

## SCOUTING IN SOUTH SCHLESVIG / SYDSLEVIG / SÜDSCHLESWIG.

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*Bordering on the North Sea Coast, between the Dutch/German border and the German/Danish border, in the Middle Ages there used to be some small independent countries named Ostfriesland, Oldenburg, Holstein and Schleswig (Slesvig). Feudal Lords, appointed by the Emperor of the German Empire ruled them. As was not unusual in those days these gentlemen often considered the lands entrusted to their care as their families' private properties. In 1460 the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was invited to ascend the Danish throne as Christian I, King of Denmark. Also being the Lord of Holstein and Schleswig it soon so happened that these territories were also ruled from Copenhagen and in the long run were considered to be part of Denmark.*

*In 1864 the ever-extending Kingdom of Prussia demanded that Holstein and Schleswig would be handed over to her. When Denmark refused to do so, Prussian and Austrian armies marched in. Denmark was defeated and Holstein was taken by the Austrian Emperor and Schleswig by the Prussian King. But in 1866 the conquerors fell out over the spoils of war and went to war. Prussia won and also annexed Holstein. Now Holstein had a German speaking population but Schleswig (German) or Slesvig (Danish) had a mixed population of Germans and Danes. The latter were now supposed to feel and act as Germans. Speaking Danish in public was forbidden, the newspapers had to be published in German and when kids, by mistake spoke Danish in school, they and their parents were punished. The Danes, however, remained Danish and felt very much connected and loyal to Denmark. In later years, the language rules relaxed somewhat.*

### SCOUTING.

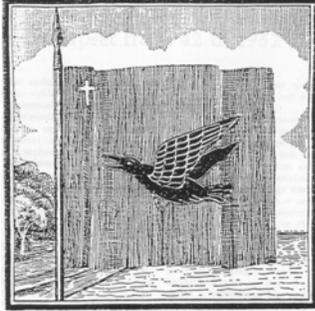
In Denmark Scouting began in 1909 when two movements came to being - **Det Danske Spejderkorps** (The Danish Scout Corps) and **KFUM Spejderne i Danmark** (KFUM = *Kristliga Föreningen av Unga Män* = YMCA). In this early period, as was not unusual in many countries, girls were also members but after a while was founded **Det Danske Pigespejderkorps** (Pige = Girl) and in 1919 also the **KFUK-Spejderne i Danmark** {KFUK = *Kristliga Föreningen av Unga Kvinnor* = YWCA).

The Danish speaking German citizens in Schleswig/Slesvig closely followed all developments in Denmark and so it is not surprising that 5 boys in the city of Flensburg/Flensborg founded a patrol. But the breakthrough did not come until 1919, after World War One had ended on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1918. In the port of Flensburg/Flensborg arrived the Danish ss AEGIR. On board were a number of Danish Scouts and their activities and demonstrations made the Flensburg boys enthusiast for Scouting. **Det Danske Spejderkorps** thereafter held a meeting in the city. In addition a large number of boys participated in a **KFUM** summer camp in Denmark. A Flensburg Protestant Danish School on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1919 founded the First Flensburg Scout Troop as a **KFUM Denmark** branch. The boys wore the Green KFUM shirts. In winter 1919/1920 many more joined the troop. A magazine *VÆR BEREDT* (Be Prepared) was published. The Reverend Moos, a Scoutleader from Odense in Denmark, was transferred to Flensburg and became Scouting's great stimulator.

*But 1920 was an important and exciting year for Schleswig/Slesvig. The Germans had lost World War One (1914-1918) and the democratic Weimar Republic had replaced the German Empire. The new German and the Danish Government reached an agreement to hold a referendum permitting the Schleswig/Slesvig population to express whether they wanted to remain in Germany or would prefer to return to Denmark. It was a clear-cut case what the Danish speakers preferred and in the weeks before the event the Danish national flag (the Dannebrog, white cross on a red field - which the Scouts always used) was in evidence everywhere. The outcome was that the northern part of the county, with a large Danish speaking majority, chose to return to Denmark, whereas the southern part, with its large German speaking majority preferred to stay in Germany. Whereupon the region was divided. Nordslevig - with its German speaking minority - returned to Denmark and Südschleswig - with a Danish speaking minority - remained part of Germany. The new German/Danish border was just north of Flensburg, which thus remained a German town. In Nordslevig the German speakers, now Danish citizens, got a special status as did the Danish speaking German citizens in Südschlewig. The latter meant that Danish schools could be run, Danish newspapers could be published, Danish could be spoken and Danish associations could be maintained. The Danish speaking society always referred to their homeland as Sydslevig.*

Of course the Nordslevig Scout troops were now officially enrolled in the Danish Scout Movements. But during the World Movement's Second International Conference (Paris 29-30/07/1922) it had been stipulated that no National Scouting Organisation could accept units that were not operational in its country. Consequently the

Flensburg School troops and the other Sydslevig troops, on December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1922, had to resign from the **KFUM Spejderne i Danmark**. Now it so happened that in 1910 the **DPB** or the **Deutscher Pfadfinder Bund** (German Scouts League) had been founded and so it might have been logical if the Sydslevig groups had joined this movement. Though they had to accept that they were German citizens, they refused to join the DPB. Founded was an independent movement named **FLENSBORG DRENGEN SPEJDERE** (Flensburg Boy Scouts).



**Dansk Spejderkorps  
Sydslesvig**



Deliberately the intention was to keep the Danish-speaking boys together on a "national christian basis" and "available to the Danish speaking population". As before the Danish flag was used, the medium of communication remained Danish (which applied to the whole Danish-speaking community). A dark blue shirt with a yellow scarf was introduced. In the old Viking days these much-feared sailors and warriors, in times of danger, used to gather around The Raven Banner. Supporters presented such a banner to the Scout movement. A black Raven on a Red field.

On July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1923 the Sydslesvig groups united in **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Flensborg (DDSF)**. The last group to join was the **FLENSBORG DRENGEN SPEJDERE**. (Drengen = Boys). As special units on September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1929 the **Pigespejderne** were integrated. On September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1932 the last KFUM-Spejdertrøp joined the DDSF. Many more groups had come to being and it was decided to change the movement's name into **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)**. (27/02/1932).

Even though Slesvig had been divided in two parts, the DDSS maintained its links with **Det Danske Spejderkorps** and **KFUM Spejderne i Danmark**. The DDSS used the Danish handbooks and its leaders participated in the Danish leader training and the Gilwell courses. When in 1924 the 2nd World Jamboree was held in Ermelunden near Copenhagen, the Sydslevig Scouts were present as members of the Danish contingent. (As afterwards they were at most of the World Jamborees.) When on May 16<sup>th</sup> of that year the popular Danish King Christian X (1870-1947) paid an official visit to Padborg, just across the border north of Flensburg, the Danish-speaking crossed the border to honour him and amongst them a large delegation of DDSS Scouts.

In January 1933 Adolf Hitler took over as head of Government in Berlin. His Nazi party obtained almost total power in Germany. Its standard point of view was: "Those who are not for us, are against us and must be eliminated". On June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1933 the Nazis banned and disbanded German Scouting. The Scouts were supposed to join the Hitler Jugend (HJ) or the Bund Deutscher Mädel (BDM - League of German Girls). Surprisingly an exception was made for **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)**. The Nazis did not want to endanger the special status of the German minority in Denmark by limiting the rights of the Danish minority in Südschleswig. **1)**

In 1936, the HJ-Act came into force. Every German boy was obliged to join the Hitler Jugend and every girl the BDM. It was a compulsory service and it was not easy to shirk this duty. In particular not if one wanted to follow a higher school education, go to university or if one wanted a good job. But again this duty did not apply to the Danish-speaking in Südschleswig. The **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)** leadership was summoned to Berlin and was told that the Danish minority's youth could fulfil their "HJ/BDM Service" in the DDSS. This was very welcome indeed as thus they were spared the Nazi indoctrination. They could not, however, escape the compulsory service in the Arbeitsdienst (Labour Service) when 18 and later the Army, Navy or Air Force.

Thus Syslevig was the only German region in which there were still Scouts in uniform and very active they were indeed.

Whereas in 1933 in the neighbouring "red" port of Hamburg, the Nazis did not obtain more than 5% of the votes, this was different in mainly agricultural Schleswig-Holstein. Here the Nazis were in the majority and no doubt they were very displeased to find that the Danish-speaking, after all also German Citizens, were not at all attracted by their Nazi ideas. Neither may they have been pleased that the Scouts were permitted to carry on with the party's permission. It often came to skirmishes between members of the DDSS and the HJ, the latter calling the former "Speckdänen" (Bacon Danes) or Danish Swines.

What they may not have liked either was that, when from 13 - 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1937 King Christian X (1870-1947) celebrated his jubilee; many of the Danish-speaking crossed the border to participate in the festivities. The DDSS sent a large delegation to Copenhagen.

On September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939 Nazi Germany attacked Poland and thus began World War Two (1939-1945). The Danish-speaking conscripts had to serve in the German army. During the conflict 46 of the DDSS Scouts fell. Most born between 1910 and 1925 but the majority between 1920 and 1925. 31 of them fell in Russia.

When on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1940 the Germans invaded Denmark and Norway they did not - in their opinion - do so to occupy or conquer Denmark but to "protect" it. They left alone the government and Royalty and did not interfere in normal every day life. That was until the resistance grew and in 1944 the "protection" was replaced by the "occupation". Until then **Det Danske Spejderkorps, KFUM Spejderne i Danmark** and the two Girl Guides Associations had not been bothered. But in 1944 they were ordered to disband. But apart from no longer being able to go outdoors in uniform, nothing really changed. Despite all the restrictions even during the war years **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)** still maintained its contact with the Danish Movements.

After the war the DDSS Chief wrote: Quote:

*The authorities and the Nazis were the same. We did not like them and they did not like us. Nevertheless one can only wonder how it went so well as it did. Everyone above the age of 17 had to take part in an air defence training course. We avoided it. Not that we did not want to learn about air defence. But most of the time was spent indoctrinating the participants with Nazism and the glorification of Hitler. In the beginning we skipped these courses. But one day we were summoned to a meeting at the party office. I went.*

*It started with a gruff reprimand, because I did not use the proper "German Greeting" (right arm stretched and lifted, fingers level with the eyes and shouting the words: "Heil Hitler") followed by all the threats one could imagine, due to us not attending the Air Defence Class. Now one of our Scoutleaders had told me not to show in any way that I was impressed by the shouting or anything they told me during the meeting. My answer to what the German told me was a question: "Do you know whom you are talking too?"*

*The man looked horrified, then uncertain and then fell silent. I made him aware that I was the Chief of the Danish Scouts and that I had the Führer's permission to be so. A piece of paper with a pair of nice looking, impressive stamps and various signatures of officials of the Danish Observer Corps, made it possible for me to convince the man that we were able to handle these courses by ourselves. With grateful thoughts towards the dentist Dr. Sass - one of the town's leading Nazis - I could leave the meeting with a piece of paper saying that the Danish Scouts were allowed to have their own Air Defence Course. Which we already had."*

*The same Dr. Sass was the local dentist and we had formed a sort of alliance with him. So this was not the only time he helped us. But because of the alliance we had to suffer his foot driven dentist drill, which he used to save power.*

*One autumn day it came to a fight between some of our Scouts and some Hajotters. The Hitler Jugend boys did by far outnumber our Scouts. But the Scouts gave them a good beating and in the end the Hitler boys legged it. But there were consequences, we were reported and as the Chief I had to make an appearance at the Gestapo HQ. (Geheime Staats Polizei - Secret State Police). I did not know that the man I was questioned by was the local Gestapo Chief. His name was Hermannsen. Instead of a tough interrogation we had a short and not unfriendly conversation. We got a warning and I was told that we could not permit us any further foolishness of any kind. On my way out I was taken to the desk of another agent, who without saying a word, issued exit-visa to Denmark for several journeys and also a certificate for one journey to Sweden.*

*Who knows how badly it would have gone for a lot of Scouts during the war if not Hermannsen had been the local chief of Gestapo. Following this meeting we had no further clashes with the Nazis, even though they used every possible chance to thwart us. However, our right to be Scouts was not taken away from us."*

*"I only want to tell one more episode because of its comical element even though it did bother the two Scouts involved. On their way to the Scout meeting - of course in uniform - from a window - two of our Scouts had the contents of a slop pail emptied on them. We knew who did it. But could not do anything about a Leader of the Hitler Jugend."*

Meanwhile the war went on. Not much of it was evident in this out of the way part of Germany. Maybe they saw the red coloured skies over Kiel and Hamburg, when those cities were being bombed and on fire. There were air-raid alarms but mainly because of squadrons flying over to targets deeper in Germany. How the Danish-speaking German citizens experienced this, is explained by the following quote: *"It was a strange feeling to know that our "friends" had to bomb us until our greatest wish for peace and a better future could become reality."*

On May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1943 disaster hit. This time the aeroplanes did not just pass but dropped their bombs on Flensburg port. There were many U-boats that originally were based in Kiel but had left because of the massive bombardments. Bombs also fell on the city of Flensburg. A kindergarten with Danish-speaking kids was hit and 23 toddlers got killed.

*"The Scouts took it upon themselves to carry them to the burial ground. It was not a pleasant undertaking to carry the coffins of 23 toddlers over a long distance to the cemetery. But the alternative was a Nazi funeral with soldiers firing the salute and a lot of "Heil Hitler" shouting. The elder Scouts understood what we wanted and why and they promised to carry the coffins. The one and only problem was that there were not so many older Scouts left (most of them were already in the armed forces or in hiding). So 4 coffins could be carried at one time only and the road to the mass grave was a long one. Every coffin was carried with care and put down with reference and respect. In order to avoid that the mourners would have to wait too long the boys returned at the double to get more coffins. They were crying each time they ran but restrained themselves when they lifted up another coffin. It was a terrible experience which we will never forget."*

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*In April 1945, the British Second Army advanced in North-western Germany. Bremen was taken and Hamburg was encircled and taken on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1945. The Brits penetrated Holstein and approached Südschleswig/Sydslesvig. On April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1945 Adolf Hitler committed suicide in his bunker in Berlin just after he had appointed the Gross Admiral Karl Dönitz as his successor. The latter was residing in the Navy (Kriegsmarine) GHQ at Plön near Flensburg. He assumed his task as Head of State on May 1st. By this time there was little left of the German Third Reich. He communicated with the Allies and had the unconditional surrender signed. And so on May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1945 at 0800 hours the Second World War in Europe ended. (Dönitz and his government were arrested on May 23<sup>rd</sup> and were brought to Luxembourg to be detained with the other Nazi big shots that in 1945 were put on trial in Nürnberg.) On the very day the British Army was on the move northwards again, having received orders to occupy Südschleswig/Sydslevig and to liberate Denmark.*

The Danish-speaking greeted the British troops as liberators. It was obvious that they (and many Danes in Denmark) hoped that a new referendum might be held with as a result a return to Denmark. But the Allies did not consider such an action. When the British forces arrived no Nazi uniform was to be seen anymore. All units, including the HJ and the BDM had vanished into thin air.

Scouting being very popular in Britain a large number of Scouts and former Scouts was serving in the British military. Moving northwards from the Normandy Invasion beaches, liberating France, Belgium and the Netherlands, they had gotten used to Scouts and Guides in uniform re-emerging the moment they, the liberators, had arrived. So it may well be that they were not at all surprised to see Danish speaking boys and girls in Scout uniform, giving them a warm welcome, without them realising that these Scouts were German citizens. On May 19<sup>th</sup> disaster hit Flensburg. A large ammo depot blew up, and the Scouts, in uniform, immediately rendered their services to the many victims, and the Brits encouraged them. .

But it soon became evident that the British Military Government (MG) considered all inhabitants of Südschleswig/Sydslevig as German citizens, no matter which language they spoke. And so it happened that later that year the Chief of **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)** was summoned by the British officer in charge of the Flensburg MG and was told that the Military Government's general ban on uniforms also applied to his Movement and that moreover his Movement (as all German associations) was banned and had to cease all its activities. It was a great blow. The Movement had been able to maintain its position during the Nazi years and now the British, coming from Scouting's Country of Birth, a friendly Scouting Country, banned and disbanded the Movement. It so happened that Danish liaison officers were serving with the British forces. The DDSS leadership contacted one of them, a Captain Farver, a Danish Scoutleader from Åbernå. He arranged a meeting with Major Ray of the British MG, who had also been a Scout. It was decided to submit the matter to higher authority and the two officers and the Chief drove into Kiel where the regional MG was based. Here they spoke to Colonel Orff the MG officer in charge of the whole region,. He listened, gave them food and drinks and then had a long phone conversation with his Flensburg representative. After the return to Flensburg the DDSS leadership was told to submit an English translation of their Movement's statutes and rules. Having done so, after a couple of days, they were once again summoned to the MG office where Major Ray said: "Go on in Baden-Powell's Spirit as you always did". But once again they were told that they would not be allowed to wear the Scout uniform. This hit them hard. As one wrote later: "There is one thing I still don't understand. The Nazi Reich permitted us to wear the Scout uniform, England, Scouting's homeland forbade it." But, for as long as the uniform ban was maintained the Scouts displayed a phenomenal resourcefulness in "uniformizing" their civil clothing. Scouts will be Scouts!

John S. Wilson (2), the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau (BSIB) in London (presently the World Bureau WOSM in Geneva) was very much in favour of a speedy revival of German Scouting under the protection of the BSIB. He toured the British Occupation Zone and also visited Sydslesvig/Südschlewig accompanied by Ove Holm, Danish Chief Scout and a member of the International Committee (now World Committee). Ove Holm saw to it that **Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslevig (DDSS)** was not missed. Flensburg and Kiel were visited and Wilson, a man of great influence, pulled some strings resulting in DDSS being officially permitted to resume its activities. Wilson requested DDSS to assist the rebirth of German Scouting by searching for Germans, without a Nazi past, that might be acceptable to be involved in German Scouting's revival. One of their choices was Hans John from Lübeck, a German former Scout who had been involved in the attack on Hitler in June 1944 and had survived it. He began with 10 boys and the DDSS's support.

In summer 1946, **Det Danske Spejderkorps (DDS)** held a National Camp near Ermelunden. The DDSS was invited but had difficulties. The German Reichsmark was worthless and so there was no money to go. Further in those days Germans were not allowed to leave their country. But the British MG and the Danish

authorities provided the exit- and re-entry visa and DDS and Prince Knud of Denmark the money. The British military supplied the busses and petrol for the journeys. 80 DDSS Scouts participated in the camp.

During the camp there were again discussions between the DDSS leadership, John S. Wilson and Ove Holm. This resulted in DDSS members being recognised as Scouts, but not as German Scouts but Danish Scouts. But it was stipulated clearly that the DDSS Scouts could under no condition join one of the Danish Scout Movements. Whether they liked it or not they were German citizens and if and when German Scouting would revive they would have to join. But the Danish Germans found it hard to accept and refused. The Danish Movements warmly supported them. No solution was found. The BSIB and the Danish Movements left things as they were. The DDSS continued considering itself to be a Danish Scouting Organisation, sent its leaders to Danish training courses, used the Danish rules and handbooks and kept the Danish flag flying. When there was a World Jamboree or a such like event, the DDSS Scouts participated as members of the Danish Contingents.

In 1946, the Girl Guide groups withdrew from DDSS and founded **Det Dansk Pigespejderkorps Sydslesvig** (DPSS) to return to DDSS in 1972.

Meanwhile German Scouting revived in the three Western Occupation Zones. The International Committee and the BSIB would have preferred there to be only one German National Scouts Organisation but religion made this impossible. So came to being the Bund Deutscher Pfadfinder (open-to-all), the Roman Catholic Deutsche Pfadfinderschaft Sankt George and the Protestant Christliche Pfadfinderschaft. The three united in the Ring Deutscher Pfadfinder and on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 1950 this umbrella organisation was recognised by the World Organisation.

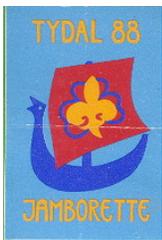
It might have been expected that the DDSS would have been invited to also join the Ring. It might have been expected that John S. Wilson, until 1953 still Director of the BSIB, would have exerted his influence. Little evidence was found. It so seems that the DDSS was invited indeed but would have been required to let itself be absorbed by the "open-to-all" BDP. Which meant that the DDSS would have had to give up its much cherished independence and that was the last thing it wanted to do. So once again things were left as they were.

In 1963, DDSS bought a farm named Tydal, in the central part of Sydslesvig. More than 10.000 trees were planted and the estate was used as training and camping centre. In the course of the years it grew to become a well-known and popular international campsite. (From 1963 until 1987 more than 250.000 campers used the place.)

In 1969 DDSS celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a National Camp on Tydal and welcomed many foreign guests. Amongst them John S. Wilson, who had retired as Director of the BSIB in 1953. Since a National Camp has been held every 4 years.

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And yet, Tydal was to be the root of new problems.



The Boy Scouts International Bureau in 1961 was renamed the World Bureau of the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM). It was no longer led by a Director but by a Secretary General. On May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1968 it opened the doors of its new office in Geneva and the new Secretary General was Laszlo Nagy who stayed in office until November 1989. In the early eighties of the previous century a World Bureau representative paid an official visit to Germany. He also landed in Südschleswig/Sydslesvig and the DDSS Chief showed him Tydal. The WOSM man showed surprise as in his opinion the campsite was not known in Geneva. The then DDSS Chief was also greatly surprised by this statement and supposed there had to be some misunderstanding. He referred to the visits from and the conversation with John S. Wilson of 1945, 1946 and 1969 during which the latter had stated that the DDSS would be represented by the Danish organisations.

The World Bureau WOSM investigated the matter very thoroughly. It was found that the promises made had never been put down in writing and had never been registered. The conclusion being that all those years the DDSs members had never been members of the World Movement and, according to the rules, could not have been either. The only possibility left was the DDSS joining the BDP and the German Ring. It was once again a great disappointment. And the DDSS was still not yet ready to accept this solution. Alternatives, acceptable to all parties concerned were sought but not found. It was not until the 17<sup>th</sup> World Jamboree in Mount Sorak National Park in South Korea (1991) that the DDSS Scouts, participating as

members of the Danish Contingent, had discussions with the German Ring's International Commissioners and in particular with the one representing the BdP (Bund der Pfadfinder, formerly BDP). An agreement was reached. As an independent unit the DDSS would join the BdP (Bund der Pfadfinder). The WOSM fees would be paid via the BdP but the DDSS would be represented in WOSM by the Fællesrådet for Danmarks Drengevejere, the Danish umbrella council in which the Danish NSOs were united. And that is how DDSS Scouts became WOSM members.

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1) When Hitler had Germany in his control he began striving after a Great Germany. He wished to annex all territories with a German-speaking majority or minority in the adjoining border regions. Consequently all of Austria and Luxembourg were declared to be German territory, Alsace - lost to France after 1918 - was re-annexed, Czechoslovakia lost its borderland, the Sudetenland, and Belgium lost Eupen and Malmedy and there were some smaller border corrections. Considering these actions the population of Nordslesvig may well have feared the possibility that Hitler would also have demanded its return to the Reich. It did not happen. Hitler was not consistent in these matters. After 1918 Austria had been obliged to surrender the southern part of Tyrol to Italy. Hitler never demanded from his Italian friend, Duce Mussolini, the return of this German speaking part to his Third or Thousand Years Reich, which he founded in 1933 and ceased to be in May 1945.

2) John S. Wilson used to be a high ranking police officer in then British India when in 1922 Baden-Powell talked him into becoming a "temporary" professional Scoutleader and taking charge of Gilwell Park in Northeast London. As Camp Chief of Gilwell he had a great influence on World Scouting. But his influence grew even more when in 1938 he succeeded the deceased Hubert Martin as Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau and his worldwide network increased. In 1940, when Great Britain stood alone facing Nazi Germany, the British Government created a special service named the Special Operations Executive (SOE). Its task was as Winston Churchill put it: "To Set Europe On Fire". Its agents were trained to be dropped by parachute into Nazi occupied Europe to assist the resistance and the partisans and if necessary to organise them. SOE's training centre was located on an estate near Beaulieu in the New Forest on the South Coast of England. The British authorities considered Wilson to be a "Leader and Trainer of Men" and he was called up for military service and with the rank of Colonel he was put in charge of the SOE's Scandinavian Section. No wonder that many a Norwegian Gilwellian that had managed to escape to Britain was chosen to join the SOE. Wilson, as a spider in his web, enlarged his influence even more, also with the military. Reason why the Military Government in Sydslesvig listened to him.

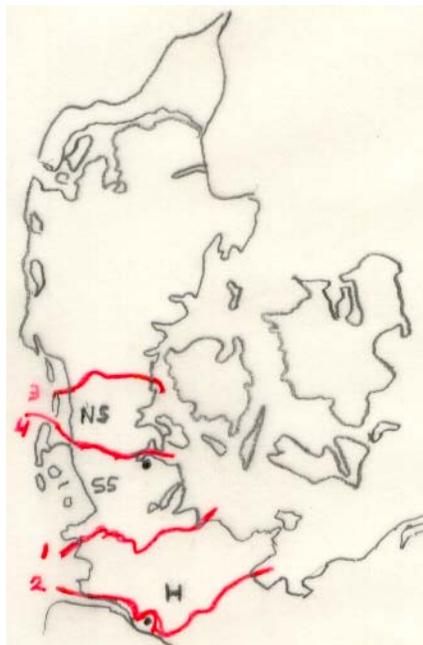


Association strip (9½ x 2 cm.) .



Left. Badge and emblem of Det Danske Spejderkorps (7½ x 5 cm).

Right. Badge and emblem of Det Dansk Spejderkorps Sydslesvig (DDSS) (7 x 5 cm).



DANMARK – DENMARK.

NS = Nordslesvig  
SS = Sydslesvig or Südschleswig.  
H = Holstein.

- 1) Ancient border between Holstein and Schleswig.
- 2) Border between Denmark and Germany (Prussia) until 1864.
- 3) Border between Denmark and Germany from 1864-1922.
- 4) Danish/German border since 1922.