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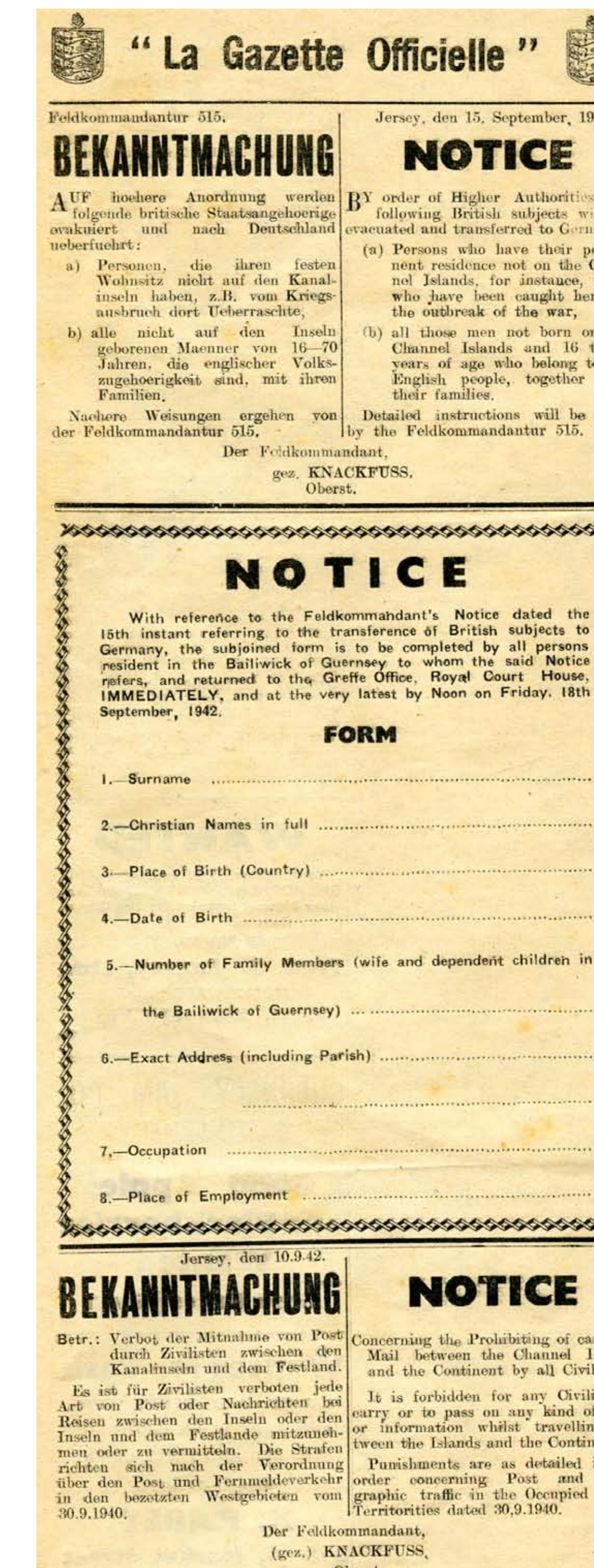
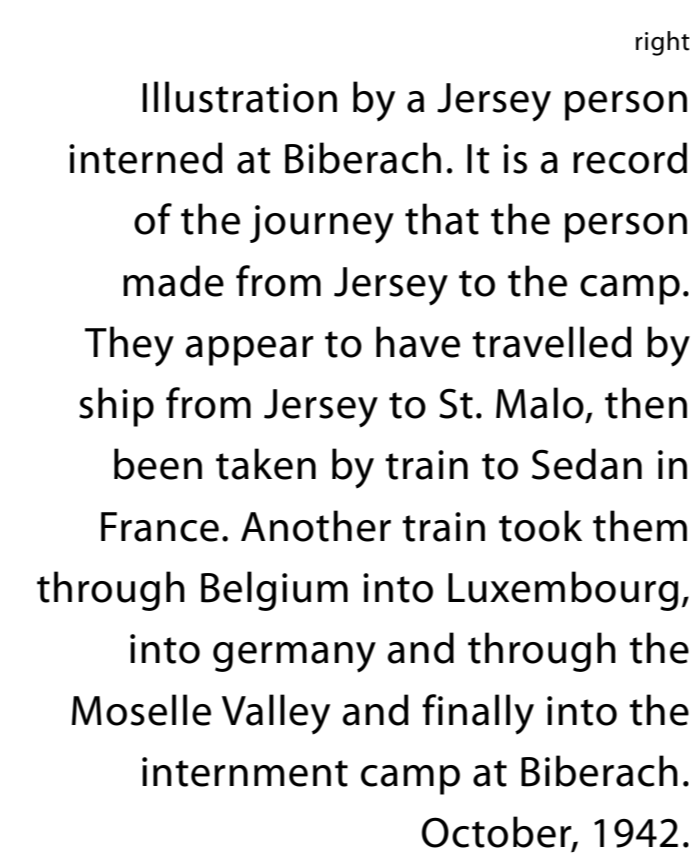
SETTING THE SCENE

In September 1942 Hitler ordered that all non-native Channel Islanders were to be deported. Many people had less than 12 hours to tie up their affairs, sell or give away the contents of their houses, put down or otherwise dispose of their family pets, deposit valuables and money with banks and arrive at the harbour with their families.

At their departure from the Island the Deporteés were only allowed to take with them some warm clothes, strong boots, meal dishes, a drinking bowl and a blanket. They were allowed to pack a trunk of clothes, which was to be sent on after them.

A second wave of deportations took place in February of the following year. Neither those left behind in the Islands, nor the deportees themselves, knew where they were being taken.

The Channel Islanders were taken to a number of camps where they were interned. The majority of family groups, young women and the elderly from Guernsey were sent to a camp in Biberach, Southern Germany. Most couples from Jersey, particularly those with children, were transferred to the camp of Schloss Wurzach. Single men from both Islands were taken to a camp in Laufen, in South-East Germany but some were also interned in a camp at Kreuzberg. Camps at Liebenau and Spittal am Drau were also used to intern people from the Islands.



IN TOTAL, SOME 2,200 PEOPLE WERE DEPORTED FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS