

**Jørgen Kieler**  
**RG-50.391.0001**

**Summary**

- He first viewed Nazism and its discriminatory banners on a 1934 trip to Prague with his family.
- Returned in 1937 when studying at German art and literature for six months. Cites examples of anti-Semitic Jewish and Nazi propaganda posters and art prevailing at that time.
- Extensive recollections of Germany's invasion of Denmark in April 4, 1940 while he was living in Copenhagen, and the year that followed, including the role of the Danish king.
- Describes formation of resistance organizations in 1940 and their illegal papers, starting with The Ram, which published names of prominent anti-Semites. Discusses important role of illegal newspapers and pamphleteers that eventually led to decisions to begin sabotage at the direction of organization called Special Operations Executive (SOE), based in England. George Hamilton (?) from SOE contacted Hans Ebbe Munck and started these conversations in November 1940, but postponed action until Britain and Denmark were better prepared to cooperate.
- Describes his reaction to increasing evidence of close collaboration between Danish and German authorities, including persecution of local Communists in 1941, that began to lead to his decision to resist actively.
- When Danish Foreign Minister Scavenius signed the Anti-Comintern Treaty in November, 1941, he began actively resisting starting with university protests.
- Describes the lack of immediate rounding up of Jews.
- Notwithstanding a group of boys in Aalborg started the Churchill Group which committed 25 acts of sabotages which had little military value but a significant psychological impact. Communists then took up active resistance in Summer, 1942.
- These acts and the lack of official Danish government support had strong impact on Kieler, as did the political crisis that erupted when the Danish king reacted coolly in September, 1942 to Hitler's birthday wishes to him.
- When Scavenius was accepted as Prime Minister, German General von Hanneken began to command the local garrison, and Werner Best became Germany's plenipotentiary in November 1942, it marked the end of the peaceful occupation, and the beginning of greater effort by Kieler to seek more sabotage opportunities.
- Spring, 1943 with support of the general population sabotage attempts increased.
- Describes events in August 24, 1943 when German barracks were blown up in Denmark by Holger Danske (the first iteration) and the resulting demands by Hitler of a Danish government crackdown, the refusal of which created a crisis.

- Sabotage continued but Danish losses were many, including Holger Danske. Kieler was then involved in re-forming Holger Danske by leading its activist wing.
- Discussion of prioritization of sabotage targets.
- Discussed Svend Otto Nielsen, the leader of his group, who trained Kieler and helped him set up his own subgroup, one of which was his cousin Sven Kieler, as well as one known as Torch, who subsequently became a famous hunter for traitors.
- In October 1943 when the Nazis began their round-up of Jews, they shifted to rescues, hooking up with remnants of the first Holger Danske, and after the rescue, with the Communists, SOE and others. Towards end of Part 2, he elaborates on events surrounding the roundup of the Jews in 1943, his role in their escape to Sweden, and the resistance role of the medical community.
- After John's arrest, his group increased its sabotage attempts ultimately totaling 25 actions before Kieler was arrested early in 1944.
- Discussion of his treatment in prison before he was sent to Neuengamme concentration camp on September 15, 1944, and subsequently to Porta Wesfalica labor camps. Extensive discussion of the effects of malnutrition, torture, and prisoner psychology.