

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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(DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
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LIST OF DOCUMENTS¹

No.	Date; from/to	Description
1	1.7.1942 from Lovink to Van Boeyen	<i>The Netherlands: participation in Special Service Brigade.</i> Enclosure of Nos. 1A and B.
1A	5.6.1942 from Eden	<i>The Netherlands: participation in Special Service Brigade.</i> The British Government wished to form Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and Free French national units within the Commando Brigade under British command. Did the Netherlands wish to participate?
1B	23.6.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Eden	<i>The Netherlands: participation in Special Service Brigade.</i> The Netherlands was willing to make available a Dutch contingent on the assumption that preference would be given to missions on Dutch territory.
2	2.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>The Netherlands: relief purchases.</i> (Lamping to Kerstens). Declaration in IV, No. 533A was more favourable for the Netherlands than what had been agreed in IV, No. 508. Norway was prepared to place all goods purchased for relief at the disposal of the <i>Committee on Post-war Requirements</i> .
3	2.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>NEI: sale of Java Bank gold coins to US Treasury.</i> The US Government had asked for a specification of gold coins, bank and currency notes available in Australia which could be used for the war effort.
4	2.7.1942 from Gerbrandy to Albarda	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Van Mook, Kerstens, Van Kleffens, Sujono, Gerbrandy, Loudon and Steenberghe had been conferring on the subject for some time. Enclosure of Nos. 4A-J for meeting to be held on 3 July.
4A	24.6.1942 from Gerbrandy to Van Mook	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Composition of the Mission as set out in No. 4G afforded the safest guarantee for the correct handling of questions affecting both the Netherlands and NEI and visible proof of unity within the Kingdom. No. 4B

¹ The numbers in the first column refer to the numbers of the documents. The date of the document, the sender's and the addressee's names and the place where the document was written are shown in the second column. Where the Minister for Foreign Affairs was the sender or addressee, this is not indicated. Where names might be confused, first initials have been added. Titles have not been added; complicated names have sometimes been simplified, e.g. *Van Aerssen* instead of *Van Aerssen Beyeren van Voshol*. Where extracts from diaries, notes, minutes of meetings and other documents that were not dispatched are concerned, only the author's name or that of the institution in question has been indicated (i.e. without the addition of *from* or *to*). The place where the document was written has not been listed if it was London. The third column contains a short description of the text of the document. See the *List of Abbreviations* for such abbreviations as occur in the text. When in the description is referred to the documents of previous volumes it is indicated with a Roman cypher and the number of the regarding document.

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No.	Date; from/to	Description
4B	24.6.1942 War Ministry	to be discussed with the ministers concerned on 26 June. <i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Documented review of developments relating to the Mission (Nos. 4C-G). Gerbrandy in favour of Netherlands and NEI commissions headed by one person.
4C	12.6.1942 to Loudon	<i>Institution of NEI financial and economic mission.</i> Van Mook was contemplating the institution of an NEI mission to represent all NEI officials working in the USA. Close cooperation on Kingdom matters with the Netherlands Mission operative since February 1942. Separate arrangement for NEI representative in the shipping mission and relations with NIB New York and NPC. Opinion of Loudon and Steenberghe asked.
4D	16.6.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Steenberghe's reply to 4C. Arrangement for position of NEI representative in shipping mission unacceptable. Coordination of NEI economic mission's activities with those of Netherlands economic mission as proposed was inadequate for Kingdom matters. Competence of NEI mission should be confined to NEI interests; the Netherlands mission was quite competent to handle interests of the Kingdom.
4E	17.6.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> In complete agreement with No. 4D. Unity of the Kingdom would be emphasized by instituting in Washington a state economic mission headed by one person thus facilitating the necessary contact with the ambassador.
4F	19.6.1942 to Loudon (draft)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Reply to Nos. 4D and E. Unanimity of decision on Kingdom matters would be guaranteed if Steenberghe were to act as chairman of both the Netherlands mission and the NEI commission. The ministers in London would resolve differences. Harmonious cooperation was the best expression of unity within the Kingdom. The alternative was a state mission for economic questions and separate organisations for specific Netherlands and NEI economic interests working under the ambassador.
4G	no date Lamping	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Draft Royal Decree for Mission headed by one person and Netherlands and NEI commissions which were to receive instructions from the Minister of Trade, Industry and Shipping and the Colonial Ministry

No.	Date; from/to	Description
4H	27.6.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	respectively. Minister of Trade also responsible for instructions for head of Imperial Mission. <i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> To Van Kleffens and Kerstens from Gerbrandy, Michiels, Van Mook, Sujono and Lamping. Text of draft Royal Decree instituting Imperial Economic Mission, under general direction of the ambassador, composed of a Netherlands shipping and economic commission and an NEI economic and financial commission. Regulation of the Mission's chairmanship, competence and powers.
4J	30.6.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> From Kerstens to Lamping, Draft Royal Decree (No. 4G) unacceptable as it established what were in fact two parallel missions, thus negating the necessary unity of action. More substance should be given to the chairmanship of the Mission, which should also be made responsible for financial affairs, the welfare of seamen and the inspection of shipping. Should the ministers concerned not concur with these proposals, which were approved by Van Kleffens and Loudon, Kerstens would return to London. Institution of an NEI commission should be deferred.
5	2.7.1942 from Lovink to Gerbrandy	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Response to IV, No. 526. The utmost prudence should be exercised regarding the timing of the publication of the plan for constitutional, economic and social reforms. Publication alone would not stimulate resistance in NEI or stop anti-imperialist propaganda in the USA. The plan would be ridiculed in the Japanese press and should not be published until the balance of power in the Far East had changed.
6	2.7.1942 Van Kleffens (New York)	<i>Future of the colonies.</i> The writer, together with Van der Plas and Slotemaker, had discussed the future of South-East Asia and <i>NEI's reincorporation in the Kingdom</i> with Luce and Buell of Time-Life-Fortune, who had not been convinced by the arguments put forward.
7	2.7.1942 from Loudon to Hull (Washington)	<i>USA: compulsory military service.</i> The Netherlands Government was prepared to enter into an agreement as referred to in IV, No. 404, but there were possible complications for Dutch nationals who joined the American armed forces without prior permission, as they would risk losing Dutch citizenship.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
8	2.7.1942 from Van Panhuys to Voorst tot Voorst (Madrid)	<i>Spain: Dutch internees.</i> Although there was not much point in the writer's visiting the Miranda camp in addition to his regular contact in writing, he was preparing yet another visit. Not all members of the former <i>International Brigade</i> were to be trusted.
9	3.7.1942 from Kleyn Molekamp (Washington)	<i>USA: implementation of Royal Decree A 1.</i> The proceedings of Chase National Bank versus Bankierskantoor (Banking House) A. de Graef NV and the Netherlands State were adjourned until after the war.
10	4.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Craandijk	Provision should be made in the post-war constitutional structure for an <i>office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in NEI</i> . Relations with Australia were important, as was cooperation between the <i>Colonial Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> . <i>Information Service</i> in Australia.
11	5.7.1942 from Marchant d'Ansembourg (Chungking)	<i>China: Inter-allied Information Commission.</i> Description of Commission's institution and working methods. It could help to temper Chinese propaganda and provide reliable <i>information on NEI</i> .
12	6.7.1942 from Van Panhuys (Madrid)	<i>Spain: release of Dutch internees.</i> The release of Dutch nationals had also been urged by the writer following upon the <i>démarche</i> made by the envoy to Pan de Soraluce, who had spoken of the phased release of all interned aliens. There was some likelihood of a change since Pope Pius XII had questioned Serrano Suñer on the subject.
13	7.7.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>War Minister.</i> Discussion of the respective merits of Van Harinxma thoe Slooten and Van Lidth de Jeude.
14	7.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> No. 4H had never envisaged extending the Mission's field of activity. Suggestion that the draft Royal Decree be amended to give clearer expression to the Mission's unity. No new tasks to be assigned to the Mission for the time being, though this was not inconceivable later. Kerstens and Steenberghe need not come to London. Hart had left for USA.
15	7.7.1942 to Loudon	<i>Post-war affairs: Welles on world organisation.</i> With reference to IV, No. 497, further information requested on Welles' views concerning international policing and world organisation.
16	8.7.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Establishment of diplomatic relations between USSR and the Netherlands.</i> USSR willing to conclude an agreement. Procedure discussed.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
17	8.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>USSR.</i> USSR willing to establish diplomatic relations. Text of the agreement had been drawn up and publicity arranged.
18	8.7.1942 to Scheltus	<i>France: protection of Dutch interests.</i> The Swedish Government requested that the Netherlands Government inform the French Government of its surprise at the latter's withdrawal of Sweden's right to represent Dutch interests and inquire after the reason for this decision.
19	8.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>War against Japan: CCOS planning.</i> In reply to inquiry by Stöve and Dijxhoorn concerning plans for an allied offensive in the SWPA area, Marshall had stated that they would be communicated to Stöve in due course.
20	8.7.1942 Van der Plas (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Loudon's views on reforms. The Netherlands, NEI, Surinam and Curaçao each to be responsible for its own internal government and a Kingdom Cabinet for Kingdom affairs, notably foreign policy, the navy, trade agreements and Kingdom finances. Identical citizenship. A clearer distinction between Kingdom Cabinet and Netherlands Government advocated, and a different composition of the 'Kingdom Senate'.
21	8.7.1942	<i>USA: Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> The two governments would provide each other with the goods, services, facilities and information required for their armed forces and war effort. Financial settlement postponed until after the war on the understanding that trade between the two countries would not suffer. The two governments would enter into discussion on ways of establishing unrestricted <i>post-war international economic relations</i> in cooperation with other, like-minded states.
22	8.7.1942 from Hull to Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> No. 21 superseded III, No. 124A, leaving the arrangements for <i>the payment of NEI defence orders</i> as before.
23	8.7.1942 from Johnson to Hull (Canberra)	<i>Netherlands envoy in Australia</i> also charged with responsibility for <i>NEI Commission for Australia and New Zealand</i> in order to curb that body's strong tendency towards autonomous action. NEI army and navy personnel and equipment earmarked by CiC-SWPA for use in Dutch territory.
24	9.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Establishment of diplomatic relations with USSR</i> should be given little publicity in USA.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
25	9.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Wunsz King	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> It was evident from No. 25A that the police had been justified in using firearms in Suffisant camp on 20 April. Acknowledgement of apologies from those concerned, who would be placed on CSM ships where possible.
25A	9.7.1942 (no author)	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Account of events leading up to the incident on 20 April and report of incident itself, in which 15 Chinese seamen had been killed and 33 wounded as a result of a sudden attack by 428 Chinese interned in Suffisant camp on a small number of police who had attempted to move 85 of them to another camp.
26	9.7.1942 from Van Mook to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Institution of NEI commission in USA.</i> In view of urgent need to start a large-scale <i>information campaign on NEI in USA</i> without delay, Van Mook suggested establishing NEI commission by ministerial order in anticipation of <i>institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i>
27	10.7.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Reply to No. 14, explaining No. 43 from Kerstens and Van Kleffens. Steenberghe's activities already came within the ambit of the Ministries of Finance, Transport, Social Affairs and the Navy as earlier agreed. One person for external contact did not preclude equal status for the Netherlands and NEI commissions. Loudon strongly advised acceptance of the principles underlying No. 43.
28	10.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>The Netherlands: relief purchases.</i> From Steenberghe to Lamping. Purchases suspended until 1.8.1942 in anticipation of results of talks with Acheson on basic food supplies.
29	10.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Van Angeren	<i>Communication of political information to Foreign Office.</i> Diplomatic and consular representatives abroad regularly passed on information to their British counterparts; the communication of information to British authorities should be properly coordinated. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reserved the right to communicate what it considered necessary to the Foreign Office.
30	10.7.1942 from Van Panhuys (Madrid)	<i>Spain: application of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Request that the Spanish Government be informed that claims presented by the Dutch State Mines were payable to the Netherlands State. Settlement of such claims with former claimants in occupied ter-

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31	10.7.1942 from Sevenster to Van Harinxma (Vichy)	<p>ritory could not be regarded as liquidation of the debt.</p> <p><i>France: protection of Dutch interests.</i> France had decided to terminate Swedish protection and to close down the <i>offices néerlandais</i>. Protection assigned to administrative offices under French supervision. No response as yet to this proposal. Doubts as to efficiency, but useful as a temporary cloak for aid, especially to Jewish refugees. Instructions requested.</p>
31A	30.6.1942 from Laval to Hennings (Vichy)	<p><i>France: protection of Dutch interests.</i> The French Government had decided to terminate the Swedish protection of Norwegian and Dutch interests.</p>
32	10.7.1942 from Van Blankenstein to Lamping	<p><i>Disposition of liberated Dutch ships.</i> Suggestion that the Merchant Navy Requisition Decree include a provision relating to Dutch ships sailing under enemy flag which fell into Allied hands. Discussion with US and British authorities on regulation of their transfer advised.</p>
33	11.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>NEI: cooperation with USA and Great Britain on secret operations in occupied territory.</i> From Hart to Van Mook. Plan to build up network to smuggle rubber (?) out of NEI discussed by Board for Economic Warfare. Active Dutch involvement and close cooperation with USA and Great Britain in other intelligence operations necessary for political reasons. Likewise <i>sale of Java gold coins to US Treasury.</i></p>
34	11.7.1942 from Lamping	<p><i>USA: establishment of Netherlands Maritime Court.</i> In view of increasing <i>desertion among Allied seamen</i> in the USA, it had been decided in consultation with the British authorities that the Netherlands and Norway would submit proposals in Washington and Ottawa for the establishment of a Maritime Court analogous to the Allied Maritime Courts in London. Request that embassy be instructed to prepare and take the necessary steps in consultation with Norwegian representatives.</p>
35	11.7.1942 from Van Asch van Wijck to Albarda	<p><i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> Enclosure of No. 35A. Object was the registration of Netherlands and NEI foreign exchange assets and the restriction of their use by the owners; right of appropriation reserved. Foreign Exchange Institute to be run by Beyen; branch office to be opened in New York.</p>

XXIV

No.	Date; from/to	Description
35A	11.7.1942 draft Royal Decree	<i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> Regulations governing registration, licensing and possible appropriation of foreign exchange held by Dutch nationals to be implemented by the projected Foreign Exchange Institute.
36	12.7.1942 from Loudon	<i>USA: application of Royal Decree A 1.</i> The President's decision regarding control of foreign assets in USA was not unfavourable for the Netherlands.
37	12.7.1942 Van Kleffens (Hyde Park, N. Y.)	During the call paid by H.M. the Queen on Roosevelt, the latter had expressed his views on <i>post-war problems</i> . The Queen and Van Kleffens had raised the questions of <i>dispatching vitamins to the occupied Netherlands, post-war relief</i> and Van Kleffens' <i>plan for regional security organisations</i> (IV, No. 486A). The discussion had been informal and friendly. Van Kleffens had discussed <i>financing the war effort</i> with Morgenthau.
38	12.7.1942 from Arnold to MacArthur (Washington)	<i>Ground personnel for NEI squadrons in SWPA.</i> Query whether ground personnel was available in SWPA for NEI squadrons or whether NEI pilots could be assigned to Australian or American units. Could SWPA make effective use of nine NEI squadrons in 1943?
39	13.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Schuller tot Peursum	The Netherlands Government had decided to <i>establish diplomatic relations with USSR</i> . The maintenance of a diplomatic mission in Spain was of vital importance to the <i>re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See</i> .
40	14.7.1942 from Van Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	<i>China: Chinese seamen: employment conditions.</i> Chinese Government was not prepared to urge seamen to end strike as requested in IV, No. 543. The Dutch arguments were not understood because of hypersensitivity regarding imagined discrimination against the Chinese race.
41	14.7.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Establishment of diplomatic relations between USSR and the Netherlands.</i> Discussion of Government statement of policy and Van Blankenstein's comments. <i>Netherlands participation in Special Service Brigade.</i> Desirability of assignment of Dutch officers only for action on Netherlands territory discussed with Eden (cf. No. 1).
42	14.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>CCOS: information flow to Netherlands representatives from Europe inadequate.</i> Request that system be improved.
43	14.7.1942 from Loudon to	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Draft text of Royal Decree, drawn up by Kerstens and Van

No.	Date; from/to	Description
	Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	Kleffens, specifying responsibilities of the Steenberghe Mission and regulating relations between Netherlands and NEI commissions and the Head of the Mission (cf. No. 27).
44	14.7.1942 Berle, Jr. (Washington)	<i>USA: implementation of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Kleyn Molekamp had asked whether the State Department wished to issue vesting orders for Royal Decree A 1 in view of No. 36. Early Netherlands démarche regarding transfer of A 1 assets expected.
45	15.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	From Van Kleffens to Gerbrandy and Michiels van Verduynen. <i>Talks with Roosevelt</i> had yielded no positive results. <i>Continuation of Netherlands administration in NEI.</i> Roosevelt had outlined his ideas on <i>disarmament</i> . (Germany, Japan and France): establishment of <i>international trusteeship</i> for Japanese mandated territories and several colonial territories. Van Kleffens had explained his <i>regional security organisations</i> plan (cf. IV, No. 468A). Roosevelt proponent of <i>international cartels for raw materials</i> under government supervision.
46	15.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Harinxma	<i>Spain and Portugal: evacuation of Dutch refugees.</i> Warners would go to Lisbon to study illegal and legal evacuation routes. <i>Vichy France.</i> Every effort should be made to facilitate departure of consular staff.
47	15.7.1942 from Van Boeyen to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Great Britain: policy on Dutch internees.</i> Request that British minister concerned be informed of decision to make Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for all questions relating to Dutch internees in Great Britain. Close regular contact with Home Office desirable now that British service's policy had become obscure. A more systematic approach urged.
48	16.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	Churchill had <i>reviewed the war situation</i> in PWC in London. Prospect of Allied offensive in Burma and Malacca. If Japanese were to attack USSR, this would have favourable consequences for NEI and allow a second front to be opened on less difficult terrain than the Belgian or French coasts.
49	16.7.1942 from Van Boetzelaer to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.</i> Enclosure of information on activities.
49A	8.7.1942 Washington Embassy	AACC was concerned chiefly with supply questions and promotion of joint economic activity.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
		The shipping situation gave much cause for concern. These problems were common to all Caribbean islands; the powers concerned should be informed.
50	16.7.1942 Van Kleffens (Washington)	<i>US public opinion and NEI.</i> Roosevelt had referred to the need to make it clear that future developments in NEI would be different from those in India, Malacca or Indochina.
51	16.7.1942 from Akkerman to Reconstruction Commission	<i>European transport organisation.</i> The Commission should advise the Government to take the initiative in promoting a European governmental organisation for the improvement of the road network, the standardisation of traffic regulations and research. Such a step could contribute to the development of international cooperation.
52	17.7.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>PWC Washington: relief for occupied Netherlands.</i> Roosevelt's response to the Dutch and Belgian wish to send vitamin concentrates through the Red Cross to occupied territory was hesitant in view of German influence within the organisation. Van Kleffens suggested that the envoy in Bern institute inquiries.
53	17.7.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> From Van Kleffens to Gerbrandy, Van Mook and Michiels. Roosevelt had advised that in her <i>address to Congress on 6 August, H.M. the Queen</i> should emphasize the special character of NEI, and that of its political future, in order to deflate <i>anti-colonial opinion in the USA</i> . Van Kleffens requested a draft of this passage.
54	17.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> From Lamping to Kerstens. The Royal Decree drafted by the Cabinet made provision for the extension of the Mission's sphere of activities to the western hemisphere. The Mission would receive its instructions on economic and financial matters from the ministers responsible for finance, trade, the colonies and agriculture jointly. The inclusion of matters relating to social affairs and transport was also possible.
55	17.7.1942 Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Great-Britain: establishment of Netherlands House.</i> The British Government was willing to discuss the matter whenever the Netherlands Government so desired.
56	17.7.1942 Van Bylandt	<i>China: armed action against Chinese seamen.</i> Wunsz King was pressing for an early reply to IV, No. 473. A difference of opinion as to whether the Freman-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
57	17.7.1942 Van Vredenburg	<p>tle incident was mutiny or high-handed action. Wunsz King had been urged to speed up the negotiations on <i>conditions of employment for Chinese seamen</i>.</p> <p><i>Japan: treatment of Dutch nationals in NEI.</i> Now that efforts to obtain information had proved futile, it should be suggested to Van Kleffens in the USA that H.M. the Queen discuss the matter with Roosevelt. As a last resort mention could be made of the possibility of approaching the <i>Vatican</i>, after <i>re-establishment of diplomatic relations</i>, through the intermediary of the USA.</p>
58	17.7.1942 Van Kleffens (Washington)	<p><i>Relief for the occupied Netherlands.</i> Talk with Davis about dispatch of vitamins.</p>
59	17.7.1942 from Wunsz King to Michiels van Verduynen	<p><i>China: incident involving seamen in Curaçao.</i> Inquiries instituted by the Consul General at Havana had revealed that the events in Suffisant camp on 20 April could be ascribed to acts of violence committed by the police. The fundamental reason for the refusal to sail was CSM's maltreatment of the Chinese. The Chinese had acted in self-defence. The Chinese Government protested strongly, and demanded punishment of the offenders, payment of damages to the wounded and dependants of the dead, and an undertaking that such incidents would not occur again. The writer requested that the Chinese still detained be released, and that the CSM be urged to re-engage them as crew and pay their wages for the period of detention.</p>
60	17.7.1942 from Van Angeren to Albarda	<p><i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> The Minister for Foreign Affairs should also be concerned in the implementation of No. 35A. Proposal that the right of appropriation be dropped in view of probable American reactions. Amendment of Institute's terms of reference.</p>
61	18.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<p><i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> To Kerstens and Van Kleffens. Reply to No. 27. Though the Mission's ambit had been extended to the western hemisphere in No. 54, its powers might in no way encroach on the responsibility of the ministers concerned.</p>
62	18.7.1942 Van Kleffens (Washington)	<p><i>US public opinion and NEI.</i> The writer had discussed how the US press could be influenced on the subject of NEI's future position with Van der Plas and Slotemaker.</p>

XXVIII

No.	Date; from/to	Description
63	20.7.1942 to Van Pallandt	<i>France: protection of Dutch interests.</i> To Harinxma. Explanation of the termination of the Swedish representation of Dutch interests had again been sought via Stockholm. The French Government had decided to close the <i>offices néerlandais</i> under German pressure, and to replace them by administrative offices under French direction. Harinxma should discuss the matter with the French authorities in Vichy and endeavour to retain a minimum of Swedish protection, such as the supervision of the offices.
64	20.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>NEI: acts of destruction before surrender to Japan.</i> Japanese reports on repair of damage to oilfields, ports, mines and ships were highly unreliable. There were clear indications of a petrol shortage. Statement relating to conclusion of No. 19.
65	20.7.1942 De Beus	<i>Great Britain: combating US anti-colonialism.</i> Jebb had asked what the Netherlands thought of relating Roosevelt's 'freedom from want and freedom from fear' to its opposition to the concept of 'Asia for the Asians'.
66	21.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Disarmament.</i> Eden believed that Roosevelt's proposal in No. 45 had originated with Molotov. The main idea was that only USA, USSR, and Great Britain would remain armed. <i>Regional security organisations.</i> Maisky was opposed to proposal in IV, No. 486A.
67	21.7.1942 from Lovink to Gerbrandy	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Contrary to what had been agreed, telegrams from USA were urging early announcement of plans for constitutional reforms. The writer did not believe inclusions in the <i>Queen's address to Congress</i> of a passage concerning the proposal contained in No. 20 would have the desired effect of tempering <i>anti-colonial opinion in the USA</i> . He advised going no further than a passage on the results of the Netherlands presence in NEI.
68	22.7.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> From Kerstens to Gerbrandy. Text of a telegram to H.M. the Queen, explaining that Kerstens would return to London at the beginning of August because agreement on the Mission's competence under a single head was impossible owing to the attitude adopted by Albarda, Van den Tempel, Van Mook and Michiels van Verduynen.
69	22.7.1942 from Loudon to	<i>The Netherlands: relief purchases.</i> From Steenberghe to Lamping. In a talk with Leith-Ross

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70	Michiels van Verduynen (Washington) 22.7.1942 from Van Angeren	Steenberghe had criticised the blocking of relief purchases until November 1942. Relief would be possible if all goods were pooled and the individual actions of governments coordinated. <i>Switzerland: recognition of Royal Decree A 1.</i> The writer advised against taking legal action in Switzerland in order to obtain the recognition of Royal Decree A 1. From an international point of view the legal position of the Decree was weak. Moreover, Switzerland would invoke <i>clearing</i> measures. He saw no possibility of instituting proceedings in USA with a view to attaching Swiss property, or of refusing to release funds to Swiss nationals. Considering Switzerland's geographical position, possible grounds for refusal might be 'in the interests of the enemy'. He concurred with the proposal that the matter be dealt with at international level.
71	22.7.1942 from Van Boeyen to Gerbrandy	<i>Committee on Post-war Requirements.</i> The writer was in favour of the joint French/Belgian/Norwegian/Dutch plan for food supplies for liberated areas described in IV, No. 533, provided implementation was discussed with the British and Americans. The Netherlands should avoid giving the impression that it was voicing mainly French wishes.
72	22.7.1942 from Methöfer (Caracas)	<i>Venezuela: military mission to Curaçao.</i> The Venezuelan Government had as yet done nothing about sending a military mission to Curaçao (cf. IV, No. 234). In view of its share in Curaçao's food supply, Venezuela requested a Netherlands démarche in Washington for the delivery of agricultural machinery. <i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> Political and economic background to President Medina's statement on the exploitation of mineral resources (cf. No. 91A).
73	23.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Furstner	<i>NEI: evacuation of Dutch nationals.</i> In accordance with the Allied arrangement, no private persons could be evacuated from national territory in the Far East.
74	23.7.1942 from Van Lennep (Pretoria)	<i>Information for Dutch nationals abroad.</i> Enclosure of No. 74A, containing a detailed proposal for an information programme for the Dutch community, whose support for the war effort was sought by the Government.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
74A	20.7.1942 from Van den Bos (Pretoria)	<i>Information for Dutch nationals in South Africa.</i> Difficulties with the Dutch in South Africa due largely to their lack of political knowledge. Understanding of the duties and obligations of the individuals in a democratically governed state could be fostered by means of a programme of information and education.
75	23.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Kerstens	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Fremantle.</i> Version of the events given by the naval officer who had led the armed action against the mutineers. Envoy in Canberra doubted whether the officer's behaviour had been entirely tactful. Insufficient information available to settle the question of who was responsible for the bloodshed during the suppression of the mutiny. A decision should be taken immediately regarding the reply to IV, No. 473. A conciliatory attitude to be taken in the matter of claims; no response to the demand for an undertaking that such incidents would not recur. What were Kerstens' and Furstner's views?
76	23.7.1942 to Albarda	<i>Registration of Dutch securities.</i> Measures to be taken to impede the liquidation of Dutch securities by Axis powers who were selling them in neutral countries. In view of the objections to public registration, it was proposed that shareholders of a number of companies be required to register their shares with those companies and/or the Netherlands Government. Efforts should also be directed towards drawing up an Allied declaration on property illegally acquired and/or transferred by the enemy.
77	24.7.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Discussion of No. 68. Annoyance with Kerstens, who had appealed to H.M. the Queen and was attempting to charge the Mission with responsibility for financial and social affairs and transport over the heads of the ministers concerned. It was resolved to send No. 84.
78	24.7.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> To Gerbrandy. H.M. the Queen, in reply to No. 68, had informed Kerstens that the establishment of the Mission would be arranged as soon as possible in a spirit of reconciliation.
79	24.7.1942 Van Bylandt	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Wunsz King was not prepared to retract No. 59 or at least to regard No. 25 as a new fact. The

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80	24.7.1942 from Lamping to De Beus	writer had learned on 28 July that King had asked Chungking for instructions. <i>Post-war problems: Germany: reparations.</i> Comments on No. 97. The writer was opposed to linking claims for reparations to the question of guilt because Germany's violation of the code governing land warfare justified claiming the costs of the occupation. 'Services' could be included as means of payment.
81	24.7.1942 from Slotemaker de Bruine (New York)	<i>IPR: re-establishment of Netherlands Council.</i> Enclosure of No. 81A, which had been approved by the NEI commission.
81A	21.7.1942 Slotemaker de Bruine (New York)	<i>IPR: re-establishment of Netherlands Council.</i> Talks between IPR delegation and NEI representatives. Recommendation that the Netherlands Council be re-established so that it could then appoint a delegation to the <i>IPR Conference at Mont Tremblant</i> in December 1942.
82	24.7.1942 Wunsz King	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Talk with Van Bylandt, who had demanded that No. 59 be withdrawn because it took no account of No. 25, or that another Note be presented. King had agreed to consider the proposal.
83	25.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> From Van Mook to Loudon, Hart, <i>et al.</i> It had been decided that the NEI Commission should start work unofficially as the Colonial Minister's competence with regard to specifically NEI matters was not under discussion and these matters urgently required attention in the USA.
84	25.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Gerbrandy had requested Van Tets to inform H.M. the Queen that the conflict revealed in No. 68 was capable of resolution. Concurrence with Kerstens' return to London. Kerstens' attitude prevented the NEI Commission from starting its urgent activities.
85	25.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Groenman	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Text of reply to No. 68 for Van Kleffens' information. Gerbrandy deplored the fact that H.M. the Queen had been approached without his being consulted. He urged acceptance of the proposal contained in No. 54 as it made provision for both the principles upheld by Kerstens and the responsibility of each minister for his own sphere of activities.
86	27.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Merens	<i>Post-war policy issues.</i> Reply to IV, No. 283. The Government gave thought to post-war planning, but it was too early as yet to indicate definite lines

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		of policy. In the area of economics, the Government sought to avoid barriers to <i>international trade and commerce</i> , notably through closer regional economic relations. There was little enthusiasm in Dutch circles for the idea of a <i>United States of Europe</i> .
87	27.7.1942 from Hart to Loudon (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission</i> . Enclosure of No. 87A in explanation of the position taken by Van Mook in No. 4H.
87A	26.6.1942 from Van Mook to Gerbrandy	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission</i> . Strong objections to No. 4G. The adequate promotion of NEI interests in the USA was of vital importance in view of USA's significance in the economic life of NEI and its role in regulating post-war economic relations. Even before 1942 there had been independent NEI organisations in and contacts with USA. No. 4G did not provide for the promotion of NEI interests at a sufficiently high level; the subordination of NEI to the Netherlands Minister for Economic Affairs as envisaged in No. 4G was constitutionally and historically unacceptable. The proposed construction would encourage those groups in America which urged the independence of Indonesia as against an autonomous NEI. Enclosure of new draft of Royal Decree.
88	28.7.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission</i> . In view of No. 78, discussion of this matter was postponed until Kerstens' return. <i>Appointment of envoy to USSR</i> . Various candidates discussed. <i>SWPA: military service KLM/KNIL personnel</i> . <i>H.M. the Queen's address to Congress</i> was a Cabinet matter.
89	28.7.1942 from Boon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Lend-Lease: article 7</i> . Anglo-American Lend-Lease agreement applicable to <i>Australia</i> . Discussion of settlement not yet begun. Australia was also discussing Australian-American trade relations.
90	29.7.1942 De Beus	<i>Post-war reconstruction</i> . USA and Great Britain were due to start talks shortly on <i>Lend-Lease article 7</i> . The Allies concerned would be informed as agreement was reached on individual points.
91	29.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	<i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests</i> . Enclosure of Nos. 91A and B.
91A	17.7.1942 from Methöfer (Caracas)	<i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests</i> . President Medina demanded a greater share in the exploitation of natural resources and enlargement of the processing industries.

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91B	29.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> Should it prove desirable in view of No. 91A, the US Government could be asked to exert pressure on Venezuela to refrain from taking measures which would be injurious to Dutch interests there.
92	29.7.1942 from Bosch van Drakestein (Jerusalem)	<i>Independence of Syria and Lebanon.</i> The new states had so far been recognised only by Great Britain, Belgium and the Free French. USA still deferred recognition, which was also withheld by the surrounding Arab states. Recognition by the Netherlands should likewise be deferred for the time being.
93	29.7.1942 from Slotemaker de Bruine (New York)	<i>'Fortune's' proposals for post-war South-East Asia.</i> Enclosure of Nos. 93A and B. Talk with Luce had apparently influenced contents of No. 93A. The writer wished to know Van Kleffens' views before replying in 'Fortune'.
93A	8.1942 'Fortune' (New York)	<i>'Fortune's' proposals for post-war South-East Asia.</i> An Indonesian state should be created from the colonies of NEI, Malacca and Thailand and governed by the Dutch under the supervision of the International Pacific Council until completion of the nation-building process, when it was to become independent.
93B	24.7.1942 from Jessup to Slotemaker de Bruine (New York)	<i>'Fortune's' proposals for post-war South-East Asia.</i> Enclosure of No. 93A, with thanks for assistance.
94	30.7.1942 Van Bylandt	<i>International Sugar Agreement: Poland.</i> Babinski had stated that Poland had not signed the protocol of 22.7.1942 for the extension of the Sugar Agreement because its restrictive nature would not have been understood in occupied Poland.
95	30.7.1942 from Van Bylandt to Kerstens	<i>China: Chinese seamen: employment contracts.</i> It had been explained to King that NSTC's wage proposals were extremely reasonable, and that negotiations on the agreement regulating employment conditions were likely to be broken off if they were rejected. The British Ministry of War Transport would be informed of this.
96	30.7.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Gerbrandy	<i>Great Britain: establishment of Netherlands House.</i> Enclosure of No. 96A, with request that it be discussed in the Council of Ministers.
96A	23.7.1942 from Van Lidth de Jeude to Gerbrandy	<i>Great Britain: establishment of Netherlands House.</i> Various Dutch associations were interested in the establishment of a Netherlands House in coopera-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
97	30.7.1942 De Beus	tion with the British Council. The Government was requested to promote this plan. <i>Post-war problems: Germany: reparations.</i> Draft memorandum on German reparations to the Netherlands. Every effort should be made to ensure that Germany recompensed the state for: 1. the Mark debt accumulated by the end of the war; 2. the occupation costs; and 3. the value of all stolen goods. The total sum was already at least four hundred million guilders. The final amount to be claimed would depend on a number of conditions designed to prevent political and economic instability after the war. Payment could be made in the form of goods and the transfer of investment.
98	31.7.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Reply to No. 85. The writer had not intended to encroach upon the authority of other ministers but, together with Van Kleffens, had wished to make it possible for the Mission to act quickly and efficiently.
99	31.7.1942 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>Spain: application of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Concurrence with No. 30. The British Embassy in Madrid would support the Netherlands Government's arguments. The Ministry of Public Works could ask Corvo's permission to consult the management of the Dutch State Mines on the transfer of the funds blocked.
100	31.7.1942 from Albarda and Van Mook to Council of Ministers	<i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> A proposal largely along the lines of No. 35 but without right of appropriation. Names of members and director of the Institute and of its agent in USA.
101	7.1942 Beyen	<i>Post-war currency problems.</i> The currency problems of the occupied countries should be approached as an integral and essential part of general post-war reconstruction and of the preparation of conditions for an association of these countries within the framework of the international community. A return to a liberal economy was impossible. An economic policy based on social and economic principles should be pursued. Monetary policy should create stable conditions for such a policy. This was to be promoted, in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, by means of equality and freedom in international relations regarding commodities, raw materials, capital and labour. Taking Greek currency as an example, the writer demonstrated that reformative measures would be necessary im-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
102	7.1942 Van den Broek (Washington)	<p>mediately after the liberation in order to create conditions conducive to the recovery of a disrupted economy. This would require foreign aid.</p> <p><i>NPC</i>. Review of activities since institution of NPC in January 1941: organisation, efforts to obtain war material up to December 1941 and payment of orders delivered after the fall of NEI. The NPC should be continued on a smaller scale so that a purchasing organisation would be available after the liberation of the Netherlands and NEI.</p>
103	1.8.1942 from Van Bylandt to Loudon	<p><i>USA: future colonial empires</i>. The widely held view that the USA and Great Britain would not be able to leave the future defence of NEI to the Netherlands should be countered by pointing out that the defence of NEI against Japan had been quite as strong as that of the British and Americans in their territories.</p>
104	1.8.1942 Kerstens (New York)	<p><i>Report of a visit to USA and Curaçao. Netherlands merchant navy: wages</i>. Impossible to meet demands for wage increases in view of inter-allied arrangement, but no support could be expected from US authorities in the wage conflict if <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> were to be applied. <i>Shipping mission in USA</i> should be expanded. Diversification should be kept in mind when <i>purchasing new ships</i>. Position of <i>KLM in international aviation</i>, notably in the Caribbean, Latin America and trans-Atlantic services. Discussion of <i>post-war economic and financial reconstruction</i>. <i>US public opinion and NEI</i>. <i>Food relief and relief purchases</i> in connection with activities of <i>Committee on Post-war Requirements</i>. <i>Curaçao: strike of Chinese seamen</i>. Proposals for a solution. <i>Curaçao: defence</i> required greater attention in view of danger of sabotage.</p>
104A	no date Kerstens (New York)	<p><i>Post-war economic and financial relations</i>. A return to bilateral and protectionist international system undesirable. Economic and financial means should be used to build up a system that would contribute to the creation of optimum prosperity by applying scientific methods and social criteria. The Netherlands, with its tradition of international trade and cooperation, would support such efforts.</p>
105	1.8.1942 from Steenberghe to H.M. the Queen	<p><i>USA: Steenberghe Mission</i>. Report on the talks on shipping policy after the fall of NEI held in the USA from 1 March to 1 June. Points discussed</p>

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106	3.8.1942 Kessler	<p>included: transfer of merchant navy to Netherlands authorities, settlement of wage conflicts, measures to prevent desertion of seamen, and the chartering of Dutch vessels by USA. Advocated a single Dutch shipping authority in USA responsible for western hemisphere. Report of talks held in USA from 1 March to 1 August on <i>post-war food relief in the Netherlands</i> and the <i>economic role of USA after the war</i>. Establishment of a <i>Dutch economic mission</i> recommended.</p> <p><i>Post-war affairs: Germany: reparations</i>. Response to report of the Rijkens Study Group. Objections to the principle that Axis powers should pay reparations for war damage in view of difficulties which arose after World War I. As the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> and <i>Article 7 of Lend-Lease</i> Anglo-American agreement indicated the direction post-war economic and social policy should take, proposals relating to reparations should follow this lead, i.e. avoid discriminatory measures. Definition of acceptable forms of reparation.</p>
107	3.8.1942 from Helfrich to Furstner (Colombo)	<p><i>BSO headquarters Ceylon</i>: general situation and contact with British GHQ. <i>NEI: evacuation of families of white naval personnel</i> should be attempted as it would raise morale. <i>Removal of BSO headquarters to Australia</i> had never been discussed with Van Mook.</p>
108	3.8.1942 from Walsh to Clarke	<p><i>Post-war colonial reconstruction in South-East Asia</i>. Talk with Van Mook about consequences of American views on the approach to European colonies after the liberation. Need to draw up plans now to be prepared to reply to U.S. questions. Van Mook was writing a book with a view to informing US public opinion and was holding officials in readiness for return to liberated NEI. Indonesian population would welcome <i>return of Netherlands rule</i>.</p>
109	4.8.1942 from Gischler to	<p><i>Post-war international traffic</i>. Enclosure of No. 109A, on which comment requested.</p>
109A	31.7.1942 Rijkens Study Group	<p><i>Post-war international transport</i>. The principle of free international transport had been violated before 1939 when international interests had been made subordinate to national interests and political motives. The regulation of post-war international transport should not be based on a distinction between air, sea and land transport, or a distinction between national and international trans-</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
110	4.8.1942 to H.M. the Queen (Washington)	<p>port, but on a division into three categories: world transport (to be regulated on the basis of a statute similar to the 1923 Statute of Geneva); local transport (to be regulated preferably on a concessionary basis); and regional transport (to be regulated in Europe by the establishment of a <i>European Transport Federation</i> which could at the same time act as an appeals tribunal for the <i>international Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine</i> and the <i>Danube Commission</i>).</p> <p><i>Post-war issues.</i> Talk with Welles, who was informed about discussion between H.M. and Roosevelt (No. 45). Supported plan for <i>regional security organisations</i> (IV, No. 486A), provided they were under the auspices of the United Nations. Non-Japanese territories to be taken from the Japanese and placed under an <i>international trust</i>, as was Indochina. Independence of <i>India</i> inevitable. As subject of <i>NEI</i> not raised, it could be concluded that it was not deemed necessary to change its status. <i>Germany</i>: partition inadvisable. <i>Disarmament</i> of Germany and France (No. 37) bone of contention between USA and Great Britain; Van Kleffens had suggested less stringent treatment of France as the solution.</p>
111	5.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>Ground personnel for NEI squadrons in SWPA.</i> Welles would support the recruitment of ground personnel in USA.</p>
112	5.8.1942 Michiels van Verduynen to Van Angeren	<p><i>The Netherlands: implementation of Royal Decree A 6.</i> Disagreement with Kerstens' proposal concerning exemption of certain countries from Royal Decree A 6; Corvo's strict application correct. Kerstens' ideas entailed undesirable and useless amendment to existing legislation.</p>
113	5.8.1942 from Beyen and Crena de Iongh to Gerbrandy	<p><i>Inter-allied consultations on monetary policy.</i> Report on informal ministers' conference on 24 July. Beyen's statement on post-war monetary policy in No. 113A. Conditions in occupied territories all much the same and little difference between the ideas of the different governments. Discussion of solutions to principal post-war problems; prevention of inflation and responsibility for vastly increased internal national debt. Consultations to be continued. <i>Inter-allied declaration on forced transfer of property</i> and the <i>printing of bank notes for Allied governments in exile</i> also discussed.</p>

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113A	24.7.1942 Inter-allied meeting	<i>Text of Beyen's statement on inter-allied declaration on forced transfer of property and inter-allied post-war monetary policy.</i>
114	5.8.1942 from Partridge to Anderson and Rogers (Washington)	<i>Ground personnel for NEI squadrons in SWPA.</i> Stöve and Dijkhoorn had urged the recruitment of US and Australian ground personnel for NEI squadrons which were to become operational in March 1943 and whose action in SWPA was politically essential.
115	6.8.1942 from Scheltus (Stockholm)	<i>Japan: treatment of Netherlands nationals in NEI.</i> Prince Carl would press the Japanese Red Cross for information about Dutch prisoners of war, civilian internees and the Governor General.
116	6.8.1942 H.M. the Queen (Washington)	<i>H.M. the Queen's speech to the US Congress.</i> The Netherlands would, as a peace-loving nation, continue to resist enemy despotism together with USA and other members of the United Nations. Review of the Netherlands contribution to the war effort, the object of which was to restore democratic freedoms. Since the beginning of the century policy in NEI had been aimed at the development of democracy, the guarantee of basic freedoms (Four Freedoms) and autonomy. Development greatly accelerated by the Plan for a Kingdom conference to prepare the way for <i>reconstruction of the Kingdom</i> on the basis of equal representation for all parts of the Kingdom.
117	6.8.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Van Angeren	<i>Royal Decrees A 1 and C 18.</i> Concurrence with proposal to charge Colonial Ministry with responsibility for implementation of C 18. An inter-ministerial committee for A 1 should be instituted at an early date (see IV, No. 170) as there were many objections to the establishment of an autonomous committee.
118	6.8.1942 Inter-allied meeting	<i>War crimes.</i> Discussion of a British memorandum on the institution of an international commission for the collection of data on war crimes. Some representatives urges that decisions be taken on the judicial procedure to be followed and that the resolution of 13 July 1942 be signed by USA, USSR, China and Great Britain.
119	6.8.1942 from Paul to Morgenthau (Washington)	<i>USA: implementation of Royal Decree A 1.</i> US administration should not undertake affirmative action vis-à-vis the banks regarding the transfer of A 1 assets to the Netherlands Government, but provide cooperation in individual cases.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
120	7.8.1942 from Belinfante to Snijders	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Amendment to unsatisfactory British draft of the Joint Declaration (cf. No. 135) discussed in Western European Juridicial Committee. Beyen would present his own draft at the next meeting.
121	8.8.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	<i>Australia: political warfare against Japan.</i> After the institution of the Australia Political Warfare against Japan Committee, it had been arranged with Evatt that Van der Plas would maintain informal contact with the Committee for NEI affairs. There was already satisfactory cooperation with the Australian Information Department and the Allied Intelligence Bureau of GHQ.
122	8.8.1942 to H.M. the Queen (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> In a farewell visit to Hull after his broadcast speech of 23 July the post-war position of NEI had been discussed, and the Dutch nature of the solution envisaged emphasized. Hull had urged that wide publicity be given to the results achieved in NEI under Netherlands administration. Though Hull was interested in <i>post-war planning</i> , he did not give it priority.
123	8.8.1942 Slotemaker de Bruine (New York)	<i>USA: radio propaganda.</i> Talk with Sherwood (OWI) had made it clear that USA wished to keep control of radio propaganda broadcasts to South-East Asia and Europe. Résumé of prior conditions for a satisfactory Netherlands contribution to these US activities and <i>cooperation with OWI</i> .
124	8.8.1942 Hull (Washington)	<i>Post-war planning.</i> In a talk with Van Kleffens, Hull had explained that governments should prevent the forces of extreme nationalism seizing power by disseminating sound ideas on post-war international political and economic relations.
125	9.8.1942 from Loudon to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>H.M. the Queen's speech to the US Congress</i> had been received very positively. This should be exploited by announcing the principles for the <i>reconstruction of the Kingdom</i> on 31 August.
126	10.8.1942 from Kingsley Wood to Albarda	<i>Curaçao: financial agreement with Great Britain.</i> British Government concurred with proposal that the monthly Treasury payment of \$ 600,000.— for Curaçao be discontinued.
127	11.8.1942 from Quispel to Helfrich (Melbourne)	<i>Australia: cooperation with the Netherlands authorities</i> was satisfactory owing to efforts made by Van Hoogstraten and Van Aerssen. <i>The mentality of the Australians</i> was scarcely affected by the war.
128	11.8.1942 from Ries (New York)	<i>Financial and economic information on the occupied Netherlands.</i> Enclosure of No. 128A. The writer supported Birnbaum's proposal that he

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128A	10.8.1942 from Birnbaum to Ries (New York)	(Birnbaum) be posted to Switzerland as he was one of the most able financial experts outside occupied territory. <i>Financial and economic information on the occupied Netherlands.</i> As it would be impossible to reverse all German measures after the liberation, the Government should be informed in detail of the economic situation. The writer was willing to take this upon himself from a Swiss base and requested Ries to inform Van Kleffens of his offer.
129	11.8.1942 Wunsz King	Talk with Van Bylandt. <i>China: Breugel Douglas' conduct and diplomatic terminology.</i> Van Bylandt agreed with Breugel Douglas that the Chinese Government should transmit its protests to the Netherlands Government through its own, and not the Netherlands, envoy. The expression used in Breugel's Note was definitely not intended to be offensive. <i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> King had received instructions to maintain No. 59.
130	12.8.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>The occupied Netherlands.</i> German threat to shoot hostages. <i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Draft Royal Decree approved. <i>Black list:</i> Royal Decree approved.
131	12.8.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen to Loudon	<i>Curaçao: fuelling by Vichy vessels.</i> Instructions to inquire of the State Department whether there was an agreement between Washington and Vichy regarding the fuelling of Vichy vessels at Curaçao. The Government wished to be informed beforehand of facilities granted to Vichy in view of its difficulties with Vichy in the matters of the <i>offices néerlandais</i> and the <i>granting of transit visas.</i>
132	13.8.1942 from Kerstens to Council of Ministers	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> Impossible to meet complaints about failure to increase basic wages and introduction of pension scheme because of agreement between the European Allies on unilateral wage increases. US authorities not prepared to support measures against action by seamen in wage dispute. Suggested withdrawal from the agreement if necessary.
133	13.8.1942 from Van Aerssen to Helfrich (Melbourne)	<i>Australia: cooperation with Netherlands authorities.</i> Discussions were held regularly between Nedicom and OBSO. Helfrich's absence felt. <i>War situation</i> not unfavourable.
134	13.8.1942 from Van Hoogstraten to Helfrich (Melbourne)	<i>Nedicom Australia:</i> position and powers. <i>Australia: cooperation with Netherlands authorities</i> excellent. <i>Visit BSO to Australia</i> desirable. <i>Allied Pacific</i>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
135	13.8.1942 Van Asch van Wijck	<p><i>strategy</i>: urged that main offensive against Japan be launched not from India but via New Guinea and Philippines. <i>Netherlands participation</i> politically essential.</p> <p><i>Registration of Netherlands stocks and shares</i>. Summary of views of Beyen, the Colonial Ministry and the ministries of Trade, Industry and Shipping, of Justice and of Foreign Affairs. Inter-ministerial meeting would decide about registration. Aim envisaged by registration could be achieved by other means. Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported <i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property</i> as proposed by Great Britain.</p>
136	14.8.1942 Council of Ministers	<p><i>The occupied Netherlands</i>. Government statement on the execution of hostages broadcast on 'Radio Oranje' after it had taken place. <i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages</i>. Before acting on No. 132, the British Government should be consulted about the acceptability of raising the basic wage. Ideally, wages should be in line with those paid in the Norwegian merchant navy.</p>
137	14.8.1942 from Campbell to Foreign Office (Washington)	<p><i>PWC Washington: radio propaganda South-East Asia</i>. Roosevelt had promised measures to improve the situation after Loudon had commented on the confusion prevailing at the OWI.</p>
138	15.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>USA: OWI propaganda Far East and NEI</i>. According to Davis there were two principles governing propaganda for occupied territory: 1) the war was a 'people's war', and 2) USA was not fighting to restore the status quo. Loudon had urged that propaganda to NEI should accord with US Government policy, and had advocated using NEI expertise. In view of prevailing <i>anti-colonial views</i>, Loudon urged speedy announcement of the principles for the <i>reconstruction of the Kingdom</i>, prior to the British announcement concerning <i>India</i>.</p>
139	17.8.1942 from Furstner to Meyer Ranneft	<p><i>NEI squadrons in SWPA</i>. Clarification requested on the agreement with the US authorities to provide a Dutch bomber squadron and a fighter squadron.</p>
140	17.8.1942 Inter-ministerial meeting	<p><i>Registration of Netherlands stocks and shares abroad</i>. It was decided to relinquish the idea of registration because its legal consequences were obscure and because of technical problems. Efforts would be made to arrive at an Allied declaration on property illegally acquired or transferred by the enemy.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
141	18.8.1942 from Chinese Legation to Ministry of Trade, Industry and Shipping	<i>China: Chinese seamen: employment conditions.</i> Review of the negotiations since 8.5.1942. Chinese delegation insisted on an increase of all wages by £ 2. Acceptance of this proposal would help to remove the cause of the difficulties between Chinese seamen and Dutch shipping companies.
142	19.8.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>The occupied Netherlands.</i> Names of the hostages executed not known. <i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> Talk with Lord Leathers had not resulted in agreement. Kerstens urged raising basic wage to prevent a strike.
143	19.8.1942 from Panthaleon van Eck	<i>Argentine: measures against oil industry.</i> Exposition of draft Bill introducing additional tax on profits of oil industry and measures regulating rationing of oil products. British Government studying possibility of taking steps with regard to tax. The Netherlands might be asked to make representations on behalf of the Dutch shareholders of Royal Dutch/Shell.
144	19.8.1942 Reconstruction Commission	Further to No. 113, authorisation granted to continue talks on <i>Declaration on forced transfer of property</i> and on <i>inter-Allied monetary policy</i> . Concurrence with the main points of No. 97 regarding <i>Germany: reparations</i> , but doubts as to Germany's fulfilling its obligations and USA's willingness to cooperate on the question of reparations. Summary of future activities of the <i>Reconstruction Commission</i> .
144A	19.8.1942 De Beus	<i>Reconstruction Commission.</i> Notes on comments by ministers at meeting of 19.8.1942.
145	20.8.1942 to Loudon	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Van Mook's drafting of proposals on constitutional reforms had reached an advanced stage. Care should be taken not to move too hastily. The proposals would be forwarded to Loudon prior to publication for advice on the content and manner of publication.
146	20.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> From Speekenbrink to Kerstens. Imminent action by seamen had prompted a discussion of the situation with Salter, who would advise Leathers to concur with increase up to Norwegian wage level. In discussion between Speekenbrink and Salter the US authorities had undertaken to give further consideration to supporting the application of the <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> . Further instructions requested.

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147	20.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Ground personnel for NEI squadrons in SWPA.</i> Agreement referred to in No. 139 was correct according to CCOS. Van Oyen denied having come to this arrangement with Arnold.
148	20.8.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> The idea of No. 135 had originated with the WEJC and was later taken over by the British.
149	20.8.1942 Inter-allied committee on war crimes	<i>War crimes.</i> British memorandum on institution of international fact-finding committee discussed with Malkin. It was proposed that the Big Four be invited to sit on this committee, whose tasks would include drafting the passage in the armistice conditions relating to the extradition of war criminals, regulating the extradition of war criminals between Allied countries, and preparing a joint démarche in neutral countries on the granting of asylum to war criminals.
150	21.8.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> Discussion of the consequences of the seamen's refusal to sail from New York. Work was expected to be resumed after talk with Oldenbroek. Essential that wage settlement be reached before 25 August.
151	21.8.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Presentation of Royal Decree regulating the institution of an economic, financial and shipping mission in USA and western hemisphere, comprising separate Netherlands and NEI commissions under a single head of mission, who would work in close contact with the heads of diplomatic missions.
152	21.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Relief purchases.</i> No. 152A received. Philipse suggested that he and Van Stolk consult the State Department on the division into categories envisaged in the proposed interim arrangements.
152A	20.8.1942 from Hull to Loudon (Washington)	<i>Relief purchases.</i> Proposal for an interim arrangement which would guarantee implementation of the Netherlands food relief programme in harmony with the Allied war purchases programme. Purchases henceforth to be made in joint consultation with US Government, commodities being divided into three categories: 1) indispensable to the war effort; 2) difficult to obtain; and 3) obtainable. List of concluded and projected contracts requested. British Government concurred with proposal. State Department would ensure that applications were dealt with speedily; the Netherlands enjoyed most-favoured-nation status with regard to relief purchases.

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No.	Date; from/to	Description
153	21.8.1942 from Van Boetzelaer to Michiels van Verduynen (Washington)	<i>USA: assistance under Lend-Lease in replacement of losses Netherlands merchant fleet.</i> No. 153A presented to Acheson, who would give it favourable consideration. The large Dutch share in the shipping of the western hemisphere had been stressed.
153A	(no date) from Netherlands Embassy to Department of State (Washington)	<i>USA: assistance under Lend-Lease in replacement of losses Netherlands merchant fleet.</i> Facilities for the Norwegian merchant navy had been agreed in the exchange of Notes relating to the US-Norwegian Lend-Lease agreement. As the Netherlands was in an analogous position, the Netherlands Government requested identical facilities under Lend-Lease agreement.
154	21.8.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>Post-war affairs: Welles on world organisation.</i> Response to No. 15. There was little to add to the elaboration of Welles' ideas after No. 110. Hull's views rather than those of Welles represented Roosevelt's present standpoint. Welles proceeded from the assumption of a longer <i>ceasefire period</i> . US organisation for <i>post-war relief</i> being instituted. The speech was not an elaboration of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> .
155	21.8.1942 from Sitsen to Van Mook (New York)	<i>Washington Embassy and NEI affairs.</i> Insufficient expertise and marked lack of interest. <i>US public opinion and NEI.</i> Badly informed and dissemination of information inadequately coordinated.
156	22.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> From Speekenbrink to Kerstens. At this point and under the present circumstances the US authorities could not commit themselves to supporting the implementation of the <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> in USA. Shared Salter's opinion that US authorities regarded the question primarily as an avoidable wage dispute.
157	24.8.1942 to Loudon	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> From Kerstens to Speekenbrink. US authorities' attitude as described in No. 156 opened perspectives for a satisfactory settlement regarding the implementation of the <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> . Leathers remained opposed to wage leveling.
158	24.8.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> The British Embassy did not believe the US Government would exert pressure on Venezuela as referred to in No. 91B. The British did not expect expropriation. The writer would inquire at the State Department.

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159	24.8.1942 De Beus	<i>Great Britain: Germany: reparations.</i> Opposed to reparations in money and kind, and in the long term. For the time being restricted to return of stolen and found goods and payment of damages through <i>relief</i> .
160	24.8.1942 Star Busmann	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> No objection to contents of draft declaration, but the form of the warning to neutral governments was unacceptable. Such warning should be addressed to private persons.
161	24.8.1942 Van der Plas (New York)	<i>NEI: radio propaganda.</i> Talk with Mowrer. Radio broadcasts should reflect American opinion. The Netherlands Government could hire broadcasting time. The writer advised continued participation in radio broadcasts from Australia and the construction of a broadcasting station on Curaçao.
162	25.8.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> Strike in New York not yet ended. Agreement reached with the British on raising basic wage to Norwegian level. US authorities' support for implementation of <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> now probable. <i>Institution of Steenberghe Mission.</i> Van Kleffens advocated that the role of the ambassador as general head of mission be laid down in the Royal Decree.
163	25.8.1942 to Loudon	<i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> From Kerstens to Speekenbrink. Leathers was prepared to concede seamen's wage increase only in the hope of obtaining US support for implementation of <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> , but was opposed to levelling wages in the Norwegian and Netherlands merchant navies all along the line. Pension and redundancy pay schemes based on faithful service.
164	25.8.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Course of action proposed in No. 145 should be expedited to be ahead of publication of British plans for India.
165	25.8.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> State Department took a favourable attitude to Venezuelan efforts to obtain a higher income from its oil and a new basis for oil concessions. Venezuela did not envisage an immediate transfer of refineries from Curaçao and Aruba, but was opposed to further enlargement.
166	25.8.1942 from Kleyen Molekamp (Washington)	<i>USA: disposition of prizes by the United Nations.</i> US Government claimed jurisdiction over prize vessels, including those taken in the territorial wa-

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167	26.8.1942 from Kessler	ters of a co-belligerent. An agreement on reciprocal rights in this matter should be concluded with USA. <i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> Enclosure of No. 167A. British Government would go no further than requesting information in Caracas and Washington. Close cooperation between Netherlands and British embassies in Washington to be recommended.
167A	24.8.1942 Royal Dutch/Shell Group	<i>Oil concessions in Venezuela.</i> Review of relations between the Venezuelan Government and the oil companies in the light of the new Petroleum Act and the threat to the oil concessions since President Medina's speech on 17 July. Royal Dutch/Shell did not consider its own concession endangered.
168	27.8.1942 from Pelt to Van Bylandt	<i>Information for Dutch nationals abroad.</i> The writer shared Van Vredenburg's view that the political education of the Dutch abroad by means of information and propaganda should be systematically approached, as proposed in No. 74A. Pretoria should be asked for more detailed proposals. The Government Information Service had neither the staff nor the means for a world-wide programme.
169	28.8.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>PWC Washington.</i> Difference of opinion as to where war effort should be concentrated. Australia and New Zealand advocated giving priority to war in the Far East in view of Germany's military strength, and were in favour of a second front and air attacks on Japan. Roosevelt adhered firmly to a <i>Germany-first strategy</i> . Ideas of Australia and New Zealand would relegate reconquest of Java to second place.
170	28.8.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Alexandria.</i> No 170A had been discussed at Foreign Office, but no official British standpoint as yet.
170A	27.8.1942 Embassy, London	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Alexandria.</i> The Netherlands Government concluded from the report of the consular commission in Cairo that the Chinese seamen had committed indictable offences and that the Dutch had acted in self-defence. There was therefore no reason to punish Dutch offenders or meet claims for damages. The Netherlands Government regarded the matter as closed.
171	28.8.1942 from Sevenster to Van Harinxma (Vichy)	<i>France: protection of Dutch interests.</i> The writer, together with the Swedish envoy, had informed the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the accep-

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172	1.9.1942 from Scheltus (Stockholm)	tance of the proposal contained in No. 31 and had discussed further details. He had been unable to obtain a guarantee in writing for his own and his staff's departure. The closure of the <i>offices néerlandais</i> had now been set for 1 September. <i>Protection of Dutch interests in Belgium and unoccupied France.</i> Protection now likely to be delegated to a <i>Betreuungsstelle</i> responsible to the Netherlands authorities in occupied Netherlands.
173	1.9.1942 from Crena de Iongh to Beyen	<i>Inter-allied consultations on monetary policy.</i> The governments concerned would probably seek to establish a fixed course of action on price control, the freezing of bank balances and possibly the bank notes in circulation during the occupation to be pursued on their return to their own countries. Special attention should be devoted to the question of the currency to be used by Allied troops in the period of the liberation operations themselves. Preliminary discussions with the British necessary. <i>NEI: financial agreement with Great Britain</i> (June 1940) should be revised with a view to the situation after the reconquest.
173A	31.8.1942 Crena de Iongh	<i>NEI: post-war monetary measures.</i> Policy on currency to be used during reconquest should be determined; a choice could be made between old and new NEI currency. Consideration should be given to opening discussions with British and US Governments on the currency in which Allied troops would be paid, and, should the choice fall on NEI currency, of the exchange rate. <i>Financial agreement with Great Britain</i> (June 1940) should be abrogated. Establishment of a central office for exports and imports should be considered.
174	2.9.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Official visit of H.M. the Queen to USA</i> an all-round success. Van Kleffens gave brief accounts of <i>public opinion on NEI, PWC Washington, peace conference and post-war relief. Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Van Mook suggested that a single comprehensive plan be drawn up for discussion at the Kingdom conference. This would make clear the status of NEI to the world, and notably to USA.
175	2.9.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>PWC Washington.</i> Following discussion of No. 169, Roosevelt had explained his priorities in <i>global strategy</i> : aid should be continued to be apportioned on the same scale between Russia, Near East, Far East and the 'Second Front'. This relief was not

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176	2.9.1942 Van Vredenburg	weighted in favour of the Far East, as New Zealand wished. Australia had urgently requested aid from USA.
177	3.9.1942 Royal Dutch/Shell Group	<i>Protection of Dutch interests in Belgium and occupied France.</i> Now that Swedish protection was terminated, the Netherlands should put an end to the protection of German interests by Switzerland. <i>Oil concessions in Venezuela.</i> Résumé of consultations with Standard Oil and Gulf Oil. It had been decided to correct the State Department's false impression of the situation resulting from talks with the Venezuelan authorities. Best solution was practical and balanced legislation on petroleum.
178	3.9.1942 from Lie	<i>Post-war security organisation.</i> Agreement with principles of IV, No. 468A. Regional security organisation excluded states with aggressive intentions. Views on Atlantic organisation membership of Canada, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain and Portugal. Position of USSR should be considered. Political and military affairs should be dealt with separately in Atlantic organisation.
179	4.9.1942 from Moolenburgh to Furstner	<i>Air-attacks on railways in occupied Netherlands.</i> The British Government had asked the opinion of the Netherlands Government on night air raids on railways in the occupied Netherlands to disrupt the enemy transport system, and on warning the population after the first attack.
180	4.9.1942 Wunsz King	Talk with Van Kleffens. <i>PWC Washington.</i> Description of working methods and significance. <i>USA: war production and general mood.</i> Allied strategy in Europe and the Far East. <i>Europe first.</i> <i>Second front</i> not to be opened too soon. <i>War in China.</i> <i>China: Chinese seamen: employment conditions.</i> No. 141 to be discussed with Kerstens. <i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Alexandria and incidents involving Chinese seamen at Fremantle and on Curaçao:</i> present situation and the institution of a committee of inquiry at Curaçao discussed.
181	5.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Relief purchases.</i> In discussions at State Department it had proved to be impossible to divide goods into categories (see No. 152A). Cooperation through personal contacts had now been suggested, with the understanding that USA would continue the Dutch food relief programme as fully as possible. It would be advisable to accept this procedure.

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182	5.9.1942 from Teppema (Buenos Aires)	<i>Argentine: measures against oil industry.</i> Provisions of draft Bill contained in No. 143 were incontestable. USA would certainly not protest. Authorisation requested to express to the Argentine Government the Netherlands Government's confidence that Dutch interests would not be harmed by proposed legislation if the British embassy received instructions to act similarly.
183	5.9.1942 Van Troostenburg de Bruyn	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Alexandria.</i> Contrary to the advice of the Foreign Office regarding No. 170A, the Chinese Government should be informed direct of the Netherlands' position, thus ensuring that the Netherlands Government would be one move ahead.
184	5.9.1942 De Beus	<i>Information for Dutch nationals abroad.</i> Response to No. 74. Discussion of <i>post-war problems</i> should be stimulated among the Dutch communities. The writer was prepared to examine the feasibility of any proposals that might result from such discussion.
185	5.9.1942 from Van Bylandt to Furstner	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Fremantle.</i> It was evident from IV, No. 547 that the seamen had mutinied. The way in which the mutiny was suppressed by the naval detachment was anything but praiseworthy, and appropriate measures should be taken against the commanding officer. The Chinese Government should be informed of this. Van Bylandt had decided against the idea of compensating the victims, as this would be interpreted as an admission of guilt. Furstner's opinion asked.
186	5.9.1942 from Eden to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Great Britain: protection of Dutch patents.</i> Reply to IV, No. 512. The British Government was prepared to transfer to the Allied governments the Comptroller General's powers under Article 2 of the 1939 Patents Act with regard to the proprietary rights of Allied subjects. The Comptroller General was to be consulted on the matter.
187	8.9.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Post-war affairs.</i> The preparation of measures relating to the return to the Netherlands should be expedited. Washington was to be informed of the Netherlands Government's views on the <i>currency to be used by the Allied armies</i> during the liberation. Discussion of various aspects of preparation for <i>post-war relief. Reconstruction of the Kingdom. Post-war international relations. Forced transfer of property</i> : annulment considered. <i>USA: control of</i>

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No.	Date; from/to	Description
188	8.9.1942. to Wunsz King	<i>Royal Decree A 1 assets. Air raids on occupied Netherlands.</i> <i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Alexandria.</i> The inquiry conducted by the consular mission at Cairo proved that the Chinese crew of the 'Ovula' had mutinied. As two men had been killed, the Netherlands Government would not take legal action against the rest of the crew.
189	8.9.1942 to Kerstens	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Chinese proposal concerning a joint inquiry could be accepted provided it was limited to the events in Suffisant camp on 20 April. Participation of US admiral on Curaçao should be firmly refused. Kersten's opinion asked.
190	9.9.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	<i>Exchange of evacuated Japanese.</i> To Gerbrandy. The writer inquired whether the Netherlands Government had been consulted about the repatriation (on an exchange basis) by the Australian Government of 700 Japanese evacuated from NEI. It was important that an equal number of Dutch nationals be released and that no dangerous Japanese be released.
191	9.9.1942 from Van Bylandt to Loudon	<i>USA: protection of Dutch patents.</i> Corvo was opposed to the proposal contained in IV, No. 484 because the Government would then be responsible for maintaining all the patents in the free world, and because A 6 was more easily enforced in Great Britain than A 1. Ministry of Justice shared this view. The advice of the patent law expert Polak should be sought.
192	9.9.1942 from Van Angeren to Albarda	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Enclosure of No. 192A, which was based on the British draft amended in accordance with Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian proposals. The major point of difference still lay in the declaration of solidarity. Information relevant to the following discussion of the matter.
192A	7.9.1942 British Treasury	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Draft of declaration addressed to neutral governments reserving all rights to declare property transfers in occupied territory invalid.
193	9.9.1942 Peekema	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> As the Japanese occupation of NEI would probably be of long duration, it would be impossible to work gradually towards the constitutional independence of Indonesia. Post-war policy should be based on the existence of a sovereign and independent Indone-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
194	10/11.9.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	sian state and nation. The Netherlands should make it as attractive as possible for Indonesia to opt for a voluntary tie with the Netherlands in its further development. The Netherlands should relinquish the concept of a legitimate Dutch presence in NEI in its post-war policy. <i>War against Japan: reconquest of NEI.</i> It was expected that the Allied offensive would be launched in the direction of the Philippines and Formosa, the second stage being the reconquest of NEI from Australian bases. In view of the importance of Australia in this operation, the Netherlands should be represented there by a high-ranking officer with great personal authority who was capable of influencing the Allied military leaders during the planning. The present OBSO should therefore be replaced.
195	10.9.1942 to Van Angeren	<i>Joint Allied Declaration of forced transfer of property.</i> Amendment to the wording of No. 192A proposed on several points; the declaration of solidarity should be expressed more clearly. Delegate nominated for the Netherlands-Belgian-Norwegian talks on No. 192A.
196	10.9.1942 from Moolenburgh to Furstner	<i>Air attacks on railways in occupied Netherlands.</i> Background information to query reported in No. 179. Situation concerning bombings which had already taken place was not clear. The writer had informed the British that he believed the population would appreciate the need for the raids provided they were carried out with precision on the lines used for German military transport.
197	10.9.1942 from Methöfer (Caracas)	<i>Venezuela: oil policy.</i> When the oil concessions had expired, Venezuela would establish new conditions unilaterally. The US ambassador thought the oil companies could arrive at a satisfactory arrangement by adopting a more flexible attitude. The major problem was that the Government wished to give the oil industry a more national image. Expropriation was out of the question because of the oil industry's vital importance to the economy. The desired transfer of <i>refineries from Curaçao and Aruba</i> was meant as a demonstration of the Netherlands Antilles' dependence on Venezuela (cf. violation of Curaçao's territorial waters (Nelson affair)).
198	11.9.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> The text of No. 192A as amended during the

No.	Date; from/to	Description
199	11.9.1942 from Van Mook	<p>Netherlands-Belgian-Norwegian discussion would be tabled by the British Treasury at the Allied meeting. Belgium wanted a subcommittee to study ways of implementing the declaration.</p> <p><i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> The Chinese proposal that a joint inquiry be conducted (see No. 59) should be rejected. The motive given for proposing a special inquiry could be the wish to remove the misunderstanding arising from the Chinese Government's apparently having received information of which the Netherlands was not cognizant and which had led it to form a different opinion of the events in Suffisant camp.</p>
200	11.9.1942 from Beyen and Crena de Iongh to Fraser	<p><i>Inter-allied consultation on monetary policy.</i> The main subject discussed at meetings up to the present had been measures to be taken after the return of the governments to their own countries. Monetary problems during the period of Allied liberation operations were of a different nature, notably the currency in which allied troops were to be paid, and required separate treatment.</p>
201	14.9.1942 from Merens (Simla)	<p><i>Great Britain: Eastern Supply Council.</i> The British Government had proposed to India and the dominions that the Eastern Supply Council be established in London. Tasks: allocation of raw materials, compilation of information concerning industrial activity and study of the relation between Commonwealth and US production.</p>
202	14.9.1942 from Van Mook	<p><i>International Sugar Agreement: Poland.</i> Summary of arguments against Polish view that it could not sign the Protocol of 22.7.1942 as stated in No. 94, particularly against its so-called restrictive character.</p>
203	14.9.1942 from Methöfer (Caracas)	<p><i>Venezuela: claims to Netherlands Antilles.</i> The writer had received information that President Medina planned to annex Curaçao, Bonaire and Aruba.</p>
203A	Methöfer to Van der Beek	<p><i>Venezuela: claims to Netherlands Antilles.</i> Venezuela's annexation schemes largely wishful thinking. The national and international situation not favourable for real territorial demands.</p>
204	14.9.1942 Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<p><i>USA: reverse Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> Cumming had stated that only defence purchases would be included in the new arrangement (No. 21).</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
205	14.9.1942 from Collier to Eden	<i>Post-war security organisation.</i> Van Kleffens had told Lie that Hull and Welles favoured the idea of Atlantic cooperation, for which they were already working out a plan. Security based on regional cooperation in other parts of the world was also to be studied, followed by a coordinated plan for regional organisations. The US proposals would appear in a few months. Report of Van Kleffens' talk with Cadogan on this matter included in the minutes.
206	15.9.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Air raids on occupied Netherlands.</i> Engines and night trains were the principal targets of air attacks on the railways. Risks to civilian population. <i>War effort</i> losing impetus. <i>Relief for the occupied Netherlands.</i> New possibilities should be explored.
207	15.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Representatives of Mexican Eagle Oil Co. were urging an immediate démarche at the State Department to prevent American aid for the Mexican state petroleum company's exploitation of the expropriated property of Mexican Eagle Oil. Instructions requested.
208	15.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: recognition of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Chase Bank would probably recognise the Netherlands Government as the rightful claimant in the question of A 1 accounts. If so, a guarantee declaration would be desirable in view of action likely to be taken by US account holders. Everything was still too vague for a clear-cut policy to be formulated.
209	15.9.1942 from Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	<i>China: recovery of Manchuria.</i> China requested the Western allies to undertake to restore Manchuria to China on the anniversary of the Japanese invasion in 1931.
210	16.9.1942 from Scheltus (Stockholm)	<i>Protection of Dutch interests in Belgium and occupied France.</i> Protection by Sweden had not been officially recognised in 1940. Reprisals (cf. No. 176) were dangerous in view of protection of interests in Germany.
211	16.9.1942 Wunsz King	Talk with Kerstens. <i>China: Chinese seamen: employment conditions.</i> Negotiations with NSTC and the British Government as charterer of the vessels. Agreement that cost of living in the homeland was one of the factors determining wages. <i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Kerstens was not opposed on principle to US membership of committee of inquiry.
212	17.9.1942 to Loudon	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> Van Mook would discuss with Loudon the proposal

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213	17.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	that the Economic Mission be charged with implementation, especially if effective control passed to the Netherlands. Van Kleffens would decide what line to take after hearing the result. <i>Institution of Military Mission.</i> After consultation with Furstner, Stöve and Dijkhoorn proposed that all military representatives in USA be united in a Military Mission headed by government representatives at CCOS. The writer supported this plan, which would bring about urgently needed improvement in coordination of activities, and suggested several amendments.
214	17.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: opinion on future of NEI.</i> Discussions between Van Houten and Van der Plas and the journalist Callender on, inter alia, cooperation with OWI had resulted in an article in the New York Times arguing the case for the Netherlands and the NEI settling their future relations themselves.
214A	7.9.1942 Van der Plas (Washington)	<i>USA: opinion on future of NEI.</i> Report of a talk with Callender, to whom the writer had explained the attitude of the Indonesian population to the Netherlands administration, their resistance to Japanese rule, and plans for autonomy and education, about which Callender knew virtually nothing. His attention was also drawn to the principle of partnership on a footing of equality (cf. No. 116).
215	17.9.1942 from Kleyn Molekamp (Washington)	<i>USA: protection of Dutch patents.</i> APC had ordered the registration of all patents, applications for patents and licence contracts held by persons other than nationals of USA, Great Britain and USSR. APC had advised against adding Surinam and Curaçao to avoid endangering the ownership of patents of persons in occupied territory. It was willing to establish a separate department for patent interests in occupied Allied territory.
216	17.9.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>PWC Washington.</i> India and Timor had been discussed at the meeting of 17 September. The institution of a <i>Military Mission</i> urged; transfer of <i>NIB</i> to Washington. Establishment of a separate organisation for the administration of <i>A 1 assets</i> . New plans developed with E. Davis for <i>allied radio propaganda to Far East and Europe</i> .
217	18.9.1942 from Teppema (Buenos Aires)	<i>Argentine: measures against oil industry.</i> Inquiry as to whether a <i>démarche</i> was thought desirable similar to that of the British regarding possible damage

No.	Date; from/to	Description
218	18.9.1942 from Moolenburgh to Furstner	to the British interests as a result of pending legislation. <i>Air attacks on railways in occupied Netherlands.</i> In response to No. 179, the Air Ministry had been informed that the Netherlands Government had no objection to machine-gun and cannon attacks on engines but did object to the bombing of trains. The Ministry had been provided with the map of the lines of importance to German transport and a draft text of the warning to be broadcast.
219	19.9.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> The British Government would consult US State Department on content of declaration, which would be published after being communicated to neutral governments through diplomatic channels. Separate communication by Netherlands diplomatic representatives in neutral countries recommended.
220	19.9.1942 Rijkens Study Group	<i>Japan: armistice conditions.</i> Summary of military, maritime, general and economic conditions which should be put forward by the Netherlands in the inter-allied commission responsible for drawing up conditions.
221	19.9.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	<i>Australia: policy on NEI.</i> Individual Dutch cordially received. Knowledge of NEI scanty. The view that NEI would only be safe in the hands of one of the great powers or under some form of international supervision prevailed in certain quarters. Evatt, among others, did not consider the restoration of Netherlands rule a foregone conclusion. The editors of the major Sydney papers were however of the opinion that this was not a subject to be discussed by the Australian Government.
222	19.9.1942 Hiss (Washington)	<i>USA: opinion on future of NEI.</i> Report from Hardy on a talk with Loudon, who had expressed his concern about the future relationship of NEI and USA. He believed that the Netherlands had lost NEI to USA, and had suggested setting up clubs of Americans for the purpose of providing favourable publicity. This alarmist attitude had not been observed among the 'Indian Dutch'.
223	22.9.1942 from Albarda to Van den Broek	<i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> Information on progress of preparations. Difference of opinion between ministries of Justice and Finance about application of exchange regulations to certain categories of Royal Decree A 1 assets. Ministry of Finance had

No.	Date; from/to	Description
224	22.9.1942 from Teppema (Buenos Aires)	strong objections to the role demanded by the Ministry of Justice in the Institute. <i>Argentine: measures against oil industry.</i> Enclosure of No. 224A. The Government needed the revenue obtained from taxing the profits of oil companies for agricultural improvements. Uncertain whether it would use its powers of expropriation.
224A	22.9.1942 from Teppema to Rothe (Buenos Aires)	<i>Argentine: measures against oil industry.</i> The Netherlands Government trusted that Dutch petroleum interests would be fully protected should the Argentine Government decide to implement the pending legislation regarding the oil industry at some future date.
225	22.9.1942 Foote (Melbourne)	<i>The Netherlands: contact with Australian authorities.</i> Courtesy call paid on Van Aerssen, who had explained why an office had been opened in Melbourne.
226	23.9.1942 Beyen and Crena de Iongh	<i>The Netherlands and post-war international payments system.</i> Development of a sound post-war system was only possible with the cooperation of the USA. The Netherlands should endeavour to arrange talks with USA and Great Britain in view of the international monetary situation. Preference for an international payments system through dollar and sterling accounts channelled through a central organisation for international trade, investment questions and the clearing of exchange surpluses.
227	23.9.1942 Foote (Melbourne)	<i>Contact with Netherlands authorities in Australia.</i> Talks with Van Hoogstraten and Brouwer. The severance of Japanese lines of communication must be main aim of <i>Allied strategy in the Far East.</i> <i>NEI: attitude of Indonesian population</i> would become anti-Japanese as soon as some part of the territory had been reconquered.
228	24.9.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Diplomatic relations with USSR and China</i> to be raised to embassy level. Candidates for embassy in Moscow.
229	25.9.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Save for one passage, the text had been finally settled at a meeting held on 23 September. USA would participate, China was to be invited, USSR would issue its own declaration simultaneously. British ambassadors would communicate declaration to neutral governments, but not on behalf of the signatories. Belgian proposal concerning sub-

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229A	23.9.1942	committee accepted. It would be several weeks before official announcement was made. <i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> List of those present at Allied meeting.
229B	23.9.1942 British Treasury	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Text of draft declaration.
230	25.9.1942 Foote (Melbourne)	<i>SWPA: military service KNILM/KLM personnel.</i> Van Hoogstraten considered an agreement with MacArthur on the formation of a Dutch squadron possible.
231	26.9.1942 Scheltus (Stockholm)	<i>Protection of Dutch interests in Belgium and occupied France.</i> Sweden was prepared to inquire into the Germans' reason for terminating the Swedish protection of Dutch interests only if requested to do so.
232	26.9.1942 Van Troostenburg de Bruyn	<i>Curaçao-Miami air route.</i> The PAA and KLM applications for landing rights at Curaçao and Miami respectively could only be approved after an agreement regulating the exploitation of this air route on a reciprocal basis had been concluded between the Governments of the Netherlands and the USA. Exploitation on ad hoc basis until then.
233	28.9.1942 Foote (Melbourne)	<i>Australia: policy on NEI.</i> Tendency to favour Australian control over NEI perceptible in certain quarters both inside and outside government. <i>Australia: political warfare against Japan.</i> NEI was excluded from the Committee, even though its activities were also directed towards NEI.
234	29.9.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Post-war relief.</i> Consequences of setting up an Allied organisation for separate relief for the Netherlands. <i>China: appointment of ambassador.</i> Lovink was available if necessary. <i>Post-war Reconstruction Committee's</i> activities. Announcement of a policy document on <i>reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Preparations for the <i>return to NEI.</i> <i>Vatican: re-establishment of diplomatic relations</i> urged.
235	29.9.1942 Van Vredenburg	<i>Protection of Dutch interests in Belgium and occupied France.</i> The Swedish Government was to be informed that should Sweden terminate the protection of Dutch interests in Germany, the Netherlands would in return terminate the protection of German interests in the West Indies by Switzerland.
236	29.9.1942 from Welter to Helfrich (Delhi)	<i>KPM: Javanese seamen.</i> Some of the strikers in Bombay had returned to work. <i>NEI: evacuation of the families of white naval personnel</i> highly desirable, but little likelihood of success. Government's

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		negligent attitude to <i>NEI</i> : <i>Dutch internees and prisoners of war</i> . The pace of <i>Allied operations in the Far East</i> showed no signs of accelerating. Dutch influence too slight. <i>Loss of NEI</i> not due to attitude of armed forces.
237	30.9.1942 to Loudon	<i>Curaçao-Miami air route</i> . In negotiations with US Government on this air route following PAA's application for the concession, the Government intended raising the question of Netherlands desiderata regarding KLM concession for Miami and New York, the delivery of aircraft for KLM, and reciprocity with regard to freight, passengers and radio stations.
238	30.9.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>USSR. China</i> . Legation in Moscow would be raised to embassy status now that other Allies were doing likewise. The same step would be taken in Chungking so that the Chinese would not feel slighted.
239	30.9.1942 from Helfrich to Furstner (Colombo)	<i>Organisation of allied operations: naval strategy</i> . Cf. IV, No. 548.
240	1.10.1942 from Albarda	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA</i> . Concurrence with Van Mook's idea of delegating responsibility for implementation to Steenberghe Mission. Information requested on the concentration apparently intended at embassy.
241	1.10.1942 Furstner (Paramaribo)	<i>Surinam: strengthening US forces</i> . No objections to this in view of preparations for possible US action against French Guiana.
242	2.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>SWPA: relocation of naval units</i> . US Navy requested that several Dutch ships of the British Eastern Fleet be transferred to SWPA and that submarines be made available. A logical consequence of this would be the <i>transfer of BSO to Australia</i> .
243	2.10.1942 from Van Bylandt to Bosch van Rosenthal	<i>Switzerland: implementation of Royal Decree A 1</i> . Refugees from the occupied Netherlands could have access to A 1 assets for their maintenance provided no advantage thus accrued to the enemy. Repayment possibilities widened. Extreme caution to be exercised in Switzerland. Information on maximum amounts and the administration procedures.
244	2.10.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	<i>Royal Decree A 6: 'territory in enemy occupation'</i> . To date the Netherlands had followed British policy in declaring countries 'territory in enemy occupation'. The writer felt inclined to discontinue this practice now that Great Britain had designated

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245	2.10.1942 from Van Mook to Gerbrandy	NEI as such, but not the Philippines or Burma. What was Van Mook's view? <i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Enclosure of Nos. 245A and B. The formulation and publication of ideas at the present time was essential. The proposal envisaged a structure which provided for the continued existence of the Kingdom whether loosely or closely united. Nothing to be gained from consulting the Special Advisory Council. After approval, the statement of policy could be made public in the form of a radio broadcast by H.M. the Queen. The Advisory Council for NEI Affairs concurred with the proposal.
245A	9.1942 Memorandum from Van Mook	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Exposition of the international and internal factors which made constitutional reform necessary. Sketch of the future structure of the Kingdom, which would comprise autonomous parts and central authorities to deal with Kingdom affairs. Discussion of constitutional reforms in NEI and principles on which policy of NEI authorities would be based. This comprehensive memorandum concluded with thoughts on the problems which might arise when these reforms were introduced.
245B	(2.10.1942) Draft Government statement of policy	<i>Kingdom conference</i> would be in the form of a round table conference and would make recommendations on the future status of the four parts of the Kingdom. The Netherlands Government had formulated guidelines which could serve as starting points for the discussions. Each part of the Kingdom would handle its own affairs, and responsibility for matters pertaining to the Kingdom as a whole would rest with a Kingdom ministry and the Crown Council. It would be necessary to reform the administration of NEI. There would be no difference in treatment within the Kingdom on the grounds of race or country.
246	2.10.1942 from Van Hoogstraten to Van Mook (Melbourne)	<i>Relations between Netherlands authorities in Australia.</i> Explanation of the recommendation contained in No. 194. Excellent relations with envoy.
247	5.10.1942 from Sujono to Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Response to No. 245. Three factors were of importance in the reconstruction of the Kingdom: the wishes of the Netherlands people and Government, the attitude of the Indonesians, and the attitude of the Allies. It was conceivable that the Netherlands would want self-determination for Indonesia. The Indonesian

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248	5.10.1942 Versteegh	<p>people's struggle for freedom should be taken seriously because the desire for independence was being strengthened by Japanese propaganda. Influential groups in the USA sympathised with the wishes of Indonesian nationalists and would draw the attention of the USA to the principles of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i>. The Netherlands was dependent on the USA for the reconquest of NEI; USSR and China were both pro-nationalist. Conclusion: the Netherlands would have to make far-reaching concessions. Van Mook's proposal was acceptable.</p> <p><i>Curaçao-Miami air route</i>. The writer warned against the PAA's monopoly policy, in which it was backed by the US authorities. Concession should only be granted if KLM could compete on equal footing, which would certainly require new aircraft. Four conditions on which concession could be granted. KLM landing rights in New York were important in the long term. It was highly desirable that a <i>Curaçao-San Domingo air route</i> be opened to counterbalance PAA.</p>
249	5.10.1942 from Beelaerts van Blokland to Gerbrandy	<p><i>Aviation policy</i>. The Government was not making sufficient preparation for a major Netherlands role in post-war international aviation. Plans were required for the <i>post-war repatriation of deported Dutch nationals; care of refugees</i> on continent of Europe. <i>Diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and USSR</i>. Early appointment of envoy to Moscow urged.</p>
250	5.10.1942 Van Mook	<p><i>Post-war international trade: NEI's position</i>. Return to free-trade system impossible because of the need for an equitable division of goods and raw materials for reconstruction. Regulation by an international organisation for the control of international trade. NEI willing to export raw materials. There could be wide opportunities for trade with the British Empire.</p>
251	6.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<p>Approval of the institution of <i>UNCIWC</i> and the extradition of war criminals at war's end. <i>RAF night raids</i> in the Netherlands south of the River Waal.</p>
252	6.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA</i>. Further to No. 212, the embassy should not in due course be made responsible for the effective control of A 1 assets, nor was the Steenberghe Mission the most appropriate body for this purpose. Outline of a control organisation in which the embassy, the</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
253	6.10.1942 Lamping	<p>Steenberghe Mission and the Ministry of Finance would be represented. It was uncertain whether the Netherlands would gain control at all.</p> <p><i>Committee on post-war requirements.</i> Second meeting. Leith-Ross' visit to USA had had little immediate result. Combined purchases for relief was the working premise; all countries would contribute according to their means. There was again opposition to the independent purchasing policy of the Netherlands and Norway. Rumours of the establishment of a Council for Relief comprising USA, USSR, Great Britain and China which would be the highest authority.</p>
254	6.10.1942 Berle, Jr. (Washington)	<p><i>Venezuela: protection of Dutch oil interests.</i> Loudon had stated in strict confidence that Royal Dutch/Shell would be more accomodating than Standard Oil in negotiations. Prepared to build an oil refinery in Venezuela.</p>
255	7.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>NEI: sale of Java Bank gold coins to US Treasury.</i> US Treasury had requested that \$ 2 million in gold and silver be made available in Australia for intelligence operations in occupied territory.</p>
256	7.10.1942 from Star Busmann	<p><i>USSR.</i> Talk with Garreau. Diplomats were living under difficult conditions in Kuibyshev. The Soviet Government was pleased that diplomatic relations had been established with the Netherlands. A declaration that the Netherlands would not participate in anti-Soviet bloc-forming would avoid communist agitation in Netherlands territory; this was important, especially for NEI. International military situation. German peace overtures to USSR.</p>
257	7.10.1942 De Beus	<p><i>Post-war policy issues.</i> Draft of a circular to the heads of diplomatic missions for the purposes of orientation on post-war policy. The information of an <i>international peace-keeping organisation</i> was essential. It would be impossible to pursue a policy of neutrality, and the time had come for closer political and military cooperation with other states, notably USA and Great Britain. No question of US interference in NEI affairs. Liberalisation of <i>international trade</i> through less government intervention and cooperation between groups of states. In <i>international monetary transactions</i> efforts should be made to establish parity of currency and convertibility with like-minded states.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
258	7.10.1942 from Van Mook	<i>Recognition of naturalisation as foreign subject.</i> Fear that Japanese request for information on the recognition of naturalisation related to plans for certain groups in NEI. Naturalisation as an enemy subject should not be recognised and legislation should be amended accordingly.
259	8.10.1942 from Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Chinese Government would raise the question after the war.
260	8.10.1942 Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Great Britain: establishment of Netherlands House.</i> It had been arranged with the Chairman of the British Council that preparatory talks would begin. The Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science would represent the Netherlands.
261	8.10.1942 from Sujono to Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Further to No. 247. Rejection of No. 245B because it had not expressed the principle of Indonesia's right to independence. After the events in India and Nehru's statements to the New York Times, this would have a negative effect on the reactions of China, USA, USSR and Indonesia to No. 245B.
262	8.10.1942 Furstner (Washington)	<i>Talk with Admiral King.</i> Subjects discussed were situation in the <i>Caribbean, operations of Dutch navy in SWPA</i> and training and capacities of <i>US Navy reserve officers.</i>
263	9.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Curaçao-Miami air route.</i> KNILM's Board of Directors in agreement with No. 237 but considered the application for landing rights in New York too ambitious and the demand for new aircraft hazardous.
264	9.10.1942 De Beus	<i>Relief purchases.</i> The goods essential for post-war reconstruction in the Netherlands came within the purview of the <i>Leith-Ross Committee.</i> Opportunities for independent purchase in Allied territory were extremely limited and in neutral countries politically hazardous.
265	9.10.1942 from Van Bylandt to Kessler	<i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Loudon had suggested to De Booy of Royal Dutch/Shell that this company take a more amenable line after the negative results of the <i>démarche</i> , for instance by offering the services of experts under certain conditions.
266	10.10.1942 Philipse (Washington)	<i>Recovery of Europe after the war.</i> Talk with Pasvolksy. State Department was asking all countries separately for information relevant to post-war recovery. Large-scale American aid if recipients actively cooperated. Pasvolksy informed of Netherlands' preparations for post-war relief. With re-

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267	10.10.1942 from Warners to Gerbrandy	<p>gard to economic reconstruction, USA wished to regulate <i>trade policy</i> bilaterally; a Netherlands-American trade agreement concluded during the war would lay the foundations for this. Liberalisation of international trade could be discussed after the war. The bilateral treatment of relief was more advantageous than the collective sharing plans of the <i>Committee on post-war requirements</i>, which had not been mentioned by Pasvolsky.</p> <p><i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Detailed exposition of the relations between the Netherlands and NEI, the failure of Dutch Asian policy and post-war relations. Opposed to No. 245B because it meant yielding to American pressure at the wrong moment without the expectation of any positive result whatsoever.</p>
268	12.10.1942 from Van Troostenburg de Bruyn to Kleyn Molekamp	<p><i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> With reference to No. 212, the Colonial Ministry and the ministries of Finance and of Trade, Industry and Shipping showed a tendency to strengthen the <i>position of the Steenberghe Mission vis-à-vis the embassy</i> by transferring tasks to the Mission, thereby increasing its influence on policy.</p>
269	12.10.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<p><i>Spain: application of Royal Decree A 1.</i> From information received from the British embassy in Madrid it appeared that Dutch claims in Spain would not be blocked, which obviated all need to make representations to the Spanish Government. See No.30.</p>
270	13.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<p><i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> In discussion of Nos. 245, 247 and 261, the Council proved to be opposed to a detailed sketch of the reconstruction of the Kingdom, but to be in favour of a Government statement of policy which would go no further than setting out the principles on which reconstruction would be based. Criticism of Sujono's views on Indonesia's right to independence. Several ministers doubted whether the time was ripe for a statement of policy and whether it was necessary to yield to the pressure of American public opinion by making a public announcement on the post-war position of the colonies.</p>
270A	13.10.1942 Sujono	<p><i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Draft of Government statement of policy. The organisation of a Kingdom conference had been interrupted by the invasion of NEI. Although decisions could not be taken until after the liberation, the Government</p>

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		felt that general guidelines could be formulated which could serve as points of departure for the Kingdom conference. Complete partnership should be the basic principle of the relationship between the four parts of the Kingdom, accompanied by application of the principles of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> .
271	13.10.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	<i>SWPA: Allied strength.</i> Optimistic view of military situation in Far East through substantial reinforcement of US armed forces in SWPA area, Japanese losses and combative attitude of Admiral Nimitz.
272	13.10.1942 from Van Angeren	<i>Recognition of naturalisation as foreign subject.</i> Japan's request for information aroused fear of forced naturalisation in NEI. Proposal that legislation be amended so that naturalisation as an enemy subject would not imply loss of Netherlands nationality.
273	13.10.1942 from Michiels van Verduynen	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Cadogan had been informed that the announcement that extra-territorial rights were to be abolished made by Britain and the US without consulting the Netherlands, which was a major Pacific power, had come as a painful surprise to the Netherlands Government. Cadogan attributed it to US haste, but had not thought of it himself.
274	13.10.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<i>Spain: diplomatic relations.</i> Undiplomatic behaviour of the Polish representative had endangered normalisation of the protocol governing the treatment of envoys from occupied countries under the new minister.
275	13.10.1942 from Van Boetzelaer to Van Bylandt (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> Warning against consequences for trade department and attitude of banks of <i>transferring control of A 1 assets to Steenberghe Mission.</i> <i>USA: Life's open letter to the people of Britain</i> yet another example of a simple American recipe for the future of the colonies.
276	13.10.1942 Clarke	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> The writer had explained to Teixeira de Mattos why the Netherlands Government had not been informed beforehand of the American and British announcement and had listed the main elements of the agreement to be concluded with China.
277	14.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Prince Bernhard's visit to Curaçao.</i> <i>Netherlands merchant navy: wages.</i> British authorities opposed to raising basic wage higher than Norwegian level. <i>Diplomatic relations with USSR and China:</i> H.M.

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278	14.10.1942 to Breugel Douglas	the Queen approved raising status of missions to embassy level, but was against postponing implementation until <i>abolition of extra-territorial rights in China</i> and <i>position of Chinese in NEI</i> had been regulated. <i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> The Netherlands Government would shortly communicate with the Chinese Government on the matter of abolition.
279	14.10.1942 Lamping	<i>Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Too little scope for adequate handling of post-war affairs. The writer pressed for more effective inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation with the Rijkens Study Group by means of a small coordinating committee of senior officials. Consideration could also be given to the creation of a Ministry of Post-war Affairs.
280	14.10.1942 from Welter (Simla)	<i>Eastern Group Supply Council.</i> The British Government could disband the Council at will, and was planning to set up a Commonwealth Supply Council (cf. No. 201). The writer advised postponement of his recall.
281	15.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Continuation of discussion of No. 270. Van Mook stated that the main reason for drafting a Government statement of policy was to answer the questions of other governments about Dutch post-war plans for NEI, and not to satisfy American public opinion. The statement was also important as counter propaganda. Sujono's repeated plea for the recognition of Indonesia's right to independence met with resistance. At the suggestion of Van Kleffens, the Council resolved that Van Mook would sound out the need for a Government statement in USA. The statement would be delivered in the form of a radio broadcast by H.M. the Queen.
282	15.10.1942 Boissevain	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Formally, only consular jurisdiction remained. When abolition took effect, the Netherlands should try to come to an arrangement concerning the residence of private persons, the founding of companies, treatment equal to that accorded other aliens and Chinese nationals, and the right to rent land.
283	15.10.1942 from Eden to Oliphant	<i>Committee of Allied Foreign Ministers in Exile in London.</i> The meeting, attended by Eden, discussed the presentation of two Germanies in <i>Allied propaganda</i> and various other subjects.

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284	16.10.1942 from Van Angeren	<i>USA: protection of Dutch patents.</i> Concurrence with proposals contained in No. 215, provided the Netherlands Government had some say in Dutch interests. An arrangement analogous to that made with the British Government (No. 343) was needed. Washington should be asked for information on the activities of the proposed department and the likelihood of royalties from licences being paid to a Dutch government agency.
285	17.10.1942 to Breugel Douglas	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Information requested on Chinese response to Anglo-American offer and on talks with Willkie.
286	19.10.1942 to Loudon	<i>Military service of KLM/KNILM personnel at RNMF Jackson.</i> From Van Mook to Van Oyen. It had been decided to militarise personnel in Australia and to train them at Jackson as the US proposals for their part in the war effort were inadequate. If needed for civil aviation, they would be withdrawn from RNMF Jackson.
287	19.10.1942 from Van Aerssen (Melbourne)	<i>War against Japan: Netherlands contribution.</i> MacArthur insisted that Netherlands armed forces in Australia be placed under the command of Helfrich personally for preparations for the reconquest of NEI. He was prepared on this condition to allow the formation of separate Dutch military units under Dutch command. The writer urged that Helfrich come to Australia for consultation with MacArthur.
288	19.10.1942 from Lovink to Van Bylandt	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> The writer requested that he be informed by the envoy in Chungking of China's attitude to smaller treaty powers. He referred to Chinese action in 1929-1930.
288A	15.10.1942	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Wellington Koo highly gratified at Anglo-American decision to abolish rights. President of Judiciary Yuan had urged abolition on the grounds of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> in an article of 9.10.1942.
289	20.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Evacuation of refugees from France to Surinam.</i> Antisemitism and competition with local trade and industries feared.
290	20.10.1942 to Wunsz King	<i>China: incident involving Chinese seamen on Curaçao.</i> Netherlands Government rejected joint inquiry and invited the Chinese Government to furnish facts from any reports in its possession which were unknown to the Netherlands Government.

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291	20.10.1942 from Foreign Office to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Post-war relief and reconstruction purchases.</i> Pursuant to a decision of US and British Governments to subject all purchases for post-war needs to the approval of appropriate Combined Boards in order to prevent any conflict developing with purchases necessary for the war effort, the Netherlands Government was requested to cooperate by notifying the Boards concerned of all proposed purchases.
292	20.10.1942 H.R.H. Prince Bernhard (Washington)	<i>Post-war affairs.</i> Talk with H. Wallace, who avoided discussing <i>post-war monetary system</i> . Wallace was of the opinion that the USA should focus on the <i>Far East</i> . USSR also wished to play a part in the industrialisation of this area.
293	21.10.1942 to Breugel Douglas	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> The Chinese Government to be informed that the Netherlands Government was willing to enter into negotiations on the abolition of rights and cognate affairs. It should be mentioned, but not in writing, that the removal of racially discriminatory provisions from NEI legislation was under consideration. The Netherlands was not prepared to conclude an agreement with China immediately on the <i>treatment of the Chinese in NEI</i> . Breugel was to propose that the <i>legations be raised reciprocally to embassy level</i> .
294	21.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Diplomatic relations with USSR.</i> Why had an envoy not yet been appointed?
295	21.10.1942 from Van Mook to Gerbrandy	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Netherlands declaration on future constitutional relations within the Kingdom was necessary because of Allied wish for an overall positive war aim. It could be made without formal consultation of the wishes of the population in the Netherlands and NEI. The most favourable date for the Queen's radio broadcast was 7 December. Enclosure of 295A. Strong objections to stating independence for Indonesia in principle as Sujono wished, as it could invite foreign intervention.
295A	21.10.1942 Draft of 7 December speech	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> At the present moment, the future structure of the Kingdom was envisaged as a partnership between the parts of the Kingdom, each of which would be granted a large measure of independence. This tentative viewpoint could be explained in detail later.
296	21.10.1942 Waley	<i>Great Britain: legal consequences of recognition of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Draft agreement. Proposals

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297	21.10.1942 from Kleyn Molekamp (Washington)	concerning information, bank balances, securities, debts, transfer guarantees, post-war arrangements and diplomatic immunity. <i>USA: Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. vs Morgan & Co.</i> The State Department had stated that the Netherlands Government's instructions to the parties appointed to control the assets of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. should be followed. The political side of the question had still to be studied.
298	21.10.1942 from Helfrich to Van Aerssen (Colombo)	Reply to No. 133. <i>Transfer of BSO headquarters to Australia</i> necessary in the event of offensive against NEI being launched from there. <i>Allied strategy in Far East</i> : preference for a land offensive from India. Reconquest of the Malay Barrier was a prerequisite for a major offensive against Japan. Regretted the <i>relocation</i> of some naval units in <i>Australia</i> .
299	22.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>PWC: London</i> . NEI's future and reasons for defeat in the Far East were discussed at a meeting attended by Smuts. <i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom</i> . Criticism of some elements of No. 295. Council agreed that H.M. the Queen would make radio broadcast on 7 December. The pledges given therein went as far as the Constitution allowed.
300	22.10.1942 from Helfrich to Furstner (Colombo)	<i>NEI: evacuation of families of white navy personnel</i> . The writer urged that efforts be made to effectuate evacuation and asked to be regularly informed of progress.
301	22.10.1942 from Helfrich to Quispel (Colombo)	<i>US Navy: attitude to Dutch Navy</i> . Attitude of US Navy uncooperative because of Helfrich's actions as ABDA Naval Commander in the Java Sea.
302	22.10.1942 from Furstner to Van Oyen (New York)	<i>SWPA: Netherlands command structure</i> . The writer had not been consulted about Van Oyen's transfer to Australia. <i>CCOS</i> : Measures taken to enlarge staff of government representatives.
303	23.10.1942 to Loudon	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech</i> . H.M. the Queen wished to know whether, in Loudon's opinion, the American public would react favourably to a speech to be broadcast by her at the beginning of December, setting out the broad outlines of the reconstruction of the Kingdom (cf. No. 295A).
304	23.10.1942 to Breugel Douglas	<i>Allied war effort</i> . Meeting of <i>PWC London</i> convened in honour of Smuts. Speeches by Churchill and Smuts on Allied strategy, indicating that China was of particular importance for <i>reconquest</i>

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305	23.10.1942 to Van Aerssen	<i>of NEI and operations in the Pacific.</i> Appreciation of Dutch and NEI war effort. <i>NEI: monetary policy after reconquest.</i> Principles agreed with the British Government for the regulation of monetary transactions after the reconquest which would also be applied in British territories in South-East Asia; new issue under control of NEI administration. Consultation with US Government necessary as reconquest under US leadership. Preparations for establishment of temporary bank of issue for transition period.
306	23.10.1942 from Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> The unexpected Anglo-American offer had been well received in China. <i>Willkie's visit to China</i> was largely for propoganda purposes.
307	23.10.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>Post-war problems: dismemberment of Germany.</i> Concluded from talk with Field Marshall Smuts that dismemberment would only be possible if sections of the German nation were themselves in favour of it.
308	23.10.1942 Embassy to Department of State (Washington)	<i>Post-war relief: relief purchases.</i> Netherlands Government accepted the proposal contained in No. 152A on condition that supplies already purchased remained intact.
309	23.10.1942 from H.M. the Queen to Van Mook	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> The motives for omitting concrete plans for reconstruction in No. 295A should be formulated, in consultation with Loudon, in a manner designed to convince the Americans.
310	24.10.1942 Polak (New York)	<i>Protection of industrial proprietary rights.</i> The legal status of Dutch patents would not be improved abroad by making them subject to Royal Decrees A 1 or A 6 or a new Royal Decree. The writer recommended coming to an arrangement with the British and American governments through diplomatic channels. <i>Patents in USA</i> were not in immediate danger.
311	26.10.1942 Star Busmann	<i>German war crimes.</i> The Soviet reply to the Note on the punishment of war crimes advocated bringing major criminals before an international court, and others before national courts.
312	26.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> Should the recommendation in No. 312A be carried out or any other change in the conduct of A 1 affairs take place, everything the Commercial Section had achieved in this area would become uncertain.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
312A	5.10.1942 from Aug. Philips to Albarda (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> The writer considered the continuation of his reporting on the management of A 1 affairs incompatible with membership of the Steenberghe Mission. He recommended that the <i>implementation of A 1 be transferred to the Steenberghe Mission.</i>
313	26.10.1942 from Van den Broek to Albarda (New York)	<i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> Further to Nos. 100 and 223, uniform exchange regulations throughout the Kingdom were to be preferred. Privately held currency should not be omitted from any appropriation regulations. The Ministry of Finance should be jointly responsible for implementing <i>Royal Decree A 1</i> , thus rendering the Ministry of Justice's seat in the Institute superfluous.
314	26.10.1942 Wunsz King	Talk with Van Kleffens. <i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights</i> had been proposed to the Government in Chungking, and the rescindment of provisions in NEI legislation which discriminated against the Chinese announced. <i>Raising legislations to embassy status</i> had also been proposed.
315	27.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> Justice Frankfurter had advised announcing the plans for changing NEI's constitutional position as soon as possible.
316	27.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>NEI: political warfare against Japan.</i> From Van der Plas to Van Mook. The writer wished to leave for Australia not later than 10 November. Glossing over the benefits of Dutch rule in propaganda for NEI would be detrimental to the resumption of Dutch authority, given Indonesian susceptibility to the Japanese slogan 'Asia for the Asians'. He was not anxious to join <i>MacArthur's SWPA staff.</i>
317	27.10.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<i>Spain: release and evacuation of Dutch internees.</i> Eleven members of former International Brigade released. No further release likely of men of military service age. Numbers of young Dutch in Miranda camp increasing because of threatening situation in France. Visits to camp and food supplies being hindered. No steps to obtain further release as long as refugees continued to arrive in large numbers from France and Switzerland.
318	27.10.1942 from Scheltus (Stockholm)	<i>Japan: treatment of Dutch nationals in NEI.</i> The Japanese Government denied the obligation to support Dutch nationals in NEI. Those who were not interned could live on their capital, but even if they were denied payment of debts or access to bank

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319	27.10.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	accounts, the Japanese did not feel obliged to intervene. <i>Spain: diplomatic relations.</i> Observations on the likelihood of relations improving now that Jordana had been appointed Foreign Minister. Best course was independent action in consultation with British and American ambassadors.
320	27.10.1942 Lamping	<i>Committee on post-war requirements.</i> Work was getting under way. Plans for pooling food and raw materials vague and contradictory. Contact with Belgians, Norwegians and French opened perspectives for West European cooperation despite divergent ideas on relief. Explanation of objections to pooling. The countries referred to wanted clarification on the pooling of transport, to which Leith-Ross was opposed.
321	28.10.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> H.M. the Queen had approved the draft in No. 295A. <i>Post-war economic reconstruction.</i> Kerstens would draw up a memorandum on the centralisation of activities. <i>Purchases for post-war inland transport.</i> Means of making such purchases without involving the <i>Leith-Ross Committee</i> , and the shipping capacity required for transport.
322	28.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: opinions on future of NEI.</i> In the 7 December speech on the reconstruction of the Kingdom, emphasis should be placed on concrete principles and on the democratic premise that the ultimate decision would lie with the people after the liberation. Interest should be aroused beforehand by means of a press conference.
323	28.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Curaçao: berthing of Vichy French tankers for Martinique.</i> US Government requested cooperation in the regular replenishment of Martinique's oil supply from Curaçao.
324	28.10.1942 to Van Mook	<i>Japan: treatment of Dutch nationals in NEI.</i> The Swedish recommendation that money be made available to Dutch internees should not be followed as Japan had blocked their bank accounts.
325	28.10.1942 from Van Mook to Gerbrandy	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> H.M. the Queen had approved the draft of the speech, which would now be rewritten in the style H.M. customarily used in radio speeches. Van Mook would discuss the text with Loudon in USA.
325A	no date Draft radio speech H.M. the Queen	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> The German attack on the Netherlands and the Japanese attack on NEI had disrupted the historic-

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326	28.10.1942 from Lovink to Van Weede	al development of colonial relations. A new structure for the Kingdom, in which the various peoples would be accorded a greater measure of independence, would be framed at a Kingdom conference after the war. <i>Protests against treatment of Jews by Nazis.</i> Gerbrandy would henceforth make fewer public expressions of sympathy, which had been frequent in the past.
327	28.10.1942 from Helfrich to Coster (Colombo)	<i>Australia: cooperation between Dutch authorities.</i> Advice to remain on good terms with Van Mook, Van Hoogstraten and Van der Plas, bearing in mind the post-war position of the navy in NEI. <i>Defence of NEI</i> only possible with naval and air forces. <i>US Navy: attitude to Dutch Navy.</i> <i>Allied strategy in Far East.</i> It would be impossible to launch an offensive against Japan from the Solomon Islands or other points in the Pacific, but it would be feasible from north-west Australia, with simultaneous thrusts from Burma and India. Reconquest of NEI certain. The writer had advised Furstner on the <i>transfer of BSO headquarters to Australia.</i>
328	29.10.1942 to Loudon	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> The provisional form of H.M.'s speech was consistent with No. 315.
329	29.10.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>German war crimes.</i> The Netherlands Government had agreed in principle with the British proposal that the extradition and arrest of war criminals constitute part of the ceasefire conditions and that an international fact-finding commission be instituted for the detection and registration of war crimes.
330	29.10.1942 from Helfrich to Welter (Colombo)	<i>NEI: evacuation of families of white naval personnel.</i> Account of difference of opinion in NEI before the capitulation on 8 March and standpoint of Governor General. The writer also feared that those left behind would suffer permanent psychological injury; the Government in London displayed too little interest in their plight. <i>Japanese internees evacuated from NEI to Australia</i> could be exchanged for Dutch internees. <i>Allied strategy in Far East.</i> The Netherlands had little say in preparations for the offensive. North-west Australia together with India and Ceylon the best points for launching the attack.

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331	30.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: post-war trade with the Netherlands.</i> Trade of relatively little importance to either country. Analysis of changes in American industrial production showed that export of rubber and bauxite to USA was at risk. Favourable climate for expansion of Netherlands exports to USA could be expected, achieved largely by substantial imports of American agricultural products by the Netherlands.
331A	no date Riemans (Washington)	<i>USA: post-war trade with the Netherlands.</i> The development of trade since the 1935 trade treaty did not call for amendment to its provisions. The balance of payments showed a substantial surplus. An analysis of changes in American industrial production had led the writer to conclude that Netherlands exports to USA could only be improved with the aid of US exporters to the Netherlands, namely those dealing in such agricultural products as tobacco and raw cotton.
332	30.10.1942 Rijkens Study Group	<i>Germany: post-war treatment.</i> Primary aim should be to eliminate innate German tendency to aggression and oppression. Any tendency towards the development of political, economic or military strength was to be curbed; the standard of living to be made subordinate to this.
333	30.10.1942 Furstner	<i>Visit to USA.</i> US Navy anticipated a long war. Serious shortage of matériel. No ships available for escorting convoys in <i>Caribbean</i> . Position and character of Admiral King, who was now well disposed towards the Netherlands because of the deployment of the navy. The best <i>military policy</i> would be to put all matériel to full use in the war effort.
334	31.10.1942 to Loudon	<i>Curaçao: berthing of Vichy French tankers for Martinique.</i> Request in No. 323 would be granted only if Vichy were willing to make concessions regarding <i>offices néerlandais</i> , <i>transit visas</i> and <i>exit visas for refugees</i> by way of <i>quid pro quo</i> .
335	31.10.1942 to Loudon	<i>Curaçao: berthing of Vichy French tankers for Martinique</i> permissible only in exchange for <i>exit visas for refugees</i> in Vichy France, <i>transit visas</i> from Switzerland to Spain and residence permits for directors of the closed <i>offices néerlandais</i> .
336	31.10.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>PWC Washington.</i> Deficient arguments of Roosevelt for institution of an organisation for <i>post-war economic planning</i> . He had asked those present to give thought to the structure of such an organisation, and was himself in favour of an interna-

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337	31.10.1942 from Van Boeyen	tional structure in which every country would be 'self-sustaining'. <i>Great Britain: entry of young Dutch refugees.</i> In view of the situation in the south of France, the British Government should be urged to relax the regulations governing right of entry.
338	31.10.1942 from Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Instructions in No. 293 had been carried out; text of Notes appended to Nos. 338A and B. Reply to proposal regarding <i>raising legations to embassy status</i> would follow as soon as possible.
338A	31.10.1942 from Breugel Douglas to Chiang Kai-shek (Chungking)	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> In accordance with the 1931 declaration of principle, the Netherlands Government was willing to conclude an agreement on the abolition of existing Netherlands extra-territorial rights and settlement of cognate matters on a basis of equality and reciprocity.
338B	31.10.1942 from Netherlands Legation to Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chungking)	<i>NEI: treatment of Chinese in NEI.</i> The NEI administration was giving consideration in principle to the removal from legislation of all provisions felt to imply racial discrimination.
339	31.10.1942 Acheson (Washington)	<i>USA: reverse Lend-Lease with the Netherlands.</i> Suggestion to Loudon that Lend-Lease be limited to the military sphere, and query whether the Netherlands could provide services for US troops on Netherlands territory under Lend-Lease agreement. Loudon had undertaken to discuss this with the Government.
340	31.10.1942 Acheson (Washington)	<i>USA: assistance under Lend-Lease in replacement of losses Netherlands merchant fleet.</i> Request by Loudon for a reply to No. 153A. Ships for use during and after the war were allocated separately.
341	1.11.1942 Van Rechteren Limpurg (Washington)	<i>USA: assistance under Lend-Lease in replacement of losses Netherlands merchant fleet.</i> Acheson had informed Loudon on 30 October that USA was willing to supply the Netherlands with vessels under Lend-Lease to replace losses on condition that the Netherlands provided the crews.
342	2.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Albarda	<i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Royal Dutch/Shell would attempt to reach agreement with the Mexican Government on the exploitation of the holdings of its expropriated subsidiary, Mexican Eagle Oil Co. It would first endeavour to enlist the support of the US Government through the offices of the Netherlands and British ambassadors in Washington.

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343	2.11.1942 from Van Angeren	<i>Great Britain: protection of Dutch patents.</i> In accordance with article 2 of the 1939 Patents etc. Emergency Act the Comptroller-General required the permission of the Allied governments to exercise powers with regard to the patents of Allied nationals in enemy-occupied territory. Emergency licences were issued only at their request.
344	2.11.1942 from Kerstens to Leathers	<i>Wage increases for seamen.</i> The Netherlands Government would appreciate approval at a very early date of an increase to the level of Norwegian wages, including conversion of savings premium. Should approval be withheld, the Netherlands Government would consider withdrawing from the inter-allied agreement.
345	2.11.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<i>Spain: diplomatic relations.</i> Jordana had stated that Spain would pursue a foreign policy more independently of Germany; he had promised special attention for Dutch affairs. The Netherlands' inferior protocolar status remained unchanged.
346	3.11.1942 Council of Ministers	Furstner reported on the impressions gained during his visit to USA with regard to <i>war material, situation on Curaçao, duration of war and bombing of Germany. Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech:</i> draft approved by H.M. the Queen.
347	3.11.1942 from Loudon to Steenberghe (Washington)	<i>USA: reverse Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> Acheson suggested that US Lend-Lease be confined to ammunition, military equipment and the repair of warships. Netherlands Lend-Lease to USA to be regulated in an exchange of Notes.
348	5.11.1942 to Loudon	<i>Military service KLM/KNILM personnel in SWPA.</i> To Van Oyen from Van Mook, <i>et al.</i> It had been decided to militarise ground and air personnel for service in SWPA on condition that they remained available for service on scheduled flights.
349	5.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Summary of American draft agreement. Short account of the <i>legal status of the Chinese in NEI</i> requested.
350	5.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	<i>NEI, Philippines, Burma: application of Royal Decree A 6.</i> British Government unfortunately regarded NEI as 'territory in enemy occupation', unlike the Philippines and Burma. The writer was opposed to placing NEI on the Royal Decree A 6 list, on which neither the Philippines nor Burma appeared.

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351	5.11.1942 to Bogomolov	<i>Anniversary of Russian Revolution.</i> Van Kleffens regretted he was unable to attend the reception in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
352	from Kleyn Molekamp to Hull (Washington)	<i>USA: establishment of Netherlands Maritime Court.</i> Proposal that permission be granted for the establishment of a Netherlands court to supervise the application of the <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> and the maintenance of discipline on Dutch ships. Favourable experience with similar court in Great Britain.
353	6.11.1942 to Kerstens	It was believed in USA that USA would bear the full brunt of <i>post-war recovery of Europe</i> ; no. 266 not surprising. It would be in the interests of the Netherlands to avoid complete identification with USA or Great Britain. Data given to Committee on post-war requirements to be passed on to Pasvolsky. It would be preferable to deal with <i>trade policy</i> and recovery of Europe separately.
354	6.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	<i>Mexico: propaganda for NEI quinine.</i> Chargé d'affaires in Mexico considered quinine propaganda highly inopportune (cf. IV, No. 520), whereas the Norman Taylor commission was advocating it. What was Van Mook's opinion?
355	6.11.1942 from Mühlenfeld	AACC. Enclosure of No. 355A. Wait and see whether USA insisted on Netherlands membership of AACC, which the Colonial Ministry viewed with little enthusiasm.
355A	4.11.1942 from Kasteel to Van Mook (Willemstad)	AACC. Roosevelt had spoken out publicly in favour of political, social and economic cooperation, from which the Antilles would not be excluded. Loudon's attention should be drawn to this statement.
356	6.11.1942 from Furstner to Van Mook	<i>Establishment of Military Mission.</i> Mission was essential to the effective cooperation of Dijkhoorn and Stöve with CCOS.
357	7.11.1942 from H.M. the Queen to Roosevelt	<i>Occupied Netherlands and NEI.</i> H.M. was deeply concerned about the increasing reign of terror in the Netherlands. <i>Allied war effort.</i> H.M. was convinced that the battle of the Solomon Islands, the victory in Egypt and the landings in North Africa marked a turning-point in the war.
358	8.11.1942 Flaes	<i>Ceasefire conditions.</i> The working programme of the <i>Inter-allied Armistice Committee</i> should be drawn up efficiently: first the urgent, factual decisions and then questions of principle. Summary of

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359	9.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	points in the order in which the writer would wish them to be treated. <i>Curaçao: berthing of Vichy French tankers for Martinique.</i> Welles had been informed of Nos. 334 and 335. Position of French colonies in western hemisphere uncertain after landings in North Africa. Advised against admitting tankers for the time being.
360	10.11.1942 Council of Ministers	Referring to <i>Allied landings in North Africa</i> , Van Kleffens reported that Roosevelt had responded positively to a Netherlands suggestion on the subject made in July. <i>USSR and China: raising legations to embassy status</i> accepted by Moscow and Chungking. <i>Wage increase for seamen.</i> Kerstens authorised to act as he saw fit in talks with Lord Leathers on No. 344.
361	10.11.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Amendment proposed in No. 229A would delay official announcement. British Government should be approached for further information on the size and task of the subcommittee to be instituted.
362	10.11.1942 to Gerbrandy	<i>War crimes.</i> Enclosure of No. 362A, with the comment that a better definition of atrocities was needed. Objections to involvement of fact-finding commission in legislative matters. The commission's principal concern was war crimes in occupied territory.
362A	29.10.1942 from Roberts to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>War crimes.</i> Proposal that a UN fact-finding commission be instituted to collect evidence on persons who were responsible for systematically committed 'principle' war crimes. Commission's terms of reference.
363	10.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	<i>Curaçao-Miami air route.</i> Contrary to the recommendation of the KNILM Board of Directors, the KLM's application to operate an air service between Curaçao and Miami should not be given diplomatic support before the USA took the same step in support of PAA's application for an identical service.
364	10.11.1942 from Foreign Office to Michiels van Verduynen	<i>Evacuation of Jewish children from occupied territory.</i> The British Government would attempt to evacuate Jewish children under the age of 16 in possession of an immigration certificate for Palestine from the occupied Netherlands to Palestine. Cooperation requested through a protective power.

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365	10.11.1942 from Van Lidth de Jeude to Gerbrandy	<i>Evacuation of Jewish children from occupied territory.</i> Enclosure of Nos. 365A and B. Reply requested.
365A	6.11.1942 from Mrs Small to Van Lidth de Jeude	<i>Evacuation of Jewish children from occupied territory.</i> Committee would attempt to persuade Sweden and Switzerland to accept Jewish children for the duration of the war. The Netherlands Government was asked to provide guarantees concerning their maintenance and return to the Netherlands.
365B	no date from Van Lidth de Jeude to Mrs Small	<i>Evacuation of Jewish children from occupied territory.</i> Netherlands Government would give the guarantees requested in No. 365A.
366	11.11.1942 Kerstens	<i>Post-war reconstruction.</i> As CCOS had proved to be of value for an all-out war effort, the writer advocated vesting the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee for Peace Problems with responsibility for post-war reconstruction. It would be necessary to loosen the German and Japanese economic hold on occupied territory as soon as possible.
367	11.11.1942 from Lamping to Gerbrandy	<i>Post-war monetary and trade problems.</i> Enclosure of No. 367A, which dealt with the removal of monetary obstacles to the recovery of international trade. Lamping recommended that the guidelines be adopted and their application discussed with the British and US treasury authorities without the involvement of <i>inter-allied consultation on monetary policy.</i>
367A	6.11.1942 Beyen and Crena de Iongh	<i>The Netherlands and post-war international payments system.</i> The anticipated stagnation in post-war international financial transactions would be highly disadvantageous to the Netherlands' open economy. A monetary system was required that would facilitate gradual adjustment without relapsing into bilateralism and protection. A permanent organisation was needed which would follow developments and promote the gradual liberalisation of the flow of money. Of crucial importance was the fixing of currency parties. A world-wide monetary and economic agreement would be best, but preceded by activity through regional groups. Task of the permanent organisation would be the inter-group purchase and sale of currency surpluses, and the promotion of multilateral trade. USA would occupy a central (solar) position because of the role of the dollar as the standard monetary unit, and because it would be the creditor for reconstruction. The Netherlands should

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368	12.11.1942 to Loudon (Washington)	establish direct contact with USA, as after informal consultations with Great Britain. <i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Royal Dutch/Shell would endeavour to settle the dispute concerning the expropriation of Mexican Eagle Oil Co. through negotiations with the Mexican Government. Aim was to arrive at an exploitation agreement or, alternatively, payment of compensation. Démarche backed by Netherlands and British governments. US Government would be informed after démarche in Mexico City.
369	12.11.1942 to Kerstens	<i>Post-war economic planning.</i> Loudon had reported Roosevelt's views on post-war economic planning. He envisaged a joint international construction, and had asked members of PWC to suggest an organisational structure. Van Kleffens believed that the Steenberghe Mission in Washington would be a suitable body for this purpose. Kerstens was asked to instruct Steenberghe accordingly.
370	12.11.1942 from Kerstens to Council of Ministers	<i>Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Proposal that a council for the coordination of post-war affairs be instituted so that the activities of the ministries and the Rijkens Study Group could be brought into closer harmony. The Council Committee on Reconstruction should be dissolved.
371	12.11.1942 from Hardeman to Kerstens	<i>USA: post-war relief.</i> Concurrence with draft reply to No. 266. Too early to conclude a <i>trade agreement</i> . Overlapping with <i>Committee on post-war requirements</i> should be avoided.
372	13.11.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> The participation of China and Russia would cause a long delay in the official announcement. Either the delay should be accepted or a separate, similarly worded declaration should be made at once in view of the increasing plundering of the Netherlands.
373	13.11.1942 from Verniers van der Loeff	<i>Participation in American occupation of French Guiana.</i> What did Van Mook think of Netherlands participation in possible American occupation of French Guiana as advocated by Kielstra?
374	13.11.1942 from Kerstens	<i>China: Chinese seamen: employment conditions.</i> Present situation. China's demand for equal wages for Chinese and European seamen was unacceptable in view of poorer work performance of Chinese. By negotiating separately with the Netherlands and Great Britain, China hoped to play one against the other in the question of wage

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		increases. In talks at the British Ministry of War Transport he had learned that the British feared the Netherlands would concede to the Chinese demands. A British <i>démarche</i> in Chungking was being considered. The only way out of this extremely difficult position was for the Netherlands to negotiate together with the British. Opinion requested.
375	13.11.1942 from Kleyn Molekamp to Hull (Washington)	<i>USA: establishment of Netherlands Maritime Court.</i> Pending a decision on No. 352, an arrangement could be agreed whereby the US authorities would cooperate in the implementation of the <i>Compulsory Service (Merchant Navy) Decree</i> .
376	13.11.1942 Schachter (Washington)	<i>USA: implementation of Royal Decree A 1.</i> Kleyn Molekamp had inquired how matters stood. The writer had explained that the question of the so-called expropriation orders was being studied. Molekamp had also asked whether the State Department would consider case to case treatment.
377	14.11.1942 from Soong to Breugel Douglas (Chungking)	Nos. 338A and B regarding <i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights</i> and <i>NEI: legal status of Chinese</i> received; notification of a draft agreement on general relations.
378	14.11.1942 from Eden to Dormer	<i>Committee of Foreign Ministers in Exile.</i> The Committee had now been constituted under Polish chairmanship. The governments of USA, USSR and UK would be informed of the results of the discussions. Subcommittees set up for <i>war crimes, activities of German emigrés</i> and <i>ceasefire conditions for Germany</i> . Van Zeeland would be asked to report on the <i>economic reconstruction of Europe</i> .
379	16.11.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>China and USSR: raising legations to embassy status.</i> Both governments concurred with proposal. Breugel Douglas nominated for USSR and Lovink for China.
380	17.11.1942 Council of Ministers	Agreement had been reached with Great Britain on <i>wage increases for seamen. Use of Dutch vessels for Allied landings in North Africa. Situation in Germany. Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Objections to No. 370 because it was not limited to economic and financial reconstruction, and encroached upon ministerial responsibility. Coordination Committee would be a supragovernment body. Gerbrandy proponent of cooperation with Rijkens Study Group. <i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property</i> should be made before

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381	17.11.1942 from Furstner to Meyer Ranneft	1 December. The <i>Isaac Sweerts</i> had been torpedoed. <i>Participation in American occupation of French Guiana.</i> To Stöve and Dijkhoorn. CCOS to be informed of willingness to cooperate on principle in any such operation.
382	17.11.1942 from Albarda	<i>Ground personnel for NEI squadrons in SWPA.</i> The writer urged that the Colonial Ministry and the Navy be consulted about steps to be taken in Australia and USA concerning the ban on the servicing by white ground personnel of aircraft with non-white Indonesian crews.
383	17.11.1942 from Kerstens	<i>Post-war relief for Europe.</i> The proposal contained in No. 383A should be discussed at an early date to determine the Netherlands standpoint.
383A	17.11.1942 Lamping	<i>Post-war relief for Europe.</i> Decision should be taken soon on French proposal that food and medical supplies be stocked by Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Norway for immediate aid after the invasion. Financing under Lend-Lease. The writer warned against disregarding the British in this matter and the establishment of close ties with the <i>Free French</i> movement now that the US authorities had assigned it no role in the Allied invasion of North Africa.
384	19.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Bentinck	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> Enclosure of documentation for Rotary Club speech. Principal theme was the Queen's speeches of 10 May 1941 and 6 August 1942 (No. 116). Regulation of future relations between the Netherlands and NEI on basis of democratic principles should be stressed.
385	19.11.1942 Draft from Loudon to Hull	<i>USA: reverse Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> In implementation of No. 21, the Netherlands Government would provide specified aid on Netherlands territory in the interests of the war effort. Registration by both governments.
386	19.11.1942 from Van Mook to Carter (Washington)	<i>IPR: Mont Tremblant conference.</i> The writer deemed it unwise to attend the conference in view of his responsibilities as minister.
387	20.11.1942 Riemans (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: frozen assets in USA.</i> Netherlands assets totalled 1,825 million dollars (June 1941). US control would probably be continued after the war. Post-war liquidation of Netherlands assets in USA to meet financial obligations (Lend-Lease) to be avoided at all costs. Such obligations to be financed from revenue from export of goods and services. Non-liquidation would ensure con-

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		<p>tinuation of US interest in Netherlands recovery. Assets could serve as guarantee for substantial <i>reconstruction loan in USA</i>, which would moreover reduce chances of a <i>US reconstruction loan to Germany</i>..</p>
388	20.11.1942 from Dijkhoorn to CCOS (Washington)	<p><i>NEI: rehabilitation oilfields</i>. It was of prime importance to the Allied war effort that oil resources in reoccupied territories be available as quickly as possible. The Netherlands Government would coordinate its plans with the other Allies.</p>
389	21.11.1942 from Kerstens	<p><i>Post-war economic planning</i>. Notes on Roosevelt's plan contained in No. 336. PWC Washington was not the appropriate body in which to discuss the plan because not all the United Nations were represented in it, notably USSR. Netherlands cooperation essential; preparation with the aid of the Steenberghe Mission in Washington. Idea of 'self-sustaining countries' incompatible with Atlantic Charter and US trade policy. Loudon could ask for clarification on this point.</p>
390	21.11.1942 Kerstens	<p><i>Post-war economic planning</i>. Notes for Netherlands reply to No. 336. Establishment of Council referred to in No. 336 should be whole-heartedly promoted. It should be made clear in suggestions to Roosevelt that there were three stages in reconstruction: 1) relief; 2) repair of damage and reactivation of economic life; and 3) economic reconstruction on permanent international scale. Council would be concerned chiefly with 2) and 3). Seat in Council together with the great powers should be demanded by the Netherlands in view of its economic potential in peacetime. Suggestions for Dutch representatives in Council.</p>
391	22.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<p><i>Curaçao: berthing of Vichy French tankers for Martinique</i>. State Department had meanwhile let it be known that henceforth US tankers would collect oil for Martinique in Curaçao.</p>
392	23.11.1942 to Loudon	<p><i>Royal Decree A 1: blocking of US accounts for refugees in Switzerland</i>. A transfer arrangement to be made with the Treasury which would give refugees as favourable a rate of exchange as was possible and acceptable to the Swiss national bank.</p>
393	23.11.1942 Flaes	<p><i>Inter-allied Armistice Committee</i>. First meeting had gone off well. First items to be dealt with were modes and conditions of evacuation of occupied territories by the enemy.</p>

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394	23.11.1942 from Kerstens	<i>Post-war relief for Europe.</i> Enclosure of No. 394A.
394A	23.11.1942 from Kerstens to Steenberghe	Response to No. 266. No indication that US Government had altered its views on trade policy so that discussion of general principles of new <i>trade agreement</i> with USA premature. The time was in any case unfavourable for the Netherlands. Transfer of discussions on <i>post-war recovery of Europe</i> to Washington favourable, provided discussions of <i>Committee on post-war requirements</i> were not disrupted or superseded by bilateral negotiations on trade policy. Preference for international relief action in which the Netherlands would play a role.
395	23.11.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<i>Spain: Dutch and Luxembourg refugees from France.</i> Now that Germany had occupied the whole of the country, a stream of refugees was arriving from France, many of whom did not have valid papers. Note No. 395A had been presented to prevent their being sent back.
395A	17.11.1942 from Netherlands Legation to Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Madrid)	<i>Spain: Dutch and Luxembourg refugees from France.</i> Request that the refugees from France who did not have valid papers would not be interned or sent back. The Legation was able and willing to provide for them.
396	23.11.1942 from Leahy to Dijkhoorn (Washington)	<i>Participation in American occupation of French Guiana.</i> Should the operation be undertaken, CCOS would take into account the cooperation offered (cf. No. 381).
397	24.11.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Continuation of discussion of No. 380. Kerstens believed that No. 370 was meant only to promote coordination and accelerate the achievement of results. Ministerial responsibility would in no way be impaired. Proposal of Chairman that powers of Coordination Committee be more closely defined was accepted. <i>North Africa: Darlan.</i> Van Kleffens would not join in the protest to the British Government against the appointment of Darlan as High Commissioner.
398	24.11.1942 from Van Bylandt to Kerstens	<i>China: Chinese seamen: conditions of employment.</i> Reply to No. 374. Further handling of the matter between Kerstens' Ministry and Chinese envoy. British representations in Chungking not yet necessary. Willing to enter into inter-ministerial discussions on reply to Chinese proposals.
399	24.11.1942 from Kerstens to Council of Ministers	<i>Relief for the occupied Netherlands.</i> In view of various developments relating to the relief of occupied territories, the Council should decide in

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400	25.11.1942 to Michiels van Verduynen	principle whether the writer was to press the British Government for limited relief for the Netherlands if this were to be organised for the Channel Islands, and if not, to what extent it could cooperate in a blockade policy designed to starve Germany, which would have an equally disastrous effect on the Netherlands. <i>Great Britain: treatment of European Allies.</i> No. 400A fresh proof that the British Government assumed the role of spokesman for the smaller allies.
400A	24.11.1942 Lamping	<i>Post-war economic relations.</i> European Allies were not prepared to make known their views on post-war trade and commercial relations so as to enable the British Government to use this knowledge in consultations with US authorities on the implementation of Lend-Lease article 7.
401	25.11.1942 Van Kleffens	<i>The Netherlands: post-war foreign policy.</i> A policy of non-involvement, which prior to May 1940 had been an effective means of achieving the aim of Dutch foreign policy, namely security, would no longer be feasible after the war. Security was indivisible. Since the <i>League of Nations</i> had demonstrated that it could not guarantee international security, Van Kleffens was in favour of <i>regional security organisations</i> of friendly states. Participation of USA highly desirable and to be expected.
402	25.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Post-war treatment of Germany.</i> Talk with Pasvolsky, who advocated strengthening the power of the federal states vis-à-vis Prussia rather than partition of Germany. Control over German industry to prevent rearmement, and in this the Netherlands could play a part. Pasvolsky had inquired into Dutch views on Germany's future.
403	26.11.1942 to Loudon	<i>Money in circulation during and after reconquest of occupied territories.</i> To Van Mook. The pounds and dollars put into circulation in <i>North Africa</i> and the rate of exchange fixed for the local currency there had brought Belgium, the Free French, Norway, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to the conclusion that only the legal governments should issue bank notes in their countries' currencies. This was in accordance with the principle adopted for NEI in No. 305. US standpoint to be ascertained in view of discussions on invasion currency.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
404	26.11.1942 Flaes	<i>Ceasefire conditions.</i> Draft memorandum on evacuation of occupied territories by the enemy. Armed forces to vacate occupied territory, leaving heavy armaments behind; paramilitary units, officials and enemy subjects to remain. Provisions concerning mines, the destruction of documents.
405	26.11.1942 from Van Lidth de Jeude to Gerbrandy	<i>Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Strong objections to Council Committee as proposed in No. 370 in addition to subcouncils already in existence because War Ministry not represented in it.
406	27.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Military service KLM/KNILM personnel in SWPA.</i> From Van Mook to Furstner <i>et al.</i> Opposed to proposal in No. 348. Personnel to serve where possible but without prejudice to their future employment in own transport services in Far East and Caribbean.
407	27.11.1942 from Snouck Hurgronje (Mexico City)	<i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Chances of concluding an agreement on the exploitation of expropriated oil wells of Mexican Eagle Oil Co. were considered slender by representatives of that company, Snouck Hurgronje and Bateman in view of considerable influence of ex-President Cardenas.
408	30.11.1942 to Loudon	<i>Warfare SWPA.</i> BSO would leave shortly for USA and Australia to acquaint himself with his task in the Allied High Command.
409	30.11.1942 from Kerstens to Council of Ministers	<i>Relief for the occupied Netherlands.</i> Now that Belgium and Norway seemed to have succeeded in sending relief consignments, the Netherlands Government should also approach the British Government on this subject.
410	30.11.1942 from Bland	<i>Spain: refugees from France.</i> It had been suggested that the refugees in Spain be accommodated in a camp in North Africa. If the US Government supported the idea, the British Government was willing to assist with the organisation. The British Government would approach the US Government on the matter.
411	30.11.1942 from Spaak	<i>Post-war security organisation.</i> Reply to IV, No. 486. The writer was disappointed that only the security aspects of post-war cooperation had been discussed, and urged an integrated approach to post-war political, military and economic questions. Obligations of participating countries should be clearly defined. He pressed for closer <i>coordination of Netherlands and Belgian post-war planning policies.</i>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
412	30.11.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: foreign policy and isolationism.</i> Isolationism was in abeyance but could revive if the Republicans won the 1944 elections. Concerned about the continual criticism of imperialism of European Allies, while US imperialism in Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico was not acknowledged. European states should work together to interest the younger members of Congress in <i>post-war international cooperation.</i>
413	30.11.1942 from Lamping to Johnstone	<i>Post-war economic relations.</i> An exchange of ideas on post-war economic relations could be meaningful only if the representatives of all the Allies – and not just those of occupied countries – expressed their views. Coordination was not possible on any other basis.
414	11.1942 from Albarda to Beelaerts van Blokland	Reply to No. 249. <i>Aviation policy.</i> The Government was also concerned to ensure a substantial share in post-war international aviation for the Netherlands. Policy was coordinated by the Minister of Transport. The Steenberghe Mission would, if necessary, also be called upon to assist. Review of present situation and policy regarding <i>post-war repatriation of deported Dutch nationals, care of refugees on continent of Europe, diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and USSR, and information services to other countries: BBC German-language broadcasts and Radio Oranje.</i>
415	1.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	Also from Van Mook and Van den Broek. <i>USA: implementation of Royal Decree A 1.</i> A Commission for Legal Transactions in Wartime (Corvo) was needed in USA to act on behalf of the commissions of the same name in London, Curaçao and Surinam. <i>Lend-Lease administration.</i> NPC should be designated administrative agent.
416	1.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: money in circulation during and after reconquest of occupied territory.</i> To Crena de Iongh, <i>et al.</i> cf. No. 403. US Treasury preferred use of local currency; concurred with principle of NEI monetary policy after reconquest as outlined in No. 305. No reason to join Belgian protest concerning <i>North Africa.</i>
417	1.12.1942 to Gerbrandy	<i>Change of name for Minister for the Colonies.</i> Supported proposal contained in No. 417A.
417A	1.12.1942 Huender	<i>Change of name for Minister for the Colonies.</i> The occasional use by Van Mook of 'Minister for Overseas Territories' should be made official as soon

No.	Date; from/to	Description
418	1.12.1942 from Blom	as possible in view of American public opinion and possible early independence of Philippines. <i>Post-war economic planning.</i> Concurrence with No. 389. Urged a concrete proposal that USA institute an international commission comprising a small number of countries to prepare the organisation of reconstruction and submit its plans to the United Nations. The Netherlands would probably obtain a seat in the international commission on the strength of this initiative.
419	1.12.1942 from Lovink to Van Bylandt	<i>Military intelligence for CCOS representatives.</i> US authorities sought information through various channels. When the Netherlands Intelligence Service was reorganised, the War Minister should come to some arrangement.
420	2.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: implementation in USA.</i> Discussion of No. 252 by Loudon, Van Mook and Van den Broek. As long as the situation remained unchanged implementation should be left in the hands of the embassy. Every effort should be made to obtain information on Netherlands assets from the Treasury and, if that failed, from the banks, with possible indemnification against the consequences. Steenberghe Mission should be prepared to assume control and registration.
421	2.12.1942 De Beus	<i>Joint Allied Declaration on forced transfer of property.</i> Report of inter-allied meeting on 27 November. Text of the declaration not yet definitive. Not unlikely that the Netherlands would act independently in the matter of informing other governments. Subcommittee of five members would concentrate on legal aspects of transfer of property, but might also deal with financial and economic side. Appointment of Beyen to this subcommittee probable.
422	2.12.1942 from Meyer Ranneft to Furstner (Washington)	<i>Reconquest of NEI.</i> Netherlands participation in reconquest essential for reasons of political prestige. Preparations to be put in hand at once so that naval vessels could be purchased and manned in time. Idea discussed in private with staff members of Leahy and Horn. Reply requested.
423	2.12.1942 from Stöve to US JCS (Washington)	<i>NEI: rehabilitation oilfields.</i> Specification of Netherlands share in proposal in No. 388 relating to personnel, matériel, funding and organisation. Seat on US Army-Navy Petroleum Board requested with a view to preparations.

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424	3.12.1942 to Loudon	<i>Military Mission Washington.</i> To Van Mook. It had been decided to institute a Military Mission under the aegis of Foreign Affairs and the War Minister. What was opinion of Loudon and Van Mook? <i>Transfer BSO to Australia.</i>
425	3.12.1942 from Steenberghe to Loudon (Washington)	<i>USA: reverse Lend-Lease agreement with the Netherlands.</i> The scope of No. 385 was too narrow. Exclusion of certain types of cost from US Lend-Lease to be guarded against, as it was evolving into a common pool for goods and services. Replacement of merchant navy losses and post-war deliveries for economic reconstruction likewise to be brought under Lend-Lease.
426	4.12.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> Incorrect reports from USA had appeared in Daily Telegraph. <i>Relief for the occupied Netherlands.</i> Medical supplies to be sent by the Red Cross via Switzerland. Discussion of Nos. 399 and 409. Proposals applied also to NEI. Inquiries would be made concerning the relief Belgium and Norway were receiving.
427	4.12.1942 to Loudon	<i>Money in circulation during and after reconquest of occupied territory.</i> From Albarda to Van Mook. It should be made clear to US Treasury, as it had to the British Treasury, that the Netherlands shared the Belgian view expressed in No. 403. <i>NEI: monetary policy after reconquest.</i> It was up to Van Mook to decide whether principles had still to be stated after No. 416. Issue of guilder notes in the Netherlands as well.
428	4.12.1942 Memorandum	<i>Ceasefire conditions.</i> Summary of the conditions which the Netherlands delegates to the <i>Inter-allied Armistice Committee</i> considered should be stated for the evacuation of the occupied territories by the enemy armed forces.
429	5.12.1942 from Van Boetzelaer (Washington)	<i>Mexico: oil conflict.</i> Hopwood had gathered from his talk with the Petroleum Adviser to the State Department that there was a good chance of resolving the Mexican oil conflict now that the oil question with Venezuela had been settled. It had therefore been decided, in consultation with representatives of the British embassy and of the oil companies, to inform Welles prior to the <i>démarche</i> in Mexico City in order to ensure American support.
430	5.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Royal Decree A 1: vesting orders of US APC.</i> In cases of attachment because of German interest in

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431	5.12.1942 from Van Bylandt to Van Mook	Dutch enterprises permission requested for these to be claimed as Netherlands property under Royal Decree A 1 on the grounds that such German interest was to revert to the Netherlands State as compensation for war losses. Rights to German property to be settled bilaterally. <i>Venezuela: violation of Curaçao's territorial waters (Nelson affair).</i> In June 1942 the Venezuelán customs cutter had intercepted a Dutch motor ship in Curaçao's territorial waters and brought it into port in Venezuela. Envoy in Caracas had been dilatory in dealing with the case and, in consultation with Governor of Curaçao, had concentrated on halting legal action against the crew and securing the ship's release. A strong protest could still be lodged against the violation of Netherlands sovereign rights.
432	5.12.1942 from Gerbrandy to H.M. the Queen	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: Daily Telegraph article.</i> Inquiries were being made as to the source of the statements in No. 432A. These did not correspond to substance of 7 December broadcast, the date of which should not be altered.
432A	3.12.1942 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom.</i> The Netherlands Government would announce plans for the formation of a federation of the mother country and overseas territories. The original intention of consulting the nation on the matter had been dropped.
433	5.12.1942 Van Mook (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> Van Mook had outlined the constitutional significance of the Queen's speech in an off-the-record statement to American journalists. What was envisaged was a continuation of pre-war developments, which the Japanese occupation was probably accelerating. He explained the possible structure of post-war constitutional relations.
434	6.12.1942 H.M. the Queen	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> The war in Europe and Asia had interrupted the process of the constitutional development of the Kingdom. A Kingdom Conference on the structure of the Kingdom on the basis of equality for all territories would be held after the war. The Queen expressed her conviction that all would wish to continue to work together on the basis of equal partnership within the Kingdom, each part being responsible for its own internal affairs.
435	7.12.1942 Van Troostenburg de Bruyn	<i>China: mutiny of Chinese seamen at Fremantle.</i> It was not possible to draft a reply to IV, No. 473

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436	7.12.1942 from Van Asch van Wijck	since on the one hand it was denied that the authorities' action was unlawful, while on the other the victims were to be compensated. Two solutions advised: 1) compensation for political reasons because mistakes had been made during the military action for which the naval officer concerned was to be court-martialled; 2) the action was fully justified and only the wounded Chinese on another ship would receive compensation. <i>Royal Decree A 1: transfer of US funds for refugees in Switzerland.</i> The writer regretted that the instructions in No. 392 had been given without prior consultation. Transfers could be incorporated in remittances to Switzerland through the Bank of England. The subject could be included in the discussions on <i>Netherlands-Swiss transfer of payments.</i>
437	7.12.1942 from Schuller tot Peursum (Madrid)	<i>Spain: Dutch internees.</i> Van Panhuys' findings on a visit to Miranda de Ebro camp: of the 63 Dutch internees 40 were new arrivals; release of persons not of military age was stagnating; food supplies and state of health.
438	7.12.1942 Gerbrandy	<i>Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Coordination, the need for which had been outlined in No. 370, should be on different lines. The Minister of War Operations could coordinate activities, having due regard to ministerial domains. Disbandment of ministerial and official reconstruction commissions. A Government Commission to deal with various international economic and political questions.
439	7.12.1942 from Lamping to Van Asch van Wijck	<i>Exchange regulations and establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute.</i> In appropriating foreign exchange, a distinction should be made between before and after the liberation. After the liberation, control of dealings in foreign exchange permissible in order to safeguard the position of the guilder and ensure the effective use of scarce exchange for anticipated heavy demand for imports. During the war some measure of control of the boards of companies necessary. Early establishment of Foreign Exchange Institute desirable.
440	8.12.1942 Council of Ministers	Welcome to Van den Broek, new <i>Minister of Finance.</i> <i>North Africa: Darlan.</i> Lengthy discussion on how Darlan's appointment would be interpreted in occupied territory. Concern at possible unfavourable impression and confusion would be

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441	8.12.1942 to Loudon	conveyed to British and US governments through diplomatic channels. <i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> (No. 434) Council highly displeased at Van Mook's exposition (No. 433). Allied Declaration on the <i>persecution of the Jews</i> . Gerbrandy would discuss United Nations joint declaration with Polak and Zwanenberg. <i>Bombing of Philips factories in Eindhoven. Coordination of post-war affairs.</i> Objections to No. 438: composition of government commission and terms of reference of <i>Council Committee on the Return to the Netherlands</i> . Gerbrandy would prepare instructions. Aid of Famine Relief Committee would be enlisted for <i>relief to the occupied Netherlands</i> . <i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> To Van Mook. No. 433 generally censured by the Council because it had the appearance of being an authentic interpretation. It was hoped that Van Mook would henceforth take care not to deviate from the policy mapped out by the Council of Ministers and H.M. the Queen.
442	8.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Bombing of Philips factories in Eindhoven.</i> From Anton Philips to Council of Ministers, enquiring why he had not been consulted if the Government had had prior knowledge of the bombing. The same aim could have been achieved without wholesale destruction. Demand that he be consulted in future as most reliable expert.
443	9.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> American government and press reactions to No. 434 favourable.
444	9.12.1942 from Hardeman	<i>Lend-Lease administration.</i> Concurrence with proposal in No. 415. As the Government also desired a uniform policy, the Ministry of Finance should be made responsible for handling Lend-Lease affairs.
445	10.12.1942 from Stöve to Furstner (Washington)	<i>Allied war effort.</i> Victories in North Africa and Solomon Islands had turned the tide. <i>The Netherlands and CCOS.</i> Safeguarding of interests, including to <i>rehabilitation of oilfields</i> for military purposes, was an uphill struggle.
446	11.12.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> Council informed of contents of No. 441. <i>Allied Declaration on persecution of the Jews.</i> Polak accused the Government of negligent attitude. Van Kleffens advocated a joint Allied declaration, which he had drafted, and was opposed to a sepa-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
447	11.12.1942 from Vigeveno (Wellington)	rate declaration by USA, USSR and Great Britain. <i>War against Japan: Allied strategy.</i> The writer had concluded from talks with US Navy that the offensive against Japan would follow the line Solomon Islands – Rabaul, with simultaneous actions to clear the Burma Road and establish bridgeheads on the Chinese mainland. Only then would the reconquest of NEI, Malacca and Philippines follow. SWPA Command's task was therefore defensive, and that of South Pacific Command offensive. Observations on newly appointed US commanders and explanation of cooperation between SWPA and South Pacific Commands.
448	11.12.1942 to H.M. the Queen	<i>Persecution of the Jews.</i> Assent requested for participation in joint declaration of Allied governments condemning German persecution and extermination of the Jews.
449	12.12.1942 to Schuller tot Peursum	<i>Spain: Dutch refugees from France.</i> The evacuation of refugees was being organised centrally in Lisbon. Steps were to be taken only on instructions from the Government.
450	12.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>North Africa: Darlan.</i> When the Note on Darlan was presented, Welles had emphasized that the sole aim was to drive the Germans out of North Africa as quickly as possible.
451	12.12.1942 from Loudon (Washington)	<i>UNRRA plan.</i> USA and Great Britain had drawn up an agreement instituting an Allied commission for relief and rehabilitation which had been forwarded to USSR and China for approval. Commission would not be concerned solely with post-war rehabilitation. Costs would be met through Lend-Lease or by cash payments.
452	12.12.1942 from Raczynski to members of Foreign Ministers Committee	<i>Persecution of the Jews.</i> In a talk with Raczynski and Van Kleffens, Eden had agreed to the participation of the governments of occupied European countries in the Declaration on the persecution of the Jews prepared by Great Britain, USA and USSR, on condition that the text would be edited by the latter three countries.
453	14.12.1942 from Methöfer (Caracas)	<i>Venezuela: oil policy.</i> Settlement of dispute between Government and oil companies closer after the latter had offered 1/6 royalties on field production. Negotiations in Caracas with American assistance. Nothing more heard of <i>transfer of refineries from Curaçao and Aruba to Venezuela.</i>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
454	14.12.1942 from Kerstens	<i>Post-war recovery of Europe.</i> Concurrence with proposal contained in No. 454A, which should be discussed at an early date.
454A	10.12.1942 Lamping	<i>Post-war recovery of Europe.</i> Alphand wished to make a formal declaration in the Committee on Post-war Requirements rejecting the imposition of post-war import restrictions on only the European states which had been occupied by Germany. This French declaration affected only Great Britain. The writer suggested that consumption norms be set at the same level for all the Allied states, which would mean the direct involvement of USA as well. The relief question was a wartime liquidation measure and therefore part of Lend-Lease. Instructions requested concerning the political and financial consequences of Alphand's declaration.
455	15.12.1942 Council of Ministers	<i>Allied Declaration on persecution of the Jews</i> approved by the governments concerned and to be issued on 17 December. <i>North Africa: Darlan.</i> Discussion of No. 450, an article in 'Vrij Nederland' and Belgian Government's protest. <i>Aviation policy.</i> It was feared that post-war international aviation would be monopolised by USA. A plan for cooperation between air lines and shipping companies was suggested as a means of safeguarding the future of Dutch aviation. <i>Post-war relief and reconstruction.</i> No. 456 approved. <i>Reconstruction of the Kingdom: 7 December speech.</i> Distribution of further information. <i>Merchant navy losses.</i>
456	15.12.1942 to Loudon	<i>Post-war reconstruction: Raw Materials Board.</i> To Van Mook; reply to No. 336. Proposal concerning the establishment of an international Raw Materials Board for a provisional period of 5 years after the end of the war, comprising USA, Great Britain, USSR, China, the Netherlands and several Latin American countries. The Board would regulate the allocation of markets, prices, financing, production surpluses etc. Dependability, stable prices and profitability would thus be ensured. The Board could also serve as a means to gain a voice in other post-war issues. Van Mook was instructed to discuss <i>modus procedendi</i> with Loudon.
457	15.12.1942 Boissevain	<i>China: abolition of extra-territorial rights.</i> Discrepancies between the consular article in the Anglo-Chinese draft agreement and that in the Netherlands draft agreement.

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No.	Date; from/to	Description
458	15.12.1942 to Loudon	<i>Post-war treatment of Germany.</i> Reply to No. 402. Constitutional organisation of Germany would depend partly on German views. Expropriation of territory was not an effective means of diminishing or controlling German industrial potential. Solution must be sought in cooperation with neighbouring states.