

**\*RG-50.570\*29**                      **Interview not yet at USHMM (12/5/06)**  
**Interviewee**                      **Mr. Simon Kalf**  
**Interviewer**                      **Martijn van Haalen**  
**Cameraman**                      **Paul Enkelaar**  
**Date**                              **14 July 2005**  
**Place**                              **Landsmeer**  
**Interview Number**              **29**

*Mr. Kalf was in black trade in Amsterdam during WWII. He is arrested together with as Jewish man. His wife works for a well known Jewish family (Frijda).*

**Tape 1 of 1**

- 0        Born August 14, 1917 in Landsmeer. His father dies in 1918. His mother is not able to take care of him and Kalf is taken in by an uncle and an aunt. It is a very strict upbringing.
- 05        The aunt is very religious, Dutch Reformed. Politically they supported Colijn. In May 1940 Mr Kalf is 22 years old; he works for the Post company PTT. And he has some trade in the city on the side.
- 10        He sells chickens and eggs in Amsterdam. In 1942 it is no longer allowed to do business with Jews. He was in black trade. All food was on ration coupons. It was too dangerous to deliver to Jews. But the black market was ok. If they caught you, you would just get a fine.
- 15        His wife works from 1938 to 1942 for a Jewish family, Frijda, as a maid. A son of Frijda, Leo Frijda was involved in a liquidation.

The oldest son, Leo, of the family Frijda goes into hiding, but Kalf stays in contact with this man. In 1942 he meets Leo; he has to hand him a parcel. The agreement was that Kalf would walk around with the parcel and Leo would “steal” it. So Kalf would be “robbed”.

- 25        In 1943 Leo is arrested.

Mrs Frijda leaves in 1941. She had a boyfriend, a German Jew, Dr. Arend. They went to Switzerland together.

- 30        Prof. Frijda stays at home. Mr. Kalf is still in contact with the children of Frijda.

Leo Frijda killed Seyfferdt, he was involved in the recruiting of volunteers for the East Front. Leo told this to his sister and she told the Kalf's.

- 35        More on the black market.

The rule was: “Who deals with a Jew, goes down with a Jew”.

Mr Kalf meets a businessman who has his office at the Keizersgracht. The man was a NSB member. This man asks him to bring also food to his companion De Vries. Kalf goes to the house, but he sees a Jewish magazine. So he says he does not want to deliver anymore at De Vries' house, because Kalf understands that De Vries is Jewish. Kalf agrees to deliver at the office.

- 40        But on request of De Vries he does go back to the house. He leaves the house

and there are two detectives standing outside. "Did you deliver to that Jew?"  
they ask.

45 Kalf is taken to the police station and so is the Jew. They are taken there by car.  
They shout at the Jew and call him names. Kalf describes the interrogation. The  
Jew is sent to Mauthausen. Kalf sees other beaten up Jews as well in the police  
station.

50 Someone says: "Give the young man an other change" and another says  
"Mauthausen". Kalf is released. He is not sent to Mauthause but they tell him  
that he has to come in front of the judge for economic crimes.

The detectives tell Kalf that it was betrayal.

55 The names of the detectives were Kaper and Fransman. Kaper was leaning  
towards NSB, Fransman was later deported himself.

00 About the Frijda familie: Prof H. Frijda was in hiding. Jetteke was also in hiding.  
Herman was betrayed. Kalf still has a little table from the Frijda family. He  
found it in 1942. It was suddenly in his barn.