Catherine was born in 1898. She was sent to an orphanage when she was 16 and her parents died. She was the youngest sibling. She became a nurse and stayed in the orphanage still 1919 when she was 21. She also met her husband through the orphanage.

Because she was a nurse she was allowed to go to the trains that were sending the Jews to the camps to help comfort people. She began to help hide Jewish children. Her sister also had Jewish children in her house. She met with Piet Meerburg of the Resistance. She helped find suitable places for the children to hide, especially farmers out in the country.

She told stories about some of the rescues There were some close calls. Once she was caught and interrogated by Gestapo but she was released. She counted 60 children she knew that survived the war with her help. After the war, she helped bring children back to surviving parents. She said this was often very difficult because the children had bonded with their foster families in Zeeland, and the foster parents had often converted the children to Christianity.

Catherine’s husband died during the war. After the war she would spend the winters in Spain until 1994. She said people knew that she had helped and she was given financial aid through the Organization ‘40-‘45. When this audio was done Catherine was recovering from a stroke.