey	VP886 Green Grey	70/30 VP886 Green Grey/VP884 Stone Grey

GUNS AND VEHICLES

Norwegian Name	Foreign Name	Suitable Model	Model to Use
4cm m/36 gun	40mm Bofors gun	40mm Bofors gun	BSO505
7.5cm m/01 gun	-	Italian 75/27	ISO505
7.5cm m/19 mountain gun	-	7.5cm GebK15 gun	GE553*
12cm m/32 howitzer	-	105mm L mle 1913 S gun	FSO507*

*Suitable substitute and not an exact representation.

