

Farmers targets of extraordinary  
propaganda, defending German cam-  
paign against "Bolshevism."

Dutch farmers have cut the Nazis cold in a new effort of the Hitlerites to prove that Germany is protecting them against the "ravages of Bolshevism."

Although a "mass meeting" at Rolde, organized in mid-summer, has proved a signal flop, the Nazis organized a similar gathering at 's-Hertogenbosch on August 2, because the North Brabant and Limburg farmers had been conspicuous by their absence at Rolde.

This second rally was primarily designed to combat the influence of the Catholic clergy which is strongly anti-Nazi and has considerable sway over the inhabitants of Brabant and Limburg. The leader of the Agrarian Front, an N.S.B.-er named Damane, opened the gathering with a speech assailing the Christian Farmers' Union of North Brabant because it had advised its members not to attend the rally. And indeed, the newspaper accounts gave no evidence that southern Netherlands farmers came to the meeting in any numbers. On the other hand, there was plenty of proof that the meeting was just another Nazi demonstration enlivened by the music of N.S.B. bands and choirs. The red and black colors of the swastika were very much in evidence.

The half dozen speakers, Dutch and German, indulged in the usual harangues. A German participant named Ritterbusch, who represented the Reichs Commissioner, exclaimed for instance: "The prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of the nation. The farmers march with us against Bolshevism which will be beaten, thanks to the farmers and the farmers' spirit, from which Nazism was born."

Reichs Commissioner Seyss-Inquart recently appointed this N.S.B.-er Damane as "Commissar of the Reunion of Farmers and Gardeners and all auxiliaries, societies, or foundations connected with that organization," the Dutch press of August 7 disclosed. Damane is also a "Hopman" (commanding officer) in the N.S.B. Storm Troops.

The appointment was seen by Dutch observers in London as another move to browbeat recalcitrant farmers into submission and make them recognize the spurious unity of the Nazi-sponsored Agrarian Front.

S.P.L. Louwes, Director-General  
of Food Supplies, announces fur-  
ther compulsory reduction of  
poultry stocks.

The Netherlands press reported on August 1 that far-reaching restrictions on cattle and poultry as a result of the increasing fodder shortage were discussed by Director-General of Food

Supplies S.P.L. Louwes at a recent press conference.

The measures, he said, would affect in the first place those parts of cattle and poultry stocks which rely on imported fodder, namely poultry and pigs. Additional restrictions on cattle will be avoided, if possible, since the national interest demands it. A large proportion of fodder must be reserved for cattle. Economizing on fodder for horses is equally impossible, because public transportation of various business enterprises depends on these animals. All this means: there is little fodder left for poultry and pigs.

Poultry stock must, therefore, be speedily reduced to one-third of the present volume. As a result, there will be very few eggs and these will be available only for hospitals. Pig stocks also must be reduced quickly, and one way to do it will be by exporting unfattened pigs, weighing up to 40 kilograms, to Germany. This, however, is only a partial measure, Louwes declared. Shortly pigs up to 60 kilograms will have to be exported to the Reich.

Convictions for "abuse" of  
gas and electric power.

Violations of restrictions on the use of electricity led to the imposition of 7,244 fines in Holland during August, according to the Algemeen Handelsblad of September 5. In 485 cases the current was cut off as punishment. The Handelsblad stated that violations of the gas restriction regulations were more numerous even.

According to De Telegraaf, the Police Commissioner of The Hague threatened on August 19 to cut off gas and electricity wherever blackout measures were found to be unsatisfactorily applied.

Middelburg's Renaissance Town  
Hall, destroyed by the Germans,  
to be reconstructed.

According to a report dated August 7 in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, the historic Town Hall of ancient Middelburg, smashed by Nazi bombs in the wanton attack during the invasion of May 1940, will be reconstructed and restored under a 1,675,000 guilder\* credit granted by the town's Municipal Council.

Blue prints are also being prepared for the reconstruction of the Abdij (Abbey) Tower, another architectural gem destroyed by the invaders.

\*approximately \$930,550.

Admiral Tromp's living quarters  
to be restored.

According to the Netherland's radio, Trompenburg Castle at 's-Graveland, near Hilversum, at one time the residence of Holland's famed sea warrior, Maarten Harmenszoon Tromp, is being restored, thanks to a substantial subsidy donated by the States of Holland in recognition of the great services the Admiral rendered his country centuries ago.

Only German-made and -approved  
films to be shown in occupied  
Holland.

Movie house programs have been restricted to films made in the occupied country or in the "territory of the German Reich," according to new regulations published in the Netherlands press on August 24. All motion pictures must be approved by the authorities.

Pictures likely to disturb public order and safety have been banned. The same applies to all films which the authorities consider "contrary to national requirements" or "against the present educational spirit."

At the same time, the Netherlands radio quoted Teunissen, new leader of the Film Guild, as stating in an address before a number of film producers, that "at last the film industry has been freed of Jewish influence."

Rembrandt's life to be filmed...  
German version.

According to reports in the Netherlands press, the German motion picture concern Terra is planning to make a film of Rembrandt's life. All key roles are to be played by German actors but a few Dutch colleagues will be allowed to play minor roles. The entire dialogue will be in German.

This is apparently the next step in the annexation of Rembrandt by the Germans as a "protagonist of German culture." On July 15 J. Goedewaagen, Dutch Nazi head of the Department of Culture and Public Enlightenment, bluntly declared his approval of Rembrandt's "annexation" by saying that Rembrandt was a "Germanic artist" and that his work was "barbaric," the latter description being considered praise, because "barbarism is the German nature."

Dutch fire brigade assists  
quenching great fires in  
German town of Muenster, re-  
sulting from R.A.F. attacks.

Huge fires were set by R.A.F. bombs in the German town of Muenster recently, according to reports reaching London in early September.

The fires were so serious that the Germans called in the fire brigade of the Dutch town of Enschede. The brigade assisted quenching the enormous fires for four days.



National debt increased during 1940 to over 5 billion guilders.

to the official Algemeen Verslag (General State Report).

The national debt of the Netherlands increased during 1940 from 4,218,000,000 to 5,329,000,000 guilders, according

The consolidated debt amounted to 3,587,000,000 guilders on December 31, 1940 as against 3,140,000,000 guilders a year ago. The floating debt increased from 1,078,000,000 to 1,742,000,000.

Cost of living increased 30% in Holland since start of war.



Food prices in Holland have increased 25% and the general cost of living 30% since the war started, according to the

August 21 Bulletin of the "International Federation of Trade Unions."

As normal wages have not changed, there has been a heavy slump in purchasing power, aggravated by increased taxes, the Bulletin stated.

The Bulletin reported a cautious estimate shows that the general index of production has dropped at least 25%. Efforts by Germany to develop the war industries of Holland are proceeding with extreme slowness.

Foreign coupons which are still regularly cashable in the occupied territory.

A list of foreign coupons which are regularly cashable in Holland was published in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of July 30, in response to

a reader's complaint.

The list contains Belgian, French and Swiss securities only. In regard to other foreign coupons, the newspaper reminds readers of a "certain stagnation" existing momentarily in the case of German coupons. It said this condition will be remedied shortly when the abolition of the exchange frontier between Germany and Holland, with which the coupon question is linked, has been completed.

The coupons of various N.E.I. municipal loans, like the Batavia 4%, are still cashable, according to the newspaper. However, the coupons of other N.E.I. towns like Palembang and Semarang cannot be cashed since the Netherlands banks which cashed the coupons of those towns stopped such payments in May, 1940.

Special dividend tax for "prosperous" companies.

The Dutch Nazi Secretary-Generals of the Departments of Special Economic Affairs, Finance and

Justice have - according to a decree in the Dutch Official Gazette (Verordeningenblad) of August 30 - introduced a super-dividend tax on companies paying more than 6% dividend to their shareholders.

"Invest your money in German securities," advises Rost van Tonningen.

Netherlands Bank, it was reported in Lisbon, Portugal, on September 9.

A strenuous effort to promote the sale of German securities in Holland is being made by Meinard Rost van Tonningen, Dutch Nazi head of the

Van Tonningen told a meeting of foreign exchange brokers in Amsterdam that German securities were "a splendid investment" and announced that in order to facilitate purchase of these issues, the tax on blocked marks which had previously hindered Hollanders in removing their assets from the Reich, was being abolished as of September 1.

"Holland having been cut off from the Indies, revenues from the Indies will soon entirely cease. This will give a speculative character to such securities," Rost van Tonningen declared. "Now that the tax for the restriction of dividends, already existing in Germany, will soon be introduced in the Netherlands, stock exchanges in Berlin and Amsterdam will show a similar development."

Rost van Tonningen admitted the existence of considerable hostility with regard to German securities. Addressing the brokers he said that "many of your clients are moved by sentiments of hatred which make some circles of our people a mass of pathological cases."



N.S.B. Storm Trooper assassinated at Utrecht.

Anti-Nazi resistance in the Netherlands reached a new climax with the assassination of a Storm Troop

officer, it was reported in London on September 8.

Sergeant J. Jensen of the "Weer Afdeeling" died on Friday of wounds received when he was stabbed in the neck during a Nazi parade in Utrecht, according to the German-controlled Netherlands radio.

A similar attack occurred in Utrecht last June, when a follower of Anton Mussert's Nazi Party was knifed.

Catholic clergy refuses to consecrate an N.S.B. marriage.

Further evidence of the adamant attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy toward the Dutch Nazis was

contained in a notice in the Amsterdam Telegraaf of August 19. In this notice a representative of Anton Mussert, named H. J. Leeuwenberg, announced that he married a woman named Eman, but that the Roman Catholic clergy had "refused to consecrate the marriage with a religious ceremony."

Nazism denounced in pastoral letter read in all Catholic Churches.

"The Roman Catholic Workers' Union and affiliated unions are ruined and their religious and moral task is made impossible. We have often

warned you of the danger of Nazism to our faith."

In these words the Nazis were openly denounced from the pulpits of all Catholic Churches, when on August 3 a pastoral letter was read, protesting against interference with the Catholic Trade Unions.

The letter was issued by Archbishop J. de Jongh of Utrecht who paid a fine of 500 guilders for his courage in protesting against the appointment of H. J. Woudenberg as head of the Roman Catholic and the National Christian Trade Unions. This appointment resulted from the refusal of these Unions to join the central organization, the N.V.V. (National Center of Trade Unions).

After recalling various injustices recently suffered by Catholics, Archbishop de Jongh's pastoral letter referred to Seyss-Inquart's decision to stop the activities of the Roman Catholic Workers' Union and replace its executive by an N.S.B. commissioner.

The Archbishop also referred to a pastoral letter of January 26, in which the Church refused sacraments to those Catholics rendering important service to Nazism. The letter stressed that Catholic society

could not be under the administration of persons whose spiritual outlook is in flat contradiction to the Catholic attitude, and who aim to further their spiritual outlook in organizations controlled by them.

"Moreover, the Workers' Union is being pressed into the service of the N.S.B. and becomes one of its organizations. Catholics therefore may no longer remain members. Till now membership in affiliated organizations of the N.S.B. was forbidden but sacraments were not refused. The development of the situation, however, is such that membership of these affiliated bodies must be considered just as inadmissible as membership of the N.S.B. itself. Therefore, the sacraments must be refused to those who would remain members of one of the organizations affiliated with the Workers' Union in its new form and all other bodies affiliated with the N.S.B."

The letter expressed deep sorrow over the ruin of the Catholic Workers' Union, which was dear to the signatories because with its approximate 200,000 members it comprised a large section of the good and loyal Catholics in the Netherlands. The epistle pointed out that those members included well-known priests and laymen who had put their full energy into fostering a Union which did an immense amount of good in the social and religious fields.

"Openly and loudly we raise our voice against the injustice done to these tens of thousands of persons by robbing them of their social status," it went on. "We protest against the moral constraint and the attempts made to force upon them a conception of life conflicting with their religious convictions."

Mentioning the Union leaders who resisted and refused to obey the new measure, Archbishop de Jongh said: "We are proud of the men who revealed in most difficult circumstances that they have those qualities which made our nation great. They may suffer hardships, but we are convinced that their brethren will not fail them in their hour of distress."

The letter also cited the pastoral letter of 29 German Bishops read in Germany on July 6, in which the clerics, in the name of German Catholics, refused indignantly to choose between Christ and the German people, as demanded in a book widely distributed throughout the Reich. The Netherlands bishops, declared Archbishop de Jongh, shared this viewpoint.

The letter was signed by Archbishop de Jongh, Bishops P. A. W. Hopmans of Breda; A. F. Diepen of 's-Hertogenbosch; J. H. G. Lemmens of Roermond and J. P. Huibers of Haarlem.

17 year old girl helps to  
blow up German factory.



Women of Holland and other  
Nazi-occupied countries are  
playing an active and  
perilous role in the sabo-

tage rings now harrying the Germans in Europe, the London Daily Mail reported on September 3.

A seventeen-year-old Dutch girl, who succeeded in escaping from Holland to neutral territory, was quoted by the newspaper as saying that the network of sabotage rings was expanding rapidly throughout the occupied zone. The girl said she was a member of one of the rings and had helped in blowing up a German-used arms factory near a Dutch city. No one member of the ring knows more than half a dozen of his co-members - this in order to prevent any mass betrayal.

When an important job has to be done detailed instructions are received from unknown ringleaders, informing the members chosen for the particular task just when and where they must strike. The girl said that she and two men had, for instance, been detailed to plant fire bombs in a large electrical plant. The operation was carried out successfully and the blaze kindled by the bombs virtually destroyed the plant.

Eventually the girl was warned by ringleaders that the Gestapo was close on her trail, and she escaped from the Netherlands on a bicycle.

Not all swaddling clothes  
contain babies!

To elude inspectors seeking to stop  
the increased smuggling of pigs in  
Holland, these animals have been

dolled up in baby clothes, De Telegraaf of August 13 reported.

When inspectors recently stopped a car for inspection, they discovered it was running on gasoline though it carried an apparatus for generating gas. Further investigation revealed that a slaughtered pig had been placed in the gas generator.

In another case, inspectors vainly searched for a pig in a gas generating apparatus. They then found out that the "baby" inside the car was nothing but a pig dressed up in a child's clothing.

Demonstrations of sympathy for  
Dutch Jews form part of  
Netherlands' resistance.

Demonstrative gestures of sympathy  
toward the Jews are being largely  
used by the Hollanders to under-  
score their opposition to the

Nazis, according to travelers arriving in London from the occupied territory.

The Jews, badgered by the occupation authorities, receive gifts of food



and other necessities from their Christian neighbors in increasing quantities. Many boycott theatres, cinemas and cafes where Jews are not allowed to enter. One of the travelers, a young girl from an Amsterdam suburb, said that everyone of her fellow pupils stayed away from the annual school dance, because the burgomaster had -- at the last moment -- forbidden all Jewish schoolchildren to attend.

The Police chief of Amsterdam, the Dutch Nazi Tulp, closed a cafe in the city because the proprietor, a devotee of British broadcasting programs, had chalked on the door of his establishment: "Beware! English sickness."\* That same night another scribbler added: "This disease is curable only through Orange bitters!"

- \*The "English sickness" is a popular Dutch name for rickets, a child's disease. "Orange bitters" is a Dutch cocktail of a vivid orange color.

New "V" manifestations irritate the Nazis.

A report of September 2 from London states that Netherlanders have found a fresh way to irritate the German

authorities: --they scribble anti-Nazi slogans and the letter "V" on banknotes.

So prevalent has this habit become that the German-controlled Netherlands Bank recently announced that banknotes which have been thus marked must be considered defaced and are worthless.

Max Blokzijl goaded into admitting: "Holland never so patriotic as now!"

That one of the particularly annoying ways patriots in occupied Holland have of expressing their loyalty is to drink orangeade in public, slowly

and ostentatiously, was revealed by Max Blokzijl, the Dutch "Lord Haw-Haw," in an indignant Nazi-sponsored broadcast on August 21.

Another way of annoying the conquerors is to eat an orange on some busy street, with provoking deliberation.

As orange, the traditional national color, works upon the German Nazi mind as red upon the proverbial bull, such action is particularly obnoxious to the occupying authorities.

Blokzijl, at the order of his masters, went into a vehement tirade against the subtly protesting Dutchmen. He called them "hypocrites," because, he said, "they never were so patriotic before the German invasion!"

He also inveighed against red-white-and-blue flowerbeds and other Nazi annoyances of the kind that are particularly provoking, because difficult -- if not impossible -- to deal with.

What's in a name?

An announcement in the Haagsche Courant, declaring that a newly-born had been named after Prince Bernhard with all the Christian names of the Prince, aroused the ire of "Volk en Vaderland" of August 22. The child was named Bernhard-Leopold-Frederik-Eberhard-Julius-Coert-Karel-Godfried-Pieter. Accusing the parents of "defaming" an innocent child, the newspaper fumed: "How can loving parents christen a child with the nine names of a traitor?"

N.E.I. tea bags, dropped on Dutch towns by R.A.F., kept as souvenirs.

Seventy-five thousand small orange bags filled with tea and bearing messages of encouragement from Queen Wilhelmina were scattered over Holland by R.A.F. raiders on Saturday, August 30, the eve of the Queen's sixty-first birthday. This tea-bomb-raid by the R.A.F. for which the "ammunition" was given by the Netherlands East Indies, is another in a number of similar "bombardments" over Holland during recent months.

The tea bags dropped by R.A.F. flyers over Holland are not used to make the beverage but are kept as highly-prized souvenirs by Hollanders who find them, reports from London disclose. Some Netherlands have paid as much as 40 guilders (about \$22.50) a bag to obtain such souvenirs from persons who picked them up.

Heartfelt reassurance for Dutch Nazis.

In Gennepe, a small town in the Province of Limburg, the following large-lettered streamer was recently found exhibited at the entrance to the local cemetery:

"Do not, oh N.S.B.-ers, rejoice and feast too soon!  
For in this quiet place there is still plenty o'room."



How Hollanders all over the world commemorated Queen Wilhelmina's 61st birthday on August 31.

In London, in the overseas territories -- East as well as West -- in South Africa, in the United States, on the high seas, in army camps and in the secrecy of

thousands of Dutch homes in the occupied territory, Dutch subjects reaffirmed their loyalty to Queen and country on Sunday, August 31.

On the previous day a world-wide two-way radio hook-up -- one of the most ambitious ever arranged by the British Broadcasting Corporation -- enabled Netherlanders in many countries to follow a series of speeches by high-ranking Dutch officials and listen to the words of hope and encouragement pronounced by Prince Bernhard in London and Princess Juliana from her home in Canada. At a given signal Prince Bernhard invited the countless thousands of his compatriots who listened to the broadcast to join him in a pledge of fealty to the Queen, by exclaiming the words "Nederland zal herrijzen" (The Netherlands shall rise again).

London. The mass meeting thus broadcast all over the world took place in the open-air theatre of Regent's Park. More than 3000 Dutch subjects had assembled and a picturesque touch was given to the rally by a large number of young girls dressed in national costumes. All the Ministers of the Dutch Cabinet, many high British Government officials and several diplomats representing the Allied powers were present. The London Symphony Orchestra directed by George Weldon opened the meeting by playing the first bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony which notes are now known as the "V" symbol.

Princess Juliana, speaking from Ottawa, expressed the hope that her mother would be able to celebrate her next birthday in the liberated homeland. "This unique demonstration of Netherlands unity," said the Princess, "reaffirms the age-old link between the Netherlands Kingdom and the House of Orange."

Prince Bernhard emphasized that "on this day of commemoration we are filled with melancholy thoughts of family and friends in the motherland. I know," he added, "better than anyone how every phase of our fight for freedom dominates the thoughts of our beloved Queen. How she labors and prays for our freedom, how profound her interest is in everything happening in the Netherlands and how she longs to assuage the sufferings of her subjects in the occupied Netherlands."

While the national flag was slowly raised the assembly of thousands of exiled Hollanders sang a verse of the ancient national anthem the "Wilhelmus." Finally Prime Minister Pieter S. Gerbrandy, addressing his oppressed fellow countrymen in occupied Holland, said:

"We are going through dark times, with the war spreading and no one