



NETHERLANDS NEWS

THE NETHERLANDS
THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

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Possession of firearms to be punished with death.



A new German order regarding the carrying of arms was further explained in the Nazi-controlled Netherlands

press of July 28. It appears that the unlicensed possession or carrying of arms exposes offenders to the heaviest punishment. Moreover, the manufacture or transfer of firearms, explosives, thrust or strike weapons for "underhand" purposes is punishable with death or life imprisonment.

Exact regulations have been drawn up for persons whose activities demand possession of weapons, such as bank messengers, professional hunters and foresters. Certain officials, such as members of the Netherlands police force and the Netherlands Customs organization, will not require a license.

The owners of weapon collections do not require licenses either, provided they prove that the weapons in their collection are no longer effective. They are, however, required to provide the local police with an exact list of the items in their collections.

Existing licenses for traders in and manufacturers of arms have been abolished. New ones will be issued after November 1. These will embody particularly severe restrictions.

Death for helping British airmen.

The Dutch people have been warned again by General Christiansen, military commander in Holland, against sympathizing with or helping British airmen. In a report from London, dated August 29, it is stated that the decree of Commander Christiansen related the following incident:

"On August 7 a British bomber made a forced landing in Holland. Netherlands aided the crew of six, supplying them with clothing and giving them food and money. Four of these Dutchmen have been sentenced to death and three others to life imprisonment."

Another order referred to the decree of August 1940, which instituted the death penalty for persons assisting the enemy. This order declared:

"Crowding around the plane of a fallen enemy is in itself a clear case of showing favor to that enemy. Those guilty of such action will be called to account before a German Military Court. German forces and German police have been ordered to disperse such onlookers by force of arms."

Previous to this, on August 1, an announcement made by General Christiansen offered a prize of 20 guilders (about \$11.50) to every person who first reports to the German police or military authorities the crash or emergency landing of a German or Allied plane in Holland.

A prize will also be awarded to persons first reporting the fall of plane parts, clearly establishing that a plane has been brought down. In addition, various monetary rewards have been fixed for people giving special assistance in the rescue of crews of smashed planes or in the salvaging of such craft.

Seyss-Inquart scores continued defiance of air raid precaution regulations.

The Dutch police force has been empowered to take particularly strong measures against persons violating black-out and air raid alarm regulations, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of August 22.

The paper reported that the inhabitants of Amsterdam refused to take shelter during an air raid alarm on August 22. As a result, Seyss-Inquart warned people of that city that this was a dangerous and serious offense which made them liable to heavy penalties. Police received instructions to take strong measures against those elements defying regulations.

The newspaper also reported that The Hague — whose residents persistently flout black-out regulations — may have its electric current cut off during the black-out hours, unless the population quickly changes its attitude.

To avoid students' anti-German demonstrations, control on universities tightened.

On August 16 Seyss-Inquart published a decree by which the authority of the Board of Curators of the Universities of Leyden and Delft was transferred to the presidents of these boards. The presidents will be placed under the supervision of the Department of Education. This same department will choose a Board of Curators of four members for each of these two universities.

This tightening measure was taken to avoid further anti-German demonstrations by students.

Germans organize highly systematic "collection" of all metal objects.

The German campaign for the collection of metal objects is being enforced with great thoroughness, according to an announcement in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of August 2.

All inhabitants of towns, villages and country districts are canvassed by letter. These letters order them, or designated representatives, to call on various collection centers and report all metal objects in their possession. Reporting is also obligatory for people who have no metals whatever to "give".

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin will visit German military commander in occupied Holland.



General Oshima, Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly pay a visit to General Christiansen, German Military

Commander in occupied Holland, the Netherlands radio announced on September 8. During his visit as guest of the German General, Oshima will see Reichs Commissioner Seyss-Inquart.

The announcement caused some speculation among London observers in view of the recent Japanese moves in the Far East and the possibility that these might culminate in an armed struggle between the Dutch East Indies and Japan.

Many Dutch Nazis and Nazi sympathizers were interned in the Dutch East Indies at the outbreak of the war, in May 1940.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn "removed to prison."

Following the news that the former Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Colijn was not confined in a concentration

camp but enjoyed comparative freedom of movement in a Valkenburg hotel, a Lisbon despatch to the London "Daily Express" now asserts that Colijn has been removed to a prison.

The reason for this change, according to the despatch, was that recently when Dr. Colijn visited a church, accompanied by his guards, the entire congregation rose in salute and the organist struck up the Netherlands' anthem. German authorities immediately cleared the church, arrested the organist and marched Dr. Colijn off to prison.

Henri Polak, famous social-democratic party leader, still imprisoned.

Dr. Henri Polak, famous social-democratic leader and organizer of the Trade Union movement in the Dutch diamond industry, is still imprisoned

in Holland, the Bulletin of the International Transport Workers Federation discloses. He was 73 years old.

Dr. Polak also was a talented journalist who wrote a long series of anti-Nazi articles in "Het Volk" when -- before the invasion -- it was the organ of the Dutch Social-Democratic Labor Party.

Albert Plesman, originator and former director of the K.L.M., (Royal Dutch Airlines) in prison.

Albert Plesman has been placed in a prison in a camp near Scheveningen, the Dutch language weekly Vrij Nederland, appearing in London, reported on August 30. The prison is

known as the "Orange Hotel," a nickname given it by the Hollanders because of the large number of Dutch patriots held there.

Albert Plesman, now 52 years old, became a lieutenant-pilot in 1917, after a military career of several years. In 1919 he took the initiative to found the K.L.M. and became its director -- a post he retained until the invasion last year. In 1928 he also became director of the K.N.I.L.M., the East Indies Airline Company. Under his leadership the K.L.M. became famous for its efficiency and its low accident record, not only on its European lines but also on its regular three-times-per-week trips to and from the Indies.

Plesman was largely responsible for the use of the most modern type of American Douglas planes on K.L.M. as well as K.N.I.L.M. lines.

Labor shortage in Germany
in the spotlight.

New evidence of the labor shortage in Germany was found in an advertisement published in the Amsterdam "De Telegraaf" of August 2, asking for female office clerks to work in Germany. The advertisement declared that "only slight knowledge of German" was required.

Amsterdam Jews pressed into em-
ployment, for German factory work.

A number of Jews has been arrested in Amsterdam and transported to Germany for forced employment in war industries, according to reliable information reaching Dutch circles in London.

The arrest of Netherlands Jews, following the German order of September 5, prohibiting the emigration of Dutch Jews between the ages of 18 and 45, is taken as added indication of a labor shortage in Germany.

The Jews were seized without reasons being given for their arrest. They were first interned in an Amsterdam school; from there they were transferred to Aachen, Cologne and Munich, where they were placed in factories.

Three hundred young Jews "died."



tion published in London on September 3.

About 300 young Jewish Netherlands have died in the Buchenwalde concentration camp in Germany, according to informa-

This fact recalls the numerous notices in recent numbers of the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad, announcing the death of young Netherlands Jews in Germany. None of these announcements gave any information as to funeral, or place of death. The Nazis since then have prohibited any such announcements in the Netherlands press.

Obligatory showing of anti-
semitic film.

ewige Jude" (The Eternal Jew) between August 29 of this year and April 30 of next year, the Amsterdam Telegraaf reported on August 28.

Nazi authorities have made it compulsory for all motion picture houses to show the anti-Jewish film "Der

Dutch Nazis determined to "stamp
out Political Catholicism."

Vanderhout, in an N.S.B. meeting at Nijmegen, "Volk en Vaderland" of August 8 reported.

The determination of Dutch Nazis to combat "political Catholicism" was underscored by a member of the N.S.B.,

"We only hope that we may some day complete the work of the German authorities in liquidating all powers belonging to the past," he said. "If by then it should still be necessary, we shall load five political bishops from Utrecht into a carriage, with a letter for the Pope saying: 'We send herewith five political bishops; please, send us back five priests.'"

N.S.B. Storm Troop Leader fore-
tells Nazification of all Dutch
sport organizations.

A prediction that all sports organizations in Holland will be Nazified and put under a Nazi director, to prevent further opposition of these

bodies to the Dutch Nazi Party, was made by N.S.B. Storm Troop leader Withkamp in an interview, published by the Nationale Dagblad of August 23.

He said that all these sport leagues will be put under one Nazi director, to be paid by the Government. This official will have absolute power and complete responsibility for all actions of the leagues. He would, to begin with, remove all anti-N.S.B. elements, to prevent recurrence of irritating demonstrations against the Dutch Nazis at sport- and similar gatherings. He said the present attitude of the sport leagues toward the N.S.B. made "cooperation impossible."

Home for Traitor's Tots.

The first home for N.S.B. children was opened in Holland on July 30 by

Anton Otto Mussert, leader of the N.S.B. Party, and his wife.*

The home is a large mansion on the outskirts of Nijmegen, surrounded by ten acres of grounds and woods. Mussert and his guests who, naturally, included many Germans, were entertained with dances by the children, who numbered 57 at that time.

Following the dances, the children ranged up in "V" formation and promised Mussert in chorus that they intended to become "strong and upstanding girls and boys."

*Mussert's wife is his own aunt, the sister of his mother.

"Justices of the Peace," to
protect "terrorized N.S.B.-ers."

New-types judges to be known as "Justices of the Peace" will be appointed at 's-Hertogenbosch,

Arnhem, The Hague, Amsterdam and Leeuwarden, "Het Vaderland" reported on August 14:

According to most recent despatches in the Nazi-controlled Dutch press these judges are virtually all members of the N.S.B. party. They will mainly pronounce judgment on cases involving clashes between Mussert's followers and the patriotic bulk of the nation.

Of the five such judges appointed in The Hague, constituting the so-called "Peace Court," three are N.S.B.-ers or sympathizers with the Dutch Nazi movement.

Mussert's party is exceedingly pleased with this new legal move. Speaking at an N.S.B. rally in Limburg, Dr. R. van Genechten, recently appointed professor of new philosophy at Leyden, stressed the importance of this move in connection with the "terror under which the N.S.B.-ers exist."

"The Justices of the Peace just appointed will make an end to the scandal of imposing light punishment for serious acts of terror," he said.

That the Dutch Nazis need all the protection they can get was clearly evidenced by a speech delivered by Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, Dutch Nazi head of the Netherlands Bank, published in the Amsterdam Telegraaf of August 22. The official, addressing an Amsterdam gathering, admitted that the struggle of the Dutch Nazis "was even more difficult now than before the invasion."

Professorial persuasion to collaborate with the Germans for a "new and better Europe."

The Dutch Nazi Professor Johannes van Loon, who was recently appointed president of the Supreme Court, has also accepted the presidency of the newly-

formed Social Economic League of the Netherlands and Europe. The League is a fusion of the Society Netherlands and Europe, founded by Professor Snijder, and the Social Economic Circle Society, formed in the autumn of 1940 by some 20 leading Dutch industrialists, all of whom opined that through united effort in the field of social economics the sharp contrasts existing among the people of Holland could be bridged over and the unity of the nation thus promoted.

Professor Snijder's creation meant to study the theoretical side of the same problems; and thus the fusion came about.

"The solidarity of Europe," Professor Van Loon declared in an interview for the Nazi-controlled Dutch press, "is the only available means to avoid chaos. The idea of a united Europe has always had a very strong following in the Netherlands; but thus far all efforts to achieve it have failed. It will be the task of this League to find the solution for a number of internal problems, among them the fusion of the Netherlands with the European unity.

"There are always people," concluded Professor van Loon, "who deprecate everything in advance but personally stand aside and do nothing. Reserve your judgment until you see the results of our work. Meanwhile, support us so that unitedly something worthwhile may be brought about in the interest of our country."

"De Waag," weekly organ of Dutch
Nazi intellectuals, complains of
anti-Nazi demonstrations.

Nazi weekly "De Waag"* charged on July 24.

British broadcasts are to blame for the consistently troublesome attitude adopted by Netherlanders toward the occupation authorities, the Dutch

The periodical expressed irritation over the fact that Hollanders hissed Lieutenant-General Seyffardt, organizer of the "Volunteer Legion of the Netherlands," when he appeared in newsreels. "The authorities have done nothing to stop these activities," it complained.

*"De Waag" was founded a few years before the invasion of the Netherlands. It was edited by a staff of fascist-minded intellectuals, among whom was a Dr. Van Dijt known formerly as collaborator of the petroleum magnate, Sir Henry Wilhelm A. Deterding. When Sir Henry -- who had married a German woman and whose Nazi leanings were a public secret -- arranged for the purchase of huge quantities of agricultural products to be sent to German unemployed, Dr. Van Dijt was placed in charge of this project. Sir Henry probably financed the deal personally.

The periodical "De Waag" mainly supported the agricultural and labor policies of National Socialism.

Max Blokzijl writes off the
Indies as a bad job!

(ex-journalist, now heading the Nazi press department) during a radio speech in the beginning of September, when he replied to a searching letter from a loyal Hollander.

The striking power of that part of the Netherlands realm not under the German heel was belittled by Max Blokzijl

In this letter the Netherlander asked whether it should not be considered high treason to collaborate with one's enemies -- even if they were "fine Teutons, wishing to bring us paradise on earth" -- at a time when seven-eighths of the Dutch population and a huge part of the Netherlands Kingdom are still at war with the Germans.

In reply, Blokzijl reiterated the Nazi contentions that the present war is a large-scale social upheaval against reaction, and tried to belittle the patriotic sentiments prevailing in the Netherlands East Indies and the defense potentialities of those islands. Boasting "I know the Netherlands East Indies inside out," he argued that a huge majority of the persons living in the Netherlands East Indies could not be considered "conscious Netherlanders and potential defenders of the realm."

He asserted glibly that most of this great territory has never been exploited and could not be defended for more than a short time by the forces stationed there.

The rift between the various
Dutch Nazi groups widens.

report in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of August 25.

Van Rappard, founder and "leader" of the N.S.N.A.P., continues to fight the Mussert Nazis, according to a

After Mussert's decree to his followers, forbidding them to attend N.S.N.A.P. meetings, Van Rappard announced that his party has decided to form its own battalion to fight Bolshevism. This force, under N.S.N.A.P. officers, will constitute a distinct unit in the Standarte Westland troops now battling on the eastern front. Van Rappard discussed the matter with the Germans and apparently received assurances that his "boys" were not to rub shoulders with Mussert's men in the fighting zone.

Rationing
of potatoes.

According to a report in the Amsterdam Telegraaf of August 25 the potato ration, beginning that date, was increased to 3000 grams weekly, despite a previous report that for the time being the ration was to remain fixed at 1500 grams per capita per week.

Intensified rationing measures
bring promises of the "Land of
Cockaigne."

According to information reaching London on September 7, Nazi authorities are painting a rosy picture, for the rationed people of the Netherlands, of their prospects to live "off the fat of the land" in the Ukraine. They are doing this in an effort to win Dutch support for the war against Soviet Russia.

Dr. E. Posthuma, organizer of the Nazi-controlled Agrarian Front and head of a special commission on agricultural planning, was quoted by the Amsterdam Telegraaf as declaring before a meeting of his commission in The Hague:

"All right-thinking persons must hope that Bolshevism will be destroyed soon and Russia will be returned to Europe. Many Netherlands farmers will then leave to till the Ukraine. Surplus grain will be produced which will fatten the pigs, feed the hens and thus supply many eggs, without undermining the foundation of the Netherlands agriculture."

Dr. Posthuma's speech came as the occupation authorities were moving to intensify rationing restrictions in Holland. The Nazi-controlled Utrechtsche Dagblad predicted that the present egg ration of one every fortnight would be curtailed to one egg per month.

The number of trains carrying meat from Holland to Germany has greatly increased in recent weeks, according to information reaching Dutch official circles in London.

Recently, the Dutch frontier towns of Venlo and Nijmegen, through which these trains usually pass, enjoyed the rare treat of a full meat ration when a British air attack on western Germany made it impossible for the trains to proceed. The perishable trainloads were then, willy-nilly, distributed in these two Dutch towns.

"Black market" dealings rapidly increase as official rations grow smaller.

the Nazi-controlled Netherlands press. The August 23 Amsterdam Telegraaf reported that "black market" activities had spread to the officials handling distribution of foodstuffs, two of them having been arrested at The Hague for theft of rationing cards for goods to a total value of 50,000 guilders. The paper indicated that more arrests were to follow in connection with this crime.

"Black market" practices throughout the Netherlands are giving German authorities increasing trouble, according to the latest despatches in

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant stated in its issue of August 28 that many Amsterdam people purchase their potatoes illegally, direct from the farmers in the surrounding "polder" districts. It was also discovered that rye bread could be bought at a fairly reasonable price and without rationing coupons from bakers who delivered their own rye to a miller for grinding. In Breda, one of the most important towns in the Province of North Brabant, the vegetable dealers threatened to strike against controlled vegetable prices. They charged the existing prices, combined with a poor supply of vegetables, made it impossible for them to obtain a reasonable profit.

Among many other instances of "black market" practices can be mentioned the case in Amsterdam where several thousands of cycle tires were confiscated when the police cracked down on a factory producing these tires for the "black market." A number of bicycles fitted with the "illegal" tires were also confiscated.

Further restrictions were announced in the economic review "Economische Voorlichting" with regard to the production of textiles. Artificial silk hosiery would be reduced to 75% of normal production and manufacture of underclothing would be brought down to 50% of the normal volume.

The Nazi authorities, in their desire to increase the production of vegetables, distributed 15,000 pamphlets among farmers entitled "The Netherlands feeds itself in the production drive of 1941." This leaflet, written by Dr. E. Posthuma -- who has now been "elevated" to the rank of organizer of the Nazi Agrarian Front -- exhorted the farmers to increase their production and warned them that Holland was now cut off from food imports and thus entirely dependent on the produce from its own soil to fill its needs.

Dr. Posthuma predicted a serious shortage of certain necessities if his "production drive" did not yield the expected results. To insure success, local committees were formed in all parts of Holland. Through coordination of their efforts and by engaging additional labor, these committees must make certain that a considerably increased production figure is reached.