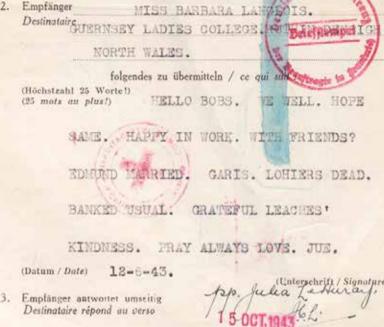




SOLATION &



TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

Most of you will have seen the Proclamation issued by the General Officer Commanding the German Army in France warning us all of the consequences which would result from any acts of sabotage which might be perpetrated in this Island.

I have no doubt that the majority of the islanders of all stations in life realize the stupidity of such acts and the dangers in which they involve not only those concerned but the whole population.

I look to them to impress these dangers on any who appear not to appreciate as yet the necessity of refraining from interference of any kind with equipment and property in German use. Any such acts of interference would be damaging to the welfare of Guernsey and are to be condemned by all right thinking people.

I should also like to draw the attention of those who have been accorded the privilege of fishing of the dire consequences should they attempt to escape from the Island in their boats. This might mean that all fishing would be immediately prohibited to the great detriment of the population and that, if caught, severe punishment would be meted out.

Up to the present time the general behaviour of the inhabitants has been both correct and dignified, and consequently the Local Officials, who are constantly solution of many important and difficult problems, have been able government of the Island with the co-operation of the German Officials for the general well-being of the population as a whole. This state of affairs can only continue if every member of the community will contribute his or her share by assisting the Authorities in every way possible.

May 29th, 1941.

VICTOR G. CAREY, Bailiff of Guernsev

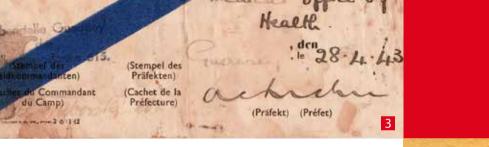


Everyone over the age of 14 had to carry an identity card. No one was allowed out at night after the curfew hour and access to areas near military installations was banned.

All mail and news was censored. Cameras were confiscated. Permits had to be obtained from the German authorities for many normal daily activities, including travel in the islands. Food, petrol and fuel were all rationed.

The German authorities banned all direct communication with Britain. People separated from relatives and friends on the mainland could keep in touch only by means of infrequent messages sent via the Red Cross. These were limited to a maximum of 25 words. For many this lack of contact was the hardest thing to bear.

Isolation was completed with the banning of wireless sets. BBC broadcasts had been the only way of finding out how the war was going, but in 1940 all wireless sets were confiscated after islanders helped two Allied agents to escape. The sets were later returned but were permanently taken away in 1942. Many people made their own crystal sets which had to be carefully hidden from the Germans.



A Red Cross message sent from Miss Julia Le Huray in Guernsey to her friend Barbara Langlois in North Wales. Miss Langlois was evacuated from Guernsey before the German invasion. The message bears the stamps of both the German and English censors who inspected it. GMAG 1985.165

Behaviour orders. Issued by the Bailiff of Guernsey, probably at the behest of the German authorities. It asks islanders to desist from any acts of sabotage or resistance against the German occupying forces. Courtesy of the Carel Toms Collection, Priaulx Library

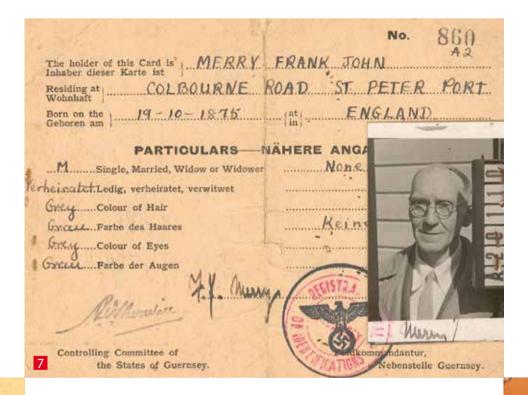
German Ausweis or permit. This particular example permitted the use of a motorcycle by a Guernsey Medical Officer of Health. This was deemed an 'essential' service and so the German authorities issued a permit to allow him to use a motorcycle. If the man was stopped by German troops at any point around the island he would have to produce his permit for inspection. GMAG 1978.359

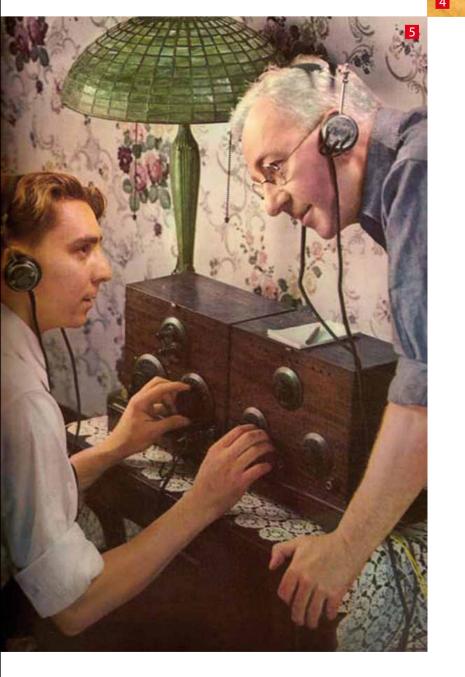


Some businesses closed down when trade and communications with suppliers and customers in England were cut. Farms, schools and medical services kept going under the scrutiny of German authorities.

The Germans were always afraid that islanders would escape with military information and so fishing boats operated under tight restrictions and were allowed out only with a German escort aboard. A fifth of the catch had to be handed over to the German forces.

Medical supplies grew scarce. Diabetics were unable to obtain their essential daily injection of insulin and several died. The lack of soap led to concern about the spread of disease.





Road sign instruction sheet. Being under German occupation, the Channel Islands were subject to German road laws. This instruction sheet was printed on German orders by the Guernsey Evening Press and is a list of new road signs that were introduced around the island by the German authorities. All road users were required to drive on the right hand side of the road. Cat. No. D 4251



Radio news. A father and son listening to news broadcasts by the BBC during the early 1940s.

5

Airdrop News sheet. Once occupied, the Channel Islands were cut off and unable to receive any printed news from England. To remedy this, the RAF flew a number of missions over the islands to drop news sheets to the population. GMAG 1978.558

Personnel identity card. Issued to Guernseyman Frank John Merry. All islanders had to carry an identity card with their photograph in it at all times. If stopped by German forces they had to produce this card if ordered to do so. Document Archive – Guernsey Museum & Art Gallery

BATTERED

Dover, September 28. WATCHERS on this coastline will never forget the skies of moving light and fire which they have seen night after night in recent weeks enveloping, like an Aurora Borealis of the south, the ports where the Germans are massed for their attempted invasion.

With merciless regularity the R.A.F. have destroyed the enemy **BOMBS FOR BERLIN** barges, their stores, barracks, fuel The systematic destruction and ammunition dumps.

Germany's war industry by th Over Boulogne on the 18th, the raids R.A.F. has continued steadily in appeared to start as soon as 9 p.m. R.A.F. has continued steadily with greater violence than usual, and the second half of September.

State of Concession, Name

Three squadrons carried out the attack in spite of a gale and sustained anti-aircraft fire. The first pilot saw a ship of about 5,000 tons and he got a direct hit amidships. There was a shattering explosion and a column of water rose 200 ft. The vessel suddenly became a furnace from end to end

Great fires were started in the docks and railway goods yards. "From 5,000 feet," said a flight commander, "the dock area of Cherbourg looked like acres of Chinese gardens at night time. Exploding shells were so numerobs that they made a kind of crazy pavement across the sky, and surging

More serious the effect of these series.
How serious the effect of these series.

How serious the effect of these sustained attacks has been can be gauged from reports by travellers and seamen arriving at Baltic ports at the end of September. They say that while the German home population is getting increasingly impatient, war enthusiasm among the troops in Holland and Belgium is declining.

Mediterranean Raids and postponement have gone a

with greater violence than usual, and as they developed, many miles of the French coastline seemed to be ablaze. Then fresh waves of bombers spread the attack to Calais, where great fires broke out and lit the sky with a feverish glow which spread. On the 24th our bombers raided Calais for 7 hours.

The raids have covered the entire span of the German outposts.

Cherbourg

again attacked.

SEA-POWER, decisive factor of all great wars, remains firmly

Raids and postponement have gone a long way to undermine the spirit of the soldiers, and the belief is gaining ground among the officers that it is hopeless to per cent, of the tonnage involved.

THE NAVY

well as your copies of News from England. They may seem a gloomy enough reminder that the summer is over and a second war winter is setting in-this one under the alien heel of Germans bent on world dominion.

But remember that the leaves must seem far more ominous to the Germans. They remind them of the Kaiser's promise to his armies in 1914: "You will be back before the leaves fall ", and of Hitler's proposed victory parade which was to celebrate the occupation of London in August.

New York Sun As the inhabitants of their great Sticking his Neck Out industrial towns huddle in air-raid shelters through the coming winter "YOU'RE TELLING nights, the suspicion will gradually

spread among them that the war cannot be won, that their dream Latest in the Gallup survey of of world conquest and plunder U.S. public opinion was the ques- was only a dream, and that dawn

tion : "Recently the Germans will break, perhaps not so very far

sky. On the 17th bombers attacked the aqueducts which carry the Dortmund-Ems Canad over the Ems north of Munster. Sticks of high explosives were dropped accurately across both aqueducts by several planes. On the 26th this vital traffic artery was again attacked.

ME !"

was No 86%, Yes 3%, Don't know **ESCAPE FROM GUERNSEY**

Eight Reach Britain

London, September 27

6:0

A PARTY of eight men have

modern vessels to reinforce the flag of Sir Andrew Cunningham in the Eastern Mediterranean. This movement, although plainly visible to the Italians, was not boat. The London press is head-

Losses inflicted by the enemy were only employed by the harbour adminis-

tration at St. Peter port, three of

In the product of the product of the soldiers, and the belief is gaining ground among the officers that it is hopeless to challenge Britain across the sea. This belief is strengthened by the many German bodies washed up on the shores, Victims of bombing and submarine attacks, they were engaged in invasion exercises the sea strength of our most powerful and they been sunk as a result.



IDENTITY CARD

Star Typ.