

12-3'21: KV 2.166-2, page 8 + 9:

Towards the end of April (1945), Bleicher learned that the Landwacht Koningslaan had made an arrest of thirteen "Terrorists", of whom one was carrying arms. The S.D. being too busy to carry out the arrests themselves sent orders that all should be executed if any arms were found on them. Bleicher was them all – the most important, and the one on whom arms had been found – being a man called Sneeboer. It ultimately transpired that Sneeboer and his colleagues were members of the N.B.S. (Nederlandse Binnelandsche Strijdkrachten) who were preparing to take up their posts after the Allied occupation, and Bleicher arranged to have them all freed. → (page 9)

Sneeboer, head of a branch of the firm of Baerfortsⁱ ([Bervoets](#)) in the Kinkerstraat, was very grateful to Bleicher, and his wife proposed that Bleicher and Samsz should take refuge in their house when the Canadians arrived.

Bleicher and Samsz discussed this proposal, having already been offered shelter in an empty apartment belonging to a Dr. Oeve, a friend of Samsz, and where they had already stored some provisions.

However, Mme. Sneeboer persuaded them, saying that her husband had discussed the question with his chief, Haas, who had said that it was a duty on their part to protect men who had saved all their lives. Bleicher and Samsz therefore transferred all their lives. Bleicher and Samsz therefore transferred their belongings to Sneeboer's about 4th May (1945).

Bleicher claims that his intension was to get in touch with the British Intelligence Service and put himself at their disposal. He did not want to be taken prisoner of war by the Canadians. Sneeboer told him that Haas could get him false papers which would enable him to get to Hamburg (there about his wife lived and was his own house) where, he (Bleicher) says, he would have given himself up to the British. Bleicher says that he did not destroy his Ausweis or the letter from Obstlt. Reile (<https://www.cdvandt.org/Carre-Bleicher-Walenty-KV-2-164-p84o.jpg> + <https://www.cdvandt.org/Carre-Bleicher-Walenty-KV-2-164-p86p.jpg>) because he intended to hand these over as a proof of his bona fides.

Bleicher learnt of the capitulation and Bulang telephoned to say that he would arrive with his staff on 7th May (1945) in Amsterdam.

7th May. Bulang arrived at the Koningslaan 60 office and said that it was all over and that they must all give themselves up. Bleicher replied that he now owned allegiance (loyalty) to nobody and would fend (stand) for himself, and Samsz and he returned to Sneeboer's.

15th May. A week later, while on their way to see Haas about obtaining their false passport, Bleicher and Samsz were arrested on Haas's orders by the N.B.S. (Binnenlandsche Stijdkrachten).

ⁱ Firma Bervoets, Kinkerstraat Nr. 169-161 firma Bervoets; rechts: Ten Katemarkt. Geopend 1929.

SNEEBOER

voorheen bedrijfsleider Bervoets

KINKERSTRAAT 288

Uw adres voor Dameskleding
De kleine zaak met de grote sortering

SPECIALE AANBIEDING

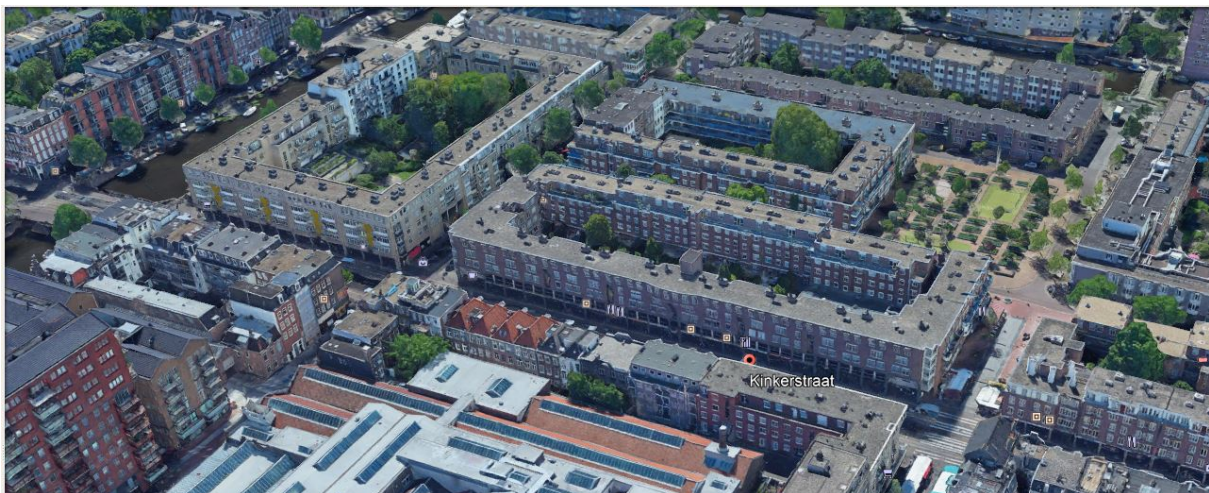
REGENMANTELS

Verder ruime sortering Mantels,
Japonnen - Blouses - Rokken
Pullovers - Vesten.

Om te slagen bij Sneeboer is geen toer



B. Politierapport 17 October 1943, inbraak bij Bervoets, Kinkerstraat 163. Bedrijfsleider gen: Pieter Sneeboer, geb. te Wognum 24-3-1898, woont Ten-Katestraat 89.1.



The closed block of houses, just up the word Kinkerstraat is, from memory of the 1980s

Please view the foregoing photo on the far left-hand side and the GoogleEarth photo the house just far left next to the bridge is visible on both photos.

In the 1980s they started to renumber the houses, but number 163 must still be on the left-hand side of the Kinkerstraat; when we view it from the centre of Amsterdam, or from the Amstel river or the Brouwersgracht (only for insiders) The just visible marker-stalls of the Ten Katestraat market are visible.