

CONFLICT - Internment of Allied Citizens

Following the occupation on 9 April 1940, British and French citizens in Denmark were interned. Five journalists were briefly interned at the small island of Boge south of Sealand, then moved to Hald near Viborg with other British internees. In July 1941 they were all transferred to Store Grundet near Vejle in East Jutland. On 7 January 1943 Store Grundet internment camp held 31 men, 14 wives and five children.



Top left - 17 December 1940 Cover from the journalist Anthony Mann at Hald, marked **Interneret Forsendelse** and delivered postage free.

Left - Picture postcard (12 January 1918) illustrating the Hald camp - not much had changed.

Top right - Undated airmail cover **Interneret Forsendelse** (internee mail) from William Dey in Store Grundet to Scotland.

Triple censorship:

1. Censored and sealed **Kontrolleret / Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark** with handstamp Type I **Post- og Telegrafvæsenet / ☀ / I Danmark**.
2. Censored and sealed in Berlin **Geöffnet / b / Oberkommando der Wehrmacht** with handstamp **Oberkommando der Wehrmacht / b / geprüft**.
3. Censored and sealed with **P.C.90 / OPENED BY / EXAMINER 3641 / 51-8589**.

Right - Picture postcard of Store Grundet, used 1916.



Left - 2 July 1942 Airmail cover from A K Duthie at Store Grundet to Aberdeen.

Censored and sealed with **Kontrolleret / Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark** and handstamp Type I **Post- og Telegrafvæsenet / ☀ / I Danmark**, and by the British with **P.C.90 / OPENED BY / EXAMINER 2023**

Despite being internee mail it was franked 40 øre + 25 øre airmail fee, overfranked by 20 øre, and sent via **København Omk.**

Right - 22 June 1944 Pre-printed Printed Matter postcard from Raymond Paul Adam at Store Grundet signed 28 December 1944 for a book parcel No. 93 to Collins in Glasgow.

Cancelled in Sønderborg 30 December 1944 and censored with German **Zensurstelle / t / geprüft**. The censorship office had moved from Copenhagen to Sønderborg in early October 1944.



CONFLICT - Internment of Allied Citizens



Left - 25 September 1944 Cover with *Interneer Forsendelse* (Internee Mail), sent free of charge to Fru Ingeborg White, who had married James R White on 14 August 1942 and volunteered to be interned with her English husband at **Store Grundet**. Civilian internees were allowed to be accompanied by their families during their internment.

Censored with hand stamp Type I **Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark.**

Christmas card from internees at **Store Grundet**, designed by Anthony Mann. The envelope was addressed locally in Vejle, but taken to Sønderborg to be censored, and 20 øre penalty postage was charged. As the recipient was unknown in Sønderborg, *Ubekendt i Sønderborg*, the letter was returned to the sender, **Retur til Afsenderen**, via Copenhagen.



When the USA joined the war after the attack on Pearl Harbour 7 December 1941, also American journalists were interned, first at Fårevejle Højskole, but later transferred to **Mern** on South Sealand.



Above top - 22 June 1943 Envelope from the US internment camp at Fårevejle on Sealand, marked on the front '*Interneer Forsendelse*' (Internee Mail) to be sent free of charge, to Toftlund in Southern Jutland. The writer has completed his sender address with the official address, **Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet**, in Copenhagen.

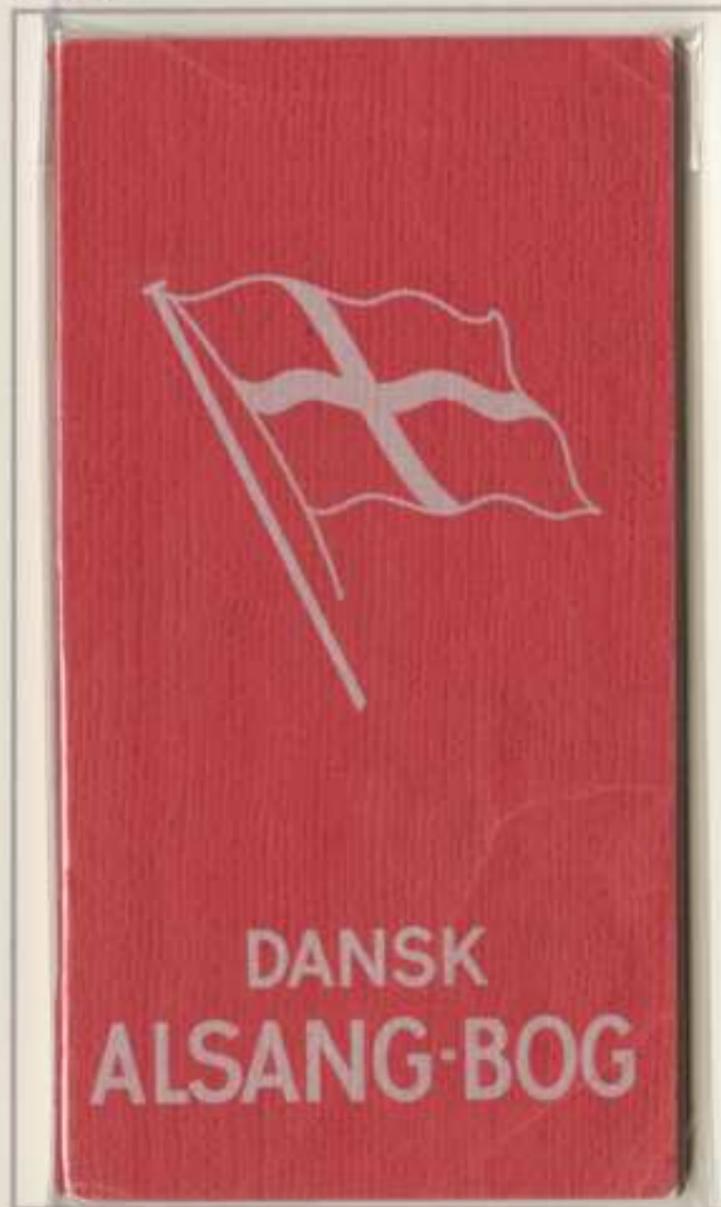
Above - 9 January 1945 - Cover from the US internment camp at **Mern** to the family in Oregon. The sender address on this cover includes the official four-line official hand stamp: **Generaldirektoratet for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet / (3 Ekspeditionskontor) / Tietgensgade 37 / KØBENHAVN V.** First censored in Sønderborg, **Jenourstellet I**, then by the US, with handstamp **10830 / U.S.CENSOR** and handwritten **6422**. Not previously recorded.

CONFLICT - King Christian X, Alsang

The occupation inspired the Danish people to renew their love of their national song heritage in the form of **Alsang**, people from all walks of life congregating in open air places. This was also seen as a symbol of peaceful demonstration against the occupation.

The first meeting took place in Ålborg as early as 4 July 1940 when 1500 people turned up. In the following weeks numbers and places increased rapidly, and on 1 September a total of around 740,000 people gathered all over the country.

New song sheets and books were printed, and in 1941 Dansk Alsang-Komite produced **DANSK ALSANG-BOG** consisting of 650 songs and with a photo of King Christian X on the inside front page.



Label with a map of Denmark and the King's motto: **GOD PRESERVE DENMARK.**



"Kongemærket" was produced for the King's 70-year birthday 26 September 1940 and was much used during the occupation to show Danish allegiance.

The pin was produced in both silver and gold, in different versions, and the income was used for charitable purposes.

Right - 26 September 1945 Picture postcard showing the address side with celebratory labels on the King's 75-year birthday and 20 øre correct postcard rate.

Danish post-war censorship handstamp Type 2. The censorship agreement with the Allied was introduced from 13.05.1945 although actual start date was 28.05.1945

Below - Picture postcard of **King Christian X** riding through the streets of Copenhagen without any need for security. Sent as a Christmas card 17 December 1941 to Hålsingborg in Sweden.

The King became a symbol of freedom and stayed in Denmark throughout the occupation. He was extremely popular, and the variety of labels produced with his image bear witness to this.

Designer: Tare Jespersen. Printer: Adolph Holst A/S (Lithographic Business), Aalborg.

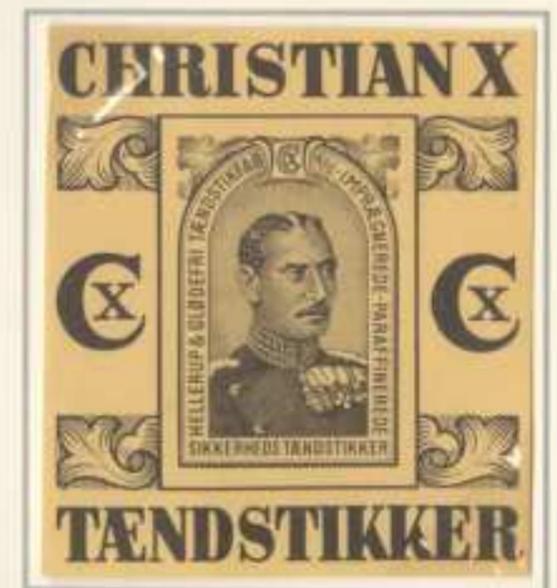


Minisheet, engraved by Martin Mörck, issued at the International Stamp Exhibition HAFNIA 01 in Copenhagen showing Queen Margrethe II, her father King Frederik IX, her great-great grandfather Christian IX, and her grandfather King Christian X.

Label for a large box of matches proudly displaying the King's portrait.



Pin with C and X for Christian X



CONFLICT - Vestre Fængsel in Denmark

Vestre Fængsel (the West Prison) in Copenhagen was used by both Danish and German authorities, but from May 1944 almost exclusively by the occupying forces. Many Danish prisoners passed through Vestre Fængsel on their way to the internment camps at Horsørød in North Sealand, and later at Frøslev, from where many were deported to concentration camps in Germany.



Left - 20 June 1942 letter from Roslev near Skive to Holger Nicolai Jensen, a Danish Communist Party committee member, who was arrested in June 1941, interned at Horsørød, and later transferred via Vestre Fængsel, cell number 88, to the Stutthof concentration camp in East Prussia.

Right - 22 August 1942 Sunday letter from the newspaper, Politiken, to the writer C E Soya, whose polemical anti-Nazi articles earned him an early prison spell in Vestre Fængsel cell 431. On 29 August 1943 he was arrested again as a "prominent Dane" and sent to Horsørød (see p29).



Left - 29 March 1943 Cover to a student at the Police Head Quarters in Copenhagen, redirected to Vestre Fængsel. The letter was underfranked and presumably the taxed 20 øre was paid.

Above - Copy of the German censorship handstamp *Geprüft!* (initials) *Kriegsgerichtsst.* on the reverse.

Right - 13 April 1945 Formula from the German Section of Vestre Fængsel sent to a prisoner's family requesting ration stamps immediately.

All food, even in prison, demanded possession of ration stamps! Stamps for butter and rye bread are shown.



Tyske Politifængsel
Vestre - Fængsel.

København, d. 13.4. 1945

~~Vedlagt returneres Talloner for Oktober Kvartal.~~
De bedes drage Omsorg for, at der omgaaende bliver tilstillet det Tyske Politifængsel, Rationeringsmærker, uden Tallons for April ~~Januar~~ Kvartal for Undersøgelsesfange :
födt: 11.2.17 Andersen, Arne Skovgaard-



Im Auftrage :
[Signature]
Meister d. Sch. Pol.

HILSEN FRA ENGLAND

TIL DEN  9. APRIL

NO. 2, 1943

MED R.A.F.

Winston Churchill : Fremtidens Europa

**Et europæisk
Forbund med
væbnede Styrker
til at forhindre
nye Overfald**

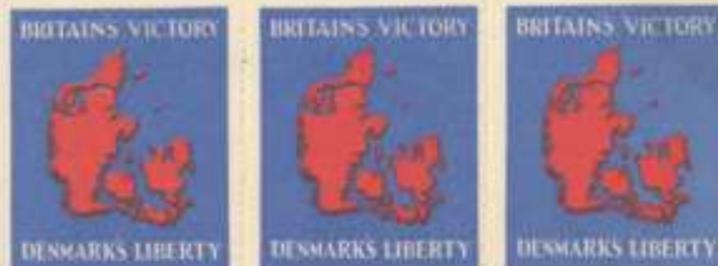


Englands Premierminister
Winston Churchill

I SIN store Radiotale den 21. Marts beskæftigede Premierminister Churchill sig for første Gang med Efterkrigstidens Problemer.

Man kunde tænke sig, sagde han, at der under en Verdensinstitution, som omfattede eller repræsenterede De forenede Nationer — og før eller senere alle Nationer — vilde blive skabt et europæisk Forbund og et asiatisk Forbund.

"I Europa, fortsatte Premierministeren, findes de fleste af de Aarsager, som har ført til de to Verdenskrige. I Europa bor de historiske Moderracer, hvorfra vor vestlige Civilisation har faaet saa meget. Jeg mener om mig selv, at jeg er en god Europæer, og jeg (FORTSÆTTES NÆSTE SIDE.)



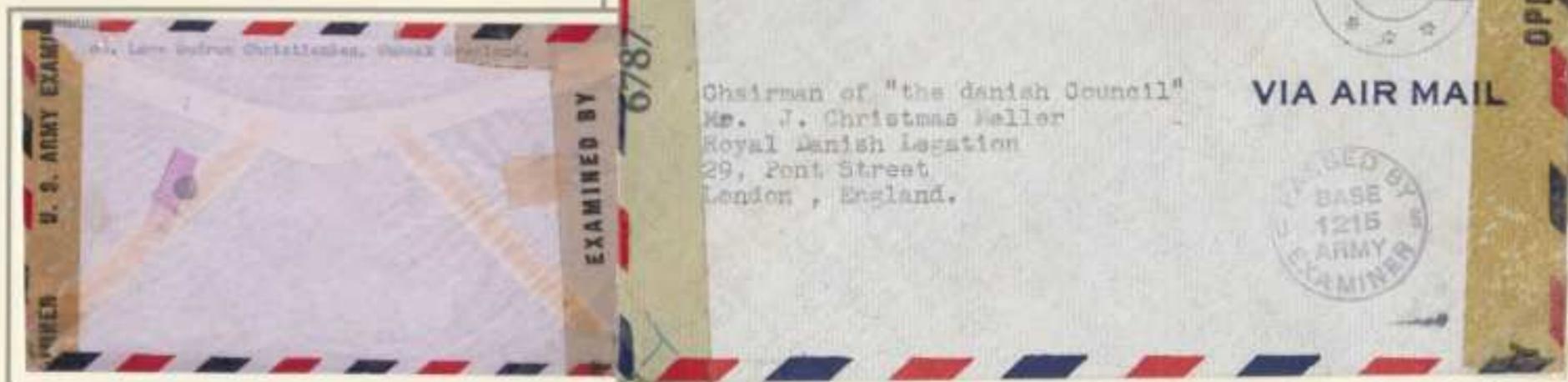
Left - Sheet of labels produced by the Danish Council in London.

Right - Flyer, dropped by the RAF, "Greetings from England", with an article about the Danish election, 23 March 1943, written by the Danish Conservative politician **John Christmas Møller**, who went into exile in Britain in May 1942, via Sweden.

He was a frequent broadcaster on the BBC service to Denmark, and became President of the Danish Council representing the Free Danes from 1942-1945.

Right and Below - 11 December 1943 Airmail letter to Christmas Møller from Umanak in Greenland. It was censored with the handstamp **PASSED BY / US / Base / 1215 / Army / Examiner** in Narsarsuaq and again in New York by censor number 6787.

It bears the rare violet diplomatic censorship mark on the reverse. It was probably flown from New York to Prestwick although it is franked only for surface transportation at 30 øre.



Above - The **RAF** had numerous tasks, among them the dropping of news/propaganda flyers over occupied countries. The one above **HILSEN FRA ENGLAND** (Greetings from England), carries excerpts from **Prime Minister Churchill's** speech in the British Parliament on 21 March about a possible United Europe in the future, and was dropped on 9 April 1943, two years after the occupation of Denmark.

CONFLICT - British Allies

Below - **HILSEN FRA ENGLAND** (Greetings from England) - The RAF gave the Danish resistance movement a helping hand when the Gestapo terror was at its heaviest. The leaflet describes the precision bombardment of the Gestapo Head Quarters at the Århus University by 24 Mosquito bombers on **31 August 1944**. Many Danish prisoners escaped, among them Harald Sandbæk, a vicar and a member of the resistance movement. With help from hospital staff and members of the resistance he fled to Sweden and later to London (see also p53).



Et Luftfoto, der er taget under Angrebet paa Universitetsbygningerne i Aarhus. Det viser Resultatet af de første Bombers Eksplosion. Kollegie 5 er ramt af to eller flere Fuldræffere. Til venstre, indhylliet i Røg, skimtes Kollegie 4, der ogsaa har faaet Fuldræffere. I øverste Hjørne til venstre ses en Mosquito, der netop har kastet sine Bomber og nu svinger bort fra Maalet.



Stamp from the 50th Anniversary issue, 4 May 1995, depicting a parachute air-drop to the Danish resistance from a British Short Sterling on Mors, an island in Limfjorden in Northwest Jutland, the night between 4-5 August 1944.



Above - 16 October 1943 Registered cover from the Faroe Islands to the "Frit Danmark" publisher at the Danish Council in London, written in Danish, and with British censorship P.C.90 / OPENED BY / EXAMINER 4456. (E)



Above - Cover from Ejde on the Faroe Islands, occupied by the British on 14 April 1940, with two Free Danes labels produced by Det Danske Råd (The Danish Council) in London.

Right - 15 February 1945 Newspaper wrapper from the Danish Council in London to Greenland via Liverpool and with handstamp U.S.CENSORSHIP / EXAMINED / By, and censor number 7865.



CONFLICT - British Allies

Below - Leaflet produced by The Danish Council for an exhibition in November 1944 in London describing in English events in Denmark, for example the General Strike in June 1944, the increased sabotage by the Danish resistance movement, and the co-operation with the British and US allies.

**THE
DANISH
COUNCIL
EXHIBITION**

16-25 NOV.
1944

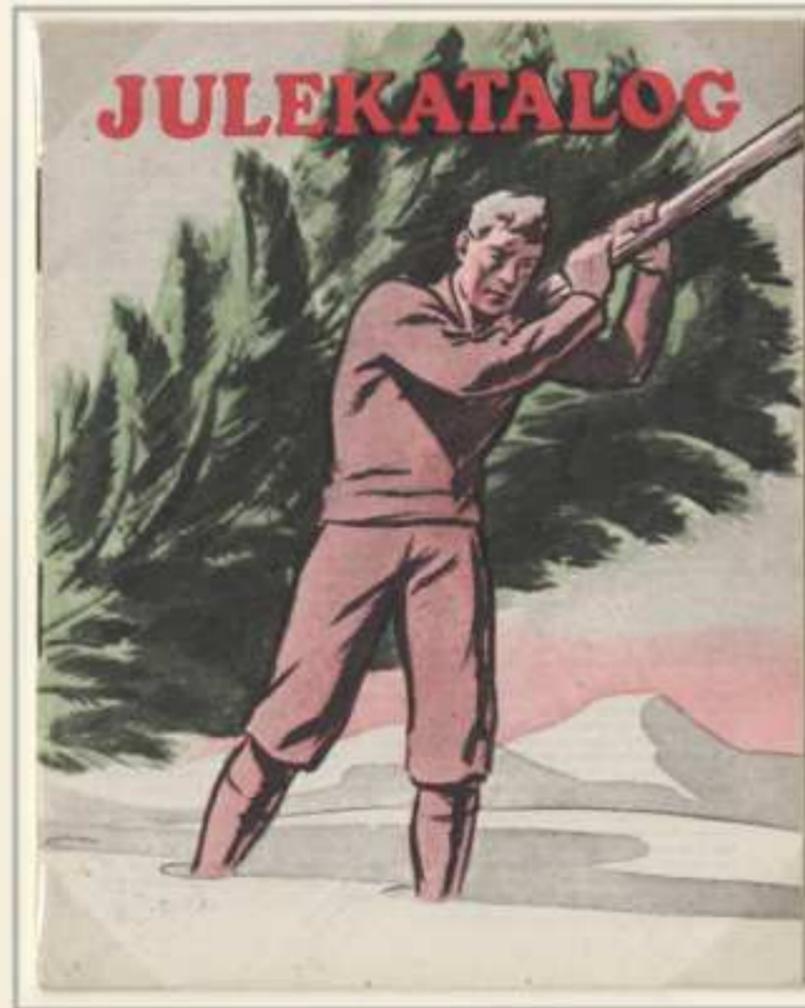
DAILY 10-6
(ADMISSION FREE)

AT
THE ROYAL
COPENHAGEN
PORCELAIN
GALLERIES
6, OLD BOND ST.
LONDON, W.1.



Danish Merchant Seaman off Normandy, 1944

FIGHTING DENMARK



Below - The photograph is among the news pictures used inside the leaflet.



Left - Following extensive negotiations, the Danish Parliament had refused to accept a final German ultimatum, and consequently on the night of **29 August 1943** the occupying forces had declared martial law. Under the guise of a Christmas catalogue this leaflet in the series *Vi vil vinde* (We will win) was dropped by the RAF in **December 1943**.

Below - The text is self-explanatory, but note the "special" Christmas decoration just below the door handle. The inside text reads:

JULEN 1944
GLÆDELIG JUL
OG
GODT NYTAAR
"NYHEDER FRA STORBRITANIEN"

Christmas 1944
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
News from Great Britain



CONFLICT - US Allies



Above - 20 June 1942 Airmail letter from the Free Danes in Bogota, Colombia, to the Danish Ambassador, Minister Henrik Kauffmann, in Washington. He co-ordinated the work of "free" Danes around the world, for example collecting funds to support Danish sailors in Allied Service.

Below - 10 April 1944 US 6c postal stationery airmail cover with pair of the 5 cents "occupied countries" Danish flag stamp, issued 7 December 1943. The sender was a sergeant in the 224th Eng. Composite Corps, Army Post Office 860, based in Iceland, and the letter was therefore censored by the US Army Examiner and signed by him.



Above - Label promoting Denmark at the 1940 World Fair in New York.



Above - Labels from the National America Denmark Association, an organisation of Danish-Americans founded in 1940.

For a period during the war they called themselves "Friends of Denmark".

Below - 31 October 1943 Propaganda leaflet *OVER ATLANTEN* (Across the Atlantic), informing the Danes of the Allies' progress on all fronts, including the American invasion of Sicily.

A small article describes American church leaders praising the Danes by defying Hitler's demand to hand over their Jewish compatriots and helping the majority of the Danish Jewish population to flee to Sweden (see p30).



CONFLICT - Internment of the Danish Armed Forces

The summer of 1943 saw a number of strikes and some street fighting leading to a **General Strike 28-29 August** in protest against the increasing terror exercised by the occupying powers. A **state of emergency** (leaflet below) was declared. The strike was supported by the Danish national organisation of trade unions.

København, 29. August 1943.

Bekendtgørelse.

De sidste Begivenheder har vist, at den danske Regering ikke mere er i Stand til at opretholde Ro og Orden i Danmark. De af fjendtlige Agenter fremkaldte Uroligheder retter sig umiddelbart mod den tyske Værnemagt. Jeg proklamerer derfor i Henhold til Artiklerne 42-56 i Haager Landkrigsordningen den

militære Undtagelsestilstand

i Danmark.

Med øjeblikkelig Varsel anordner jeg følgende:

- 1.) Embedsmænd og Funktionærer ved de offentlige Myndigheder og Institutioner skal loyalt fortsætte med at opfylde deres Embedsforpligtelser. De skal efterkomme de Anvisninger, som bliver givet af de indsatte tyske Myndigheder.
- 2.) Sammenstillinger og Ansamlinger af flere end 5 Personer paa Gaden og paa offentlige Steder er forbudt. Igensaa er alle Forsamlinger, ogsaa de ikke offentlige, forbudt.
- 3.) Lukketiden fastsættes til Mørkets Frembrud. Fra dette Tidspunkt er ogsaa enhver Trafik paa Gaden forbudt.
- 4.) Enhver Afbenyttelse af Post, Telegraf og Telefon er indtil videre forbudt.
- 5.) Enhver Strejke er forbudt. Opfordring til Strejke til Skade for den tyske Værnemagt fremmer Fjenden og straffes i Reglen med Døden.

Overtrædelser af foranstaaende Bestemmelser vil blive straffet ved de tyske Standretter.

Mod Voldshandlinger, Sammenstillinger o. s. v. vil der hensynsløst blive gjort Brug af Vaaben.

Enhver Borger i Danmark, som efterkommer denne paa folkeretligt Grundlag hvilende Krigslov, tilsikres Personens og Ejendommens Beskyttelse i Henhold til Lovene.

Den Oversbefalende for de tyske Tropper i Danmark

On 29 August 1943 the German forces overpowered and interned the Danish army and navy. The army personnel was interned at 20 different locations, ranging from barracks to seaside hotels for officers. Part of the naval personnel was interned in a sports hall, others on board a barrack ship. All were released during October 1943.

Right - Patriotic Christmas picture postcard with 1941 Christmas label showing King Christian X, sent to Admiral Vedel.

When at 0400 hrs on 29 August 1943 the Germans attacked the Danish Naval Base at the Royal Dockyard (Holmen) in Copenhagen, it proved impossible for the Danish ships to leave the harbour, and Admiral Vedel gave the order to scuttle the fleet.

Al Vældemar Randers's Digt: Danmark i Tæsel Aar.
Tegnet af Rich. Jessen.

Udgivet af Arvo Sereenhan. - Trykt: Roussett.

Kære Dage
Gladelig Jul! og
Gode Nætter
og Dine
Kærlige Hilsener
fra og din
Kærlige
14. Okt.

The Admiral A. Vedel
Rypvej 13
Hellerup

Right - *Vi vil vinde* booklet No. 8 from October 1943, dropped by the RAF, has a cover illustrating a night watchman and the title in Danish WINTER READING AUTUMN BOOKS!

The article shown, by Christmas Møller, describes the importance of Admiral Vedel's actions in ordering the scuttling of the Danish fleet.

Før og efter den 29. August

Af Formanden for Det Danske Raad
J. Christmas Møller

DEN 29. August vil blive — ja er allerede — en stor Dag i Danmarks Historie.

End og lang Tid inden vi naaede frem til det Punkt, hvor det fuldstændt afgørende mellem Dansk og Tysk. Nogle vil mene, det tog for lang Tid, andet at det godt kunde have været noget endes.

Hvor uretligt at diskutere dette nu, da det store og lykkelige for det danske Folk selvfølgelig er det. "Hvem taler vel paa højre Dag de talte Sprog!"

Men Begivenhederne er saa store og afgørende for enhver Dansk, at det har vundet sig paa den Status op, hvorledes vort Arbejde i den kommende Tid skal udføres.

Fremt er For Gud som altid 40 lange Maanedes. Som jeg saa mange Gange har fortalt her, forestår man sig vor Situation og Interessen af sig ogsaa en Del for den, saa erstatende den var, forklarede alle alle andre Lande. Hvad der skete gjæde det stærkeste Indtryk, var, at 40 Maanedes tysk Besættelse havde haft en saa uendelig rige Indflydelse paa Befolkningens Sind og Mænter.

Ved den 29. Vidnesbyrd som var Valget den 23. Mars i Aar. For saa vidt kan man sige, at Folket ved dette Valg lagde Grundsten til Begivenhederne den 29. August, da dette Valg var jo ikke blot en Demonstration for Demokratiet og Folketsretten — det var hele det danske Folks stærke Demonstration, og med den i Dag fra saa mange Sider taler om Aarsvarer for, at Begivenhederne udviklede sig til et Brud paa den ikke ender, det har Medarbejderne

for, som var tilføjet dermed, saa kan man med Rette sige, at det danske Folk ved dette Valg, og de danske Partier ved deres Tilværelse af Valget, har Aarsvarer for, at det gik som det gik.

Og det er jo ogsaa bedre tænkeligt. Ikke fordi jeg mener, at den enkelte man kan er helt overbevist om at handle uafhængigt og rigtigt ikke har det til at sige til Styrepolitikkerne. Men fordi det er noget, meget vigtigt, at hele Folket står bag Begivenhederne, som disse vil nu optage kampen.

Kan 14 Dage af forløbet siden 29. August. Vi kan ikke sige, at vi endnu er i Besiddelse af nogenlunde Optimisme, men at hvad der er foretaget — men enhver kan klart se, at hele Folket følte sin Bærbærelsestid nærmede paa det grænse, og saa skete det, hvad vi altid har sagt vilde ske.

Det er jo ikke uventet, naar man læser til den danske Radio at blive klar over, at Tyskerne fortryder. Ikke fordi de angriber deres Brønde og Besiddelser, men fortryder, fordi de kan se, at de har begået et Dumbest og lidt et nyt Nederlag. Og det er jo ogsaa naturligt, at forklarede oskellige danske Kræfter nu skal mobiliseres for at forklare, at den ikke er Folket, men kun nogle enkelte vilhelms og nogle Kommunisten, som har fremkaldt Situationen. Man tænkes at det efter sin Mening ikke.

Det er blevet sagt, at Arbejdernes Bønder ikke var med i det Oppør, som fandt Sted i Danmark. For man da, at der i Danmark kunde have været mere Bønder og mere "arbejdslospend" — end

Danske Krigskibe sættes i Købshavn den 29. August.

maade i noget andet Land uden den danske Arbejders Tilbed. End ikke i Danmark Orden om, at man maatte tage Væpne sig selv, at man ikke solgte sin Sjæl.

Ja, der er ingen Tvivl.

Og ingen Vej fører tilbage — det derom er jo ingen Tvivl, at det danske Folk nu ogsaa er paa den Side aktiver i Krigen, hvis det altid har været i Sind.

Den Arbejdernes Bønder, saaledes som det nu vil forne sig, kan og skal der ikke sige mange Ord.

Dermed kan det maade være god Grund til at sige at For Gud end, herfor vil Danmark selv ses paa, herfor vil vi i Danmark selv ses paa, herfor vil vi i København og Danmark Opbeholdt Tilbage om, at de kunde handle uafhængigt danske Interesser. Den store Lidelse har naturligvis kun været de politiske Legationens Stilling og længte

er den bedste Overnatningsstedt March Danske side.

Og til den 29. August var det den Herred- rapport for os at forklare og forsvare vort Fædrelands Stilling. Og vi gjorde det af et stort held og som godt af menneskene, og vi havde altid for Gud, at vi skulde forstaa Forholdene hjemme, og hvilke personlige Ansvarer vi end maatte have, forklare situationen bedre end. Dette Oppør er jo ikke den sidste, ja, er næsten hævningen den 29. August. Der er vist mere at forklare og forsvare. Vort Stilling er saa vigtigst klar, som alle de undertrykte Lande.

Danmarks Legationer i London, Washington, Mexico og Teheran havde allerede sagt sig til at Regeringen i København og Danmark Opbeholdt Tilbage om, at de kunde handle uafhængigt danske Interesser. Den store Lidelse har naturligvis kun været de politiske Legationens Stilling og længte

CONFLICT - Internment of the Danish Armed Forces



Left - 28 September 1943 Cover from Randers to Camp No 19 at **Andelsskolen** in Middelfart on the island of Funen sent via Stalag 391 in Copenhagen.

All mail to the interned armed forces was supposed to be addressed via Stalag 391, but the rule was extensively ignored, both by the writers and the post office. This explains the Copenhagen cancellation **6 October 1943**.

The letter was returned from Middelfart as indicated by **Retur kun Kort** (Return, only Cards) and the handstamp on the reverse, **Ubesørgeligt. Kun Brevkort tilladt. / Købmagergades Postkontor, / København K.** (No delivery. Only card permitted. / Main Post Office, / København K.).

Top right - **16 October 1943** Internment Sunday letter postmarked Hornbæk. The combination of internment mail and Sunday delivery is very unusual. There are no censorship markings, and this letter appears to have been delivered despite only postcards being permitted.

Right - **15 October 1943** Cover from an interned officer at the **Hotel Bretagne** in Hornbæk with handwritten *Interneringsforsendelse* on the front.



Above - **19 October 1943** Printed postcard Fra / interneret / Militær- / person (From interned military person) from an officer in Camp No 18 **Hindsgavl**, with censorship handstamp **Gepriift** and cancelled in Copenhagen 19 October 1943.



Label sold in support of the illegal paper "**Folkevilljen**", first issued in Randers in East Jutland October 1943.

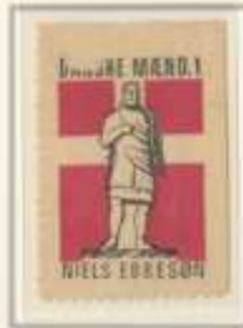


Above - Picture postcard, used, showing **Hindsgavl** near Middelfart on Funen, where some army officer were interned. Officers were mainly interned in hotels and manor houses, while the ordinary soldiers were interned in the usual barracks.

CONFLICT – Internment of the Danish Armed Forces



Left - In advance of the internment, Admiral Aage Vedel of the Navy Command had issued orders on 29 August 1943 either to scuttle all navy vessels or attempt flight to Sweden. This photographic postcard shows two minesweepers sunk at the Holmen naval base in Copenhagen.



Above - The **DANSKE MÆND 1.** and **2.** patriotic labels were sold in sheets of six to support the illegal Danish Communist Party and their newspaper *Land og Folk*. These labels show the Danish national folk heroes, Niels Ebbeson (d.1340) and Skipper Clement (d.1536).



Above - Photographic picture postcard, unused, showing the floating barracks, Kaserneskipet "Fyen".



Above - 22 September 1943 Pre-printed postcard with Interneret / Forsen- / selse (Internee Mail) and sent free of charge from an internee at the navy barracks at Holmen (the building at the back of the postcard above top).

"Tonight a notice was read from the German Admiral telling us that we would be sent home during the coming week ... our civilian clothes should be sent to us as soon as possible."



Above and below

For
Participation
in Allied
War Service
1940-45

Established 3 May 1946 (3050 copies)
with 905 awarded to Danes,
78 posthumously.



Above - 1 October 1943 Pre-printed KFUMs Soldatermission postcard from an internee at Kaserneskipet "Fyen" (a floating barracks) at the Holmen naval base in Copenhagen with handwritten Interneret / Forsen- / selse (Internee Mail).

"I have to tell you that our release has been postponed until further notice due to sabotage."

CONFLICT - Internment of the Danish Armed Forces



Above - 4 September 1943 Picture postcard from an internee at Jægersborg barracks showing soldiers polishing their gear - in peace time.



Above - 20 September 1943 Internment postcard from Camp No 19, Andelsskolen in Middelfart on the island of Funen to Randers in East Jutland with censorship handstamp **Dienststelle Feldpostnummer 09665 A**

This fieldpost censorship handstamp was only used on outgoing mail to Randers.



Above - 13 September 1943 Pre-printed postcard from a guardsman in Camp No 1, Jægersborg in Gentofte, a suburb of Copenhagen. No cancellation, but with handstamp Interneret Post (Internee Mail).



Above - 1944 was the name of an illegal newspaper, and the label might have been produced by that group, 1944 symbolised a turning point in the war.



Above - 24 September 1943 Postcard sent from Randers in East Jutland to an internee in Camp No 19, Andelshøjskolen in Middelfart on the island of Funen with censorship handstamp **Dienststelle Feldpostnummer 17532**

This fieldpost censorship handstamp was only used on incoming mail from Randers.

CONFLICT - Internment of Prominent Danes

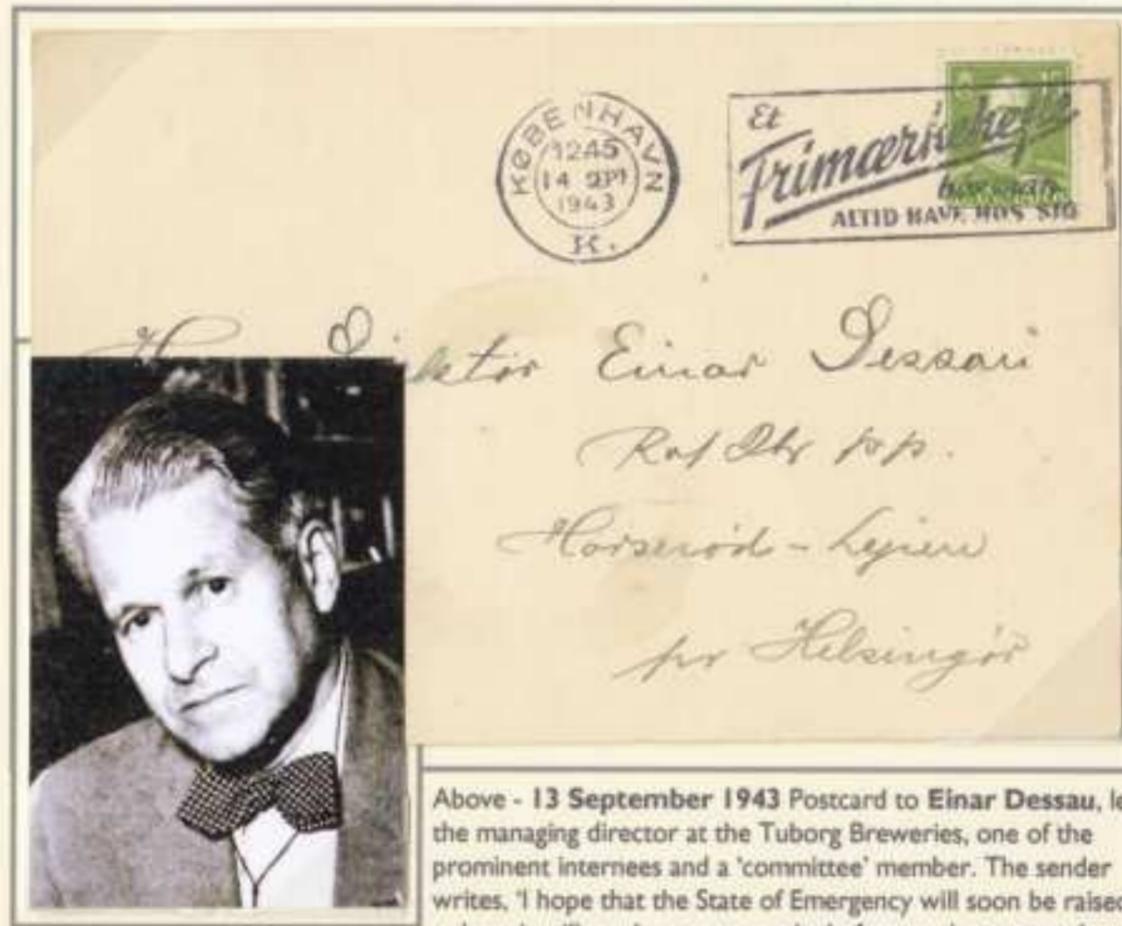


On 29 August 1943 the Gestapo rounded up 272 "prominent" Danes and 132 were interned in the Horserød camp as hostages.

These were all well-known men (the six women were released due to lack of facilities for women at the camp), and included 22 editors and journalists, ten professors, ten merchants, nine lawyers, seven teachers, five managers, four writers, and four vicars.

They quickly set up a committee to manage their internal camp affairs, and the intellectual activities in this part of the Horserød camp during the 65 days of internment were of the highest calibre. The last five internees were released on 1 November 1943.

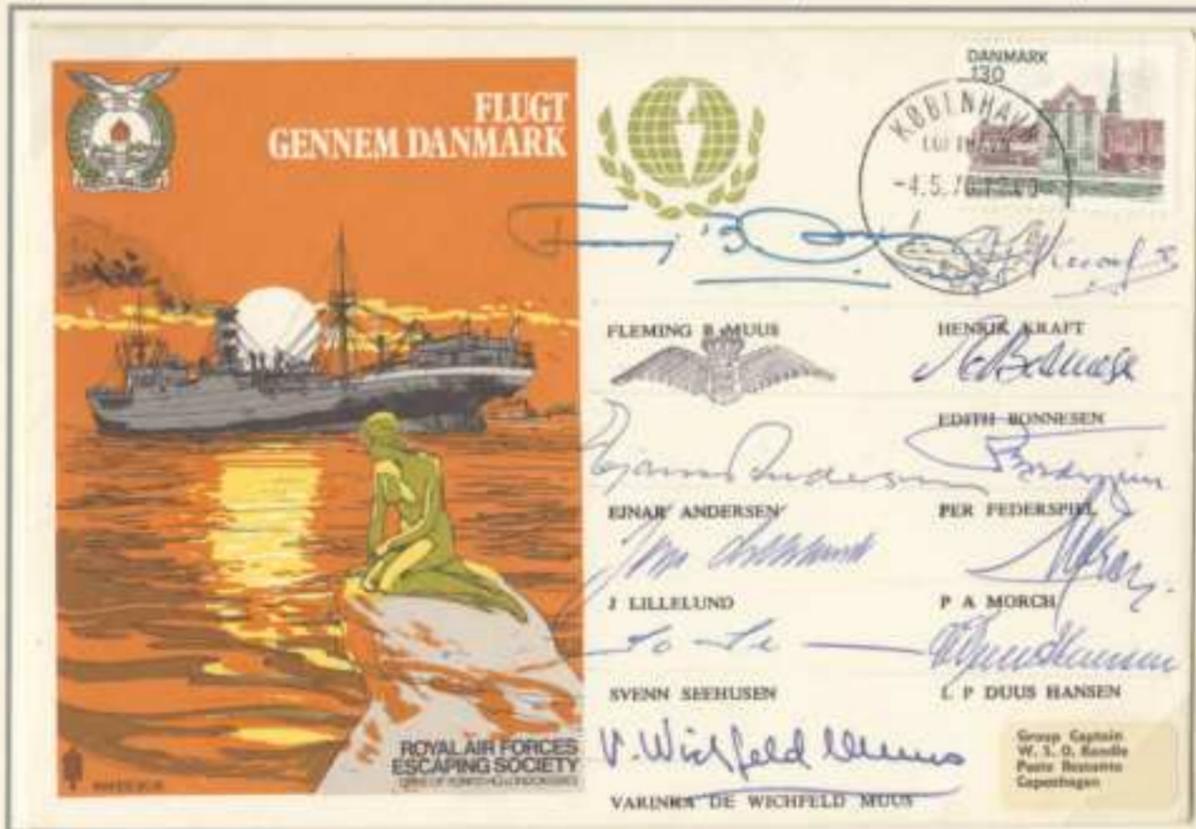
Left - 27 December 1941 Cover sent from Anthony Mann, a journalist and an internee at the Store Grundet Camp for British Internees (see pp 17-18) to the PR Manager at the Tuborg Breweries, **Henrik Kraft**. He was not himself interned but was close to the Jewish Dessau family of the Tuborg dynasty. He liaised illegally with the internees in Horserød and having been accused of helping to arrange illegal travels abroad, he fled to Sweden with his wife and children on 23 December 1943. His signature is also on the commemorative envelope from the Royal Air Forces Escape Society (below right).



Above - 13 September 1943 Postcard to Einar Dessau, left, the managing director at the Tuborg Breweries, one of the prominent internees and a 'committee' member. The sender writes, 'I hope that the State of Emergency will soon be raised, at least it will not be many months before we have peace.'



Left - 2 March 1945 Cover to another member of the Dessau family, who had fled to Sweden after October 1943. **Villy Dessau** had been the Export Manager at the Tuborg Breweries.



Right - 4 May 1976 Commemorative envelope from the **Royal Air Forces Escaping Society**, Certified Copy No. 0081 (of 1025), sent from Copenhagen with arrival stamp **ROYAL AIR FORCE 20.5.76 NORTHOLT** on the reverse.

It is signed on the front by prominent members of the Danish resistance movement, who helped to rescue many members of the RAF, including **Flemming B Muus**, a Major in the British Army and a member of SOE (Special Operations Executive) in charge of operations in Denmark, and **Jens Lillelund**, who worked with the sabotage groups *Holger Danske* and *Ringen* in Copenhagen and later established sabotage groups in Jutland.

CONFLICT - Internment of the Danish Jews



The Gestapo action against the Danish Jews had been planned for the night 1-2 October 1943. However, this information was passed by a German embassy official to a Danish politician on 28 September, and thus the Rabbi at the large Copenhagen synagogue could warn the congregation at the Yom Kippur service on 29 September to leave their homes. The message reached most of Copenhagen's Jewish population, but not those in the province.

They were helped and cared for by Danish friends, members of the resistance movement, and hospital staff, and they were hidden on farms, in hospitals and vicarages, until transport across Øresund (The Sound) to neutral Sweden could be arranged. In this way more than 6,000 avoided arrest, although about 200 were rounded up and shipped to Theresienstadt in the Czech Republic, at that time annexed by Germany.

Left - 1 August 1942 from G F Duckwitz, Leg.Rat a.D., censored in Frankfurt with sealing strip and handstamp. Duckwitz had lived in Denmark 1928-1932, was assigned to the German embassy in Copenhagen 1939, and worked closely with Werner Best after his appointment 5 November 1942 as Plenipotentiary in Denmark, negotiating and ameliorating many policies issued from Berlin, including warning about the action against the Danish Jews.



Above - 20 October 1943 Cover to an interned Jewish couple at the Horsrød camp, where some of the Jews, who had not managed to escape to Sweden, were temporarily interned.



Herovre gaar det ved det gamle. 6-8 Sabotagetilfælde hver Dag (all. Nat), lidt Skyden i Gaderne af og til, og nu sidst er der herfra Amager flygtet ca. 3.000 Jøder til Sværrig, det var meget spændende kan du tro, hver Aften sejlede der Både ud fra Kaststrup Havn med lige fra 7 til 120 Jøder paa en Gang, hvis saa pludselig der blev raabt "Tyskerne kommer" kan du tro at der kom fart over os alle, gente os i Beskyttelsesrum og andre mærkelige Steder, en Aften var vi helt omringet af Tyskere (jeg hjalp til med Kuffertier o. l.), men saa kom det danske Politi med Politibilier og tog os ned, men de satte os af igen saasnart vi var uden for Tyskerne. Bækkevidde.

Stamp from the 50th Anniversary issue, 4 May 1995, depicting Jewish refugees escaping across Øresund (the Sound) to Sweden in October 1943, following the German attack on the Danish Jews in October 1943.

Left - 23 October 1943 Letter from a young man in Copenhagen to his sweetheart in Jutland describing life in the capital:

"... 6-8 sabotage actions every day (or night), ... and the latest is that about 3000 Jews have fled from Amager to Sweden, it was very exciting, every evening boats sailed from Kastrup harbour with 7-120 Jews every time, ... (I helped with suitcases etc.), ..."



Above - Postcard, unused, with the memorial in Helsingborg in Sweden, raised by Danish refugees in 1945.

CONFLICT - Concentration Camps



Left - 17 August 1942 Danish pre-printed Reply Brevkort with correct postage 15 are stamp, cancelled and censored in Berlin (Landsmann, BPM1.2, used May 1942-November 1942). The reply from Clara Sara Guter in Berlin to her nephew is her "Farewell" before her transport to Theresienstadt, arriving 31 August 1942, where she died 28 April 1944 at the age of 73.

From 1 January 1939 all Jews had to add to their names Israel or Sara on all public documents and mail, unless they had a typical Jewish name, like Isaak or Rachel.

Right - 1 March 1944 Postkarte from Rosa Rosenthal in Theresienstadt to Sophie Hellmann in Copenhagen. It arrived with the Danish Red Cross on 24 July, where it was forwarded to the Croix-Rouge Suedoise in Stockholm, arriving on 4 August. Also with handstamp Rückantwort nur auf / Postkarten in deutscher Sprache



Middle left - 16 May 1944 Reverse of Formula letter from the Ravensbrück concentration camp for women with handstamp Frauen-Konzentrationslager / Nebenbrief bei Züriosenberg i. Mecklenburg.

Bottom left - 16 June 1944 Formula letter from the Ravensbrück women's camp with the rectangular handstamp Postzustelle / F. A. S. Nebenbrief / Züriosenberg and handwritten initials, chemical censor line, and the circular handstamp Konzentrationslager / Züriosenberg (Meckl.) / Nebenbrief

Middle right - 31 May 1944 Avis de réception from Theresienstadt for a parcel from Copenhagen (typing error: should be 1943). Arrival cancel 13 June 1943 BAUSCHOWITZ a.d. EGER d BOHUŠOVIČI n. OHRI. This post office dealt with all mail after the closing down of the Theresienstadt post office 1 July 1942.

On the reverse boxed handstamp JÜDISCHE SELBSTVERWALTUNG THERESIENSTADT POST UND VERKEHR POSTÜBERNAHME and signature.

Bottom right - Pre-printed postcard receipt for a parcel, written 26 May 1944 from Theresienstadt, but cancelled in Prague 21 June 1944 with handstamp Geprüft / Oberkommando der Wehrmacht.



CONFLICT - Concentration Camps



On 19 September 1944 2,000 Danish police officers were arrested by the Germans and deported to **Buchenwald** concentration camp, the remaining 7,000 avoided capture, many joining the resistance movement.

Left - 30 November 1943 Double postcard from a prisoner in **Stutthof** concentration camp near Danzig, with censorship handstamp **Zager Stutthof / 26 NOV. 1943** and handwritten initials and in Vienna with circled **Ag**.

After the German attack on the Soviet Union in June 1941, Danish Communists were first interned in **Horsørød**, but after several escapes the remainder were deported to **Stutthof**.

All correspondence to and from the concentration camps had to be written in German.

Below - 21 February 1945 Formula letter from a Danish prisoner in **Neuengamme** concentration camp near Hamburg with censorship handstamp **Postzensur R & Ng / geprüft** and handwritten initials. It also has **KONZENTRATIONSLAGER / HAMBURG-NEUENGAMME** on the reverse.



Above - German mini sheet issued 1995 on the **50-year Anniversary of the Liberation of the Prisoners from the Concentration Camps**.

Right - 11 March 1945 Formula letter from a Danish prisoner at the concentration camp **Sachsenhausen** at **Oranienburg** near Berlin to his wife and son.

It has the censorship handstamp **Postzensurstelle / H* / S.S. Sachsenhausen** with handwritten initials and the censor label **Geöffnet / Zensurstelle / f**, censored in Hamburg.

The writer had probably been a member of the Danish resistance movement.



Above - 9 December 1944 Formula letter from a wife to her husband, a Danish police officer, in **Buchenwald** near Weimar, censored in Hamburg **Zensur-Stelle / GEÖFFNET / (f)** as well as **Postprüfer 9** (see p45).

