

of Rotterdam. The crew members, who were not injured, received a tremendous ovation from the Hollanders, who shouted "Long Live the Queen!" and "Long Live Churchill!"

The Germans quickly retaliated with a threatening decree against such demonstrations. (See page 102 of the Netherlands News.)

The refugee confirmed that hundreds of Jewish youths had been arrested. They reportedly have been sent to work in white lead factories. Many have died since.

Rationing is so severe in Holland that workers are seriously feeling the pinch of it. The restrictions on the use of gas permit a hot shower only once every two weeks now!

Boy Scout activities continue in defiance of German regulations.

Boy Scouts, defying the ban imposed on their movement by the Nazis, are playing an active and increasingly important role in the resistance

campaign waged by Dutch youth against the Hitlerites in the occupied country. Apparently these activities cause serious concern to the German authorities, according to reports in the Nazi-controlled Dutch press. Although the censored press reports do not state exactly what the activities of these youngsters are, observers in London believe that they are carrying out sabotage and plaguing Dutch Nazis on every possible occasion.

The German Commissar for Public Security declared in a recent issue of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant that German police patrols on July 26 and July 27 noticed groups of Boy Scouts at many points, "continuing their illegal activities in defiance of regulations." Subsequently, one hundred and twenty Boy Scouts were arrested.

The Commissar further declared that "we feel obliged to inform parents of these activities, because they are responsible for such incidents. Parents know that the Boy Scout organization has been disbanded and that every activity of this body has been strictly prohibited. The German security police have been given orders to call parents to account should such incidents as that which happened in Putten\* recur. In addition, parents whose children defy these regulations will see them excluded from all education in Netherlands schools and universities."

\* See page 86 of the Netherlands News.

Boys arrested at Haanrade (Province of Limburg) for anti-German demonstrations.

Some twenty boys, between 13 and 18 years of age, were arrested at Haanrade for anti-German demonstrations, the Limburgsche Koerier, Maastricht, reported on July 26.

The majority of the boys belong to the "Jonge Werkman" group (Young Workers). They were accused of marching in parties and scribbling anti-German signs and slogan on walls and fences in the town. After being held for one night in the town hall at Eigelshoven, the boys were transferred to the prison of Maastricht.

"Give those monkeys a good thrashing..." advise well-meaning Nazis.

All menaces notwithstanding, the Dutch attitude towards British soldiers and airmen landed in the Netherlands remains outspokenly

friendly. Recently a hockey club at The Hague used its club organ to publish a general appeal to its members. They were asked to contribute hockey sticks and La Crosse balls for interned British prisoners of war in a camp in Upper Silesia. Promptly the Nazi daily Nationale Dagblad took them to task, ridiculing the appeal. It wrote: "This select, plutocratic group, this 'flower of the nation,' is more concerned with the welfare of British internees and prisoners of war than with the important issues of today. A little later on they will no doubt appeal for vodka for the poor Bolshevist prisoners. A proper hiding would do the monkeys more good than a rebuke!"

"Conditions in Holland growing steadily worse," says newly-escaped Dutch observer.

The Dutch are chafing more and more under the strain of the occupation and would like to find relief in action aimed at clearing the hated

Nazis from Dutch soil, declared a Netherlander who has just arrived in London. He said the German Green Police, German SS men and members of the Gestapo were displaying a bullying, overbearing spirit. The German soldiers, on the other hand, still follow their instructions to behave well towards the Netherlanders.

While looking forward passionately to the day of reckoning, the Dutch people attempt to relieve the present sense of frustration and the current tension in discussing the R.A.F. bombings and in making plans for a better future. He said there never had been a single reproach uttered by the Dutch when R.A.F. bombs hit wrong targets. Hundreds of persons gathered on roof tops, greeting each bomb explosion with shouts, "Kom, Tommy, kom gooi nog maar een bom" (Come on, Tommy, drop another bomb). The R.A.F. attacks have become the best-liked popular entertainment. General depression is noticeable when British planes do not put in an appearance for some days at a stretch.

The provinces of North Holland and South Holland are bristling with Gestapo agents, a fact which keeps people dumb in public places and in transportation vehicles. A striking contrast is provided in the region south of the Moerdijk Bridge, linking the northern and southern parts of Holland. Here agents are scarce and people indulge freely and publicly in fierce anti-German denunciations.

The Hague is honeycombed with German spies and traitors, including a few women, who accept substantial "pin money" from the Gestapo to act as informants. This informant said that, on the other hand, he had never noticed any Dutch girls walking out with German soldiers in the southern parts of the country. The Catholics in that zone form an incorruptible anti-Nazi bloc.

Dutch Nazi chiefs, he said, mostly sojourn at Wassenaar, a beautiful suburb of The Hague, and hold their "parties" in the Oud Wassenaar Hotel. The personnel of the hotel thoroughly detest them and never miss a chance to pester them: overseasoning their food, acting with deliberate clumsiness and forgetting orders. Seyss-Inquart does not dare live in the same house for any length of time. He has three or four residences where he lives alternately, staying a couple of days in each.

Members of the N.S.B. aid the German police in house searches, upsetting bookcases, burning long-hidden pictures of the members of the Royal Family, and otherwise damaging the premises. The Dutch Nazis also participate in requisitioning commercial motor vehicles. The total of these, amounting to 40,000 before the war, has been reduced to 3,000.

Life in desolate Rotterdam.

A very outspoken letter, written by a Netherlander to relatives in the United States, has recently arrived, after passing the German censor in some mysterious manner. The Hollander writes :

"I am glad to write to someone in free America; you don't know what relief it is to give utterance to someone else of one's hatred for the Huns and their Dutch fellow-plotters...Conditions in the Netherlands are steadily growing worse. We are, it is true, not starving as yet, but we are forced to make shift with little and next winter things will, of course, be worse still. Fruit is obtainable only at extravagant prices and the same applies to most other commodities. Potatoes, as you well know a stock food of Holland, are scarce; we get them twice of three times per week and for the rest have to be satisfied with bread. We have meat on Sundays only.

The outlook in factories and workshops is such that no raw materials are available for anyone not working for the German army. There is little or no traffic anymore, outside some trucks and Hun motorcars, but on free days the roads are filled with endless files of cyclists trying to forget their miseries for a while. The brick roads are in a terrifying condition wherever German tanks have passed. Not a single brick has remained undamaged; in this town (Rotterdam) you can better walk than use a bike as, in avoiding one hole, you are sure to get into the next! The rain turns the streets into veritable pools; it's just like the Middle Ages.

The center of this town is not a very entrancing sight, you can well imagine. Workers are still clearing the debris and no new buildings have appeared as yet where the laborers finished their job. Nevertheless - the Germans claim that Rotterdam's reconstruction has started more than a year ago. In fact only a couple of emergency stores have been built and a number of temporary houses which, by the way, are uninhabitable in winter when the rain oozes through walls and roof. The aspect of Rotterdam becomes more and more desolate.

It is heartening, however, to notice how every genuine patriot is bent on thwarting the Germans. You see the national colors everywhere; practically everybody listens to the broadcasts in Dutch from London and Boston. The newspapers are losing more and more readers; the German-sponsored broadcasts are, as a rule, ignored. Generally speaking, the German soldiers are treated as non-existent; but our bitterest hatred is reserved for the traitors of the N.S.B., the Dutch Nazis. When the Dutch S.T. are marching the rear is brought up by dozens of civilians eagerly awaiting an opportunity to give those S.T. fellows a good hiding. When will the day come that this gang of traitors is thrown out of Holland, together with the Germans? On that day our lawful Government will return to the country and the world will be liberated from the greatest tyrant it has ever known... Until that great moment we shall continue to obstruct and provoke the Germans through our resistance."

"Dutch still mourn their loss of freedom," Dutch Nazi says over Berlin radio.

German radio propaganda has taken a new tack in its efforts to explain the persistent Dutch opposition to the Nazis. Speaking over the Berlin

radio, a Dutch Nazi naively admitted that the Dutch people "are still sticking stubbornly to mourning their loss of freedom. The Dutch unfortunately have an extremely conservative outlook," he added. "For hundreds of years they did not experience war on their soil, so they are rather upset by the events of May 10, 1940. German soldiers, therefore, are not having a pleasant time in Holland."

Timely recipe for harassed Dutch housewives.

A housewife in the Netherlands, writing to friends in America, has given the following recipe which,

she says, is now widely used throughout Holland: To prepare a first-rate meal, take your meat rationing card, roll it in your flour coupons and put them both inside your fat card. Then broil it on your coal card to a gentle brown. Next take your potato card and put it in your butter card and bring them to a simmer on your petroleum coupons. Afterwards, take your coffee ersatz card, add your milk and sugar coupons and dip your bread card in it. After this gorgeous meal, wipe your mouth with your pedigree card, wash your hands with your soap coupons and dry them with your textile card.

Dutch civil servant destroys  
two Hitler portraits.

portraits hanging in a Hague government building, Het Volk of July 28 reported.

A 25-year-old Dutch civil servant was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for destroying two Hitler

The Hollander had been infuriated by a German order that all pictures of Queen Wilhelmina be removed from public buildings, "because she sided with the Bolsheviks."

Secret newsheets continue to  
circulate in Holland, reports  
escaped Netherlander.

territory, reported. These newsheets are excellently edited in faultless Dutch, clearly showing that they are the work of the best Dutch minds, he said. They contain a large amount of foreign and home news and comments, which the Germans do not allow to be published in the press.

Clandestine anti-Nazi newsheets continue to be distributed in Holland, mostly in closed envelopes, a Netherlander who recently arrived in free

He said the food situation is reasonably satisfactory for such persons who have sufficient funds to buy on the "black market", but even for them really appetizing meals belong to the past. Most beverages are made from substitutes, and are therefore unpleasant to drink. Shopkeepers in the occupied country are forced to create an impression of "prosperity" and "abundance" by filling their windows with dummy pots and tins of preserved food. There is great anxiety regarding the question of fuel for the coming winter. All information available on this question indicates that a serious scarcity must be expected.

The informant said he had seen many schoolbooks, especially history books, from which all pages referring to the part played by the House of Orange in the history of the country had been torn.



"Voice of the Netherlands" -  
a new London publication  
sponsored by the Dutch.

large-size paper contains articles about Netherlands' and Dutch East Indies' activities.

The Netherlands Publishing Company in London has issued the first number of a new publication, entitled "Voice of the Netherlands." The four-page,

The aim of the publication is to foster a complete understanding of the Dutch cause among English-speaking nations.

Prince Bernhard leads formation  
of planes manned by Dutch pilots.

took the air yesterday as the leader of a training formation of nine planes manned by Dutch pilots, also R.A.F.-trained.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, trained as a fighter pilot and an Honorary Air Commodore of the R.A.F.,

The Prince arrived for a visit at a R.A.F. training camp "somewhere in England," flying his own plane. He immediately took to the air again, this time leading the nine-machine formation.

Prince Bernhard afterwards addressed the trainees, saying: "I am proud that, thanks to R.A.F. cooperation, we are now able to train Netherlands as fighter pilots in England, so that shortly we will have many Dutch squadrons in action."

Dutch flyers score direct hit  
on German supply ship off Norway.

southern coast of Norway on the night of August 21, scoring a direct hit amidships. A great cloud of smoke was seen pouring out of the stricken vessel. The plane was a unit of a Netherlands Naval Air Service Squadron operating with the R.A.F. coastal command.

Dutch airmen flying an American-built Lockheed Hudson bomber attacked a German supply ship off the

Dutch seamen participated in  
evacuation of Greece and Crete.

by the story of three Netherlands seamen recently arrived at Batavia. They survived the sinking of a Dutch merchantman by German dive-bombers while carrying Allied troops from Greece to Egypt. The men praised the magnificent work of the British Navy in the Mediterranean during the evacuation of Crete declaring: "It pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for us." A number of other Dutch ships was sent to the bottom during these operations.

That Dutch seamen played their part in the evacuation of Allied forces from Greece and Crete is illustrated

Dutch naval units helped check  
Axis in Mediterranean zone.

delivered by British ships, British planes and Dutch submarines, a Netherlands naval spokesman in London recently declared.

German hopes of a speedy smash into Egypt and the Suez Canal were blocked by the powerful counter blows de-

The operations of these sea and air craft prevented the stream of supplies needed by modern fighting forces, such as those deployed by the Axis in North Africa, from reaching their destination.

The British army in the African zone is daily growing stronger. The sinking of 26,000 tons of enemy shipping in recent months by Netherlands submarines operating with the British forces in the Mediterranean is one of the reasons why Egypt and the Suez Canal are safe, the spokesman asserted.

Dutch submarine sinks two more  
craft in the Mediterranean.

laden enemy supply ship and an enemy sailing vessel of about 1,000 tons, the Netherlands Admiralty in London announced on August 16.

A Netherlands submarine operating with the British Navy in the Mediterranean sank a 5,000 ton fully

Netherlands Legion to partici-  
pate in important military  
maneuvers.

gest ever held in Britain. These maneuvers will take place in the Liverpool zone.

According to a report from London, the Netherlands Legion in England will participate in impending Army and Home Guard exercises, the big-

Two mobile kitchens and one  
ambulance presented to the  
Netherlands Government by  
Americans.

Government, on behalf of the British War Relief Society of America.

Two mobile kitchens and one light ambulance were presented the Netherlands Government in London by Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States Minister to the Dutch

Funds for one of the canteens, Mrs. Biddle told acting Minister of War H. van Boeijen, were raised by a group of students from Barnard College, New York. Contributions had also been received, she said, from citizens of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania and the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut.

Present at the ceremony were Mr. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Netherlands Prime Minister and Mr. Michiels van Verduynen, Netherlands Minister in London.

N.E.I. Government denies re-  
newal of Jap-N.E.I. trade talks.

Domei reports published around the middle of August and stating that trade talks between the Netherlands

East Indies and Japan have been renewed and are progressing so smoothly that resumption of normal trade relations may be expected next week, were emphatically denied in Government circles at Batavia, according to a report of August 19.

The Netherlands' delegation which carried on the recent negotiations between the two countries, has been disbanded and present discussions between the Netherlands Government and the Japanese Consul-General at Batavia "do not have the character of negotiations but are exclusively connected with the practical execution of 'freezing measures' against Japanese assets," it was stated authoritatively.

"The Japanese continuously have tried to allay the unfavorably impression which the economic measures of July 28 made in Japan," the Indies press agency was told. "In a number of reports it was emphasized that the Indies is willing to resume normal trade relations. It was suggested to the Japanese public that talks were being held in Batavia which shortly would lead to the results desired by Tokyo.

"Contrary to these suggestions," it was explained, "there is no change in the Government's position as explained on July 28 in the People's Council, when H.J. van Mook, Director of the Department of Economic Affairs, announced the 'freezing measures.'

"The entire Netherlands Indies is convinced that the military occupation of Indo-China by Japan must be regarded as a direct threat. The reiteration by Japanese officials and the Japanese press that the Netherlands East Indies belong to the Japanese co-prosperity sphere, does not exactly tend to change this opinion. It is therefore certain that exports which would add materially to the Japanese war economy are not in the interest of the Indies and will not be allowed," the statement concluded.

Japanese women and children  
evacuated from N.E.I.

According to a Batavia despatch, dated August 12, an increasing number of Japanese women and children

is being evacuated from the Netherlands East Indies by Japanese authorities.

The return to Japan of Nipponese men is still limited. Most of those who left these islands recently were representatives of Japanese firms whose business missions were cancelled by the Dutch Government's restriction of Japanese trade.



A Japanese and a Chinese paper temporarily banned.

week of the Japanese newspaper Sinar Selatan, in Semarang (Java) and the Chinese edition of the Japanese paper Tohindo Nippo at Batavia. Both papers, it is charged, repeatedly have expressed anti-western and anti-Chinese feelings.

According to a report dated August 21 from Batavia, the N.E.I. Government banned the publication for one

Lieutenant-General Berenschot says: "Expeditionary air force to be dispatched under certain circumstances only."

Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies armed forces, told the Volksraad (People's Council) on August 11.

The Netherlands East Indies would send out an expeditionary air force "only if the situation permits or if the Government considers it necessary," Lieut.-General G.J. Berenschot,

General Berenschot spoke in reply to questions made on the floor of the Council, as to whether the Netherlands East Indies might send an air force to foreign soil. The army leader said that the Netherlands Government thinks it "particularly desirable that H.M. Queen Wilhelmina, when the time for her return to Dutch soil has come, is backed by a well-organized force consisting of her own nationals."

"Preparations to that effect are being made in concert with the Netherlands Government in London," he added.

Natives, now enabled to join Army, volunteer in large numbers.

Service Act, will consist of volunteers. This expectation arises from the general enthusiasm shown by the natives for enlisting voluntarily.

Authorities at Batavia expect that more than half of this year's contingent of native troops, to be called up under the Native Compulsory

Nautical College in Sourabaya granted official recognition.

stances, the Government officially recognizing the Nautical College for merchant officers and engineers in Sourabaya, a report from Batavia stated on August 21.

The educational structure of the Netherlands East Indies has been expanded as a result of war circum-

With the financial support of the Government the College will be raised to the level on which institutions of this type stood in the mother-country.