

---

## West Germany

---

### Overall

This is of course the busiest place. US units are incorporated into Germany, but the UK, NL and Belgium are connected with their own country. A effect of continuing through the years...



The USAFE units are incorporated into the borders of Germany and therefore also in the German .inst file

### Airbases

To start of international, Beja airfield in Portugal houses the OCU of pilots with 12 Alpha Jets. These will deploy to Leipheim (Germany) in times of tension and war.

Also the 23 German Tornado's at RAF Cottesmore TTTE will deploy

The following airfields had a nuclear task:

- Büchel (Tornado IDS);
- Nörvenich (Tornado IDS);
- Memmingen (Tornado IDS);

If you like to attack some airfields this site can make the mission briefings more attractive because it incorporated a lot of satellite pictures from those days to spice up your scenario:

<https://www.mil-airfields.de/countries.html#DE>

NOTE: The naval air base serves as a Collocated Operating Base (COB) and, in the event of a defense, accommodates US Air Force units that are stationed in the USA during peacetime.



*Tornado IDS from the Marineflieger equipped with two Kormoran anti-ship missiles.*

Germany will be strengthened with units from the US and the UK. RAF Bentwaters & RAF Woodbridge would deploy its USAF A-10's to Germany to Alhorn, Nörvenich and Leipheim. And there is talk from an A-10 commander about "secret" deployment locations in Wiesbaden and Jever.<sup>i</sup> Each with 8x A-10s. The Nörvenich air base is already used by the US Air Force as a Forward Operating Location (FOL). Detachment 4 of the 81st Tactical Fighter Wing from RAF Bentwaters (UK) with eight A-10A Thunderbolt II fighter aircraft is permanently stationed in Nörvenich.<sup>ii</sup>

**Another source mentions even more bases :**

The 7100th CSW is also centrally responsible for the maintenance of the European Collocated Operating Bases (COB). These are air force bases of NATO states that are prepared to receive reinforcements from the USA in the event of a crisis or war. In the final expansion, 70 COBs are planned, and in 1989 there will be around 50 in the following countries. The information is provided with reservations due to the fact that the sources are not always reliable:

- CFB Baden-Soellingen
- CFB Lahr – Lahr/Schwarzwald (GE)
- Fliegerhorst Erding
- Fliegerhorst Bremgarten
- Fliegerhorst Ahlhorn
- Fliegerhorst Hohn
- Fliegerhorst Kaufbeuren
- Fliegerhorst Lechfeld
- Fliegerhorst Leck
- Fliegerhorst Leipheim
- Fliegerhorst Ingolstadt/Manching
- Marinefliegerhorst Nordholz Nörvenich
- Fliegerhorst Nörvenich Penzing
- Fliegerhorst Landsberg
- RAF Wildenrath
- Fliegerhorst Jever
- Fliegerhorst Wittmundhafen

You choose!

## Highway strips

Next to the main airbases, also flight operations were planned from certain highway strips.



In the .INST file several identified highway strips have been incorporated. Not only German, but also US, UK, French, Belgian, Danish and Dutch aircraft practiced operating from these austere locations. Not only with fighters but also with the C-130..! In total Germany had 16 highway strips. <sup>iii</sup>Seven of them have been found.

According to the force plan for the period from 1969 to 1978, up to 60 emergency landing sites were to be established throughout the country. Between 1972 and 1985, another 16 emergency landing sites were built, with the last ones being completed in 1988.

A typical autobahn emergency landing site was composed of a straight autobahn section of 1,500 to 3,500 meters in length and at least 23 meters (later even 30 meters) in width. The median strip was completely concreted, and the guard rail between the traffic lanes was not bolted but furnished with a quick fixture so that it could be dismantled in a very short time. The reflector posts were only inserted and not embedded in concrete. At each end of the runway, there was a parking space that was intended to serve as a parking area for six to ten aircraft. These areas had a shape deviating from standard parking spaces and additional taxiways to the runway, which were closed by means of guard rails in peacetime. In most cases, there were access roads so that these areas could also be reached from outside the runway via connecting roads. Not only fighter jets but also C-160 Transall transport aircraft were used to bring ammunition! <sup>iv v</sup>

More info and nice video's on West- and East German highway operations check: <https://www.geschichtsspuren.de/artikel/luftfahrt-luftwaffe/113-autobahn-notlandeplaetze-nlp.html>

### Roles:

The originally unarmed reconnaissance aircraft of the type RF-4E Phantom II have been able to be used in a secondary role as fighter-bombers since 1980. <sup>vi</sup>

Until June 1988, the F-4F Phantom II aircraft of JG 71 "R" and JG 74 "M" @ Neuburg airfield were also intended for use as fighter-bombers in their secondary role. But since

1988 its only task is Air defense.



German F-4 Phantom taking off.

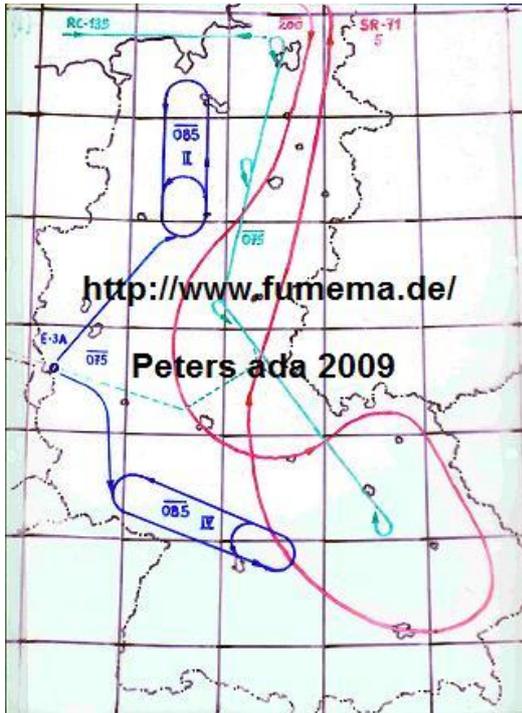
The SAM air defense units of Germany were placed under the Luftwaffe and were undergoing a large reorganization in 1989. So there are a lot of sources, which give quite conflicting information. So I took one source which was most complete, and that is [https://www.relikte.com/basis/docs/bw\\_3-4.pdf](https://www.relikte.com/basis/docs/bw_3-4.pdf)



Germany had already quite a group of Patriot (baseline) batteries but there are still old Nike Hercules sites present. The other main weapon system were the Hawk, and for airfield defense the Roland missile systems. The range rings in Germany speak for themselves if you take the merge range rings off in CMO! The main part of the SAM sites were already available in CMO but every SAM site has been checked in Google Earth.

*One typical Hawk site in Germany of the 216 sites in total!*

Next to the SAM units there was an extensive Early Warning net work equipped with modern radars to support Ground Control Intercepts. <sup>vii</sup>



In peacetime these were the area's that the SR-71, RC-135 and E-3 AWACS were pre-dominantly active. <sup>viii</sup> As seen from the Warsaw Pact perspective!

## Ground forces

The German Army can deploy its combat forces to their GDP positions within 24 hours and complete full territorial mobilization within 3-4 days. Germany maintains 30 days of war stocks. <sup>ix</sup>

For the details and ground forces disposition in the north, including reinforcements:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied\\_Forces\\_Baltic\\_Approaches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_Forces_Baltic_Approaches) In contrary to the WP side, I did not put every division in a assembly area with its organic air defense. Not all of them. Maybe for a future update..



Michael Hake

The army aviation (Heeresflieger) is placed in a separate .inst file to keep the amount of units (890 extra) down if you want to.

## German Navy

The German navy is in its ports and can be used in the Baltics and in the North Sea and had several ports for ships but also its own air force the MarineFlieger!<sup>x xi</sup>



*Fast patrol boat Frettchen in the Baltic Sea.<sup>xii</sup>*

Overall the amount of units for West-Germany is 4800+... (without the army Heeresflieger).  
It is busy...

---

<sup>i</sup> <https://www.key.aero/article/reinforcing-uk-usaf-cold-war-fighter-deployments>

<sup>ii</sup> [https://www.relikte.com/\\_basis/docs/icon\\_bw3.jpg](https://www.relikte.com/_basis/docs/icon_bw3.jpg)

<sup>iii</sup> <https://www.outono.net/elentir/2024/02/13/dispersed-operations-the-advantage-of-the-swedish-gripen-against-an-attack-on-its-bases/>

<sup>iv</sup> <https://www.bundeswehr.de/en/autobahn-notlandeplaetze-waehrend-des-kalten-krieges-5630090>

<sup>v</sup> <https://www.geschichtsspuren.de/artikel/luftfahrt-luftwaffe/113-autobahn-notlandeplaetze-nlp.html>

<sup>vi</sup> [https://www.relikte.com/\\_basis/docs/bw\\_3-4.pdf](https://www.relikte.com/_basis/docs/bw_3-4.pdf)

<sup>vii</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO\\_Integrated\\_Air\\_Defense\\_System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO_Integrated_Air_Defense_System)

<sup>viii</sup> <https://peters-ada.de/sr71e3a135.jpg>

<sup>ix</sup> <https://www.orbat.info/history/historical/nato/oob1989.html>

<sup>x</sup> <https://naval-encyclopedia.com/cold-war/bundesmarine.php>

<sup>xi</sup> <https://www.theworldwars.net/navbase/navfleets.php>

<sup>xii</sup> <https://cimsec.org/baltic-sea-current-german-navy-strategy/>