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Dr. H. Meyer
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Testimony of BARONESS OPZ TEN NOORT,
taken in Nurnberg, Germany, from
1000 to 1630, 12 February 1947, by
Eugene H. Debb, Interrogator. Also and
~~present were Iwon Devries, and~~
Edna McFarland Maloy, Court Reporter.

~~MR. DEBB:~~ Stand and raise your right hand. Do you
solemnly swear by the Almighty God you will testify to the
truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and do
you understand that for you to willfully withhold any state-
ment in answer to a question, this will be tantamount to
telling an untruth, so help you God?

BARONESS OPZ TEN NOORT: Yes.

~~BY MR. DEBB:~~

Q What is your name? *Baroness ...?*

A Baroness. -- Oh, don't bother with that. Opz ten
noort. My Christian name, do you want?

Q Yes.

A Jalis.

Q Where and when were you born?

A Amsterdam, 9th of November, 1910.

Q And what was the name of your father and mother?

A My father's Christian name, Godfried Karel, and
mother, Maria Aletta Johanna, and her family name Boek.

Q Now, give a very brief story as to your schooling
until about the time you were 18, roughly --- 15 to 20?

A I went to school in Bayreuth, Holland. That's divided into six years lower school, and I had up to three years gymnasium. Then I was about 15 or 16, and I went to Vorden, and that was it until 18.

Q Until 1918?

A Until I was 18.

Q After you reached the age of 18 did you work at any time; how did you occupy your days?

A No, I only played games, sports and so on.

Q Did you work at any time?

A No, I didn't until 18.

Q Until you were about 25?

A As a matter of fact I didn't work until I was 21, I think--- 20.

Q And what sort of work did you do?

A Then I started to come into the religious movement, the Oxford Group. Did you ever hear of them?

Q Yes. How long were you active in the Oxford Group?

A I was active until 1936. Yes, that was it.

Q Generally what sort of work were you doing in the movement, lectures, speaking?

A Yes, I belonged to the International team. I went with the team to Canada and the States. I was allowed in England, Switzerland and Holland. We were recognized and spoke and made speeches and everything.

Q That brings us roughly until 1936?

A Yes.

Q During the years you just mentioned were you ever in Germany?

A Yes, I was. I was with the group in Germany too.

Q What years and for what period of time during the year were you in Germany?

A Oh, that was only for a short time. That was only for two weeks or about three weeks, just now and then. I don't know the days. I traveled so much I couldn't possibly remember when and what time I was there.

Q How long did you remain active in the Oxford movement?

A Until 1936.

Q And after 1936 what did you do to occupy your time most of the time?

A I,--wait a minute. I have to think that over. In September or October 1936, I went for the Group to ^{the} Sudetenland, just on the border of Czechoslovakia, and we had a meeting there and I saw people were rather miserable over there, and then I thought the possibility would be through the Group to do something and help the people over there. I tried to make up a plan together with a Dutch Professor, whom I knew, and the main idea was that neutral countries like Denmark, Holland and Switzerland; that they would be able to

help social circumstances in Sudeten Dutchland. I put this whole idea up to Mr. Buchmann, the leader of the Movement---

Q Mr. Frank Buchmann?

A Yes, and he didn't want to do anything about it. That was more or less the end --- I have to tell you this -- it was more or less the end of my time in the Group, because I said as long as Christianity doesn't work with practical help of social affairs, I don't think there is any use in it. Then I knew for a few years, but I didn't met them for so long, several of those people I mentioned to you yesterday, these SS people.

Q That you had met in Holland or had met in Berlin?

A I met those in Silesia. I could tell you why. It is probably right I do. That was April 1934, a German woman who belonged to the Oxford Group there was with us in America. She was born in Silesia, and had some friends over there, and she got me down to Silesia. She asked me I should come down and meet some of her friends over there and tell about the Oxford Group.

Q Who was this lady?

A Her main friend who played a part in this was Obergruppenfuhrer Udo Von Hayrich. He was at the time--- he had a leading part in the SS in Silesia, and he invited us to his house and we told him about the Oxford Group, and he told us about the SS and the Party, and everything, and that was the first time I ever heard about these people.

Q Do you recall who else was present at this talk?

A The first time I met him it was private, and we walked around for a week in Silesia, and met all of these people living in castles and all over. They didn't play a part any more in the story. The week to come there was an official SS --- I don't know what you call it, reunion, a sort of official SS thing, a meeting. The whole SS people of Silesia had to come to an arena there, - sort of a reunion. Then he said it would be nice for us to come too, and he invited us in his house and there was an official meeting, just a welcome for the people who came there, and there were all these people I knew later on.

Q Who were these people you mentioned yesterday?

A First of all there was Himmler, then there was Hildebrandt; then there was Lorenz; there was Waldeck, the Prince of Waldeck; there was Eberstein --

Q Is that the General?

A He was Obergruppenfuhrer. He came to Munich later on. Then there was Berkelmann --

Q Was Sparmann there at that time?

A No. There were some other people, but I don't know. These are the main people. Wolff was there, and Kranefuss. I don't know if you remember his name. Oh, I don't know, some other ones. I haven't any idea. There were not only, as a matter of fact, not only SS people, there were

some military persons around there, some S.A. people. But I personally only kept later on contact with the SS people.

Q After this conference in Silesia ---

A As a matter of fact it was only private. I was invited there. I had nothing to do with the whole affair. There were two women, I think, around there. I was one of them. It was just a private thing.

Q Incidentally, yesterday you said you had a son in Bavaria; who is your husband?

A I have no husband.

Q After this period when you had this meeting in Silesia, then where did you go; did you remain in Germany?

A No, then I traveled for the group again all over the place. I didn't come to Germany again until 1938, after this Sudetenland thing.

Q 1938?

A When I mentioned, in September or October 1938, when Frank Buchmann I mentioned, didn't want to do anything about the thing to help the people there.

Q Can you tell me who were other members of your Group that took part in the visit to the Sudetenland?

A Yes, at least I remember, only I think one of the Dutch ones. There may have been some Swiss ones too, I am not quite sure. It was a very small meeting at the time there. The Dutch one was Bentinck. He was half Dutch and half German. I never knew quite what he was. He had

relations in Holland, England and Germany, and all over the place.

Q Were there any Germans in this particular tour?

A I think she came to the Group ^{for} the first time, a Mrs. Augustini, and her husband had some sort of, --well, some sort of a business in the concentration camp at the time, in Dachau. I don't know what sort of thing. He went out later on and was in the Wehrmacht.

Q Was he a doctor of medicine or doctor of philosophy?

A I don't know. I have no idea. I just ^{met} met him once at the house, his home. I never met him again.

Q Those were the only Germans in this Group at that time?

A I think so, maybe there may have been some others, I don't know.

Q With whom did you talk whenever you had meetings in the Sudetenland, what groups, did you go to Mayors of the towns?

A No, in the Sudeten ^{land} ~~Sudetenland~~ there were only at the time typical church-going people.

Q You confined your visits to members and people of the church in the Sudetenland?

A We had only the one meeting. I don't know, there were several people around. I know. ^{Janisch} Janisch invited some people several times. I wasn't present.

Q Did he invite the group to go to Prague?

A At least he invited Frank Buchmann, or had some contact with him. When, I don't know. I know he had contact, therefore, I thought it wouldn't do any harm when the Oxford Group tried to help there.

Q Do you recall when you or your Group had any discussions with Henlein or members of the S.A.?

A No, they never met him, I don't think.

Q How long, for what period of time was the Group in Sudetenland?

A That was about two or three weeks, something like that.

Q Where did you go after this trip to the Sudetenland?

A Wait a minute -- now, I have to see. Well, I spoke to Frank Buchmann, that must have been the beginning of December, the first days of December 1936, then I visited this Mrs. Augustini, ^{whom} I mentioned before, together with Ursula Bentinck. She was English. She was one of those International Bentinck family. I don't know whether the other Bentinck was Dutch or German or whatever.

Q What was the nature of this talk with Dr. Buchmann?

A I mentioned to you about that before, about the social affairs in Sudetenland, and I tried to get him as I feel he would do with the Group something. I knew they always had money. I wanted to do something along the lines of health resorts for children, and so forth.

Q How long did you stay with the Augustini family, how many weeks?

A It must have been two weeks, about that.

Q This was at the time when you spoke with Dr. Buchmann, is that right?

A Yes, I spoke with him just before I went to the Augustini family. He knew the Augustinis too. He knew all these people.

Q At that time when you were speaking with the Augustini family, did you have any contact whatever with SS personnel or SS people who might have known the Augustinis and come and talked?

A Yes, but I didn't know whose people. There were some small adjutants and some people around there. I only know one name, that was Urbanitz.

Q After you left there, this is in the latter part of December 1936, then where did you go?

A Yeah. Then I have to come back, -- after I was at Sudetenland I picked up my contact with Kranevics again. I mentioned him before, that he was in Silesia, and I had a talk with him in Dresden on my way back. Then he said that I would probably fit in to work with the women's organization here in Germany along the lines I was thinking, you know, these social help, and so forth, and nothing in connection with Sudeten Dutehland, but on the whole with this thing.

Q How did Kranefuss put this to you, in the sense what did he offer you in the way of something you could do?

A He said he would talk it over with Frau Schultz-Klink, the women's leader here, and probably I could come there as a Hospetante, that is more or less a guest to see what was around in the women's organization. You know, as a first contact, so I went straight on from Dresden to Berlin, and I had a talk there with Frau Schultz-Klink, and she,--well, she said I could come there for awhile as a guest and see what was around, and probably do something or do nothing. It was just left to me, you know.

Q How long did you stay?

A I didn't go right away. I went back to Holland first. It is completely unimportant. I met Himmler for the first time again in Berlin. His father died and I wrote him a small letter and said "I am sorry," and he asked me to come down to his office. We have small talk, completely personal, and I went off again.

Q Did Himmler offer you at this time a chance to work with the women's league of the SS?

A No, for Heavens Sake! There was no reason about the whole thing in the womens' SS at the time.

Q From Berlin you went back --

A So I went back to Holland first, and at the end

of 1937 I went back to Berlin, and was in the women's organization as a guest for two months, I think. Yes, it must have been two months, and I looked around their schools and different organizations and social work -- what would that be for the women, the Volkswohlfart -- N.S.V. That was the social organization here. I went, I saw that, and to those different smaller groups. of the N.S.V.

Q Did you visit any of the schools they had?

A One women's school they had down in Berlin Wedding, that was a Mother's School.

Q Do you know any of the schools this group maintained?

A No. They had through the whole of Germany, they had their schools. I don't know, they were all along the same lines. It was to give the mothers,-- they were there two weeks and got some ideas how to handle their children and how to cook and so forth.

Q That left you in Berlin in March 1937.

A Yes, I then was ill and stayed there six weeks longer.

Q That takes you upto the end of April.

A Yes, I think something like that, to the end of April I was in the hospital there. Then I went back home again.

Q Where in Holland was your home?

A At the time we were visiting ~~xxxx~~ from one place to another. We were going to Middelburg, down in the South.

00011

Q How long did you remain in Holland at this time?

A Wait a minute to think. Well, I better tell you until when I don't do anything and when I start doing anything.

Q. Yes.

A I was there at home until the first of September 1938. Then I must tell you a thing in between, otherwise you won't understand the several links. I had met in the Oxford Group at the time a certain Rost von Tongingen.

Q He was a Dutchman?

A He was a Dutchman. He was in the League of Nations, and he had some sort of a financial control in Austria. I don't know what it actually was.

Q He was a banker?

A Yes.

Q I want to go back. When you were traveling in the Oxford Movement, from the time you started until the time you severed it, broke your relationship with them ---

A I didn't actually as a matter of fact break with them, I just got some other work.

Q Who financed the movements of the Group?

A I never knew. We just never knew. We just lived at that time as we said on song and prayer, and where we get the money we never knew. If I had the money to do the traveling myself. What I had I put in it. I know when I

00012

went to America I had enough to get as far as Liverpool. I went to Canada, and somebody paid it, I don't know who.

Q Did you have a treasurer with the Group you were with, someone with the finances?

A Buchmann had the finances, where he got them I don't know. The hotel bills were paid for, travel and hotel and everything was paid for.

Q You said when you left Sudetenland you stayed in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Augustini?

A Yes, that was in December.

Q And you were then traveling as an individual, were traveling alone?

A I was with Ursula Bentinok. She was the one who belonged to the Group.

Q If you wanted to go from where the Augustinis were, would you pay the fare from there to Dresden, and from ---

A Yes, as long as we have money ourselves we put it out ourselves. As long as we haven't we got it. As far as I am concerned I have never been rich in my life, so practically none of the transfers I could pay myself.

Q The Oxford Group finances all your moving in Germany?

A Yes, practically all. It may be I paid some of the trips myself. I don't know which I have and which I haven't. I paid some of the trips to England, at least the fare.

Q Did any of the Germans give you any money for travel?

A I don't think they did.

Q Himmler?

A Oh, no. As a matter of fact he met several of the Group people, so he invited Frank Buchmann several times with several other Group people around, invited Frank Buchmann to the Nurnberg Party Day, and at the same time --- that is not important. I will leave that out.

Q What was it?

A Himmler had sent me an invitation for the Party Day too, and I had sent a note to this German lady to ask whether that was right to go or not for the Group, and she sent me back a telegram from Geneva I was not to go, and later on I found out she wasn't the one who sent the telegram, but Frank Buchmann did and put her name under it, which I thought was unfair as a way to do things. That was one of the things when I broke with these people. I thought it didn't fit in with Christianity.

Q Did Buchmann give you any reason why he didn't want you to go?

A No. He always got me away from Germany. In 1934 I planned to go to the Arbeitsdienstlager, and I had a chance to go there, but they kept me sitting until the middle of July and I couldn't wait in Holland any more for

awhile, so I went to England for one of the Oxford Group movements and Frank Buchmann kept me away from that and decided it wasn't God's Will to do it. Then I got the telegram I wasn't to go. That was one of the points I made to you, that he always wanted to keep me away from Germany. He always wanted to know what the people told me. He asked me several times what Mrs. Augustini told me out of her private life, which I thought was unfair.

Q Do you know where Buchmann is now?

A No, I think in America. I never saw him again.

Q After 1937?

A After 1936, December.

Q Now, we go back to Holland and find you there somewhere in April.

A Yes. I wanted to tell you about this Rost. I met him through the Oxford Group, and he stopped his work in the League of Nations -- when was that -- wait a minute, that was (hesitates) I am not quite sure. It must have been about August of 1936.

Q 1936 or 1937?

A I think 1936. He stopped his work in the League of Nations, I think, and he went to Holland and started there the National Socialist Newspaper -- the National Socialist Newspaper, Dagblad.

BY MR. DEVRINS:

00015

Q Was that the official newspaper of the Dutch

National Socialist Organization?

A They had two newspapers, one was this one which came out every day and the other was a weekly one.

Q This one was the one serving the National Party?

A I couldn't say. It was daily and the other was a weekly one.

(a short recess was taken.)

(Witness continues) A He wanted -- wait a minute, when did I see him again. I think that was August 1936 (Rost), and he had asked me whether it wouldn't be possible for me to get him into contact with Himmler, and I said "yes, why not?" So when I saw Himmler once in the beginning of 1937 when I was in Berlin, I asked him whether he would like to meet this Rost or not, and he asked him then to come to Berlin. That was in the beginning of 1936, and there they met for the first time.

BY MR. DOBBE:

Q In 1936, not 1937?

A 1937, I mean.

Q 1937?

A Yes.

Q What time in 1937?

A It must have been also about April

Q Did you accompany Rost to Berlin?

00016

A No, he went when I just was leaving the hospital and we went both to Himmler and had dinner with him. That was the time when he met him for the first time.

Q What generally was the nature of the discussion that took place at dinner that night, do you remember?

A Oh, God! No.

Q Did they talk about the National Socialist Party in Holland?

A Sure, they did, but what they talked I don't know.

Q That was really the prime reason for the meeting?

A Yes, he wanted to get in contact with him, especially what I had told -- who he always thought was the idea about the Federation, what I told you about the Northern countries, and I always was very much up in the air about this idea, and I told him about it; and that was the reason for the meeting. There may have been another reason in the back of their mind, but at least I didn't know.

Q How long did Rost stay in Berlin?

A A few days, and then accompanied me back.

Q What month was this?

A It must have been April or May.

Q Do you know whether or not Rost had any further discussions in addition to the conversations at dinner with Himmler?

A I don't know. I stayed at the time at Kranefuss' house, and he met Kranefuss once and Wolff once.

Q After you went back to Holland and Middelburg --

A Yes. I -- so I had this contact with Rost again, and I said "okey, I will try and do something for this

00017

National Socialist movement too," but at the time I was still not quite okay with my health, so I stayed at home there and soon did very small work down in the South of Holland. I was just a member of the Party, I did nothing else. Well, trying to get some money, that is the sum monthly --- but that is completely unimportant things.

Q Did you work in the Office of the Party?

A There was no office. There was nothing. There was a house. Most of the time I spent having this house fixed up. I had it painted myself to get it done, I mean not financially, but to get it done. I did it myself.

Q Did you conduct any lectures or attend any meetings of this Dutch National Socialist Party?

A Usually I hated meetings. I went to several of the very small meetings in the house I just fixed up.

Q Where was the house?

A In Middelburg.

Q It was known as the headquarters in Middelburg of the National Socialist Party?

A Yes.

Q How large a membership would you say the Party had at that time?

A Very small, about 2 or 3 per cent. of the Netherlands. I think they always said it was more. It must have been no more than 2 or 3 per cent.

Q What other main parties were there in the Netherlands?

A The main parties, the National Socialist Party of Mussert --

Q Is that the same one with which Kest was connected?

A Yes, that is the main party. Then there was a smaller party, whose leader was Van reparadt.

Q What was the name of the party?

A That was the National Socialist Netherlands Workers Party.

Q And what else do you remember?

A I don't think there were any others.

Q No other political party?

A Yes, there were political parties. I thought you meant along the socialist.

Q Give a rough estimate of some of the others?

A Laborers, Catholic, Democracies, Christian Socialists, the Christian Historical, and God! I don't know.

Q The Communist Party?

A Yes, they were there. There were stacks of them. I think Holland had about 42 parties and 52 Christian sects.

Q Of which about four were of real importance?

A Yes, the Catholic, the Socialist and Labor.

Q And the Protestant?

A Yes, the Protestants. The Christian Socialists, I think they called them, and Christian Democrats.

Q Well, what was the next phase with Rest?

A That was that I promised him to try and get some influence amongst the women of the Party, especially along social lines. Probably I tell you better, I always hated the idea of women in political parties, but I say as long as this thing happens I better be in it and make it better.

Q This was still in 1937?

A Well, 1937 until September, 1938. I told you I stayed home and did only this very small work down in Middelburg, and from September 1938 there was a womens' organization started in Holland amongst the National Socialists, you know, and I didn't want to be the womens' leader, because I hated that. I said, "good, I will only help and do the work." I was secretary to the womens' leader.

Q Who was that?

A Mrs. Van Hoey-smith. So I was that 'till 1940, September. In the meantime the womens' leader had become another one. That was Mrs. Kress.

Q What generally was the nature of the political activity of this National Socialist Party from the time you became associated with it until this time in September of 1940?

00020

A First of all I got a member of it in June 1937. Then I am - you ask me questions - first of all you bind, that was probably the main thing, you bind the Netherlands

together and not have them divided up into those 42 or 52 parties. That was probably the main thing of it.

Q How was the Party financed?

A They got their funds monthly from the people who were members and what else they had as funds I never knew. Well, they had, of course, the newspaper they got their funds from.

BY MR. DEVEREIS:

Q It was a loss, the newspaper, you know no newspaper can exist without ads?

A Don't ask me about financial things. I haven't the slightest idea about it.

BY MR. DOBBS:

Q Do you know whether or not Rest and/or Musset went to Berlin or Germany for visits during this period of time, 1937 to 1940?

A I think Musset never went. I think, but I am not sure, because I told you yesterday I was always quarreling with Musset, but Musset went once or twice for the Party Days. I went myself 1937 and 1938, and whether Rest accompanied me on both or on one I don't know. No, I think once, only 1938 Rest came, only 1938 with me.

00021

Q Didn't you tell me before in 1937, or was it 1936, that Buchmann told you not to go to the one Party Day?

A That was 1935, he said I shouldn't go, and in 1936 I asked him and he never gave me an answer, so I didn't go.

Q But I thought it was right after the time you were in Sudetenland?

A No, then I had this talk with him about helping people over there. That was 1936.

Q At the time when you asked this Party member in Geneva, and you said that Buchmann sent you a telegram with her name on it, wasn't that in 1936?

A No, that was 1935, that telegram thing. That was 1935. You got it mixed up, probably. She was the Group that was in Geneva, not League.

Q With whom did Rostock speak at the Party talk in 19 --

A To all guests invited.

Q I am talking about the personalities we have already talked about.

A We were both guests of Himmler, and to all the guests of Himmler he talked. I don't know who else he did talk to.

Q Did you come back to Germany again after 1938 to 1940?

A I think I have been in between once, with three women who wanted to see something of this women's organization in Germany. I was at Dusseldorf, Essen and others. I don't know when it was. I have forgotten completely. It must have been 1939.

Q In 1938 in Holland did you have any visitors from the SS go to the National Socialist Party in Holland for the purpose of lectures?

A No.

Q Honey?

A No, no connection whatsoever.

Q In 1939?

A No, not that I knew of.

Q How about 1940?

A No. Until they came in -- but I mean not until then. As a matter of fact -- otherwise you wouldn't get that straightened out -- you asked me whether I had been in Germany since. I have been once in the beginning of 1940, to Berlin for just one or two days, together with Rost, and we visited Himmler. At least we wanted to. He didn't want to see us. He only saw Kranefuss and Wolff. As a matter of fact that was only on our way to a winter resort place in Austria, where we wanted to go skiing.

Q What was the reason for wanting to see Himmler?

A My personal reason was only personal contact and friendship.

Q How about Rost?

A I don't know. Of course he always talked about the National Socialist Party and so on, and so forth. What actually was the talk I couldn't possibly tell you. It was all this quarreling with Musset, between Rost and him always.

Q Between Rost and Mussat?

A Rost and Mussat was very bad relationship.

Q What was the reason for it?

A Afterwards I think it was only personal pride, one was the leader and the other one wanted to be. I don't know, that is their business, not mine.

Q Did Rost von Tongingen finance the Socialist Party?

A Oh, God! He hadn't get a single Pfennig since he left the League of Nations. I don't think he had anything.

Q Tongingen was a banker, was he not?

A He used to be. Wait a minute. There was a brother of his who was a banker. He himself had been a banker, and he was in the League of Nations. At least he had a bankers education and he studied law, as a matter of fact.

Q Was Rost and his brother on very good terms?

A Yes, they were.

Q Did Mussat have any money of his own?

A I don't think he had. He was an engineer, and up until he started the movement he had just a job from the Government, and they usually paid very badly.

BY MR. DEWEES:

Q Wasn't he financed by his Aunt?

A He married his Aunt. I don't think she had anything, I don't know. Don't put that in, what I said. I mean I don't know.

Q When you were with the Socialist Party, the National Socialist Party in 1937, and you started to do work for them that was the time when you really severed or broke your relations with Buchmann?

A I never did officially, but because I had other work I never saw them again.

Q Who financed the several trips when you and Rost were in Germany?

A There was only one time, as a matter of fact, in 1940. I paid for my trip myself. It was, as I told you, a skiing trip in Austria.

Q One trip?

A One trip. The party days?

Q Yes.

A We were invited here by Himmler and he paid for us.

Q Paid for your transportation?

A Yes, for the transportation.

Q How did he do that, send a check?

A No, we got it paid out here.

Q You paid it and were reimbursed?

A Yes.

Q In 1940 what month was it you went on your skiing trip?

A 1940, February.

Q How long did you stay in Austria?

A Two or three weeks.

Q Then you went back to Holland?

A Yes.

Q Did you stop anywhere in Germany on your way?

A I went to Wiesbaden one day.

Q Did you see any SS people at that time?

A Only for private reason.

Q Who were they?

A Does it really matter?

Q Yes.

A Rösener.

Q And after visiting in Wiesbaden for this one day you went back to Holland?

A Yes.

Q After you got back to Holland what did you do?

A Worked until the days of May when the Germans came, worked in the same way I had done before.

Q Still in Middelburg?

A No, in the meantime when I did this work in Rotterdam, living at Mrs. von Huey-Smith's place. In the beginning of May I went to Hague to live and there the Germans came and I was put into prison, as all National Socialists, as a matter of fact, were. We were sitting there with a few hundred, about 600 or 700 in Hague.

BY MR. DEVAEIS:

00026

Q Were you actually arrested by German soldiers or were you arrested by any part of the Netherland forces?

A The Netherlands forces.

Q You weren't arrested by the Germans, but by the Netherlands?

A Yes. I thought you knew the situation enough to know all National Socialists were put there.

BY MR. DEED:

Q How long did you remain in prison?

A Just a few days until the Germans came, and then we were put free.

Q Do you know who was instrumental in carrying out the negotiations, someone from the Wehrmacht or the SS?

A It was automatically done by -- the moment the Germans came in they just opened the prisons again and we could go. I don't know how it was done officially. It was quite automatic as far as I know.

Q Did you remain with Host at that time?

A Well, remain --- we always saw each other.

Q Did you go back to your office again there?

A No. I wouldn't speak of an office. We were too poor to have an office. The work was done in my one room, which I paid to live in.

Q With whom did Host or Musset speak talking about his political party, of the newly arrived German forces?

A There was Seyss-Inquart and his Commissar.

Q Were you present at these meetings?

00027

A No. I met those people all, but sometimes I was

there and sometimes I wasn't there. When it was quite official I wasn't.

Q So the picture is this, in May 1940 came the invasion, and the Dutch put the National Socialists in prison?

A Yes.

Q And they were set free by the occupying forces?

A Yes.

Q And a few days after and at the time the National Socialists were set free some of the leaders, Rost, Musset, consulted with Seyss-Inquart?

A Yes. I don't know, as a matter of fact, when Seyss-Inquart arrived. It must have been later on. It must have been July or something.

Q What steps were then taken by Rost, or Musset, or both to enlarge the program with the National Socialist Party?

A I tell you that has been such a mixture about feelings and personal prides and things, I haven't the slightest idea what they did. I only know everybody quarreled against everybody else. That is all I know about it.

Q Did they open a new office somewhere?

A I think Rost began a new office once upon a time, and when it was I don't know. He must have kept his new office, but he got some new ones. It enlarged the whole thing and they had to get some new buildings.

Q At this time can you estimate --

00028

A What is estimate?

Q Give me an idea. -- about the number or percentage of members in the National Socialist Party?

A I guess about 5 or 6 per cent.

Q 5 or 6 per cent?

A I guess.

Q Where was the office of Mueset located?

A Utrecht.

Q Rest?

A The Hague, and it must be also in Leiden.

Q Where were the branch offices?

A You had them in every large city and the smaller ones in the smaller places.

Q How large a staff was there working in Rest's office?

A On the newspaper, I haven't any idea. In the other office he had about --- oh, God! knows.

Q Was it 10, 20 or 30?

A Oh, no, much less. Less than 10 anyhow.

Q Five?

A Oh, I don't know. I don't remember. He had some men, I don't remember who. They changed every few years. I never saw anything of Rest again. He had a rather large office, after he became the whole finance in Holland, he had a large office.

Q You mentioned yesterday you met Gottlieb Berger?

00029

A Yes.

Q When was that?

A I think in 1940, the first time when he came to Holland.

Q When was that?

A It must have been about July or August.

Q How did you meet him?

A I met him, it was always through this personal contact which I had with Himmler and I think he came to Rauber, or Berger and they always knew all about me and so I got to know him. I was invited once, I think.

Q Rauber came to Holland with the occupying forces?

A I think he came a little bit later.

Q With Seyss-Inquart?

A I think he came a little bit later with Seyss.

Q What was Rauber's work?

A He was head of the higher SS and Police Fuhrer.

Q Did Rauber confer with Musset?

A Yes, he did.

Q Do you know what they talked about generally?

A As I told you, everybody quarreled against everybody else. You can always put that.

Q They were talking politics, at any rate?

A Oh, yes. I never hold of it.

00030

Q Do you know when the branch office of the SS

Hauptamt opened in Holland?

A It must have been about the same time, in August or something. That was Yungelaus, at the time.

Q How did you meet Yungelaus?

A I was invited again through ^{or} Kauter and Kranefuss. It was Kranefuss, I think.

Q What sort of an office, or how large an office did Yungelaus have?

A I have no idea.

Q Did you ever visit him there?

A No, I don't think I ever visited him, no. They were all put in one building in the Hague, and there Yungelaus had his office and all the other people, but I don't know how big they were.

Q Did Musset or Rest talk with Yungelaus about obtaining members of the National Socialist Party to join the SS?

A Yes. It was always done with the consent of Musset, I mean when they --- that was what Whitlock asked me yesterday, what way they got the people in Holland, and what way I can personally remember was through meetings and they talked about it and put it up to the free will of the people whether they wanted to join or not; and then they did it through lecture, smaller papers or lectures. As far as I know never anything has been done along the line of forcing people, as Whitlock told me yesterday. I didn't know about that.

00031

Q There was several branches of the SS; they had

the Allgemeine SS - and they wanted them to join that?

A Yes.

Q And they had the Germanische Leitstelle?

A They had this overlapping business, and as far as I know it has been like this, and then the Dutch people could get into the Nederlandsche SS, and besides that they could --- it was more or less equal to the Allgemeine SS, and besides that they could join the Waffen SS, which most of them did, as a matter of fact, and the Germanische Leitstelle in Germany. Sparrmann, I think had, as far as I know, work to do with the Dutch people who were already in Germany. You know what I mean, for instance in 1944 there came a lot of the Dutch people then from the National Socialist Party from Holland to Germany. They were put into camps, and what I know for instance from Germanisch Leitstelle in Berlin, they tried to make circumstances better for those people. They were in terrible camps. They practically never succeeded in the work, because everything was overlapping. But Sparrmann had nothing to do with the Dutch side of the thing. He had nothing to say about Yunglaus, for instance. Yunglaus was under Reuter and directly under Sparrmann, and he had nothing to do with Reuter.

Q And both were under the SS Hauptamt? 00032

A As far as I know Yunglaus was subordinate to Reuter, Berger and of course Himmler. And Sparrmann only

was subordinate to Berger and Himmler.

MR. DODD: I think we will adjourn and resume again at 2:00 this afternoon.

(recess at 11:40 for lunch)

(The interrogation resumed at 2:00 p.m. as follows:)

MR. DODD: We will state for the record that this is a continuation of Baroness opt ten Herft from the morning session on this same date.

THE WITNESS: I better say something before we go on. You asked me once whether Mr. Buchmann ever further explained whether I wasn't going to Germany or not; as far as the Oxford Group is concerned they never gave any further explanation. They only said it was not God's Will to go. You asked me once whether Himmler offered me some position or to do anything of the kind. He only asked me once, and I am not quite sure when it was, if I couldn't be the one who could bring news from Rost to him, when it wasn't possible for Rost to travel, and I said it would but it never came off, it never happened.

Q What year was this?

00033

A I am not quite sure. It must have been 1939, or something. I am not quite sure which occasion it was. I only remember that is the only thing he ever offered at

the time.

Q What sort of news did he indicate he would like you to bring?

A About the Party, things Rost wanted him to know about the Party. That is the only thing I was thinking of ever.

Q By you as courier rather than by phone or mail?

A No, just personal talk to tell him things Rost wanted him to know. It never came off.

Q Couldn't they carry out that conversation by mail?

A I think it must have been about 1939, when the war was already on. It wasn't in 1940. It must have been before. I am sure I don't know.

Q When did the Dutch Government place censorship on mail in Holland?

A I don't know. It may have been about the beginning of the War.

Q In 1939?

A I am not sure.

Q There was one?

A Yes, there was one. I think it must have been--- I am not quite sure, I am not sure of it.

00034

Q We were talking about the Germanische Leitstelle, and you said that Sparmann was in charge of Germanische Leitstelle.

A In Berlin.

Q Who was his representative in the Hague or in Holland? Was it Reuter?

A No, he had -- in Berlin he had a Dutch Advisor, his name was Wilkenning, but in Holland ---

Q Was it Dr. Riedweg?

A No, he had Germanische Leitstelle before Sparsmann had it. He was the leader of Germanische Leitstelle before Sparsmann.

Q Dr. Wechter?

A I am not sure about him. I am not quite sure about that. Dr. Riedweg had it once.

Q Was he there at that time?

A No, he came once to Holland on a trip with Berger.

Q Feldmayer?

A I don't know as far as representatives of the Germanische Leitstelle or SS, or where, I don't know.

Q Give me in your own words the picture as you knew it in Holland after the invasion and at the time, and after the time when the Dutch National Socialists were freed from prison; we have mentioned generally Yungklaus was there, and you mentioned Riedweg was there at one time or another, and mentioned Reuter had some part to play in the SS, and I think you mentioned one other, Lieb?

A Yes, yesterday. He was for the direct getting (recruiting) of Dutch people for the Waffen SS.

00035

Q Alright. With those names in mind and any others you can think of, I want you to start in 1940 in May, and describe as best you can their functions and activities, and whatever they did until the end of 1940, and when we get through with that we will go on to 1941, 1942, and so forth. This is starting from the time you were released from the prison in the Hague until the end of 1940 -- Musset and Rost?

A What did they do?

Q Maybe I can help you; has Musset, Rost, Lieb, and Yuaglaus worked toward increasing the membership in the National Socialist Party, and how did they try to obtain recruits for the SS with the Armed SS or the General SS?

A Well, as far as I could say that was only by propoganda in several meetings. That was done by the Dutch persons, and then probably -- it has been on several meetings of the Nederlandsche SS, there was direct propoganda for the Waffen SS, and he tried once I think, Rauter, to get more into contact with the Dutch police to get that done, and they didn't want to go into it so much, and he he put off some people, and this certain man, yesterday I saw his name in Whitleck's list - something with a "SS" - have you got a list?

Q No, we don't have it with us. Was it Bendise?

A No, a Dutch person he was. I could find it when I see the list. Well, I think he tried to get more

than the Netherlands police, but it didn't work very much. They walked out and others came in.

Q You are talking about the political party?

A This was only the police, where he tried to make some members for the SS - Hauber.

Q Of the Dutch police?

A Yes. As I say, even after he had put in some different persons he couldn't get what he wanted.

Q Alright. Now, lets confine ourselves to the actual recruiting, so far as the Dutch police are concerned; Hauber worked under Yungelaus, is that right?

A No, Yungelaus worked under Hauber.

Q Hauber went to various members of the Dutch police and said to them, "Here is the SS," and told them what the SS stood for and what its ideas were and he gave them probably the pamphlets and instructions that were issued by the SS to obtain recruits, is that right?

A I think he only had contact with several of the officers, and as far as I can recall he had an idea that some of the Dutch police would come into the Nederlandse SS, and then go to some of the occupied parts in Eastern Europe and have police posts there. But I don't know, it never came off.

37

Q None of the,?

A No. Some joined the SS, but it never came off that this special Dutch police post had gone to the Eastern part of Europe.

Q With respect to recruiting of other people, whom did Rauter contact?

A He only did it through the National Socialist Party.

Q Did he actually recruit people?

A What do you mean?

Q Did people actually join?

A For the Waffen SS, yes.

Q What about the General SS?

A Some of them joined the Nederlandsche SS, and some the Waffen SS and went to the front.

Q Did you join the SS?

A Women couldn't. Some of them went to the Förderendes Mitglied, a contributing member.

Q Did you become a contributing member?

A Yes, but I don't know when. It must have been rather late. Of the Nederlandsche SS, it was. It must have been about 1932--- about 1942 or 1943.

Q This Nederlandsche SS was the equivalent, it was like the Allgemeine SS in Germany itself?

A Yes.

Q What were the duties of the Nederlandsche SS, generally?

A They haven't got any special duties. They were just members, and they stood for their ideas, but they didn't have any special duties, as far as political life or anything was concerned.

Q Can you tell me roughly how many people belonged to this Nederlandsche Leitstelle SS?

A I couldn't tell you.

Q Did they ever train or drill?

A No. They had later on for the ones who belonged to the Waffen SS, and I think also the ones who belonged to the Nederlandsche IS, they had a school.

Q Where was the school?

A Avsgoor.

Q What was the type of activity they had at the school?

A I don't know. I have been been there. They had at least -- they had lectures about Art and music and sport, and racial things and historical problems, and all that, but I never was there. I only know that.

Q You know the name Ahnenerbe?

A Yes.

Q Was there an Ahnenerbe branch in The Hague, in Amsterdam?

A There was one person whom I know, Ten Cate, he didn't do anything else than trying to find descendants of several people. It was a hobby of his.

Q That is a geneecologist?

A Yes. Wait a minute, may I put in something between? The main thing why and how they got those 32 people was to put to the people the question of this Germanic Federation I was talking about yesterday, and by giving a version of what could become when all these countries in Europe were more or less working together. For instance, whenever there were parts in Europe, especially at the time Poland and Russia, who had very much less inhabitants, that people over the over-crowded parts of Europe would go there and colonize. You know what I mean?

Q Yes.

A And so that one could get exchange of labor supplies. One of the things how they tried to make it clear to the people this was the right thing, was to find out in history and in art and all these things the similar interests.

Q Of the Germanic people?

A Of the Germanic people. Wait a minute! What else could one say about it?

Q Do you know the name Pan-Germanic, would that describe it?

A It describes it absolutely. We didn't use the word. It describes completely what we were thinking of. One of the ways too was for this racial test. As you know the people were always put to a racial test when they

came to the SS, and this was done, as far as I can see, to find out also the qualities which were similar, in those Northern countries more than to lay stress upon the different things, more to join them together than to divide them up.

Q Tell me this, did you go through this process of the racial test?

A No, by God! no.

Q Do you know how it took place and how it was done?

A Yes.

Q Tell me about that?

A Later on I will tell you how I could say it so good. Later on I had a school. I will come to that later. He had the girls for that. They wanted to have those tests. I had a lot of difference in the beginning with the man that did it, because I said it is impossible to test the people only by the external features. It must be done absolutely in connection with the mental side of the people; and so I had a different way in putting this through than most of the time it was done, and I had this man coming down to my place when we had had the girls already for a week and proved them in every arithmetic and every other thing which was necessary, and then I had this man come and I had the girls play just a little theatre thing, fairy tale or something else, so

they could actually give themselves as they were; then afterwards he looked at the girls.

Q Did that consist of a physical examination?

A Yes, it was physically done. He just looked at them by their own beings, and I personally think that this way was much better than this other. That way they got much nearer to the thing we really wanted.

Q This thing, you mean from merely coming in and looking at someone and making a decision of positive or negative?

A Yes, terrible, or I thought so, and I put that through because I thought it was impossible, especially with children.

Q How old were the children?

A 10 or 11. It is very difficult to form an idea of them anyhow, to form idea of their characters anyhow.

Q Who was this person who came down for this examination?

A It was Aust. I don't know his rank. His name was spelled A-u-s-t.

Q Did he work for the Germanisch Leitstelle?

A I don't know again if it was the Germanische Leitstelle or the Allgemeine SS, or the SS or what.

Q Was he from the racial settlement house?

A I think so, or he wouldn't be able to make the test.

Q Tell me more about the physical test, did they take them in groups or bring in one girl at a time?

A One girl at a time.

Q And then she stripped and they looked at her whole body?

A Yes, practically.

Q A regular physical examination?

A Yes. We had a medical man at the same time to test whether they were actually physically fit.

Q Who was that, do you know?

A No, we had the medical man, just the medical man came who was at the place.

Q The SS medical man?

A No, just some other Dutch medical man we asked to come to see if they were physically okay or not.

Q The other man who made the decision passing upon the racial quality, he was from the SS?

A Yes.

Q And one of the officers?

A Yes.

Q About how many girls to your knowledge were so examined, not only in your own school?

A It was only done in that school, because it was the first school they had started with the idea of getting those Germanic people together. I had Dutch ones and German ones and half Dutch and half German. I wanted to get some

Belgium ones in there and it was too early at the time.
That comes later.

Q Alright. We will talk about the school later.
We were still talking about Reuter and Yungelaus and Lieb
in 1940; will you carry on from there?

A Well, I couldn't say very much about them. I
mean Yungelaus came away afterwards. As far as I was in
connection with those people, the talking always went
around this Germanic point, you know, and what was talked
in general I don't know.

Q This is going to be a little vague, because I
want a very general answer; the types of people who
belonged to the Netherland Socialist Party under Mussert,
from what walks of life were they, middle class people or
people with a more rich background?

A Probably everything, every circle in it. Most
of them were the ones that didn't have the wider education.
That would be so in the Party --

Q Quite a few of them had Government jobs?

A Some of them had, not very many. They were a
very small percentage.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q If I understand it correctly, a short time before
the War broke out the Dutch Government expelled from the
Government service anyone who was a member of the Party,
in fact Mussert himself lost his job with the Government

Railroad because he was a member of the Party. In this we can see that no Government officials were members of the National Socialist Party?

A Yes, that is right.

BY MR. DOBBS:

Q In 1940 did the German Commissair place in Government posts members of the Netherlands National Socialist Party?

A Yes. Now, you come to a point where I could lay stress upon that. We tried at the time, that is to say I myself, because I had the exceptional connections with these German people, and I know they really had confidence in me, I tried to make them realize that to achieve this Germanic idea they had to take people of all parties in the Netherlands, and especially not only of the National Socialist Party, because I said it is too small and they don't represent the majority of the people; and the idea I myself had that when they wanted to start something new according to this Germanic idea, they had to choose people who were known in Holland as people of fine character and people who were capable to get certain positions. Now, as I told you before, because of this mixed up life, political life in Holland where everybody worked against everybody else, this wasn't done, and they started to put people in positions only of this National Socialist Party, more or less. Of course, there were exceptions, but

mostly the other way, and I only recall one method were a person was put into some police post or position with the police forces. His name was ^{von} Genschten, who I thought was absolutely incapable of being put in this position

Q This police position, was that a Dutch police position?

A Yes, a Dutch police position. I told this to Reuter, and said he was on the wrong way, that when he would go through with putting these people for the Dutch Nation on important positions he would lose this aim of this Germanic idea. Of course he wouldn't listen to a girl, and I just decided I would just go on my own way to Himmler and tell him about this wrong policy.

Q Did you see Himmler then?

A I went to Berlin. I saw Himmler. I told him, but I think he was more or less cross. I told him a wrong policy they were applying abroad, and he put me off. That was the point where I decided that I would never talk about political things again to Himmler.

Q This was in 1940?

A It must have been 1941 already.

Q At that time did you talk to Berger?

A No.

Q Yunglaus?

A No, Yunglaus I have met so seldom. There were only just occasions in Holland. As a matter of fact this

criticism not only of this case, as I told you of the wrong policy that they only put the National Socialist people in positions, I have always told everybody, but they don't want to listen. That was one of my big disillusion, they wouldn't take advice of a person who really knew Holland and still was out for those Germanic ideas.

Q Who, and I mean right up the whole chain of command, up to Seyss-Inquart, who of the SS and the Netherlands National Socialist Party would be responsible for the placing of these people in the Governmental structure?

A You mean who was responsible for doing that?

Q Yes. Yungolaus?

A No. I may be wrong there. As far as I could say the General Commissair Schmidt, he was probably one of the main people.

Q He was SS?

A No, he was SA.

Q Musset had something to do with suggesting names of people to go into positions?

A Yes.

Q So did Rest?

A Yes, Rest too.

Q How was this done, did they have conferences and say there is a post open, or Musset said he wanted

to have someone put in?

A I don't know how it was done.

Q Generally what Governmental posts were filled from the ranks of the Netherlands National Socialist Party, do you know?

A As far as I know practically everything. The Bourgemeister and some were kept, the old ones more or less. I wouldn't say everyone, because I know for instance the educational section there were some people who didn't belong to the Party that were kept.

Q High ranking people or just teachers?

A No, high ranking people.

Q There is one point I omitted --

A What is omit?

Q Left out. That is this, when the German occupation forces came in they must have eliminated all the anti-National Socialist Dutch from the political structure?

A I don't get that quite.

Q I will repeat it; when the German occupation forces came in they must have eliminated, taken out all Dutchmen who were anti-National Socialist, so they could replace them with National Socialists?

A No, they didn't do that all at once. They did that very slowly, in one case after another.

Q At any rate, Yungelaus and Rauter --

A Yungelaus didn't pby such a part.

Q Rauter, Mussat, Rost?

A And Schmidt, and Seyss-Inquart, of course.

Of course, the other General Commissairs too. Presumably the men once were Rauter and Schmidt.

Q Generally what was the activity of the Germanische Leitstelle?

A As a matter of fact I may see that I mentioned before that the educational section was kept with some people on the same positions who were not of the National Socialist Party. That was the affair, as I see, by the good influence of General Commissair Wimmer. He had the educational section under him, and I think it was more or less his work that these people stayed in their position.

Q Do you recall his first name, was it Dr. Wimmer?

A Dr. Wimmer. He was SS too.

Q Dr. Wimmer was part of the Germanische Leitstelle too?

A I don't think so, no, he wasn't. He was Allgemeine SS.

Q Do you know whether Dr. Wimmer taught at any time at the Strassbourg University?

A No, I don't know.

Q What did his title doctor ---

A He came from Austria somewhere.

Q What did the title of doctor signify, doctor of medicine?

A He was a doctor of Law; he was a Dutch doctor.
He was a Doctor Doctor Wimmer.

Q Did Dr. Wimmer have anything to do with Ahnenerbe?

A No, I don't think so.

Q Most of the SS offices were centered at the Hague, is that right?

A Yes, it was a center on the whole of all things which were at the time in Holland.

Q You had an office there for the SS Hauptamt?

A That is what I don't know. You are always talking about the SS Hauptamt and the Allgamine, and that is what I don't know. It is all too mixed up.

Q Prior to 1940 did the Dutch Government, and I use this next word advisedly, "outlaw" the National Socialist Party?

A Yes, that is what you said. (indicating Mr. Devreis) I don't remember your name. That they made certain laws that officers or people who had ranks in the Dutch Government couldn't be National Socialists.

Q Did they pass any law forbidding the National Socialist Party to hold meetings?

A No, I don't think so.

BY MR. DEVRIS:

Q If I remember correctly, however, there was a decree or law before the War which forbid the National Socialists to wear a uniform in business?

A Yes.

Q And to hold any meetings in uniforms in public?

A Yes, that is true. You know more about it than I do. It is too long ago, you know. I actually forget that.

BY MR. DODD:

Q Actually, we have concluded the years 1938, 1939 and 1940. We will conclude the year 1940 and start in 1941. Then in 1941 did the National Socialist Party in Holland conduct its meetings and its affairs and wear a uniform when they did it?

A Yes.

Q Generally what sort of meetings did they hold and how often?

A Oh, God! they always held meetings everywhere, always propaganda, more or less.

Q Was there any trouble between the National Socialist Party and people who did not belong, or who didn't like it, and who resented the National Socialist Party?

A Of course.

Q If they held a meeting somewhere there was liable to be someone in the crowd who didn't like what was said and there was liable to be a fight in the crowd?

A Yes, that was before 1940. After that time so many were being scared of the Germans as a whole, and they didn't dare to. That is why we said it was wrong to keep to this party.

Q What was your feeling when a lot of Dutchmen were being transported from Holland to Germany for purposes of forced labor and were being sent to concentration camps, because they voiced an opinion contrary to that of the SS and the National Socialist idea, and your feeling as to the treatment afforded the Jews at that time?

A Well, the Jews was the worst part of the whole thing, and other people put to concentration camps I never knew of. It was one of those parts which were completely closed off, one way say, of other people, one never knew about it, of people who had - who were sent to Germany to work I had the idea out of several people who came later on down to the National Socialist Party that they had a treatment in Germany which wasn't bad and they were more or less glad that they had work. Of course, there is more or less a lot of different meanings among those people, but a lot of them were glad they had work. Of course, now days they will probably say they are very glad they are back again and never wanted to go to Germany. I know that some were very glad they had work. There was more or less unemployment in Holland and some of them were glad they had work. As to concentration camps, I had no idea.

Q Didn't Yungelaus tell you that he and I.S. Farbin people were using concentration camp people in their factory?

A No, I have no idea.

Q Didn't Augustini tell you?

A No. What they always say when in concentration camps, they were more or less like prisoners, or people who did not like to work, slackers, people who resented work; for drunkards and for criminals on the whole. That is what we knew about it.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q You mean that was the general opinion in Holland?

A Not the general opinion that was the thing they told us.

Q Did the people in Holland generally accept that?

A No, I don't think they did.

Q Did you?

A Yes, I sure did.

Q You were certainly in a position more so than the average person in Holland to have some insight into what was going on?

A Yes, but I didn't have in the whole concentration business.

BY MR. DODD:

Q How did you feel when the compulsory work law came in in Holland?

A What is compulsory.

Q Schwere Arbeit. There was such a law after the occupation.

A What sort of work was that?

Q I don't have the law with me. There was a law came out sometime after the coming of Seyss-Inquart.

A What was the law? Was the law only everybody had to work?

Q No, it was a law that made certain Dutch people work in Germany.

A That was what you asked before, about the forced laborer who went to Germany for work. That is what I told you I foresaw or heard at least from some people who really were glad they had work.

Q These people who went to work in Germany, were they allowed to bring their full wages out with them?

A I don't know. I only know at the time it -- there was some difficulty in getting the money over, but how this was I don't know.

Q You mean the Dutch people worked, who worked in Germany had difficulty in taking the money back, the Reich marks back to Holland, is that what you mean?

A Yes, they had difficulties. It was arranged; there was some sort of arrangements. I think there is something they could get to clear - I don't know about the labor. I don't know when the law came. I was more or less in a political connection with those people up until 1941, and afterwards I only wanted to do things along the educational line and so I didn't bother about those politics on the whole.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q Maybe I can help you out. Was a decree published in Holland and generally made known to all the people of

Holland that all men in a certain age group, I don't know exactly, but I believe under 40, were obliged to go to Germany to work for German industry unless they held a key-position in Holland and were therefore excused by the German authorities?

A Yes.

Q And that was known to all the people in Holland?

A Yes, I remember that. That was later on.

Q And you know a great number of people tried to evade that law by hiding out; isn't that correct?

A Yes, that is right.

Q So you did know that there was what one might call forced labor?

A Yes, I can remember.

Q And members of the National Socialist Party were not subject to this law?

A I don't know, I think as far as they had positions they were, but otherwise there were an enormous amount of Dutch people in Germany working.

Q They mostly held the key-positions?

A No, not all. There were enormous amounts of people who worked in Germany.

Q Were all the members of the National Socialist Party members of the SS or of this allied organization that contributed, and was in a sense an honorary membership?

A There was either the National Socialist movement

or the SS, and most of the SS people were members of the National Socialist Party.

Q And if there were SS people working in Holland there would be need for them to be transported to Germany for work?

A They practically all went to the front, the SS.

Q Only in the Waffen SS?

A Yes. I told you before the most people who were still in the Netherlands SS were in the Waffen SS, and went to the front, practically all of them. I think there were exceptions of those who stayed all the time in Holland.

Q Going back to these people who were supposed to go to Germany, we will say for labor, a lot of them hid out somewhere, in their family home or country estates or anywhere, and the police and otherwise were used to apprehend these people?

A I haven't any idea. I can probably tell you first what I did since 1941, so that you see it wasn't possible for me to see these things any more. I wasn't in touch with these.

Q Go ahead.

A I was put out of my work in the women's organization in 1941. That was in February. Musset put me out. I had always quarreled with him, as I told you.

Q Tell me a little more details about this quarreling you had had with Musset; certainly your aims were pretty much

the same in this particular Germanic idea; where did you disagree, was it in the method?

A No, I think it was more or less personal. I don't know how I should describe it. One has persons they absolutely can't stand. I can't stand Huxley and he couldn't stand me. I don't think there was any difference in thinking. I sometimes tried to get on with him and it just didn't work, and it may have been that I was more for this real Pan-Germanic thing than he actually wanted to. I was really in the idealistic way of thinking about things, and maybe it was just the red piece of -- how do you say that?

Q Having the flag in front of the bull?

A Yes.

Q Well, go ahead and carry on.

A Well, then in 1941 I still had the idea I should work. I may probably say that a little bit more, there were so many people who only stood outside and had criticism, but who hadn't the possibility to make it better as long as they were standing outside, and so I had -- I said as long as I see the criticism I must stay in it and work and try to keep them right; otherwise I am just a coward like the other ones who run away, and I got into connection again with Rouser, and said that whenever I wanted to do work again along this making the Germanic idea working I would like to be in the Arbeitsdienst, the women's Arbeitsdienst, which was a possibility to get a better understanding between the German

and the Dutch as long as they were put together in camps and worked in camps, and so forth.

Q You mean in Germany?

A In Holland. It was in Holland as well, - the Nederlandsche Arbeidsdienst. At the time they were looking for someone who would take the leadership of this thing. I said when you want to have someone, I could do that because I see the educational objection which I would like, so they arranged for me to be a guest again in the women's Arbeidsdienst in Germany. At the same time Musset heard about this and sent someone else who would be the one to overtake the Arbeidsdienst, so two were sent to Germany as a guest to get to know it.

Q Who was the other party?

A Miss Hylkema. She was a fine girl, as a matter of fact.

Q During all this time what means did you have of supporting yourself, who paid you?

A Up until -- wait a minute, until I think August 1940, I had nothing. I got from my father once a month just a hundred Guilders, or something. Then my home was bombed out and my father couldn't pay me any more, so I went to Musset and it was all very well with my idealism and giving my room for the work, but it was time he gave me a little thing, so I got a hundred Guilders per month from him, and after I lost that ---

Q When was that?

A Well, that was in February 1941, I think. Yeah, I got them from the Reichs Kommissariat, the State Commissair. He overtook the hundred Guilders, because I said it is absolutely impossible when they treat me like that, because I am willing to work for nothing but I have to have something to live on.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q How was it possible for you to live on a hundred Guilders?

A That was very possible in Holland. I had a very nice living on that. I had a very nice little flat together with a friend. I paid about 47 Guilders a month for the hire, and then one had his food and all the rest, and there remained enough. I could even travel on that.

Q Certainly very little. A trip from Holland to Berlin would cost a hundred Guilders.

A I didn't go to Berlin at the time.

Q Any trip was very expensive.

A I had for the trips I made ---

Q You had no other financial support?

A No. I never had any money. May I finish? So I went in the summer of 1941, I went to the Arbeitsdienst in Germany, and I saw there as a guest the whole womens' Arbeitsdienst organization.

BY MR. DODD:

Q Did you meet with Berger at this time?

A No.

Q Spemann?

A No.

Q Kranefuss?

A No.

Q Keitweg?

A No., none of those people. Then I came back to Holland, and also Seyss-Inquart had given me the written letter that I was the one to take over this Arbeitsdienst. Then he cancelled it. Although he gave it to me as a statement, he cancelled it.

Q So that in effect you didn't have it?

A I didn't have it and he put in this other girl, Miss Hylkema.

Q That was probably Mussert's request?

A Sure it was, I know, and then I still belonged to those people, and I said I want to do something, and so then came up the question they wanted to start one of those schools along the lines of those Germanic ideas. They were Reichs Schule. One school was started already by this educational section of the Dutch officials at the time. They were the only ones who didn't belong to the SS party. That was a boys school, and I should take over the girls school.

Q Where?

A I liked this idea very much, at least I would

have some definite thing I could work on, and not be visiting around from one person to another and not be able to do a thing.

Q Where was the school?

A I had to find a place for the school. First I mentioned a building. They put me down in the Limburg in the Province at present called Heilighinzen. The whole preparation of all this business took rather long, and it started actually in September 1942. At the time it was taken over by the Reichs State Commissair, so I was put into this position by the Dutch and held on this position by the Germans. And, well that was the work I really have liked most of all my things.

Q How long did you hold this position?

A I had this school until -- wait a minute now -- until September 1943, and then there came another thing in between, completely private, but I have to mention. I decided already a long time ago not to marry, but to have a child, so that was in 1943 when they decided that I couldn't stay then as long as that in the school; that is to say I could have the position, but they weren't allowed to know it.

Q They would give you a leave of absence?

A Yes, so I went to Germany.

Q Who was that?

A The people who were just above me, the Reichs

Commissariat, and the one who had supervision. Heis-Meyer had this position.

Q In 1943?

A Yes. He was in Germany, so they gave me a leave off and I came. So my son was born in February 1944, and then I talked to Himmler and said that I wanted only a position where I could take care of my child and -- well, I just didn't want to be separated from my child, so he agreed and said I should then take over some work in the SS Hauptamt in Berline. That closes my connection with the Germanische Leitstelle. Then I went back to Holland to the school, and it must have been May 1944, and I just had it until the summer vacation started, and then from the 1st of September I was supposed to come to Berline, so then I came to Berlin.

Q In September?

A The 1st of September, 1944. Then I asked there, on account of my son, for the German nationality, and then I had a double one.

Q Do you still have a Dutch passport?

A I have got no papers whatsoever, nothing left. I haven't got a, what do you call that?

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q Identification card?

A Oh, yes, I have. That is the only thing I have left. All my papers were lost in Berlin.

BY MR. DOBB:

Q Don't you even know the numbers of your original passport?

A No, I have no idea. I don't even have the sign that says when I was born and my son was born.

Q Birth certificate?

A Yes, birth certificate. Then in September 1944, I asked Berger what he wanted me to do in the Hauptamt, and he offered me then the position of Reichs Beauftragter for--- that is State Representative of the SS SACs. I didn't want to take the position, and said that I only wanted a position where I could be together with my son, and everything else was equal to me. I tried to get work in the school they had, along educational lines, but there was --they had no idea for that. Then Berger sent out a document to his several Bureaus or offices, it must have been about December 23, 1944, that I was by order of Himmler ordered to take over this position as Reichs Beauftragter, State Representative of the Womans' SS, and that I had to stop my job on the 5th of January. I cancelled it again, came to Berger on the 5th of January and said that I refused to take this position, first of all because I was a free person and wasn't going to be ordered by anybody. Second, because they had already made a mess of it, and it was impossible to have some achieve any educational results, and third, that I only was willing to leave for my child and it

was impossible with that position. He asked me what I was going to do then and I said it was all equal to me, that I was going down to Bavaria and work as a cook in the kitchen of the house where my son was. No need to tell you they were rather stupefied by this idea. So that was the end of it. I went down to Bavaria, worked there as a cook and so that was it.

Q Did you remain there until the end of the War?

A No, I got then to Miesbach, and I was supposed to take over there some social work for the evacuated people, evacuated families who were down there, but it never actually got to work. It was too late already.

Q Well, when you got there then you stayed until the end?

A Yes, I just stayed. As a matter of fact in between the time when I stayed in Berlin from September 1944 until January 1945, I met all those people of the Germanische Leitstelle.

Q Who?

A That was Sparmann. I take the list you wrote me down yesterday, because then I know them so -- I met there Sparmann. I met Riedesel, Miss Doctor Suedecani, Mincke. These are the main ones.

Q Clunn?

A Clunn was with Berger. He wasn't with Germanische

Leitstelle. Clunn was in the Hauptamt, and was the next one to it.

Q The SS Hauptamt had underneath it the Germanische Leitstelle?

A Yes.

Q You didn't see Clunn at that time?

A Everytime I had to do something with Berger I saw Clunn, because he was sitting in front of him.

Q You saw him when you went to Wiesbach?

A When I went to Berlin.

Q I misunderstood you. Sorry.

A Excuse me, I was just thinking why I came to this Germanische Leitstelle; as long as they didn't find any position for me which I wanted in the SS Hauptamt, the Germanisch Leitstelle got the idea I may take over sometime the leading of a guest house of Germanische Leitstelle, sort of a position like Baroness Kleist has at the moment. I would have loved to do that, because I had the idea as a woman one would do much more good and make much more understanding of the men in the background, rather than working in such an exposed position. That also didn't come off.

Q Did you ever meet a man, I don't know his rank offhand, he might have been Obersturmvannfuhrer. It might have been higher, Ritter Von Daniels?

A How do you spell his name?

Q V-o-n Daa-n-i-s-l-s.

A No. Was he a German?

Q Did you know Dr. Donbach?

A I knew him vague through this thing, Berger asked me to take over this position as State Representative. I knew him, but not very well.

Q You mentioned before that among other things you planned to do in Holland in your school was to also take over some Belgian children?

A Yes, when it was possible, events get Norwegians and Danish, and people of all these Northern countries in one school together, so that the understanding of the different people would start off there.

Q How did Norwegian children get down to ---

A I didn't get them. It was planned. I didn't get the Belgian ones.

Q Were you ever in Belgium from 1940?

A No, never.

Q Yungelaus left Holland when?

A I don't know.

Q In 1942?

A It must have been a bit earlier.

Q In 1941?

A I don't know. Wait a minute. It may have been the beginning of 1942, I am not sure.

Q You have described a Germanisch Strumbanne, and said it was under Schmidt in Holland; what did Schmidt do?

A He was the General Commissair I mentioned?

Q Yes.

A He was in charge of the political section in Holland. He had the inner political section, as far as I remember.

Q You mean propoganda?

A He was the one for the German NSDAP.

Q In other words, the deputy in Holland for the German International Socialist Party?

A Yes.

Q How do you spell his name, with a "d-t"?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever hear the name Schmitz? with a "t-z"?

A No.

Q Do you know the name Wolfram Gansoniue?

A Yes, I know the name, but I don't have any further connection with him, and didn't have.

Q Was he a Dutchman?

A He was a Dutchman, yes.

Q Was he a member of ---

A The Allgemeine SS.

Q Was he also a member of the National Socialist Party?

A Yes, sure.

Q Do you know the name Wegeriff?

A I never met her.

Q She was a secretary to?

A She was to Feltmeyer, I know.

Q Who was Feltmeyer responsible for, his superior?

A For the Party and for the SS thing only Himmler, maybe Reuter was part of it.

Q Berger?

A No. No, he had either Reuter, or through Himmler.

Q Reuter was under Berger, you know?

A Oh, no, they were always quarreling about it, and didn't want to stay under Berger and always said he was staying under Himmler. You can ask for days and I will never be able to tell you that because one never could really straighten it out.

Q Do you know the name Hubel?

A He was in the Niederlandische SS, first and then he came in the Waffen SS, and went to the front, as far as I know came back again and was working with Feltmeyer, and had for sometime at the end of 1944 a position in the Germanische Leitstelle in Berlin. What the position was, I don't know. As a matter of fact who could tell you all about the Germanische Leitstelle would be this Miss Suedecani, because she actually worked with me.

Q It seems to me you could actually describe the

activities of Germanische Leitstelle a little better than you have?

A I have been thinking about that this evening, that is to say in Berlin as far as I could get in contact with them, I know Sparsmann had his several advisors about the different countries, and that he was more or less giving advice to Berger, insofar as how, what policy had to be taken in the different countries. What I observed there was that they had criticism along exactly the same line as I had about the policy in other countries, probably in the Netherlands where he could be more or less there, that he never came through. He wasn't taken for granted by Berger.

Q By Berger?

A Yes.

Q Who was the financial secretary of the Netherland National Socialist Party?

A Bilderbeck -- von Bilderbeck, as a matter of fact.

Q Didn't he obtain funds from the SS Hauptamt or the Germanische Leitstelle?

A Don't ask about finances, I don't know.

Q Do you know Medrickson?

A I met him in the Bureau, but I don't know him.

Q You met him in Berlin?

A Yes, but not very often.

Q Did Root tell you at any time that he was receiving funds from Germany to help put the work of the Dutch

Netherlands Party on?

A Before 1940 he got some paper out of Germany for his newspaper, raw material.

Q He didn't get any money, however, to your knowledge?

A I don't know of any.

Q What agencies were there in Holland that furnished material and people to work in the East, in Ukrania, and so forth?

A You mean how they financed it.

Q It is a known fact that certain groups in Holland were supplying farm equipment material.

A I don't know about material. I know they went over there and took over something, some farms and did the work over there. I don't know anything about the material.

Q Did the Netherlands National Socialist Party encourage the program of of people going there?

A It was encouraged by the National Socialists. I mean it fits more or less into this Germanic propoganda where they said people should go over there to work when there wasn't work for them in Holland, you know what I mean?

Q Yes.

A So therefore they supported it. I don't know anything about the material.

Q Did you tell me that the National Socialist Party in Holland was helping in the recruiting of members for the Waffen SS?

A Yah, sure.

Q Who was in charge, Musset, Rost and who else?

A Well, I think they both were. They must have been.

Q Did you know the Germanische Leitstelle was doing the same thing?

A With the Germanische Leitstelle or the Hauptamt.

Q We can say for practical purposes the Germanische Leitstelle and the Hauptamt were the same thing in Holland?

A Yes. Only Sparsmann didn't have anything to say in Holland. He was left out of the picture.

Q Sparsmann was in Berlin and he had somebody in Holland working for him?

A No.

Q Lieb was working there?

A No, he was working for the Waffen SS.

Q That fell under the Hauptamt?

A I don't know. It is too mixed up.

Q It did?

A It may be. I don't know.

Q Where were the recruiting agencies; we are talking about Amsterdam, is that where you were working most of the time?

A No, in the Hague.

Q Where in the Hague were the offices that took care of recruiting for the Waffen SS, for the Allgemeine SS, etc.?

A Well, at the time it was Lieb, who did it in the Hague.

Q What year was this?

A Well, that was 1940, and I know that in the beginning that was 1940 or 1941. I think there was for the Netherlands SS, there was a certain Heerema, and he was a Dutchman. He was put in for the Province South Holland and Zeelan, and then he, Heerema, was in the Waffen SS and was for a short time in the front and then came back and got some position in Holland, I don't know what, and then he left all of a sudden. I don't know where he went to. We always thought he had gone to England, I don't know.

Q We have omitted one personality who played a major part, a good part, substantial part in Dutch politics, and also Belgium politics, Dr. Elias?

A I never heard of him.

Q E-l-i-a-s?

A I never heard of him. What was he, German or Dutch?

Q Dutch.

A Flemish. I never knew any Flemish person.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q Do you know Dr. Tele?

A I said he had then---he was the link to the --- he was as a matter of fact the link of the Germanische Leitstelle in Holland to Berlin.

Q Do you know where he is now?

A No. I know in fact the last time I met him, once

during 1944, the end of 1944 when I told you I was in Berlin, and met a lot of people there, and I met Tole. I never met him in Holland. I met him there.

Q The office of the Germanische Leitstelle was at the Hague?

A It must have been. Where I was told it was was in the same building where Rauter was, all in the same building.

Q Lets look a little closer to this one office of the Germanische Leitstelle, it must have been doing something there?

A In Holland?

Q Yes.

A As far as I know they were for the cultural activity in the Germanic work community, and that was along cultural lines. They had this newspaper, the Naser. Have you heard about it? And they had some films made, and had photographs and all that sort of thing along cultural lines, and for that purpose there was another German person in Holland, Schneider, for that purpose.

Q Professor Schneider?

A No, that was the Dutch one. He was some sort of a connection with this Germanic Working Community.

Q So the Germanic Leitstelle had this office and was interested in this Germanic Work Community?

A Yes.

Q Did it provide programs that would be held in halls and they had lectures, etc?

A Yes, along the lines of lectures, and so forth. But as I told you after I got away from the Hague, actually was more or less after 1941, I never got in contact with those people. I was so glad I got out of this mixed up business and had my school over there, I never came again.

Q Why --- I think we can accept this next statement as a fact, that in Holland after that they had in Denmark, and in Norway and in the Sudetenland, a 5th Column; do you know the general meaning of that word?

A No.

BY MR. DEVERIS:

Q It is the same expression that was used during the Spanish Civil War, in German you translate it by saying Vifjde Kolum; in other words, underground movement against the Government; do you understand? Do you recall it now?

A Yes. We never use it. What was your question?

BY MR. DOBB:

Q The question was this, will you admit there was one in Holland?

A At what time?

Q Prior to the occupation, prior to the invasion?

A You mean before the Germans came --- no.

Q There wasn't?

A As far as I know. I never met anybody that belonged to it.

Q Would you believe me if I said there was one and a large majority of the National Socialist Party formed a part of it?

A If you found it out I will believe you. I can only speak from my own experience, and say I haven't.

Q How manytimes, to your knowledge, did Musset or any of the other National Socialist leaders turn over information to the SD or to the Gestapo about people who were evading the work law?

A I don't know. I have no idea. I have no idea whatsoever.

Q You never heard of Dr. Elias?

A No. Was he one of the 5th Column? I never heard about him.

MR. DOBB: Do you have any questions, Mr. Devreis?

MR. DEVREIS: Just a few minor points to round out the interview.

Q You have told us that at one time you were with the family of Augustini; that was before the war broke out?

A Yes, the end of 1936.

Q You have told us her husband worked in Dachau, and you also mentioned the fact you stayed a few weeks at their home?

A Yes, 10 days, or two weeks.

Q Since apparently they were pretty good friends of yours, you will admit that at least you knew and discussed

with them the work of these people in Dachau; will you tell us what position Mr. Augustine held in Dachau?

A I don't quite know whether he was in command of something.

Q You mean to tell me he did not want to reveal this information to you?

A No.

Q Isn't that a logical question, if you know friends and you ask their husband, if you stay at their home, "what are you doing?"

A As far as I know he was sort of a commander, but whether he was commander of the whole thing or certain groups, I don't know.

Q What year?

A 1936.

Q At the same time I would like to ask you, you have stated you were very idealistically inclined, and for that reason belonged to the National Socialist Movement; however, isn't it a fact that until before the year 1936, everybody in Holland, in fact everywhere, including you, knew that the National Socialist movement in Germany was based on the concentration camp system; it was published in the newspapers in Holland; it was told over the radio, in fact everybody talked about it; so how do you explain the statement of idealism, when you knew from information that people were mistreated in large numbers in Germany and were arrested

without any legal procedure? Didn't you know that?

A Well, I can tell you only this, that especially because I knew quite a lot of those people around here that I really believed what they said.

Q In other words, you want to tell me you believed everybody else, and that the Dutch Government and the newspaper were lying, because they very definitely said, for instance, that these concentration camps were kind of horror camps?

A Yes.

Q You believed that was only propaganda against the German Reich?

A Yes.

Q You and a very few others believe that; now, coming back to Rost, you were very close with him, in fact you have worked with Rost and Musset all the time?

A I would leave Musset out.

Q You belonged to what you might call the "inner circle?"

A Leave Musset out.

Q Have you never discussed with Rost where they got the finances for the National Socialist Party?

A No, it wasn't of any interest to me.

Q You were interested in the movement in general; it is a very general question. In fact, it is fundamental, because no party can exist without finances, nor could it at

that time in Holland; therefore, you never asked Rost and he never told you anything about their financial situation?

A No, it wasn't of any interest to me.

Q I must say you were lacking in your interest then.

A I never asked about any financial thing.

Q I would like to ask a question about Riedweg, Dr. Riedweg was at one time a representative of the SS Hauptamt, in fact Germanische Leitstelle. He was the predecessor of Sparmann; Dr. Riedweg was in Holland at one time?

A Yes.

Q Could you tell me approximately how long you stayed in Holland?

A It must have been only a few days.

Q Did you talk to him at this time, did you meet him in Holland?

A I shook hands.

Q Do you know who conferred with Dr. Riedweg in Holland, whom did he go to see?

A (witness hesitates - no response.)

Q What year was it?

A I think I said this morning it must have been about 1940 or 1941.

Q Did Dr. Riedweg go to see Rauter?

A Oh, yes, that is sure.

Q Did he also go to see Rest?

A I suppose he did.

Q And Susset; you were never told about it, you didn't know what his mission was, or why he came?

A No.

Q You never discussed that?

A No.

Q Could you tell us very briefly what was the roll of von Geelkerken; he was an important man in Holland, wasn't he?

A Yes, he was the deputy leader of the National Socialist Party. He was the leader of the Youth Movement.

Q Did you confer with Mr. von Geelkerken?

A No, never.

Q Do you know whether he had any special connections with the Hauptamt?

A I don't know. I want to ask you about this SS membership. You explained to us that you had the Dutch SS which was equivalent of the Allgemain SS, and then we had the SS, they tried to get people in Holland?

A Yes.

Q You also explained you yourself were kind of an honorary member of the SS?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it a fact anybody in Holland who became a member of the SS had to take an oath?

A No oath/

Q Neither for the Waffen SS?

A Oh, the men probably.

Q You know what that oath was?

A No.

Q You have never heard that oath?

A No.

Q Are you very sure?

A It may be I heard it once. I don't remember the text.

Q Shall I read it to you?

A Yes.

Q Maybe you will remember it, "

ADOLF HITLER, to you I swear unflinching loyalty and to you and the authorities appointed by you I swear obbeissance until death so help me God.

Do you know that?

A Yes, I have heard it once.

Q In other words, they did not take an oath to the Dutch Government, but to the Government of Germany?

A Yes, may I say something in between?

Q It was said by those people as the representative and the movement of this Germanic idea, not as the German Government as such, but as the representative.

Q We won't discuss the technical aspects of it; coming back to the question namely of the forced labor, which later the leaders ordered applied in Holland, and also the recruitment for the Waffen SS; now, you know that if people had to go to Germany to work, or if they had

taken an obligation to serve in the Waffen SS, they had to report or otherwise they would be punished?

A What is report?

Q They had to go if they were told to or they would be punished if they did not go; now, you know that a number of people who were trying to hide out were actually punished; isn't that so?

A Yes.

Q Do you have an estimate on the number of people who were punished?

A No.

Q Do you know that people who were supposed to join the Waffen SS and refused also were punished?

A I never heard that they ever did. As far as I know they came into that as free will.

Q Later on a certain amount were punished?

A That is what you said later, and I don't know about those things.

Q You know there were punishment camps in Holland?

A I do know that.

Q And do you know the most important one?

A I know about Anersfoort.

Q Before I go on, that was one and there also was a quite famous one, right?

A Wait a minute, that was called another camp; but

Q That doesn't matter

Q Yes, it does matter. What do they call the people who were taken there and then when something happened they were shot; what did they call them?

A What did they call them?

Q Yes. They were hostages?

A Yes.

Q In other words, they had a system of hostages in Holland; and then you had a large camp in the Province of Drenthe, do you know about that?

A No. Drenthe?

Q Tell us who was actually chief of those camps, were they under Mussert or Rauter?

A They were under the leadership of the Germans.

Q Who was in charge?

A I don't know.

Q Did you ever discuss it with Rauter?

A No.

Q Or Yungclaus?

A No.

Q Or anybody?

A No.

Q How come you didn't discuss it, it was your own country?

A As I said, I didn't-----

Q You were so close to him you could tell Himmler, and you didn't like these things; how come you didn't tell

the people in Holland you didn't like them?

A Wait a minute. I told you this morning I went to Berlin to Himmler about a certain wrong thing he did and when he found out he wasn't going into this and won't take the advice, I said I won't give advice any more, it hasn't any sense.

Q Even so, now come when these facts are known to you you didn't discuss these facts?

A I discussed these things once in Berlin with Hildebrandt.

Q Never with Berger?

A No.

Q Or any of them?

A No.

Q Did you ever discuss it with these people?

A No.

Q Do you know whether they had anything to do with this?

A No.

Q Do you realize this is only an interview, and we expect you to tell the complete truth; you are under oath?

A Yes.

Q You never discussed it?

A Only what I said, I discussed it with Hildebrandt.

Q Did Hildebrandt tell you who in Berlin was in charge of these camps?

A I discussed it as criticism.

Q Do you have any estimate of the number of people who in the course of time were put in these camps?

A No.

Q About the forced labor of the Dutchmen who went to Germany, did you ever discuss it or check the living conditions of these people?

A No.

Q You didn't know how they did live?

A No. Heavens! one couldn't know about everything going on.

Q No, but since you were enthusiastic about the movement one would think you would be more critical and demanding about getting information about what was going on.

A No, I was interested in the part I had to do and this was the school.

Q You mentioned the fact that at one time Berger was in Holland?

A Yes.

Q Would you tell me approximately when that was, what year?

A I think I said this morning it must have been in 1940, for the first time.

Q Was he several times in Holland afterwards?

A No, not much.

Q How long was he in Holland, if you remember?

A It was a few days.

Q Did you see him in Holland, when he was there?

A I met him over there.

Q Do you know for what reason he came to Holland?

A As far as I know he wanted to see the possibilities of getting the Dutch people in the SS.

Q Who did he discuss it with?

A Rauter.

Q And not with the Dutch leaders?

A I don't know.

Q Did you ever hear of a school named Sennheim?

A Yes, I know the Dutch people who went into the SS, a lot had to go to Sennheim, and there was another school near Munich.

Q Who was in charge in Holland of sending the people to Sennheim?

A I think it was automatic. When they wanted to get into the Waffen SS they went, or were automatically sent to the school in Sennheim, or Munich.

Q There must have been one chief who was in charge of all the technical details?

A In the beginning it was Lieb.

Q Do you know that a certain number of people in Holland, particularly girls, were recruited to serve later on in Germany as SS Wacs, however, not only in the educational section but also out of the Germans SS Aufseherinnen?

A What is that?

Q These girls served as communication workers and guards in concentration camps?

A God! I didn't know that.

Q I personally met them in Germany. There is no doubt about it.

A I believe you. I didn't know about it.

Q One more question. I must ask a personal question; you explained your finances during these years and your troubles; the War has been over almost two years; who has financed you since then?

A I can fool myself.

Q You mean you don't get any financial help?

A Yes, I am helping. In 1945 when the War was over I had I think 500 marks left, no 200 marks left. That is all I had, and I started to teach English to several people, and later on when that came off, a little bit further, I have been working in a small factory making Bavarian Christmas angels.

Q You said that you never believed the stories in Holland or other countries about the so-called atrocities in Germany, you thought it was propaganda; now, before the end of the War did you ever come to the conclusion these stories were not lies but were true?

A Yes, I did come to that.

Q When was that?

A That was more or less the end of 1944 when I

discussed these things with Hildebrandt.

Q May I ask you how come you found out that late while you were in Holland and could observe the so-called razzis, why didn't you observe them, you heard about them?

A I heard about them, just about the end of 1944. I heard about them about the end of 1944.

Q You never discussed it with Berger or Rauter?

A No, I was away and I discussed it with Hildebrandt.

Q Is your family now at Holland?

A Yes, and my brother is in a camp near Zwolle. As I said, my brother was in opposition to the German thing.

Q This last year have you corresponded or kept in contact with former friends who worked in the German offices?

A I kept in contact with Miss Swiecki, who is my best friend.

Q When did you last hear from her?

A Just a few weeks ago.

Q Will you give us her present address?

A Wiessmannstrasse 33, Berlin Zehlendorf.

Q That is in the American zone?

A No, the Russian zone.

Q Do you know what she is doing now?

A I think she is just working at home now.

Q From whom else have you heard lately? in the last six months?

A One person whom I saw, Mrs. Sparmann, the wife of Sparmann.

Q Could you give us her address at the moment?

A I have got it here, Munich 12 Anglerstrasse 18^{1/2} Bei Luber.

Q That is the name of the family with whom she is living?

A I think so.

Q From whom else have you heard in the last six months of these people?

A I don't think of any.

Q Have you heard from Lieb?

A Oh, no, as a matter of fact I never had anything to do with Lieb.

MR. DEVEREIS: That is all I have.

MR. DOBB: I think that is about all today.

APPROVED BY

Interrogator

Court Reporter