

Torpedo-bomber funds amounting to 15,000,000 guilders added to N.E.I. budget.

for the naval and air forces.

On August 20 the Navy Department at Batavia announced a supplementary budget of fifteen million guilders to purchase torpedo-bomber planes

Only a week before, Vice-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich, Netherlands East Indies Naval Chief, declared in the People's Council that he was not too optimistic about the possibility of obtaining these planes, because of the demand for them by other Allied Governments.

Dutch flyers from Canada arrive in Batavia for training course.

lands East Indies Air Force. Another similar group is expected to arrive shortly.

A group of Netherlanders from Canada arrived at Batavia on August 15, to be trained as pilots in the Nether-

56-year-old President of N.E.I. Supreme Court makes first "solo" flight.

his first solo flight on August 8.

Dr. Harthoorn, 56-year-old President of the N.E.I. Supreme Court at Batavia who has been taking flying lessons during recent months, made

Home Guards get gift of twenty-four ambulances.

and voluntarily contributed by the depositors, were transferred to the Central Committee for Town and Home Guards at Batavia, on August 9.

Twenty-four ambulances, bought with interest on deposits with the Netherlands Indies Savings Bank,

The 24 ambulances are the first of a total of 50, money for which has already been provided by the bank depositors. Intensive efforts are being made to increase the fund so as to bring the total to one hundred ambulances.

Vaccination already administered to 40,000 persons.

against cholera, typhus and dysentery. Thousands are applying daily for free vaccinations at five local hospitals.

During the week of August 4 to August 11 over 40,000 persons were vaccinated at Batavia free of cost,

The vaccinations are being given by the government as a precaution against the spread of contagious diseases during a war emergency.

The voluntary program is now also in progress in the more densely populated areas of Java.

Dutch evacuees arrive in
Batavia from Portugal.

August. They had travelled via South Africa; more refugees are expected shortly.

Another group of Netherlands evacuees from Portugal arrived in Batavia during the first half of

It is recalled that the Netherlands Government in London recently announced the evacuation of several hundred Hollanders from France to Lisbon. A number of these refugees went to the Netherlands West Indies but because of the difficulty of obtaining entry permits for various South American countries, most of the Netherlands went to the East Indies, or intend to do so.

Anglo-American "Eight Points"
hailed with satisfaction at
Batavia.

Batavia, according to a report dated August 15. One observer commented that the statement is "entirely up to the high ideals we cherish of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill."

The joint declaration of eight basic points for world peace was received with great satisfaction in official circles at

The general reaction in the East Indies is that it not only gives renewed hope to oppressed nations, but that it provides the Netherlands East Indies with additional reasons to reject any further moves which might disturb the peace of these regions.

Although no special mention was made of Japan, observers further point out that the 8-point declaration is the gravest warning yet issued to the Axis powers.

United States military
mission in N.E.I.

and four other army officers, arrived in Batavia on August 11. The mission will make a first-hand study of the needs of the Netherlands East Indies in war material and supplies from the United States.

An American military mission comprising Gen. Henry B. Clagett, Col. Lester J. Maitland, well-known pilot



N.W.I. Budget balanced for
first time in 75 years.

expenditures of 6,440,680 guilders, thus balancing the budget for the first time in 75 years without aid of special grants from the Netherlands Government, it was announced at Paramaribo on August 15. Part of the increased income has been obtained by stepping up income and war-profit tax rates.

Budget estimates for Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) place receipts at 6,443,817 guilders, as against

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines)
expands its airmet in South
America.

Kingston, Jamaica, in the British West Indies. Thus, fast connections have been created between North and South America, in cooperation with the Pan American Airways. Additionally, it will serve as a link between Allied possessions in the Caribbean area.

As from August 19, the K.L.M. is operating additional airlines in South America, linking Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies to

This new K.L.M. service will leave Curacao every Tuesday at 7 A.M. for Aruba, the Dutch oil island. It will leave Aruba at 7:50 A.M. and arrive at Kingston, Jamaica at 10:30 A.M. The return trip will be made as follows: leaving Kingston at 11:30 A.M., arriving at Aruba at 4:00 P.M. and at Curacao at 5:00 P.M.

The K.L.M. West Indies airmet now covers 2560 miles.



ORANGE -- NOT BROWN -- IS HOLLAND'S COLOR!

When Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands struck a gong in the London studios of the B.B.C. on Saturday, August 30, thunderous shouts of "Nederland zal herrijzen" (Holland shall rise again), uttered by Hollanders throughout the world, fused into one mighty globe-encircling pledge of loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina. The oath, voiced by thousands of Netherlanders assembled in the four corners of the earth on the eve of the Queen's sixty-first birthday, climaxed one of the most ambitious world-wide, two-way hook-ups ever attempted.

There is no doubt that in the occupied mother country tens of thousands of people in the deepest secrecy listened to, and joined in with, this solemn pledge of faith in the liberation of the Netherlands and the return of its royal family. So much is certain from the proved loyalty of the oppressed Netherlanders who have again and again and in spite of the severest penalties grasped every opportunity to express their undiminished love for their sovereign and all she stands for.

Looking back upon more than fifteen months of German occupation, it becomes indeed evident that one of the greatest blunders the Nazis -- with their proverbial lack of understanding of foreign mentalities -- have made, was their effort to estrange the people from its ruling family, the House of Orange. But all these attempts to make the Dutch believe that the Queen, by staying on foreign soil, had forfeited her right to the affection of her subjects, have proved futile. In fact, they have had a boomerang effect, for the Hollanders put themselves out to show their oppressors that the House of Orange maintains its lawful place in the hearts of the entire nation.

At first these actions were limited to the occasional display of national flags or orange-colored insignia and such-like patriotic tokens, but on June 29, 1940, Prince Bernhard's birthday, they suddenly attained proportions of a full-fledged demonstration. The Prince's favorite flower -- the white carnation -- was widely displayed and large quantities of flowers were piled high before the statues of the founder of the House of Orange, Prince William the Silent.

While at first the Germans tried to ignore this display of devotion to the royal house, in the end they cleared the streets and once and for all forbade such demonstrations "as have occurred today and on several other occasions lately."

Soon afterwards the National Youth League, from which the idea of floral homage originated, was disbanded. But various ways were all the same found in which to circumvent the German decree. For the rest of that summer and in the following spring it was curious to see how many kinds of orange-colored flowers suddenly sprang up in front gardens and public parks. Marigolds and tulips were particularly abundant and -- when the possession of any kind of orange flower was forbidden -- varieties of red, white and blue flowers appeared everywhere. Children made it a habit to go to school wearing tiny red, white and blue rings, formerly used to mark chickens. Every possible chance to show one's

respect and devotion to orange, the symbolic color, was fully utilized. When traffic signals, in changing from red to green, showed an orange gleam for just one moment, men could be observed to lift their hats respectfully.

But the Nazis were not to be discouraged. With German thoroughness they hunted for more and more to forbid. Schoolbooks were carefully examined. Every reference to the House of Orange was struck out and pages with portraits of the royal family eliminated. However, in thousands of families such pages were carefully framed and hung upon the walls.

It was to be expected that the Queen's sixtieth birthday, on August 31, 1940, would not pass without a demonstration. Notwithstanding all German decrees, rows of flagpoles, stripped of the tricolor, appeared on the housetops. And in Amsterdam a courageous patriot hoisted, early that morning, the flags of the Netherlands, England and the United States on top of the Municipal Theatre. People crowded the streets, congratulating one another and refusing to obey commands to disperse. Finally, trying to avoid a second and this time undoubtedly more serious clash with the public, the Germans took refuge in a ruse. They sounded the air raid sirens, thus forcing the population to take cover. Whoever objected was arrested and heavily fined.

On that same day Princess Juliana addressed the Dutch people from her temporary home in Canada. In spite of all threats and menaces, people in every town and village listened to this talk and silently pledged devotion to the great cause: liberation of Holland and the triumphant return of its royal family.

However, these sentiments were not shared by the small section of the Dutch nation that calls itself the N.S.B. (Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging). These Dutch Nazis continued their traitors' work — as is amply proved by the degrading instance of the Nazi teacher who, addressing the children of a kindergarten next morning, sweetly inquired, "Now, children, who listened to Princess Juliana yesterday? Did you all hear her voice?"

Almost all the innocent tots put up their fingers. That same day the houses of their parents were searched by German officials who not only took away their radios but also poured out upon them a stream of harsh fines.

In their anxiety to ban the thought of Queen Wilhelmina from the minds of all Netherlanders, the Germans have gone to almost ludicrous lengths. For instance, they abolished the use of millions of stamps simply because these bore the effigy of the Queen. But the only result was that huge quantities of the condemned stamps were bought up by tens of thousands of citizens who suddenly discovered philatelic leanings....

The Germans also ruled that the word "royal" was no longer to be used. The Royal Library became the National Library. The Royal Academy was now to be known as the National Academy and even the Royal Dutch Shell Company was henceforth reduced to "Dutch Shell Company"....

About the same time it became habitual throughout the Netherlands to display a silver coin on one's lapel or coat, because it bears the Queen's image. This had the Germans stumped for a while. What could they do against the display of perfectly good currency? But things became different when some people took to cutting out the coins, merely retaining the Queen's portrait. Immediately the Germans decreed that no coins of the realm were to be mutilated, under pain of heavy punishment. The German language paper, Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, used the opportunity to attack "these so-called patriots" demonstrating their faith in the "old regime, personified in the Queen."

To forestall further demonstrations of the kind the Nazis also forbade the display or distribution of photographs of members of the House of Orange in all schools and public buildings. Promptly the Dutch showed their complete disdain of this new decree by printing and distributing photographs in large numbers.

Similar examples of this sincere and deeply ingrained love for the Queen could be quoted almost interminably. The Netherlands Union, a political movement started by three men whose careers were ample proof of their complete integrity, began to attain large proportions. Hundreds of thousands, anxious to unite with their fellow-countrymen against the influence of the Dutch Nazis, flocked to it, from all parts of the country. Mussert's daily, the Nationale Dagblad, now rushed a "reporter" to interview one of the Union's secretaries, and one of the first questions this noble journalist fired at his victim was: "What is the viewpoint of your Union if England wins the war and the members of the government now in London return to Holland?" Gravely the secretary answered: "Then our government will have come home again! Because we only know one legal government, and that is the one at present in London."

But this did not put off the N.S.B.-ers. They wrote vituperative articles in their scurrilous organs, attacking that government and its head, Queen Wilhelmina. They reached the lowest possible level when speaking of the "Queen's complicity in the British air bombings of Netherlands civilians." On this occasion the Nationale Dagblad claimed that "such victims should be indemnified from the possessions of the ex-Queen..., as far as those are still in Holland... Perhaps the loss of material possessions will make an end to such deeds of terror which -- it seems -- cannot be stopped on moral grounds."

But meanwhile the combined Reformed Churches took a brave resolution in which they declared that "the form of our government and our relations to the House of Orange are matters on which the Dutch people will have to form its own, free opinion. The opinion of the Churches in this respect is final; they will not forsake a historic tie of more than three and a half centuries." They ruled that prayers for the Queen, her family and her government were to be continued in all Protestant meetings, throughout the kingdom.

No vilification by German Nazis or their Dutch fellow-travellers, no tearing of pages from history books has changed the devotion for Queen Wilhelmina, imbedded as it is in the hearts of all genuine Netherlanders. More than ever before the Queen has become the symbol of freedom and of

unity. The entire populace, ignoring the attitude of the handful of Nazis among it, looks forward to the day on which Queen Wilhelmina, Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard and their children will once more take their place among their millions of devoted subjects. To bring irrefutable proof of this affection, the imprisoned people of Holland gladly endanger their lives. When Queen Wilhelmina, or any other members of the royal family, broadcasts words of solace and encouragement to them, men, women and children listen in awe, forgetting the German fury to which they expose themselves, thinking only of the happy years that were, and hopefully looking towards the glorious future that must be.

