

Following is text of postscript by Robert Jorgenson on the
resistance being shown to the Germans in Denmark, after the
9 o'clock news tonight.

The great outbreak of resistance to the Germans in Denmark, in the form of sabotage, strikes and street clashes, which has been such a prominent feature of the week's news, must have come as something of a surprise for the rest of the world.

When the Germans marched into Denmark in 1940 small garrisons of Danish soldiers resisted until they were ordered by their Government to lay down their arms. It was generally accepted that a country as small as Denmark, and in her geographical position had to cave in to the German war machine. And so for the past three years, while the Germans told the world that here was a country where the New Order was working, Denmark remained in the unique position of an apparently passive occupied country.

But the Danish people did not see it that way. They felt a growing shame in their position as "Model Protectorate" handled by the Germans with a velvet glove, while their economy was being ruined and their industry exploited by the German war machine. The Danish people, while trying to retain their own administration, wanted to contribute to the common cause. They had to devise their own technique of resistance; first of all they fully understood and exploited the peculiarities of their position.

At every German encroachment on the Danish constitution, and on the established system of Danish justice, Danish public opinion put the strongest possible brake on members of their Government who were willing to make concessions. And all the time an underground front was being discreetly and effectively organised, Conservatives and Communists worked together and patriots of all classes found each other in our common aim.

The Danish illegal press, with its uncensored news and outspoken denunciation of people who collaborated with the Germans, became an important factor to the growing resistance movement. Sabotage was being effectively and steadily carried out, but only for specific ends, arms were collected by the saboteurs by all possible means, including the looting of German depots and barter with the German occupation troops. Arrests, imprisonments and some death could not be avoided, but the underground front carefully conserved its resources for the moment, when the time and the opportunity should make active resistance on the widest scale, useful to the common cause. In the last weeks this combination of circumstances came about.

The Swedish Government cancelled its traffic agreement with the Germans, forcing them to switch their transport of troops to and from Norway from the Swedish to the Danish Transport System.

The Germans also demanded that Danish saboteurs should be handed over to them which in fact would mean the death penalty - unknown to Danish law for many years. The combination of this outrage to the Danish sense of justice, coupled with the opportunity to take a vital part in their Norwegian brothers' fight against the Germans, was the signal for which the Danish people had been waiting and working.

That is why you have been hearing news from Denmark of railways being blown up, of the destruction of ships and port installations, strikes and sabotage in factories working for the Germans, general strikes in key cities, and street fighting between S.S. troopers and Danish Patriots.

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