

Milk, sarcastically named the "blauwe water" (blue water), contains no fat. Well-known brands of cigarettes are available only occasionally. The inferior new brands cost 75 cents per 20.

Food is not always available, even in the better-class cafes. Liquor consumption is limited to two glasses daily. Occasionally mediocre beer can be bought.

Dutch workmen still refuse to go to Germany, the informant said. When a laborer refuses the letters "WD" are stamped on his dole card; if his card bears three such marks he is excluded from receiving the dole. Those who travel to Germany are worked to the bone and earn only 45 guilders for five weeks of labor. Even when they are drafted into the "Werkverschaffing Nederland" the conditions are bad. They then work 11 hours daily, receiving 21 guilders weekly.

At times double rations are handed out, but these consist of inferior, badly-cooked food. The plight of the workers employed in occupied France is even worse, many of them returning to Holland with scurvy.

He said the Hollanders have been greatly impressed by the deeds of the Netherlands Navy, especially H.M.S. Van Kinsbergen. Dutch youth is conducting an active anti-Nazi campaign. One of their jokes is to imitate the limp of Reichs Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart. They also smash windows in the houses of Dutch Nazis and then attack the officials sent to investigate the damage. Germans do not dare appear in the streets of certain parts of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Health of Dutch poor, Nazi official admits.

The health of the Dutch is not as good as that of the Germans, many of them showing "sickly symptoms" in

spite of the fact that conditions in Holland are better than in south-east and eastern Europe, according to Hilgenfeldt, head of the Central German Nazi Office for Public Welfare. In an interview granted the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (a Nazi-dominated version of the original General Press Bureau) and published in the Dutch press on July 16, the Nazi official blamed "insufficient medical and dental attention, irrational diet and lack of organized recreation" for this impaired physical condition among Hollanders.

However, the official, who is on a tour of Holland, carefully avoided mentioning the fact that growing food shortages were the principal cause of deteriorating health.

French food names deleted from menus, supplanted by German.

French names have been ordered off Dutch menus and in the future food

may only be described in German or Dutch, it was recently learned in London through a Netherlands broadcast.

French names originate from the time of the French domination, in the last years of the 18th century, the broadcast explained. It added, "It is understandable that these French names should have a disagreeable sound to the ears of every right-minded Hollander."

Mr. J. Linthorst Homan  
"honorably dismissed" as  
Commissioner of Groningen  
Province.

Mr. J. Linthorst Homan, one of the co-founders of the Netherlands Union, has been "honorably dismissed" from his post as Commissioner in the Province of Groningen, the

Algemeen Handelsblad of August 10 reported. The newspaper also reported that Jonkheer Von Boeninghausen has been appointed Commissioner of Overijssel, succeeding Baron van Voorst tot Voorst.

Mr. Linthorst Homan's desire to resign from his post had been known ever since he helped to found the Union movement. However, his resignation was obviously not allowed before, as the Germans sought to use the powerful Union as a tool towards "better understanding" with the Dutch. Now that these tactics have failed and the Union has virtually been banned, Mr. Linthorst Homan is "honorably dismissed", also from his post as Commissioner.

Dr. Max Euwe, famous chess  
champion, quits as teacher of  
mathematics in Amsterdam school.

A request by Dr. Max Euwe, famous Dutch chess champion, that he be honorably relieved of his post as instructor of mathematics at a

girls' school in Amsterdam has been granted by the German authorities, according to Netherlands press reports of July 22. Accordingly, he will quit on September 1.

Max Euwe, whose chess mastery has made him internationally famous, was attacked in an article by Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world chess champion, in the D.Z. 1/d N., which disclosed that Alekhine had embraced the Nazi anti-Jewish doctrine. Dr. Alekhine in the article said Dr. Euwe, though not a Jew himself, was "a tool in the hands of the Jews." Alekhine and Euwe played for the chess championship of Holland as recently as 1937. Dr. Euwe won.

N.S.B.'ers between ages of 18  
and 40 ordered to join S.T. men  
immediately.

An order from Anton Mussert, N.S.B. leader, summoning all members of the Dutch Nazi party between the ages of 18 and 40 to join the

party's storm troop corps immediately was published in Volk en Vaderland, organ of the party, on August 9.

Only unfit members and indispensable officers of the Youth Storm and the Dutch S.S. will be exempted. The administration of the party will be handed over to older members and women, Mussert's statement de-

clared. He also announced that he intended to form the first Dutch division, consisting of three complete regiments, for service alongside the Germans on the eastern front.

In conjunction with the order, Organizational Leader Kardoes, of the N.S.B., warned that all members shirking the order to enroll in the S.T. will without exception lose their number and will be transferred to the non-active list.

Mussert's drastic action was viewed by Dutch observers in London as further proof of the unsatisfactory response to his intense campaign to marshal fighting manpower for aiding the Germans. A Dutch division consists of about 12,000 men.

It was recently announced that all recruiting offices for the "Volunteer Legion of the Netherlands", with the exception of the office at The Hague, were closed down because the "run of volunteers was so great." In the light of Mussert's latest orders, this is rather difficult to understand.

Rost van Tonningen "contributes"      The Nazi drive to collect funds for  
25,000 guilders to buy ambulances.      ambulance units for the eastern  
front has yielded 35,000 guilders  
(approx. \$19,500). Twenty-five thousand guilders of this total were  
"donated" by Meinoud Rost van Tonningen. Since this Dutch Nazi has no  
fortune of his own but heads the Netherlands Bank, it is evident where  
he secured the "gift" of 25,000 guilders.

Another Nazi professor gate-  
crashes Leyden University.

Professor J. van Dam, has appointed another N.S.B.er to a professorial  
chair at ancient Leyden University. Dr. H. Krekel, member of Mussert's  
party, has been nominated Professor Extraordinary of History.

According to a report of the Netherlands Radio broadcast on July 25,  
the Secretary-General of Education,

Dr. H. Krekel was at one time a journalist, regular contributor to the liberal daily  
Het Vaderland, at The Hague. He wrote, as a rule, excellent articles on foreign  
politics; but gradually his utterances became tinged with profound admiration for Nazi  
ideologies. Finally, during the absence of his chief-editor, he published an article  
so friendly to the Nazis, that his immediate dismissal from Het Vaderland followed.  
He continued, nevertheless, to publish his totalitarian viewpoints in a sort of  
"weekly news-letter" which attracted some attention.

Immediately after the invasion he was placed in the chief-editorial chair of the one-  
time liberal weekly Haagsche Post, and simultaneously joined Mussert's party. After  
a while his name disappeared again from the Haagsche Post front page, but he evidently  
remained connected with the paper until his present assignment to professorial duties.

Algemeen Handelsblad gets a  
new Chief-Editor, the Nazi  
J. de Nobel.

The Nazi re-shuffle of the Algemeen  
Handelsblad staff is continuing,  
with J. de Nobel appointed chief of

its editorial service. This report, published in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of July 23, adds that De Nobel was deputy-editor of Mussert's daily, Nationale Dagblad.

Major J. N. Breunesse, leader of the Reconstruction Service, discharged by the Nazis.

Major J. N. Breunesse, leader of the Dutch Labor Camps, has been "honorably discharged" from his task, according to reports in the

Netherlands press of August 5.

Shortly after the subjugation of Holland, its demobilized soldiers and released prisoners (freed by special "grace" of Adolf Hitler) were grouped into a Reconstruction Service that helped clean the devastated cities and villages of the country. The upper command of this reconstruction army was given to Major Breunesse. Around the end of the summer of 1940 it counted near on 55,000 men. Little is known of what the Reconstruction Service did throughout the winter, but in the spring of 1941 it seemed to have been disbanded. A new service, the Voluntary Labor Service, was formed, under Major Breunesse's leadership. The first volunteers joined up in the early days of March when it was announced that soon the "voluntary" part of the movement would be dropped and changed into an obligatory one, including girls.

It was expected that by October next 12,000 young men will be at work in the seventy camps in all parts of the country, which by that date will be available.

Observers outside the Netherlands were, in the beginning, in doubt as to Major Breunesse's political beliefs. However, in early June he declared in a speech reported in the Netherlands press, that the "path of the Labor Service is with Hitler towards a free Netherlands," thus leaving no doubt as to his conversion to Nazism. Nevertheless, the Nazis do not seem to have trusted him entirely, as is proved by the news of his "honorable discharge."

Bishops' pastoral letter on Woudenberg's appointment to head Denominational Unions, scored by Volk en Vaderland.

The pastoral letter issued by Dutch bishops in protest of the appointment of H. J. Woudenberg as Commissioner of Religious Trade Unions, has drawn the fire of the Nazi newspaper Volk

en Vaderland. The anger of the bishops over the appointment of a Nazi to the post "proves that the bishops are enraged because their political influence has been eliminated," the newspaper said.

It added that the progress in efforts to achieve unity in the ranks of labor should, on the contrary, be applauded because unity contributes "to military victory, which is essential for the maintenance of European civilization."

Nazi contortionism.

The plight of Dutch Nazis "languishing in concentration camps" in the

Dutch East Indies is worrying Anton Mussert, leader of the N.S.B.

According to the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad, Mussert recently declared in a speech at Kleef (Germany) that between 1935 and 1940 the N.S.B. was financially supported by "comrades in the East Indies."

Should Japan fight the Netherlands East Indies, Mussert said, the worst probably would befall these "comrades" placed in concentration camps there. Switching to the subject of high treason, he said: "We were and are solid with Mussolini's Black Shirts and Hitler's Brown Shirts, but this does not exclude solidarity with our own people."

Pieter Rink, former Home Affairs  
Minister, dies.

The death of Pieter Rink, Dutch  
Minister of Home Affairs from 1905  
to 1908, was reported in De Telegraaf

of August 7. He was 90.

Mr. Pieter Rink, born in 1851, was for 22 years a member of the Municipal Council of Tiel, in the province of Gelderland and for five years an Alderman of the same city. Afterwards he became a member of the Provincial States of Gelderland and a member of Parliament. He was vice President of the 'Liberal State Party' (recently dissolved by Seyss-Inquart).



Netherlands Bank statements continue to mirror huge burden of occupation.

The increasing strain of the German occupation and requisitioning and other costs is again brought to the fore in statements by the Netherlands Bank.

The statement for the week ending July 28 showed an increase of 6,500,000 guilders in the item "Diverse Rekeningen" (various accounts), raising it to 215,900,000 guilders. Simultaneously the item "Papier op het Buitenland" (foreign drafts) increased 17,500,000 guilders, and reached a total of 396,900,000 guilders.\*

Despite the liquidity of the money market, there has been no reduction of Netherlands Treasury notes directly discounted by the Bank. On the contrary, these have risen to 38,000,000 guilders: an increase of 6,000,000 guilders.

A continuation of the easy money market conditions also is reflected in the increase in the item "Rekening-Courant, Saldos anderen" (current credit accounts of other banks) to 173,000,000 guilders, an increase of 5,000,000 guilders.

\* If it is considered that before the invasion these two items, which now represent dubious claims in Germany, amounted to approximately 26,000,000 guilders, it is evident how heavy a burden is placed on the Dutch economy. The increase in Treasury notes shows that the Government expenditures are not declining.

The increase in the credit accounts of others is an indication of the liquidity of many companies which cannot use their revenues for purchases of raw materials as these are not available in sufficient quantities.

Dutch companies with American shareholders to surrender all shares to the Reich.

A decree was published in the Amsterdam financial newspaper Dagelijksche Beurscourant of July 30 to the effect that all shares

of Dutch companies, the stock of which is held by American interests to the extent of 25% or more, must surrender all their shares to the Reichs Government.

German Chamber of Commerce must get commission from Dutch firms.

All firms in occupied Holland receiving orders from German Government departments in the Reich or the Netherlands, or from other Ger-

man buyers, have been ordered to pay 1/10 of 1% commission to the German Chamber of Commerce in Holland, under a decree issued by Reichs Commissioner Seyss-Inquart, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of July 30 reported. The decree went into effect July 29.

Official unemployment figures for March and April 1941.

Dutch unemployed in March and April 1941, totalled respectively 119,500 and 108,900, the Maandschrift voor

de Statistiek, official monthly statistical report, disclosed in May. It stated that at the end of April Dutch workers in Germany numbered 130,634, while in Northern France there were 15,700 Dutch laborers.

Employers' organizations dissolved.

All employers' organizations in the Netherlands have been dissolved, a dispatch from Stockholm, dated August 20, discloses.

There are many employers' organizations in the Netherlands in various industries, which were united in 1926 in the "Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers" (Union of Dutch Employers).

The sub-organizations are local and rural, and with various political backgrounds. Some of the better known ones are: "Middle Class Union," "Union of Christian Employers," "Union of Catholic Employers," "Association for the Building Industry" and "Association for the Metal Industry."

Research laboratories dealing with rubber and other raw materials, taken over by State.

The Netherlands Radio reported on August 25 that all Dutch research laboratories dealing with rubber and other raw materials have been

taken over by the state-controlled "Rijksnijverheid Organisatie," according to a decree by the Secretary-General of the Department of Trade.

The Central Institute for Industrialization, a section of the same Department, has launched a nation-wide contest for the best solution of the troublesome bicycle tire problem. The Institute has offered a substantial prize for the best formula for the manufacture of material which most closely resembles a rubber bicycle tire. The Institute has ruled that the patents will remain the property of the inventor.

Special Nazi Bureau at The Hague advises on use of waste matter.

The official "Waste Matter Bureau" at The Hague has started publication of a fortnightly review called "Afvalstoffen" (Waste Materials),

according to the Utrecht "Volkskrant"\* of July 21.

The director of the Bureau Van Haaren, declared in an article in the first issue that salvaging of waste materials would remain a necessity even after the war, when circumstances will make the utmost economy imperative. He also pointed out that publication of the Review was justified, in spite of the grave paper shortage in Holland.

\* The Volkskrant is an important Catholic organ. Before the invasion it was the mouthpiece of Holland's Catholic workers.

Poultry stocks still  
further curtailed.

according to the D.Z. i/d N. of August 24.

Fodder shortage in the Netherlands  
will shortly force the reduction  
of poultry stocks by one-third, ac-

Farmers may keep from ten to fifteen hens if they feed them with scraps of food, the paper explains, but regular poultry food must be conserved for later use. Eggs, which cost about six Dutch cents (or approx.  $3\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ) apiece and are difficult to obtain, will in all probability become more scarce even and will be reserved for hospital use, it is reported.

Growing shortage of newsprint.

letter sent out by the "Society of Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in Holland."

The growing shortage of printing  
stock is revealed in a circular

The letter, published by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of July 20, is addressed to all publishers of newspapers and periodicals who do not belong to the membership of the Society. It offers them the opportunity to join before July 31 and urgently recommends them "to take this step in connection with the future position of those concerned in the matter of allocation of newsprint."

Dutch observers in London pointed out that this letter was virtually a warning to the newspaper publishers to "either join or perish."





Two Dutch army officers make  
daring escape to England.

An epic tale of escape from Nazi-held Holland -- carried out under the very noses of Nazi machine-gunners after months of perilous preparation -- was told in London by two Dutch army officers who were recently picked up by a British destroyer, after crossing the North Sea in a frail sailing canoe. The escape was one of the most daring of the war, since both officers ventured into the dangerous North Sea without the least idea of sailing or navigation, using a collapsible craft hardly fit for inland navigation.

The Hollanders who have now joined the Dutch forces in Britain declared they had made preparations for the escape ever since the Nazis occupied Holland in the spring of 1940. They worked with the utmost secrecy and under the constant threat of detection and harsh punishment.

For many months last year they cast about for ways and means of getting out of the country, one of them even travelling to occupied France for this purpose. But that trip, as well as their other efforts, proved fruitless as a result of Nazi vigilance.

Finally, the men succeeded in acquiring a collapsible rubber sailing canoe with a canvas deck: a veritable stroke of good luck since such equipment is practically unobtainable in Holland now. The craft was carefully hidden away; the officers decided to wait for settled weather when it might be reasonably feasible to make the 100-mile voyage to England with success.

During last winter and throughout the first half of this year, they kept busy collecting and hiding food stores and equipment, effecting their purchases at various points and at different periods to ward off all suspicion. They even laid hands on an antiquated outboard motor and strengthened their craft so that the motor could be attached to it once they put out to sea. In deep secrecy they practiced assembling the boat, and finally arrived at a stage where they could put it together with lightning speed. All they could do now was -- to wait for favorable weather conditions, and a possible lapse in the close Nazi shore patrol.

The summer was well advanced before the propitious moment arrived. A light westward breeze blew across the dunes and the dark expanse of the North Sea, which was fairly calm. The officers removed their boat from its hiding place and cautiously proceeded to the beach. Working in absolute silence, only fifty feet away from a Nazi coastal machine-gun unit, the Hollanders assembled their "jig-saw" cockleshell and put out to sea, heading for England.

When they were far enough out they attached the old motor to the boat, and started it. It chugged along for a short while, spluttered and went dead. In vain the men tried to revive it; in the end they had to drop it into the ocean and hoisted the small mast and sail with which their boat was equipped.

For four days the canoe drifted across the North Sea, fortunately without encountering bad weather, and miraculously floating in the right direction. The officers had covered 80 of the 100-mile distance and were approaching the Norfolk shore, when a British destroyer on convoy duty spied them and picked them up. After two days of what they termed "luxury cruising" aboard the destroyer, the officers were landed in an East-coast British port. After their papers had been closely scrutinized, they were received in audience by Queen Wilhelmina and told her about their flight. Shortly thereafter they joined the Dutch forces in England, both determined to do their bit in the fight to restore Holland's freedom.

This is by no means an isolated instance of daring escape from Nazi-dominated Holland. A score or more Dutchmen have reached England since the invasion in the most adventurous, courageous ways, driven by the irresistible impulse to join the Dutch Army on British soil and fight once more against the oppressors.

Demonstrations of loyalty observed by R.A.F. flyer over Holland.

recently returned from a bomber-raid on a power station in Cologne.

Tulip fields in the Netherlands planted to resemble huge Dutch flags were described by a young British bomber sergeant who

The twenty-one year old Englishman, in a broadcast from London, said that everywhere Hollanders waved at the R.A.F. planes and that "there was a remarkable amount of red, white and blue washing about the place."

Seyss-Inquart "rescued" from hostile demonstration at The Hague.

theatre in The Hague, according to a report published in the London Daily Mail on August 14.

Air raid sirens saved Seyss-Inquart, Reichs Commissioner in the Netherlands, from an embarrassing demonstration by a hostile crowd at a

A noisy, unfriendly audience greeted Seyss-Inquart and to avoid an incident German authorities had the air raid sirens turned on. As the audience scurried away to air raid shelters, the Commissioner beat a hasty retreat through the town's deserted streets.

Fire, attributed to sabotage, destroys 100 tons of flax on the Isle of Marken.

Isle of Marken, well-known to thousands of visitors from America.

According to a report in the London "Daily Mail" of August 19, fire kindled by saboteurs destroyed 100 tons of flax on the picturesque

The "horrors" of illegal slaughter filmed by the Nazis.

According to a report dated August 13 from London, the Nazi-sponsored propaganda campaign against exten-

sive illegal slaughter is being spurred by a recently released film showing the difference between legal and illegal slaughtering of livestock. The production, it is reported, is a perfect "horror film," designed to discourage purchases on the black market.

Dr. Hans Schoenbeck, member of the Agricultural Council, disclosed in a press conference that more than 578,000 pigs have been illegally slaughtered, according to Dutch press reports of July 19.

Press still pinpricking  
Nazis, Blokzijl declares.

Hundreds of smaller newspapers in Holland continue to "pinprick" the Nazis, Max Blokzijl, Dutch Nazi propagandist, declared, on August 14 in his usual broadcast.

He said the Germans had shown "much patience in the face of intolerable provocation" and stated that he had received numerous anonymous letters of "decent contents and worth reading." Many of the writers apologized for not signing their missives but they feared such action might result in their being sent to a concentration camp.

"Alas, say the writers, it is nowadays impossible to write the truth and attach a signature to it," Blokzijl went on. "These letterwriters contend that liberty has gone and radio and newspapers are not worth a tinker's cuss, because they are in the service of the enemy."

The propagandist admitted that he was not able to answer such messages explicitly. "But," he continued, "there still is liberty of expression for those Netherlanders who understand the German position and do not belong to groups who believe that passive resistance serves the national interest."

N.S.B.'ers dare not walk the  
streets uniformed, fearing they  
will be "shipped to Russia."

According to a Netherlander just arrived in England from occupied Holland, the members of Anton Mussert's N.S.B. hardly dare venture into the streets in uniform for fear they will be spotted immediately and hustled off to the eastern front to fight with the Germans against the Russians. The Dutch informant said that the Dutch public was overjoyed when it became apparent that in the Russians the Germans had found an enemy who could stand up to them.

Immediately after the outbreak of Russo-German hostilities, the Germans prohibited all Russian music in Holland, even compositions of Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Communists were rounded up and sent to Dutch and German concentration camps. The witness confirmed official British and other reports regarding the big air attack on Rotterdam harbor in mid-July, declaring shipyards, steamers, a destroyer and a submarine were effectively hit. One of the British planes was forced down in the center