

THE TRAITOR CORPS. (1)

I have chosen the title of this article on the basis that all persons who served in the corps, whose uniforms I will describe, were sentenced after the war, according to the "Criminal Act Amendment of 1 June 1945, the Landsvigerloven". The mere fact of having served in one of the corps meant that the person was sentenced to many years in prison. Thus, I have not been guilty of convicting or acquitting anyone. I thus only refer to facts and data, all from known publications (see sources), as well as my own observations.

My motivation for writing this article is that I had the opportunity to help with the selection of uniforms for the film adaptation of "The Flame and the Lemon". It premiered in 2008.

In the film, both the Schalburg Corps and the HIPO are significant units, along with German police troops (ORPO). During my search for the uniforms of the traitor corps, in books and pictures, as well as on the internet, it turned out that there is not much material, I was lucky enough to get access to the Freedom Museum's picture archive and the museum's storage, here I found some pictures and parts of uniforms.

I have not been able to find much about the organization of the corps, especially not about HIPO.

The two corps are very often mixed up, especially since the term for terror "schalburgtage" was used in a very broad context, many terrorist acts were then also committed by people connected to HIPO in particular, they were most often dressed in civilian clothes when they carried out their crimes .

Of the plainclothes groups, some of them were employed directly under the GESTAPO, therefore they had nothing to do with the corps discussed in the article, for example the Birkedal group.

Subsequently, I will mainly deal with the uniforms, and not much with the history and actions of the corps.

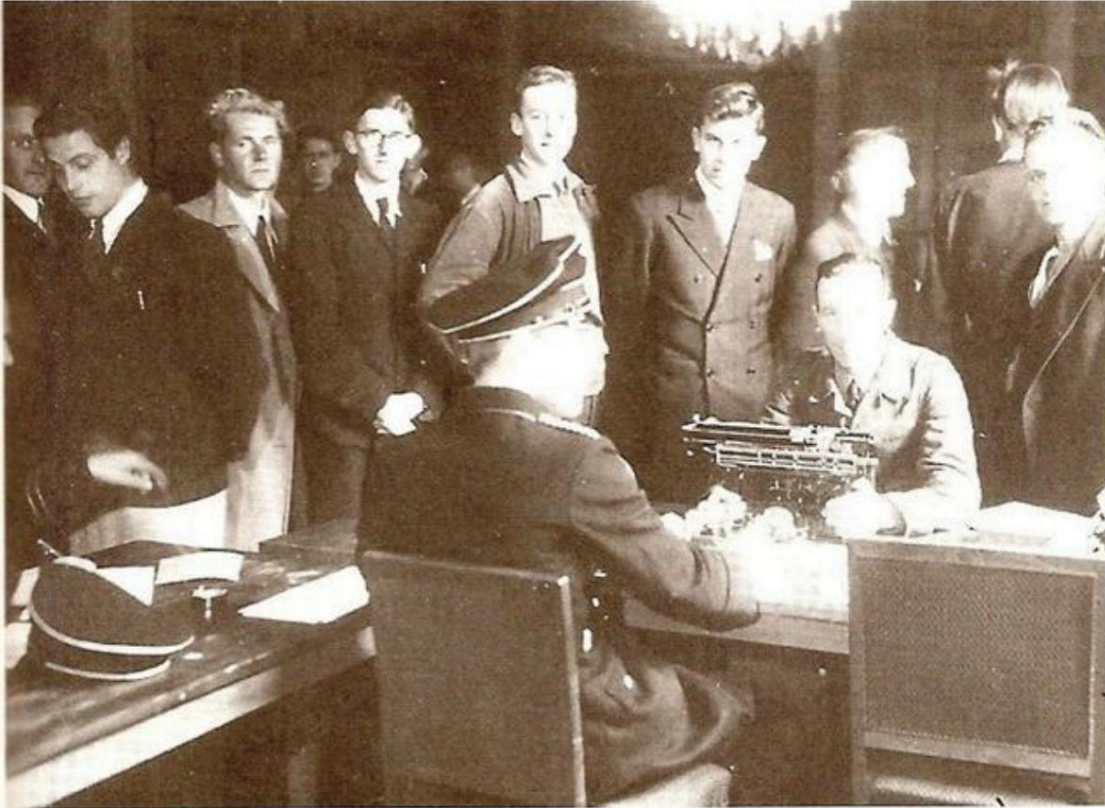
THE SCHALBURG CORPS.

In the years leading up to the war, the Allgemeine-SS had gained a very dominant place in German society, with very large interests and ownership in German industry, as well as a total dominance of the police and racial politics. In Germany, the Allgemeine-SS also had an important function as auxiliary police (HIPO).

The Allgemeine-SS is different from the Waffen-SS, an organization where the members were part-time, they paid for their own uniforms and equipment, which was good business for the corps, since they themselves owned the factories that produced the uniforms. Some of the factories were concentration camps.

In connection with Himmler's idea of the creation of a new Germanic kingdom, called Burgundy, it was decided to create local volunteer Germanische-SS units in the occupied countries. Flanders 1940, Holland two months later, Norway May 1941 and Denmark 1943. The purpose of the corps was to support the local police.

In Denmark, the corps was established on 1 April 1943 under the name "Germanske korps" but was renamed in September to "Schalburgkorps". The name was chosen with a background in the hero worship of C. F. Schalburg, the charismatic commander of "Frikorps Danmark" who had recently fallen on the eastern front. The family was not very enthusiastic about it, and sought to have it changed through various channels, but the propaganda value was considered greater than consideration for the family. It should be noted that in Denmark the corps does not have any police authority during the time it exists.



Kommende schalburgmænd underskriver seks-ugerskontrakter i korpsets hvervekontor. Omkring 1000 fortrinsvis unge mænd skrev kontrakt med Schalburgkorpset i dets levetid fra 1943-45. (Frihedsmuseet)

This is the later enlistment for Landstormen, which functioned as a kind of reserve for the corps, they carried out, among other things, Guard duty at the Masonic Lodge.

These people were educated at Høveltegård (after the war sergeant and lieutenant school for the two telegraph regiments Zealand and Jutland Telegraph Regiment). The Landstorm training lasted three months.



Høveltegård in Schalburg.



Schalburgkorpsets tyske chefer, den rigsfuldmægtigede, Werner Best, (i midten) og chefen for Germanische Leitstelle, Bruno Boysen, (til højre) besøger træningsskolen på Høveltegaard, sommeren 1943. De vises rundt af skolens leder løjtnant Søren Kam (til venstre). Han optræder i Schalburgkorpsets berøgtede sorte uniform, som blev skrottet i december 1943. (Nordisk Pressefoto/Frihedsmuseet)

Note that Søren Kam wears a diagonal belt.



Vagtmester eksercerer deling af schalburgmænd i Fælledparken efteråret 1943. Billedet er lavet til en propagandaartikel til medlemsbladet Paa godt dansk! og skjuler det forhold, at korpset på dette tidspunkt ikke var i besiddelse af tilstrækkelig uniformering. (Fædrelandet/Frihedsmuseet)

The Schalburg corps took over the seized Masonic lodge on 25 September 1943

The picture of the "entire" corps is from the book "Schalburgkorpsets Historie" in which most of the pictures come from the Freedom Museum's archive. It should be noted that at this time the corps could only muster approx. 50 men.

The caption speaks for itself.

Degree structure.

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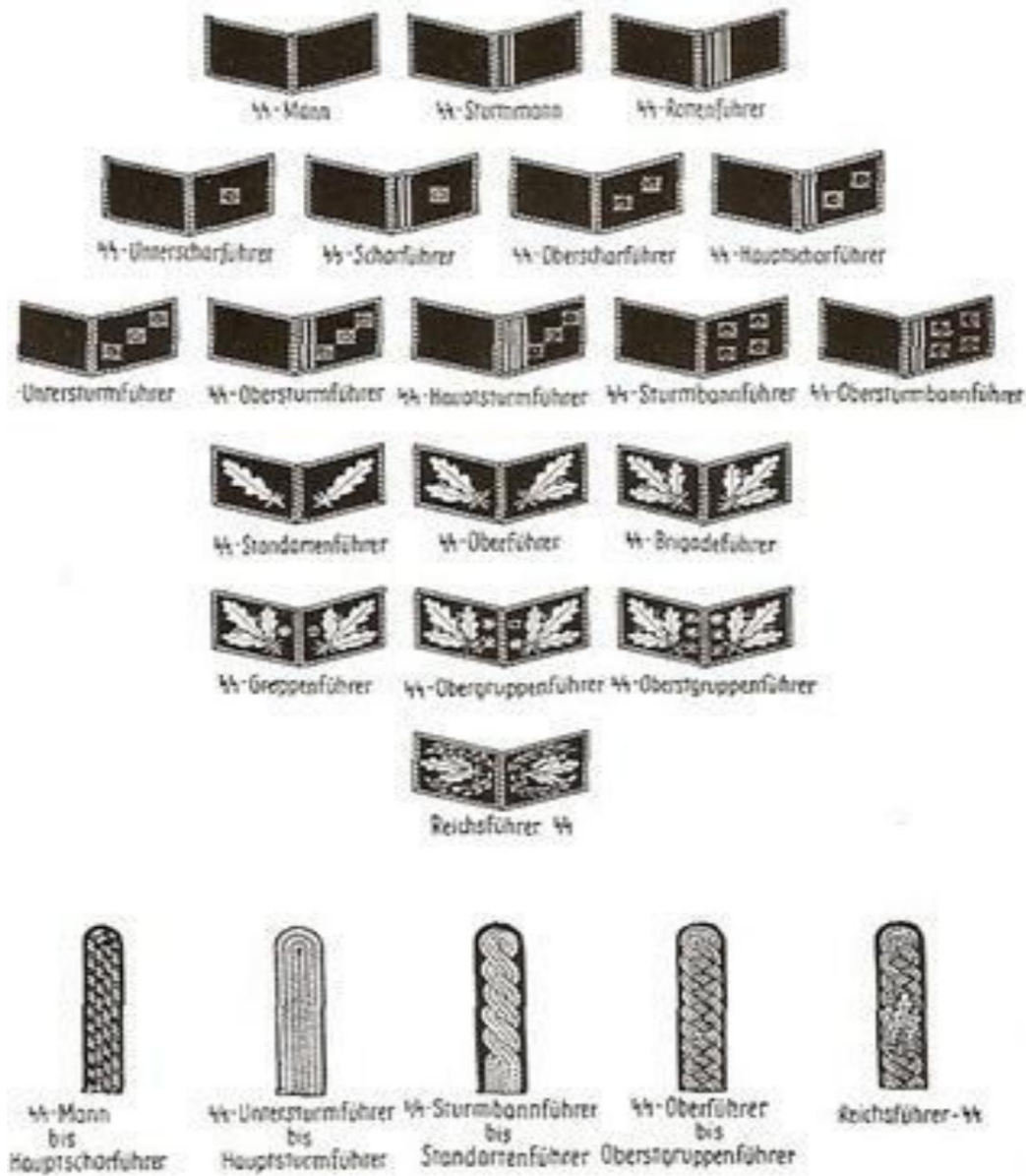
Uniformskendetegn for medlemmer af Schalburgkorpset

Gradstegn Schalburgmand	På spejlet	Skuldertegn
Tropsfører	1 lidse	almindelig
Overtropsfører	2 lidser	almindelig
Vagtmester	1 stjerne	åben, hvid kant
Overvagtmester	2 stjerner	lukket, hvid kant, 1 stjerne
Stabsvagtmester	2 stjerner, 1 lidse	lukket, hvid kant, 2 stjerner
Fendrik	2 stjerner, 2 lidser	lukket, hvid kant, 3 stjerner
Løjtnant	3 stjerner	sølv
Overløjtnant	3 stjerner, 1 lidse	sølv, 1 guldstjerne
Kaptajn	3 stjerner, 2 lidser	sølv, 2 guldstjerner
Major	4 stjerner	flettet
Oberstløjtnant	4 stjerner, 1 lidse	flettet, 1 guldstjerne
Oberst	egeløv	flettet, 2 guldstjerner

Kilde: BF, s. 722, »Tjenesteforhold for Schalburgkorpset«.

The grade structure follows the Allgemeine-SS. The degrees have Danish designations, they seem somewhat artificial, seen in comparison with the normally used Danish military rank designations. However, it may very well be a Danish attempt to separate itself from the military, just like the SS in Germany. If you compare, a platoon and a Rotte (German) are what you call a group militarily. The Danish designations, sub-corporal and corporal would be correct, note however that, in daily service, in many connections in Danish the term troop leader is used, without it being any degree, but functionally determined.

The master's degree is fine, it is used, for example, in CBU and the fire service. The most conspicuous rank is first lieutenant, I have seen it used in a few books as well as in HIPO command no.1. The rank corresponds to the German Oberleutnant, it seems to be a direct translation. The Danish title premierlieutnant is the one that would fit. The other officer ranks are the normal Danish ones.



Rank insignia for the Allgemeine-SS, it is the final type where the shoulder strap is also shown, the shoulder strap (there was only one on the uniform), had the function of showing the person's rank class, private and commanding officer, escort officer, staff officer and Reichsführer.

THE UNIFORM.

The uniforms the corps wore were Allgemeine-SS uniforms. This black uniform was introduced on 7 July 1932, when the ban on political uniforms was lifted.

The black color was chosen for the imperial era's elite cavalry 1 and 2 Leibhusar Regiment, by some called the Totenkopfhussaren.



Private hussar 1. Leibhusar Regiment approx. 1910. Contemporary postcard.

As the number of part-time SS personnel in Germany had dwindled sharply during the war years due to increased conscription and losses, the uniform stock at the factories had grown.

The main part of the "surplus stock" was sent to the Baltic countries, Poland and Ukraine for use by the local auxiliary police, here they were provided with new weapon colors and local marks, all SS symbols and marks were removed.

The rest of the uniforms were sent to Flanders, Holland, Norway and Denmark. Here they were provided with their own brands. Only very few German Allgemeine-SS uniforms have survived the war.



An example of a uniform in one of the Baltic auxiliary police corps.

Cap.

I will begin a review of the uniform with the headgear.

The pictures of the cap are recorded in the Freedom Museum's warehouse.



The cap is equipped with a mark specially made for the Schalburg Korps, a winged solar cross. The death head is a standard SS death head model 1934.



Cap badge (Friedhuseet). It is likely that the caps were delivered fully assembled from Germany, and the mark is thus woven there. The motif is woven with white thread, whether there was an officer's model woven in silver thread is unknown.

In the SS rhetoric and guidelines, Norse mythology was a large part of the basis and the use of runes was an expression of the elite.

The sun wheel, the solar swastika was an ancient Norse representation of the sun used as a mark by the Nazi organization Thule Society. It was also used by the Waffen-SS division "Wiking", in which many Scandinavians served, it then became the mark of the Schalburg Corps.



The manufacturing mark from a HIPO cap, the same mark is in the Schalburg cap, it is clearly seen that this is a German SS cap from the SS's own factory.



For comparison, a cap from the Allgemeine-SS, with eagle model 1929 and skull model 1934, the larger eagle was introduced in 1935.



The death head used by the Schalburg corps is SS model 1934, produced from die-cut tin, this specimen is from the Freedom Museum, it has been weathered.

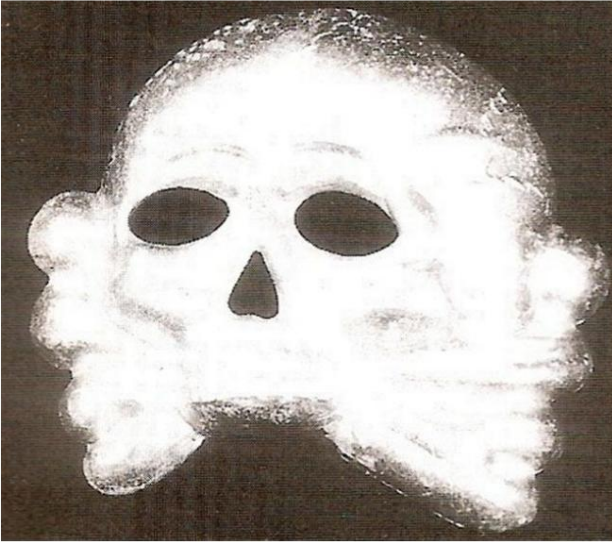
Like the choice of the black uniform, which has a background in German military tradition, the choice of a death's head is not accidental, much nonsense has been written and said about the SS's use of death's head. German elite units of the past have often used a death's head as an insignia. In the 18th century, there were several units that used die heads in different versions. The state of Braunschweig provided its units with a right facing death's head in 1809, including its Hussar Regiment. This hussar regiment was Husar regiment no. 17 out of the 21 hussar regiments that existed in the German Empire before the First World War.



Fur hat and death's head from hussar regiment no. 17, the regiment had black hussar jackets like 1 and 2 Leibhussar Regiment.



Several of the free corps that fought in the German border areas to the east in the interwar years also used skulls of various designs.



The open Prussian death head was used by Stosstrup Adolf Hitler from 1923 and worn by the SS until 1934, when the model with jawbones was adopted.

This death's head was used by the armored troops who, as in other countries, had continued the traditions of cavalry, this also applied to the black uniform.



Panzer officer's jacket, from the Wehrmacht.



Hauptfeldwebel Panzertropfen, Wehrmacht.

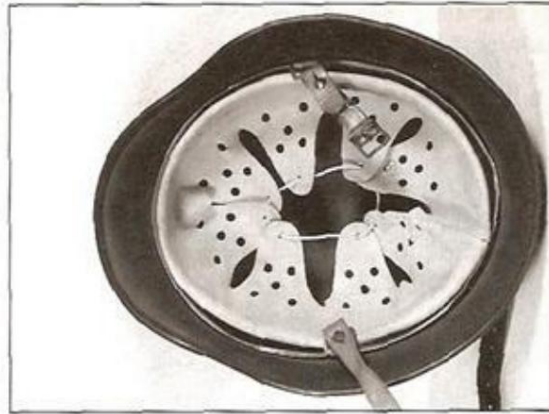
It is often said that death's head badges were used to intimidate the enemy, the symbolism of the badges is to show that the unit is prepared to fight to the death. So a brand that symbolizes loyalty.

Helmet.

From the first picture and some that follow, it appears that the Schalburg corps used the German steel helmet M/35, possibly also M/42, in the pictures it looks like it is painted black, possibly glossy or semi-gloss. Furthermore, it seems on various photos that there has been a mark on one side (transfer or painted), the motif cannot be identified, it is probably the sun wheel. In pictures, the left side appears to be unmarked.



Stahlhelm 35 (Abzeichen ohne schwarzen Grund!)



Stahlhelm 35, Innenansicht



Schalburgmænd i den sorte uniform på vagt foran Schalburgkorpsets kvarter i Frimurerlogen, efteråret 1943. (Frihedsmuseet)

It appears in the picture that there is a sun cross on the right side of the helmet.

I would also like to quote the following from the book Schalburgkorpsets Historie

"

Shortly afterwards, Brøndum reaches the Schalburgkorps headquarters in the Freemasonry Lodge. Two peasant-looking Schalburg soldiers stand guard in front of the monumental entrance and try to look like steely German SS soldiers with their rifles and steel helmets and straddling legs, despite crumpled uniforms, despite poorly maintained leather clothes, despite swinging hairdos. Molluscs, the young man Brøndum thinks, despicably"

(Henning Emil Brøndum formerly Frikorps Danmark, Schalburkorpset, HIPO executed 9 May 1947 in Copenhagen)

My guess is that it was the part of the Schalburg corps called the Landstormen, from these "soldiers" a guard company of 50 men was selected, they were paid a fixed salary and were on duty as a permanent guard at the Masonic Lodge. However, some later found their way to HIPO.

THE TRAITOR CORPS. (2)

Uniform jacket.



The jacket is made of black fabric with an open collar, and two sewn-on chest pockets and two hidden pockets with flaps in the front lapels of the jacket. The SS uniform is clearly recognized.

The uniform has only one shoulder strap, to hold the sling up, as well as to show the wearer's rank. (See the picture of an officer in service uniform) degree sign collar mirror, arm bands with the name of the unit, German uniform buttons without embossing.

Collar mirror and shoulder strap

Right side of jacket, shoulder strap white/black cord folded four times and secured with a uniform button, same cord used as edging on collar and for collar mirrors.

The white/black string was used for personnel ranks and non-commissioned officers, for the officers a silver string was used. The motif of the right collar mirror is the solar cross, it was common to all degrees. Probably in silver thread for officers.



Left collar mirror with the rank sign for: Troop Leader = SS-Rottenführer= Corporal The ranks in the Schalburg Corps were parallel to the Waffen-SS. Privates only had a black mirror but with a cord.



For comparison jacket from Allgemeine-SS



This is a Schalburg officer's collar mirror (left) for Leutnant = SS-Untersturmführer, note silver thread as edging. The stars are German standard stars 12mm in diam, pressed in tin. The edging is silver, which is made from twisted aluminum litz (litz is a technical term for thin wires)



Degree stars 12 mm (it's silver, the lighting was wrong)



Button from the jacket, it is the German uniform button of "Gekörntem mattsilbernen Metall", in Danish grained matte silver metal.



On the upper edge of the left sleeve flap was the unit's name band, in this case with applied German letters.

Trousers and footwear.

In all the pictures I have seen, the people of Schalburg have been wearing black breeches (riding breeches without riding reinforcements of leather), this fashion was not only German, for example the personnel in the rescue corps Falck and Zonen had breeches for their uniforms, the officers in the Danish army also had , as well as the police.

The footwear was long black shafted boots.



Trousers and boots.

Schalburg people on Rådhuspladsen, during disturbances in connection with the Frikorps people's leave on 6 or 7 July 1943.

Note they wear gloves in the summer heat. It should be noted that the Schalburg corps did NOT have any police authority, the corps acted under the cover of the Free Corps, but both the Danish police and the Germans were not delighted with their performance.



Here you can clearly see 2 Schalburg people, they are clearly recognized by the uniform and especially by the badge in the cap, in addition there is a Free Corpsman and a Danish policeman. 6 or 7 July 1943.



This picture shows an officer from the corps. It is clear that the cap's storm strap has been replaced by a silver cord, and the shoulder strap is silver, likewise the edging on the collar, collar mirror and the cap brim have been replaced with silver thread. It is not known whether the cap badge is in silver thread, likewise whether the edges and letters of the arm band are silver thread, but I suspect that the model Allgemeine-SS is also followed here.

In this picture, as well as some others I have seen of the black uniform, a sleeve mark can be seen.

It is not found at the Freedom Museum, I thought for a while that it might be a metal badge in the style of some of the German sleeve shields.

I did not manage to find the solution so that the badge could be produced for the film's uniforms.

I believe I have now found the solution.

At a later stage I found a website where a picture of an officer is shown, well enough in khaki uniform, here the mark was clear, I assume it is the same mark.

My first clue was this picture from a website I found online.

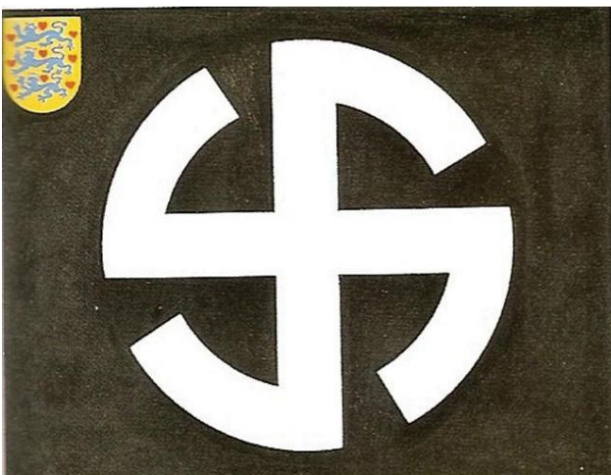


The man's rank is SS-Hauptsturmführer = Captain, no sources state whether the corps used the German or the Danish rank in charge?

But the label's motif can be seen, it is the Danish coat of arms without a crown above.

My next clue was:

This flag shown in color in the book "Flags of the Third Reich" by Brian L Davis.



3 The ~~Dutch~~ Schalburg Corps Colour (obverse) It is the erroneous text of the book.

It is clear that this is not a Dutch flag, but as he correctly writes Schalburgkorpset.

This tab was carried as a tab, I have seen it on a film clip carried together with the dannebrog tab, in a recording where the corps marched in Copenhagen. It was also connected to the Dannebrog in front of the Masonic Lodge.



Schalburgkorpsets hovedkvarter, Frimurerlogen på Blegdamsvej i København. (Frihedsmuseet)

On the Schalburg flag, the lions and hearts are seen as dark dots.

A new clue in the case appeared with the acquisition of the book "The Allgemeine-SS" in the Men-at-Arms series from the publisher Osprey. Here was the following picture of a Schalburgman, from the description of the picture it appears that the mark is yellow and that there must be a sun cross on the right side of the helmet. It thus agrees with the previously mentioned assumptions.

The only problem is that both of the sleeve tag information comes from the same series of books.



Schalburgman armed with rifle 98.



Here is the sleeve badge (the coat of arms), the lions are a little thinner than you normally see them, the badge was found on a Swedish collector's site on the internet (1 Feb 2008 by Per Finsted). On the same picture there were other Schalburg, Frikorps and SS marks. It is almost the same shield, but without the crown, that the police use today as a sleeve badge.

The badge is used today by the Police with a crown, as a sleeve badge and metal chest badge.

The defense changed its nationality sleeve badge, the dannebrog badge, to a pointed shield, when a negative reaction from the population was discovered in Ex Yugoslavia, as the Danish SS units that had been there during the Second World War had worn that type of dannebrog shield on the left forearm just above the division name band.

Belt.

For the uniform's black leather belt, a German model belt buckle was made, note the Danish inscription, which is a direct translation of the German on SS belts.

"Meine Ehre heisst Treue"



Belt buckle from Allgemeine-SS for comparison.

Shirt and tie

The uniform was worn with a shirt and tie, from the previous photos it can be seen that the officer shown is wearing a white shirt and a black tie, which may have only been when the uniform was "fine", for the privates and for everyday use, it has been a brown shirt, like the model Allgemeine-SS.

1: Schaarleider, Germaansche-SS in Vlaanderen
2: Opperstormleider, Germaansche-SS en Nederland
3: Rodeforeer, Germanske-SS Norge, 1944



For comparison, Norway, Flanders and the Netherlands (Holland)

The Intelligence Service (ET).

In April 1944, the intelligence service of the Schalburg corps is separated from the corps itself, and is linked to the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), they are housed at Dagmarhus, where the GESTAPO was also based.

The personnel from ET later transfer to HIPO, where they form the core. Their uniform is unclear, they have probably mostly appeared in civilian clothes, there is a lot of uncertainty about this "unit" and their uniform.



Den tyske rigsbefuldmægtigedes hovedkvarter på Dagmarhus. Platformene på taget er til antiluftskyts



Den tyske rigsbefuldmægtigedes hovedkvarter på Dagmarhus ved Rådhuspladsen. Platformene på taget er til antiluftskyts



ET's chief police officer OH Norren. He is wearing a Schalburg uniform, this can be recognized by the two-tone edging of the collar and the collar mirrors. Two things indicate that at this time he does not have the rank of officer: 1 The shoulder strap is not silver.

2. The cap does not have a silver cord and silver edging of the pool.

On the left collar mirror a perhaps two degree lines can be recognized, the cap is marked with a Waffen SS eagle model 35, not the woven mark of the Schalburgkorps, see the previous comparison of caps.

The right collar mirror has no motif in the photo, it is believed that the photo has been retouched, probably for security reasons, a cautious guess on the collar mirror is that it could be the ET mirror, it has a very dark burgundy red base color Weinrot, that color was the industry color = the coat of arms of a part of the German police, namely the Gemeinde Polizei. On the mirror was embroidered, with a form of runic writing ET. This collar mirror was later used by HIPO on the right collar.



A collar mirror.



Tysk uniformsjakke for det tyske sikkerhedspoliti (SD). Uniformsjakken er fundet i København d. 5. maj 1945

TRAITOR CORPS (3)

Uniform change.

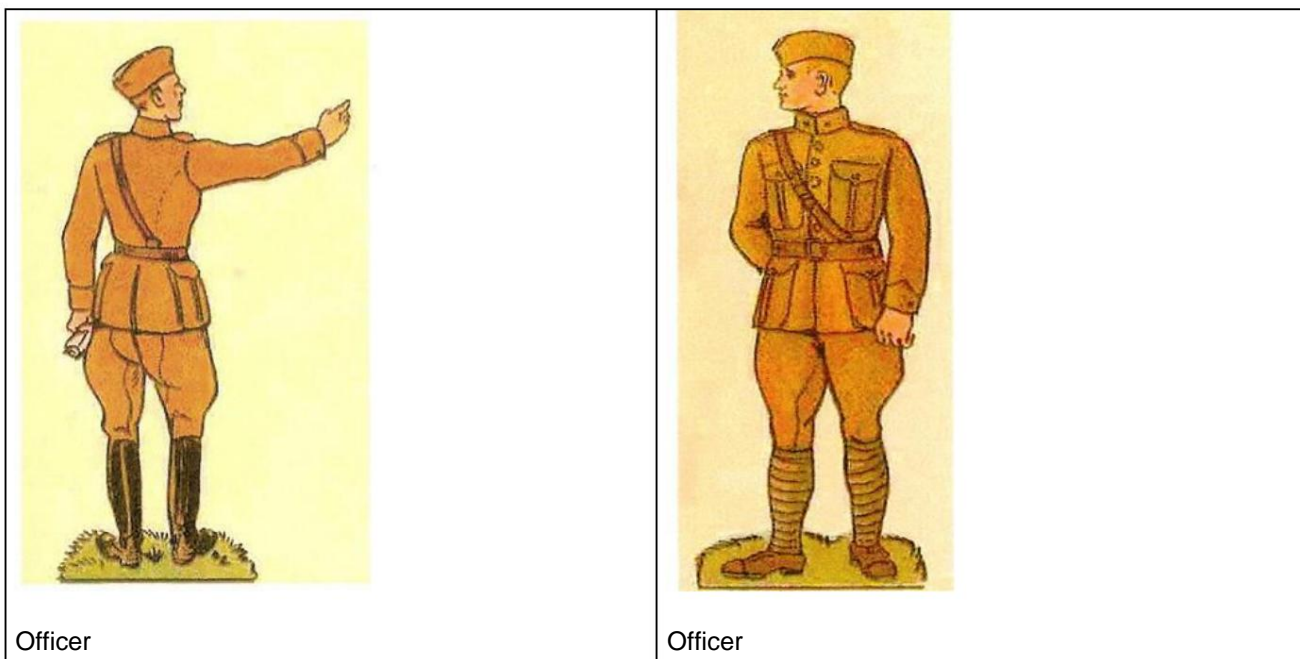
The black uniform described so far will be replaced in December 1943, with Danish uniforms and armaments from the depots of the decommissioned Danish army.

Both the corps and the German side wanted to profile the corps as the new Danish army. The corps commander Obersturmbannführer (Lieutenant Colonel) KB Martinsen organized the entire organization according to Danish tradition.

The new uniform was the khaki colored Danish M/23, for both crew and officers. It was simply provided with SS collar mirrors and rank insignia, with the change that now there were two shoulder straps, so the conduct of rank insignia became completely identical to the Waffen-SS.

You have chosen to show the Danish uniform with images from a well-known book with cut-out sheets, "Danmarks Hær og Flaade" published by Arthur Jensen's Kunstforlag Cut-out book no. 441 drawn by Ove Meier.

UNIFORM M/23





Private, note the lace-up boots



Officer in field uniform



The corps commander Obersturmbannführer (Lieutenant Colonel) KB Martinsen, over the traditional Danish uniform, he wears a German leather coat and Einheitsfeldmütze M 43 with a Danish commander's cockade, and silver cord edging on the puld, like German officers.



Einheitsfeldmütze M43 officer's model.



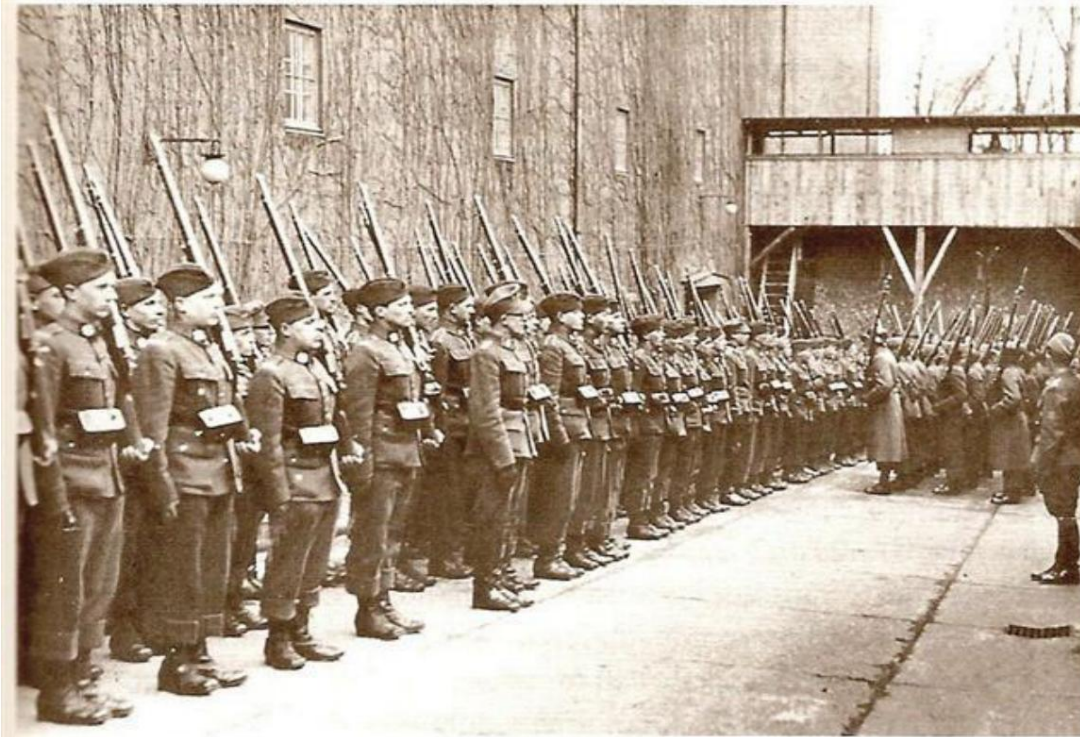
Danish cockade for officers and commanders. This cockade is still used by the armed forces.

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Feltuniform for Schalburgkorpset. Almindelige mennesker kendte Schalburgkorpsets medlemmer fra deres færden rundt i byen i deres sorte SS-uniformer. Til den militære træning anvendtes imidlertid danske hæruniformer model 1933. (Tøjhusmuseet)

This is the khaki uniform, it is quite interesting that in addition to the collar distinctions, they have also used the German sleeve rank insignia for Obergefreiter, whether it is a private cockade in the hat cannot be determined with the picture as a basis. The text to the picture is nonsense, the black uniform is no longer used at all after wearing this uniform.



*Den 25. september 1943 overtog Schalburgkorpset den beslaglagte frimurerloge. På billedet ses et vagtkompagni i en af logens sidegårde. Øverst til højre ses en af de nye løbegange, der gav udsyn over Blegdamsvej og Fælledparken.
(Frihedsmuseet)*

This photo must be dated after December 1943 because of the uniform and before 30/6-1944.

The Danish equipment is clearly visible in the picture, note the way the trousers are rolled up, as well as the lace-up boots, a commanding officer has entered the platoon, wearing the Einheitsfeldtütze M43. On the right side is an officer with a slanted cap, this is edged with silver thread. Try to compare with the scrap soldier!

Changes.

The execution of the Hvidsten group causes unrest in the population to break out, the general strike starts in Copenhagen 30/6.-1944. This causes the Germans to withdraw Wehrmacht troops to Copenhagen, presumably Land-based Marine units, from the coastal defenses. In Copenhagen there were only police troops of actual units and in Zealand they were not special army units.

It was the Danish police who were primarily deployed against the population, as can be seen from the following images. However, as shown, there were also episodes with Schalburg people involved, as can be seen in the pictures, the Schalburg man is wearing the khaki-coloured uniform, he is arrested by German field gendarmerie, but handed over to the Danish police.

One of the demands from the Copenhageners, in order to stop the strike, was that the Schalburg Corps should be removed from Copenhagen. On 11 July 1944, the Schalburg corps was transferred to the Ringsted barracks.

The people's strike.



Bål på Gammel Kongevej i København under folkestrejken i 1944



Tysk kanonstilling i det indre København under folkestrejken i 1944

Probably marine unit, they used same uniform as army but with marine insignia.



Danish police clear the street



Dræbte og sårede på Nørrebrogade efter at tyske soldater har åbnet ild under folkestrejken 1944. (Gyldendal)



Schalburgmand, der har skudt en ung mand i Saxogade i København under folkestrejken i 1944, føres bort af en tysk feltgendarm. Schalburgmanden blev forsøgt lynchet af en ophidset menneskemængde, men blev reddet af tyske soldater og dansk politi



Schalburgmand, der har skudt en ung mand i Saxogade under folkestrejken i 1944, blev forsøgt lynchet af en ophidset menneskemængde, men blev reddet af tyske soldater og dansk politi. Her føres han ud til en ventende ambulance

The Schalburg Corps in Ringsted.



The main guard at Ringsted barracks, facing Teglovnsvej.

The two Schalburg people carry the rifle in the Danish guard grip, this is still used by the Royal Life Guard, before the war it was common in all units. It can be seen that Dannebrog is swaying in the appeal field.

Simultaneously with the transfer to Ringsted, the corps changes its name to SS-Ausbildungs Bataljon.

The building seen in the distance was replaced after the war by the main building where the field artillery sergeant trainees were housed, when the Artillery Commander's Schools (ABS) moved to the Varde barracks, the Eastern Lands Command (ELK) was moved to the Ringsted barracks, from Lille Amalienborg on Dag Hammerskjölds Allè, today the Home Guard Region Zealand is housed in the building.



Guard together in the summer of 1966, the sergeant who stood post was only armed during the day, with the bayonet, this was very practical as the chain between the gateposts had to be taken down every time a vehicle passed. At night, the post went with rifle M/50 with attached bayonet and wearing a steel helmet, the uniform was M/44. The gate was closed at night. The flagpole and the main building are clearly visible in the picture.

The Schalburg corps was forbidden to come to Copenhagen, the strength in Ringsted was approx. 450 men, organized in 4 companies, which corresponds to a battalion. The corps' time was spent with ordinary military training, as well as patrolling the Zealand roads and railway lines, here they also succeeded in doing damage to the resistance movement.



Tre delingsførere i Schalburgkorpset fotograferet i en ledig stund på Ringsted Kaserne. (Frihedsmuseet)



*Tropsfører i Schalburgkorpset
iklædt den danske hærs beslag-
lagte kakhifarvede uniform.*



*Fire vagtmestre i Schalburgkorpset instrueres af en overvagtmaster på Ring-
sted Kaserne. (Schalburgkorpsets propagandafilm/Frihedsmuseet)*



The sleeve tag is clearly visible in this series of photos.



*Schalburgkorpset marcherer i omegnen af Ringsted Kaserne.
(Schalburgkorpsets propagandafilm/Frihedsmuseet)*

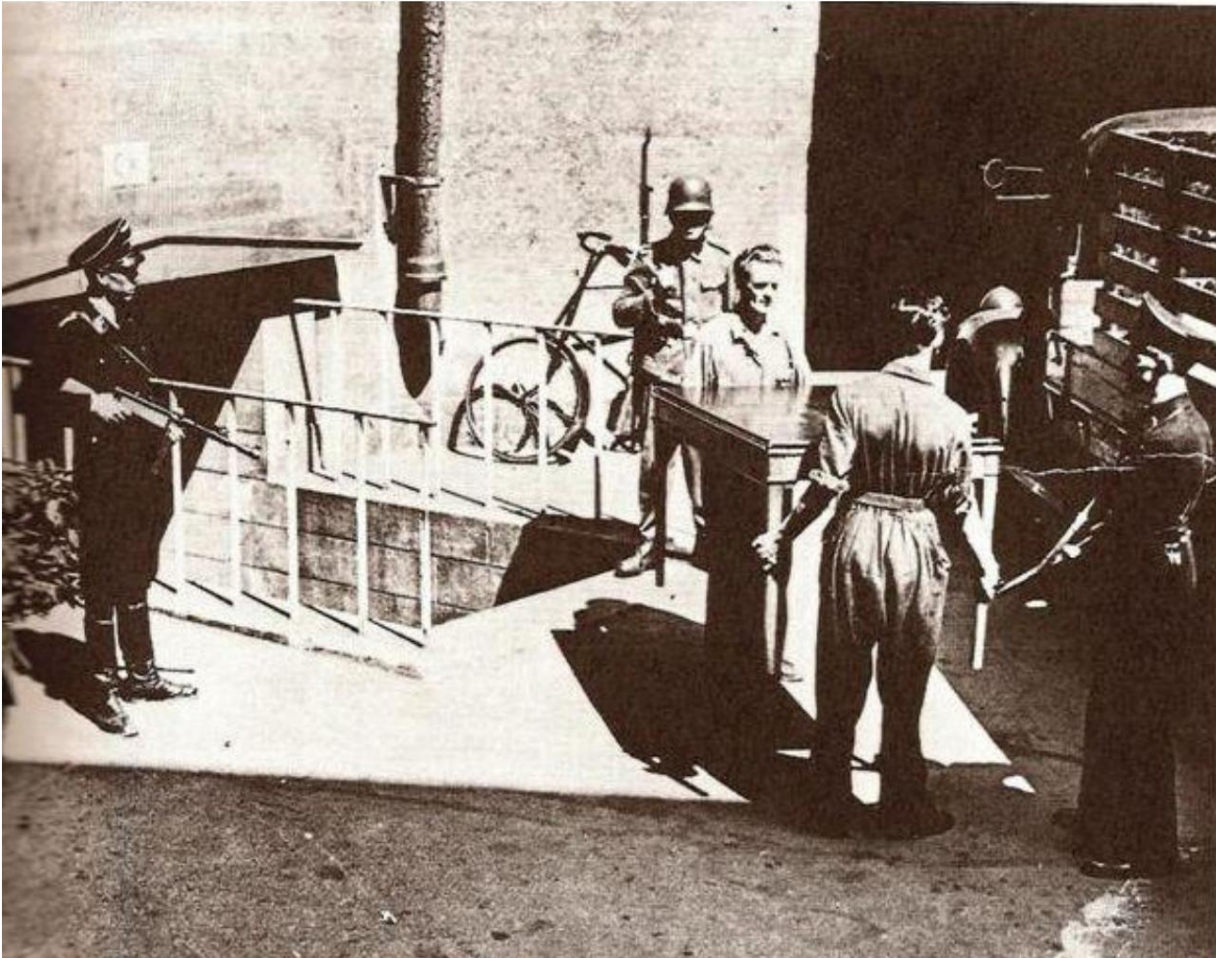
This photo was taken on the road between the shooting range and the barracks, here only the Dannebrog flag is carried, not the previously mentioned Schalburg flag.

This stretch of road is known by many generations of sergeant cadets who ran this stretch every morning to get really awake!

In the last months of its existence, the corps changed its name again, this time to SS Guard Battalion Zealand.

Upon liberation on May 5, 1945, the corps was disbanded, the personnel arrested and brought before a judge.

The intermingling of posterity.



This picture is from the book "Denmark occupied war and everyday life 1940-45" has the following text:

*Da HIPO skulle have udskiftet
nogle af møblerne, lykkedes det
danske betjente, som blev
holdt interneret på Politigården at
smugle våben ud til modstands-
bevægelsen i et hemmeligt rum
under bordpladen*

This is not HIPO, but Schalburg people, it can be seen from the following uniform insignia, on the person on the left of the picture, it is easy to see that it is a Schalburg man, he has a narrow shoulder strap and the badge on the front of the cap and edging around the collar, the man with GV over shoulder is probably a German, if it is a German the picture must be from Dagmarhus where ET stayed. The person on the right has no shoulder strap on the left shoulder. However, the probability is greatest that the image originates from

The Freemason's Lodge and the story of robbers with weapons in the table top do not hold. Neither did the interned policemen, when the police were taken the Schalburg Corps was transferred to Ringsted.



This photo showing the Schalburg Corps at an early stage, presumably the photo was taken in the courtyard of the Masonic Lodge.

After the war, this picture was used to call for HIPO people, in Billedbladet and on posters, it is correct that several of the people in the picture were in HIPO and in other even worse groups.

When I had the opportunity to go through the Freedom Museum's image archive, this image, as well as several other clearly recognizable images, were archived under HIPO and not, as it should be, under the Schalburg Corps

Another funny mix-up is the image on the cover of the game "HIPO game" it is the Schalburg uniform shown with SS runes on the collar mirror.



One can wonder about this mix-up, the thought of it being deliberate could creep up on one, especially when searching for HIPO, there is almost no image material. As a follow-up to this article, there will be one on HIPO.

NIELS Blangsted-Jensen

Comments 9/2.-2014 Times are changing and several of my references to the present have been overtaken by new defense arrangements, the Home Guard Region is no longer housed at Ringsted Barracks, X Yugoslavia has been replaced by Afghanistan, which is now being completed. The continuation of the article originally written in 2008 will be written if there is interest in the subject, I have collected material for the continuation over the years.