

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACKS
HEEMSTRA Baron		This man is known to Louis DEBRAY who never met him personally but heard he assisted the WIEHTJES Organisation financially and that he came from Paris. PF.66224 DEBRAY Vol.4 c.s.
HENRI		N.L.T. Very difficult to identify.
YVONNE or SIMONE		There is a SIMONE known to Hans RUPPELT who states she was a Frenchwoman, real name unknown who lived in Paris. Last heard of with the Trupp in Fontainebleau on 20.8.44. after which she returned to Paris. 1.65m. -1.70m. Dark blond hair. Oval face, Grey eyes. Aged about 30. Owned a large brown sporting bitch. PF.600,401 RUPPELT c.s. N.L.T. under YVONNE
KNYFF Adrian		N.T.
LACOCHE		N.T.
LESTUPE VERMEULEN Hmc		N.T.
LINDEMANS Cornelis Joseph Hendrik		N.T.
LINDEMANS Hendrik		N.T.
LINDEMANS Joseph H.		N.T.
OKKY		N.T.
PAUL		Mentioned previously by LINDEMANS as POL.
RONLOFF		? RONLOFFS known to GOLDSCHMIDT Helmut to whom RONLOFFS had suggested in Jan 1942 that if he were escaping from Holland he should try and contact other Esperantists as they could be relied upon to be anti-German. RONLOFFS parents lived at Soest. GOLDSCHMIDT describes him as a young man aged about 30. 1.78m. Clear complexion. Wavy fair hair. Married. Living in Amsterdam. PF.55926 GOLDSCHMIDT Vol.1 c.s.
SCHMITMEYER Johannes		N.T.
SOBOVV Stanislas		N.T.
Van der AA		N.T.
VAN PUTTEN Willem		N.T.
VERGAAT Joep		N.T.
VERMEULEN		The name VERMEULEN is included in a list of individuals stated by ERNSTING to have been contacted and recruited in Belgium and Holland in 1937, by him. He could give no further particulars except VERMEULEN was a Belgian contacted at Antwerp. PF.65726 ERNSTING c.s.  The name Julien VERMEULEN also appears in the property of SEGHERS.

MINUTE SHEET.

27a

file 28a

28a

LINDEMANS has signed confession to espionage on behalf of the Germans since June 1944. He has given the Germans information on British Troop movements and resistance activities. Motive was German promise to release wife and brother from prison. He does not react to questions regarding whereabouts of C-in-C and H.Q. 21 Army Group and my impression in interrogation is that he does not know. LINDEMANN was, however, at Eindhoven on October 5th-12th and again on October 18th. If H.Q. were established at Eindhoven at these times it is likely it was the talk of the town.

29a

The case is of extreme difficulty as LINDEMANN has been violent and thrown an epileptic fit. He is consequently under lumbal treatment and reactions under interrogation are regarded with reserve. The denunciation by VERLOOF is substantially accurate.

30a

Sd. Colonel R. Stephens  
Camp 020

31a

Dictated over telephone by Colonel Stinson  
10.15 hours

32a

Mr. Stamp took the top copy of this note over to the War Room and handed it to Major Brocman-White at 10.30 this morning. He is sending off a most immediate telegram to Brussels.

4.11.44.

V.C.B.  
B.B.  
Sec.

33a

5 NOV 1944

6/11/44

34a

35

4.11.44

From Camp 020 Intelligence Property Minute Sheet re LINDEMANS

35a

4.11.44

From Camp 020 forwarding list of property belonging to LINDEMANS

35b

(1009 2326/131)  
275900 040 JCS/SLH  
Gp64423  
(REGIMENT)  
CODE 5-34-0

OVER

251 2013  
2 000  
5-30-4

MINUTE SHEET

27

4.11.44 From Camp 020 returning file for LINDEMANN 37a

28

4.11.44 B.I.B. note re telephone message from Camp 020 re LINDEMANN 28a

29.

4.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing statement made by LINDEMANN 29a

30

4.11.44 To G.S.O.2 2nd British Army enclosing copy of report on LINDEMANN 30a

31

4.11.44 To G.S.O.1 31 Army Group enclosing copy of report on LINDEMANN 31a

32

4.11.44 To G.S.O.2 1st Canadian Army enclosing copy of report on LINDEMANN. 32a

33

4.11.44 B.I.B. note to War Room enclosing copies of report on LINDEMANN 33a

34

4.11.44 Cable to the field re information given by LINDEMAN 34a

35

4.11.44 From Camp 020 Intelligence Property Minute Sheet re LINDEMANS 35a

4.11.44 From Camp 020 forwarding list of property belonging to LINDEMANS 35b

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200000 690 102518  
Gp44/29  
(REGIMENT)  
CODE 5-34.0

[OVER

1000 23761331  
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(REGIMENT)  
CODE 5-34.0

1000 23761331  
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Gp44/29  
(REGIMENT)  
CODE 5-34.0

5.11.44 From Camp 020, list of names and addresses found in possession of LINDEMANS

36a

5.11.44 Progress Report re LINDEMANS from Camp 020

37a

5.11.44 From S.I.S. enclosing summary of M.S.S. traces re LINDEMANS. Filed 19.11.44

37b

7.11.44

From

5.11.44 Cable to the field requesting information re LINDEMANS Filed 19.11.44

38z

5.11.44 To Camp 020 re LINDEMANS

38a

7.11.44

To C

5.11.44. Cable to the Field re LINDEMANS Filed 9.11.44

38b

LIN

6.11.44 To Camp 020 further to 36a re LINDEMANS and Paris escape route

39a

8.11.44

To 3

6.11.44 To 21st Army Group re LINDEMANS

40a

8.11.44

To S

poss

6.11.44 To War Room re report at 37a re LINDEMANS

41a

8.11.44

To C

6.11.44. Copy of Cable to the Field re LINDEMANS

42a

6.11.44 Note from B.I.B. Mr. Stamp to B.I.B. Major Johnstone attaching list of names and addresses found in possession of LINDEMANS

43a

6.11.44. To Camp 020 forwarding Summary of traces re LINDEMANS

43b

6.11.44 B.I.B. note re LINDEMANS Filed 11.11.44

43c

9.11.44

Ext

LIN

7.11.44 To G.P.O. Scientific Section forwarding LINDEMAN's property for testing.

44a

7.11.44 Summary of M.S.S. information re LINDEMANS

45a

9.11.44

Fra

7.11.44. To Camp 020 forwarding summary of M.S.S. information re LINDEMANS

46a



*O.B. - P.A.M. one serial with*

Reference FF.600,516

47

7.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing further report on LINDEMANS 47a

48

7.11.44 To Camp 020 returning original letter from Major Herbert re LINDEMANS 48a

49

8.11.44 To 21 Army Group enclosing report on LINDEMANS 49a

50

8.11.44 To S.O.E. enclosing list of names and addresses found in possession of LINDEMANS 50a

51

8.11.44 To Camp 020 enclosing further summary of traces re LINDEMANS 51a

52

8.11.44 To Camp 020 enclosing summary of traces re LINDEMANS. 52a

53

9.11.44 Extract from interrogation report on VERLOOP mentioning LINDEMANS. 53a

54

9.11.44 From S.O.E. enclosing report on LINDEMANS by De GRAAF. 54a

FILE CLOSED

FORM 26019  
1 48014  
1 48124  
1 5-34-0

FORM 26019 44

As per ...

FORM 26019

R.B. & Central Reg Look Up

SL

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 16.11.44.

Name: LINDEMANS-Christiaan

Reference: Preliminary Investigation 25.9.44.

File No.: PF.600,515

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP-	SUMMARY OF TRACES
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SMIT Karste

This is possibly the SMIT known to DANEN as an important member of the WIM in 1942. Was arrested by the owner of the Bally Shoe Shop in

DANEN Vols.2 & 3 ca (Files with Miss Chenhalls)

SECRET & PERSONAL.

FILE CLOSED.

See Volume 3

Closed by DJH/R.B.

Date 19.11.44

Identity envelope, suspect List, Regional traces, Black lists, etc., to be removed to new volume.

Louis VERSTRAATEN mentioned by the only person who knew of his intention to use the German S.S. to escape to the U.K. by in 1942 until their departure on at Walstraat, Flushing. RASMUS c.s.

Also Joseph VERSTRAATEN s JOS ULSMAN, GARITTE, ROY, HUBERT, Flemish separatist since 1942. i. SD agent travelling along the between Etaples and Ostend. May have mission in Antwerp. Was a pupil at stage School at Scheveningen. ROY c.s. HUBERT c.s. ULSMAN Vols.1 & 2 c.s. WYSSBERGHE c.s. GARITTE Vols.1,2 & 3 c.s.

L.T C.S.

N.L.T R.B.

with HAVERDROENSE known to VAN as the Dutch Vice Consul in 1940 who was active in repatriating refugees who had become stranded. Took active part in escape and was closely connected

300,517 VAN DAM Vols 1 & 2 c.s.

I attach the files of two Journalists by the name of DITMAR. I think the more likely of the two is probably Willem Nicolaus Josua DITMAR. RPS.9937 VAN DITMAR (C.R) File attached. RPS 18,564 VAN DITMAR (C.R) File attached

DITMAR

HOLZAPFEL

There is a Hans HOLZAPFEL s DANEN known to Haysr AND SCHULZEN in 1943 as a member of the Waffen S.S. and a w/T operator. He was sent to Persia as a member of the FRATZ Group whose aim were to create a Fifth column and cause sabotage in Persia. In Feb 1945 he underwent a course of w/T at the Naval Institute, passed. 16.8.45; He was arrested by the British Authorities. Previously he had been w/T operator at the SS, H. S. Dusseldorf.

R.B & Central Reg. Lock Up

SE

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

570

Date: 16.11.44. Name: LINDEMAN Christian

Reference: Preliminary Investigation File No. PP.600,513

NAME; ADDRESS;	26.9.44.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP-	

**SMIT Karste**

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SECRET & PERSONAL.

54x2

JD/IV/2130 9th November, 1944

Dear Mark,

KING KONG

Herewith a report on KING KONG by DE GRAAF, which may be of assistance to Milmo in his interrogation.

Yours sincerely,

*John Delaforce*

JOHN DELAFORCE, MAJOR

Major Mark Johnstone, W.I.5.

B.I.B Mr Skamp

Louis VERSTRAATEN mentioned by the only person who knew of the person to use the German S.S. to escape to the U.K. by in 1942 until their departure on at Walstraat, Flushing. GRASMS o.s.

Also Joseph VERSTRAATEN & JOS HULSMAN, GARITTE, ROY, HUBERT. Flemish separatist since 1942. SD agent travelling along the been Btapes and Ostend. May have mission in Antwerp. Was a pupil at Stages School at Schevevingen. ROY o.s. HUBERT o.s. HULSMAN Vols.1 & 2 o.s. WYNSBERGHE o.s. GARITTE Vols.1,2 & 3 o.s.

L.T C.S.

N.L.T R.B.

with HAVERDROESE known to VAN as the Dutch Vice Consul in 40 who was active in repatriat refugees who had become strand ne. Took active part in escape ne and was closely connected VAN DAM Vols 1 & 2 o.s.

DITMAR

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HOLZAPFEL

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46a

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference P.P.600,513 V. 3

55

10.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing documents found in LINDEMANS property. 55a

56

10.11.44 Cable to the field re LINDEMANS. 56a

57

10.11.44 To S.O.E. in reply to 54a 57a

58

10.11.44 B.I.B. note re LINDEMANS. 58a

10.11.44 Cable to the Field re LINDEMANS 58b  
Filed 21.11.44

59

11.11.44 To Camp 020 in reply to 55a. 59a

60

11.11.44 To Camp 020 enclosing report from S.O.E. re LINDEMANS. 60a

61

11.11.44 From Camp 020 re LINDEMANS (Copy) 61a

62

11.11.44 Cable to the field re progress in the LINDEMANS case. 62a

11.11.44 Extract from L.R.C. report on WINKEL mentioning LINDEMANS 62b  
Filed 10.12.44

63

12.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing report on LINDEMANS. 63a



	64		
12.11.44	Copy of report from Camp 020 re VERLOOP mentioning LINDEMANS.	64a	15.11.44
12.11.44	Extract from note on R.P.S. file for WINKEL mentioning LINDEMANS. <u>Filed 10.12.44</u>	64a	15.11.44
	65		
13.11.44	To Camp 020 enclosing summary of traces re LINDEMANS.	65a	16.11.44
13.11.44	From S.O.E. enclosing report mentioning LINDEMANS. <u>Filed 2.12.44</u>	65b	
	66		
14.11.44	From Camp 020 in reply to 59a.	66a	16.11.44 16.11.44 16.11.44
	67		
14.11.44	To S.O.E. in reply to 54a	67a	17.11.44
	68		
14.11.44	From S.O.E. enclosing photograph to be shown to LINDEMANS.	68a	17.11.44
	69		
14.11.44	B.I.B. note to D.4.L. re waybill for LINDEMANS.	69a	17.11.44
	70		
15.11.44	To S.O.E. re Jan LINDEMANS.	70a	18.11.44
	71		
15.11.44	B.I.B. note to War Room re Jan LINDEMANS.	71a	18.11.44
	72		
15.11.44	B.I.B. note re LINDEMANS.	72a	18.11.44
	73		
15.11.44	To Camp 020 re LINDEMANS.	73a	

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 (REGIMENT)  
 CODE 3-34

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference P.F. 600,513 Vol. 3

74

64a 15.11.44 To S.O.E. Re LINDEMANS and VERLOOP. 74a

64b 15.11.44 Note from Mr. Hedger, G.P.O. re examination of LINDEMANS' Property Filed 21.11.44 74b

75

65a 16.11.44 To Camp 020 re showing of photograph to LINDEMANS. 75a

65b 76

66a 16.11.44 To S.O.E. returning report on LINDEMANS by De GRAAF. 76a

16.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing interim report on LINDEMANS. 76b

16.11.44 From the War Room enclosing report by GOORDE. Filed 2.12.44. 76c

77

67a 17.11.44 To Camp 020 enclosing report from the field re GOORDE and LINDEMANS. 77a

78

68a 17.11.44 B.I.B. note to War Room re LINDEMANS. 78a

79

69a 17.11.44 Daily Report from Camp 020 on the case of VERLOOP mentioning LINDEMANS 79a

80

70a 18.11.44 To R.I.S. forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 80a

81

71a 18.11.44 To American Embassy forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 81a

82

72a 18.11.44 To 21st Army Group forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 82a

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1090100 540 KASL14  
C944029  
(REGIMENT)  
CODE 5-340

73a OVER

83

18.11.44 To 1st Canadian Army forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 83a

84

18.11.44 To S.H.A.E.F. forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 84a

85

18.11.44 To No. 1 A.P.D.C. B.L.A. forwarding copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 85a

86

18.11.44 To Camp 020 forwarding interrogation report re HENDRICKX 86a

87

18.11.44 To S.O.E. attaching copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS 87a

88

18.11.44 To Camp 020 attaching report from G.P.O. on LINDEMANS' property 88a

89

18.11.44 B.L.B. Note re telephone message from S.O.E. re LINDEMANS 89a

90

18.11.44. From Camp 020 attaching interrogation report re LINDEMANS 90a

91

18.11.44 From Camp 020 forwarding report on the interrogation of LINDEMANS 91a

18.11.44 From Camp 020 returning reports on LINDEMANS. Filed 2.12.44 91b

92

19.11.44 To Camp 020 attaching result of interrogation of LINDEMANS' contacts 92a

FILE CLOSED

RCP  
SECRET.

Copy no: 1+

766

M.I.5  
INTERIM INTERROGATION  
REPORT  
ON  
THE CASE OF

Christiaan Antonius LINDEMANS @ KING KONG

CAMP 020

DATE: November 1944.



Christiaan Antonius LINDEMANS @ KING KONG

In submitting this report on LINDEMANS we are conscious of its limitations. Although the man has broken in the sense that he has admitted to working for the Germans, denouncing patriots and passing military information, it has not been found possible to maintain the pressure upon him owing to the fits from which he suffers. The result has been that Camp 020 have been unable to report what information regarding Allied plans and military dispositions LINDEMANS has passed to the enemy. Furthermore his memory of events and dates is so weak that it has not so far been found possible to obtain such a detailed story of his movements during the weeks immediately prior to his arrest as would enable any safe deduction to be made as to the opportunities he had for passing on particulars of the information which he must have been in a position to acquire.

Moreover it is apparent from information supplied by Section V that LINDEMANS is lying in at least one very material and important respect. If he is lying in this respect he has probably lied in other respects. Point is given to the foregoing remarks by the report which has only just been received of the interrogation of the chauffeur, Sgt. C. GOORDEN, which shows that LINDEMANS has omitted to give particulars of some of his movements, an omission which may have great significance. In this connection we suggest that attention should be given in the Field to the question whether LINDEMANS had an opportunity to pass information to the enemy on any of the 3 occasions, on the 2nd, 20th or 24th October, when agents were conducted by him with the intention of passing them into enemy-held territory. Can LINDEMANS have played any part in the choice of any of these agents and was any one of them known to LINDEMANS before the mission took place?

The difficulty of dealing with LINDEMANS is illustrated by the somewhat trivial fact which is recorded in the Camp 020 report that he puts forward the ridiculous suggestion that he did not marry LETUPPE whom he had known since 1940 because his identity card was made out in the name of Christian BRAND, a name which in fact, he says, he did not receive until the beginning of 1944 which was about the time when LETUPPE was put in prison.

We are continuing the investigation in the light of the information provided by GOORDEN and in the light of any further information which may be available in the Field regarding LINDEMANS' movements. In the meantime we can only advise that LINDEMANS, if he had the opportunity, probably informed the enemy of all operational information which he had. On the other hand we think it probable that he can only have done this by personal contact with the enemy across the lines or by means of the messages carried by one of the agents he conducted to the front line on behalf of the Allies. The visit to Paris referred to by GOORDEN opens up a new line of enquiry but we have not so far obtained any indication at all that LINDEMANS had any other means of communication.

So far as regards the personalities mentioned in the Camp 020 report, we have nothing which we can at the present stage conveniently add to our note of 8.11.44.

E. B. Stamp  
-40-

G. M. Liddell.

M. I. 5.  
18.11.44.

TOP  
SECRET

2

M.I.5 INTERIM INTERROGATION REPORT.

NAME: LINDERMANS.

CHRISTIAN NAMES: Christiaan Antonius.

ALIASES: ~~Christian BRAND:~~ (given to LINDERMANS in Holland, beginning of 1941, by ~~RUELOF,~~ a nephew of Dr. van der NAGEL, Resistance Group, as name LINDERMANS was well known to Germans.)  
LINDERMANS was also known to German I.S. under this name.

~~X~~ KING KONG: Nickname given to him about 10 years ago by his rowing trainer. Latterly, LINDERMANS had used this name when sending messages to the Resistance Group.

~~X~~ de VRIES: Name given him by Capt. BAKER to hide the identity of both LINDERMANS and BRAND.

SPY NAME: ~~CHRISTIAN~~ (sometimes known as BRAND).

Date and Place of Birth: 24th October 1912. Rotterdam.

Nationality: Dutch.

Occupation: Motor mechanic (working under his brother JAN).

Date of arrival at Camp O20: 3rd November 1944.



Height: 6' 0 1/2"

Build: Thick set and very heavy build.

Hair: Brown.

Face: Full, short straight nose.

Physical

Peculiarities:

Paralysis of left arm.  
Entry and exit of bullet wound, left thorax.  
4 gold teeth upper jaw.  
9" scar on left thigh.  
Suffers from epilepsy.

Last Permanent Address: ~~X~~ Westzedyk 21, Rotterdam.

Languages: Dutch, French, German (both good) English (slight)

Father: Joseph Hendrik LINDEMANS, aged about 70. Ship's chandler.

Mother: Christina Antonia, nee van UDEN, aged about 67.

Brothers: Cornelis Joseph Hendrik .. aged about 41  
Jan Hendrik .. aged about 38  
Joseph Hendrik .. aged about 36  
Hendrik .. aged about 30

Wife: "Nominal wife" ~~Gilberte LETUPPE~~ French girl aged approximately 23. Met by LINDEMANS at Ronchlin, near Lille - approximately October 1940. LINDEMANS states he was unable to marry this girl as his identity card was made out in the name of Christian BRAND. She was imprisoned at Fresnes by the Germans in January 1944 for working with the Resistance Group. Transferred later to Fort Romainville to be shot. Released by arrival of American Armies.

Children: Therese, aged 3.  
Christiane, aged 2 months. } Both by Gilberte LETUPPE.  
(born at Fort Romainville)

Identity Documents:

1. Identity card (false) made out in the name of Christian BRAND. Issued at Amsterdam and dated 14th May, 1941. This date is false and the card was not actually made out until the early part of 1944, when it was given to LINDEMANS by ROELOF. The address: Sleakstreet 10 is also false.
2. Membership Card of the O.M.B.K. 112 Brigade, no: 0410.
3. Belgian Driving Licence Nr: W.B. for La Salle in name of C. BRAND.
4. Membership Card of the Belgian Underground Army "Les Affranchis" Nr: 515, permitting LINDEMANS to be in possession of a machine gun and revolver.
5. Laissez-passer for BRAND issued by the Allied Army permitting LINDEMANS to proceed to Oostmalle, dated 4.10.44.
6. Pass allowing BRAND to circulate within the area of Antwerp and Liere-Eindhoven, issued by the Allied authorities.
7. Pass for Christian BRAND issued by General Staff-Western European Area, allowing LINDEMANS to proceed to Eindhoven.

4

MEMORANDUM

INTRODUCTION

LINDSEANS, a Dutch subject, who had worked for the Assistance Group in passing genuine escapees, either across the demarcation line or to the Spanish frontier in the years 1942 and 1943, and early part of 1944, was denounced on October 25th, 1944, by a certain WILHELM W. BAKKER, as a German agent. LINDSEANS was attached at this time at the Headquarters of H. R. H. Prince Bernhard, Chateau Wiltewijk, Drive de Lorraine, Bois de la Coudre, doing liaison work between the Canadian Forces and the Dutch Forces of the Interior. LINDSEANS was arrested on the afternoon of October 28th, 1944, without displaying any violence, and after five days in prison at St. Gilles, Brussels, was flown to this country on November 2nd, 1944. He was transferred to Camp 020 on 5th November and interrogation here has produced the following story.

PRISONER'S STATEMENTS

Christiaan Antonius LINDSEANS was born in Rotterdam on 24th October, 1912, the fourth son of Joseph Hendrik LINDSEANS and Christina Antonia (nee van DEN).

(Note: Their youngest son, ~~Hendrik~~, was imprisoned by the Germans in the Scheveningen Geel in approximately December, 1943, for helping people to escape. He is thought to be still in prison.)

1917-1924.

Attended primary school, Rotterdam.

1924-1926.

Attended H.B.S., a Commercial School in Rotterdam.

1926-1929.

At the Arbeids School, a technical engineering school, Rotterdam.

1929-1940.

On leaving school, LINDSEANS was a qualified motor engineer and he got employment with his brother ~~JAN~~ at a garage at Deilshaven 17, Rotterdam, owned by his father. The family lived over this garage. In approximately 1934, the family moved to ~~Deilshaven 21~~ and LINDSEANS Senior bought another garage called ~~"The Lando Garage", Deilshaven 21~~, and the business was now transferred from the Deilshaven address. LINDSEANS continued to work at this garage for the next six years or so, issuing petrol, doing running repairs and in many cases testing cars out. This garage had approximately 18 cars and in addition his father owned some six other small garages in the vicinity. His wages were in Florins a week, but he lived at home for nothing.

LINDSEANS was not called up for military service in 1928, as in Holland only the son in each family has to serve.

In the summer of 1936, LINDSEANS was very badly hurt

This ~~WILHELM~~ has since been established as ~~WILHELM~~, now at Camp 020.

X



WITTE offered LIEBOWITZ a job at his apartment as caretaker to a requisitioned school, at which the workers on the airfield were billeted. LIEBOWITZ was responsible for the general cleanliness of the building and the purchase of food from the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood.

During this time, LIEBOWITZ stated that he acted as a passour to many persons on their way to cross over the Demarcation Line. He helped them as far as Enn (six miles S. E. of Quentin), at which place they were picked up by another passour. He stated that many people trusted him and that many of them came from his brother WITTE in Rotterdam. He was assisted sometimes in this work by WITTE, who kept a shoe shop in St. Quentin.

December, 1941.

In about December, 1941, LIEBOWITZ was arrested by the Feldgendarmarie, on the instigation of WITTE. The latter had suspected for some time that LIEBOWITZ had been helping refugees to escape and had reported him to the Feldgendarmarie. LIEBOWITZ was now imprisoned for about a fortnight, during which time he was continually interrogated, but nothing could be proved against him, and he was released early in January, 1942.

While LIEBOWITZ was working at Montescourt, the WITTE's house in the Boulevard de Liberte at Lille was suddenly requisitioned by the Germans. Many illegal arms were hidden in this house, and all the inhabitants of the house had to dispose of them quickly before the Germans took possession. The arms were all packed in a large trunk and dropped down a well, so that when the Germans took over, they only found various Allied flags and a Polish dagger, belonging to Stanislas SOBEV, then living in the house. This latter was also arrested, but after interrogation, as nothing could be proved against him, was released. The family now moved to WITTE near Lille.

January, 1942.

On his release by the Feldgendarmarie, LIEBOWITZ returned to the WITTE at Rascaille, and stayed here for the next few months without doing any real work.

Beginning May, 1942.

At about the beginning of May, 1942, LIEBOWITZ started to work with a certain WITTE. They specialised in getting Jews out of Holland and smuggling them into Belgium. WITTE lived in Rotterdam, and it was he who introduced the various refugees to LIEBOWITZ. LIEBOWITZ would then take them across the frontier at either Eschen (S. of Amersfoort) or at Poppel (S. E. of Brada), and then accompany them to Brussels. The parties usually went on bicycle to within 20 kilometres of the frontier and from there onwards by foot, until they had crossed the border, when they took the train to Brussels.

September, 1942.

LIEBOWITZ states that during this time he was very hard up, as he very seldom received any money from the refugees he helped to smuggle into Belgium. Finally in about September, 1942, he discovered that WITTE had been cheating him and had been receiving jewellery, clothes, and other valuables from the refugees, which he subsequently sold, keeping all the proceeds for himself, without dividing the spoil with LIEBOWITZ. He therefore quarrelled with WITTE and demanded his share of the profits. WITTE tried to pacify him, telling him to return to Amersfoort, where WITTE could bring him his money. LIEBOWITZ never saw WITTE again.

After this episode, LIEBOWITZ started an escape



End December, 1943

Towards the end of 1943, LIENHANS was arrested by the Germans in Rotterdam and with him a certain police officer (sargeant) working in the prison at The Hague. This latter man had often contacted LIENHANS' brother HERMIE by telephone, asking him to pick up certain escapees. After his capture, the Germans forced him to put through a similar call, telling HERMIE to come to The Hague to collect some British escapees. On his arrival HERMIE was arrested. De van der Hooft was not arrested, as he had not done any active work, but had simply allotted the organizing on the use of his house.

LIENHANS was also arrested at about this time. According to LIENHANS, his arrest was largely his own fault, as LIENHANS states that SWANE when under the influence of liquor talked too much. Victor SWANE was arrested at his H.Q., Hotel Montolien, Boulevard Montolien, and on being interrogated is reported to have denounced other members of the organization. Included in the arrests made by the Germans was LIENHANS' "wife", Albetta LESTER. LIENHANS at the time of the arrest was at Bordeaux, on returning to Paris, and on going to the Hotel Montolien was warned to get clear quickly, as the Germans had already arrested his "wife" and others of the organization.

Sept. 1944

After these arrests, LIENHANS continued to work for the escape organization, but on a much reduced scale. He returned first of all to Rotterdam and lay quiet for a month or so living with the family of his brother's wife, named EMMA. He continued making out false identity papers and in March, 1944, went back to Paris, staying with a Belgian or Dutch woman, Marie LEON de Vries. He continued with his work there, usually making out several leave papers for LIENHANS, to prevent their being discovered by German. The cards were supplied to LIENHANS by a man named ALF, who had been introduced to LIENHANS by LIENHANS' brother, HERMIE, and Soetens.

ALF was the head of a Communist organization in Paris and owned a printing press. LIENHANS does not think he was the proprietor of the Little Star Shop. LIENHANS forged the cards and the signature of the usual issuing officer BUSSARD, but the person who was to use the card was left to fill in his own name.

After about a week, LIENHANS left for Brussels. He still had no paid job and lived on 5,000 francs lent to him by Ernie van VANDERBEEK. The purpose of this visit was to contact more Resistance people and to try and discover a new escape route. If possible, LIENHANS wanted to cut away from LIENHANS. This man, who had succeeded Victor SWANE as head of the Paris organization, was financed by the Phillips Works, but he was in the habit of spending far too much money and LIENHANS did not consider him to be a suitable leader. His place as head was finally taken by a man named Albetta BOES whom LIENHANS had previously met in Rotterdam.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF REBORN GIVEN AT BRUSSELS

It is not known what account LIENHANS gave of his activities or being recruited by the Allied authorities in September, 1944. At the time of his disengagement (October 26th, 1944), he was attached to the Headquarters of H.A.H. Prince

BERNHARD, and was serving as a liaison agent between the Canadians and the Dutch Forces of the Interior. At his first interrogation at Camp ORO, for the first hour he stoutly denied any association with the German I.S., and posed as a Dutch patriot, who had helped many people to escape.

ULTIMATE STORY TOLD UNDER INTERROGATION.

First Contact with and Recruitment by Ensey.

April, 1944.

In approximately April, 1944, LINDEMANS states that quite by chance he met ~~WIM van DECAWINGE~~ with whom he had previously worked at Lille in 1942, ~~3 DEC 1942~~ in the Place Rogier, Brussels. At this meeting LINDEMANS told him that he was out of work and very hard up. WIM at this time was working for a German canteen. Amongst subjects discussed were a possible entry into Black Market activities and the arrest of both LINDEMANS' "wife" and brother. WIM suggested that he might be able to arrange their release for the sum of 10,000 Florins, but on LINDEMANS stating that he could not possibly realize such a sum, WIM suggested that he might possibly be able to put him into touch with someone who might be able to help him.

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LINDEMANS agreed to this last suggestion and a further rendez-vous was fixed up with WIM at a cafe near the Jardin Botanique. This time WIM was accompanied by another man (with the little finger missing on his right hand) called ~~WELLS~~ ~~O BARKER~~. LINDEMANS states that WELLS, after provisionally threatening him, saying that he knew all about LINDEMANS' past record as an active member of the Resistance Group and as a passer, agreed to introduce LINDEMANS to the head of the German I.S. After a further discussion, when LINDEMANS was assured that he would not be arrested, he agreed of his own free will to go and see the head of the German I.S. In return for the release of his brother and "wife", he would give the whole of the Allied set up as regards escape routes through France, Belgium, Holland and Spain, also the names of people connected with this and with the Resistance Group.

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Some two or three days afterwards at approximately 25.00 hours, LINDEMANS was picked up in a car by WELLS and a certain ~~WELLS~~ near the Jardin Botanique. He was taken to a large house on the road at Waterloo and was here introduced, firstly to Dr. ~~YONDER~~ (LINDEMANS says that his man's Christian name is Walter) and subsequently to a ~~Dr. GERMAN~~. The latter told him again that they knew all about his record, and that his one hope of salvation was to work for the German I.S. LINDEMANS states that after getting all his personal details, the Germans did not ask him to give them the names of the members of the Resistance Groups, on this occasion. At this meeting LINDEMANS was paying a Goldbach, a Resistance note, 1000 francs, several rubber stamps and a sum of approximately 50,000 Belgian francs or equivalent value in French, Spanish or Belgian money. The Goldbach had been given to LINDEMANS by a German named ~~Walter FURLE~~ the beginning of 1944, reported to be working in the Resistance Organization of Victor ~~LEWIS~~. This man had served on the Russian Front with the S.S. and was an expert on all sorts of German documents. He had given the Goldbach to LINDEMANS to enable him to cross the frontier between Holland and France.

(Note: WELLS at an interrogation has given a somewhat different version of his first meeting with LINDEMANS, and of LINDEMANS' first interview with the German I.S. This has already been sent out.)



At a second meeting in the Place de l'Industrie, at which ~~VOGLER~~ and ~~WILLY~~ were present, they produced a large sheet of paper with a list of names down one side and columns drawn across the page. They then went down the list and LINDEMANS was told to indicate those he knew. All the names LINDEMANS picked out were those who had already been arrested.

It was not until two weeks later that LINDEMANS gave the name of Baron de ~~ROSTELAER~~ as his Chief in the Resistance Group.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES USUALLY.

All future meetings were arranged by telephone with either ~~Dr. GERMAN~~ or ~~WILLY~~. LINDEMANS was given four separate telephone numbers. Meeting usually took place at the office in the Place de l'Industrie or in cafes two or three times a week and were generally with ~~WILLY~~ and ~~VOGLER~~.

At the instigation of the Germans, LINDEMANS telephoned ~~Mrs. VERSPILK~~ (also known as ~~Mrs. MIARD~~ or "~~Maai~~"), a member of the organization in Brussels. They had a conversation about buying tobacco, etc. for the Lager Vucht, from which ~~Mrs. VERSPILK~~ would understand that LINDEMANS was short of money. A meeting was arranged at the Cafe Souleiman, at which ~~Mrs. VERSPILK~~ gave LINDEMANS some money and was observed by ~~WIM van der BEEK~~. She was later arrested.   
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LINDEMANS states that the Germans did not make him telephone any of his other associates, but he kept in touch with members of the Resistance and met them in various cafes. One of these was ~~Mrs. DECKEN~~, whom he met in a church. This woman was a friend of ~~Mrs. VERSPILK~~, and according to LINDEMANS was arrested following ~~Mrs. VERSPILK's~~ denunciation of her to the Germans.

LINDEMANS admits, however, to having betrayed about 10 of his associates in the Resistance Group to the Germans, among ~~Mrs. VERSPILK~~, ~~Mrs. DECKEN~~, ~~Baron de ROSTELAER~~, ~~Nicboth-LEON~~, ~~Victor SAERT's~~ brother ~~ALBERT~~, who had already been denounced, and a dentist in Rotterdam called ~~RENNI~~, who was arrested in Brussels. There is little doubt that he also gave information on the various Resistance Groups, particularly those of Rotterdam and C.T.

May, 1944.

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In May, 1944, LINDEMANS was shot by the S.D. while trying to help a friend of his, ~~HARRY~~, who had been arrested. He went to ~~HARRY's~~ house at Parkland, Rotterdam, to see if there was anything he could do. ~~HARRY~~ had been denounced by some girl as being a member of the Resistance and for carrying a revolver. Whilst LINDEMANS was still in the house, the S.D. arrived and before LINDEMANS could explain to them who he really was, one of them shot him through the chest. LINDEMANS was taken by the Dutch Police to a hospital in Rotterdam for the night. The following morning, he was removed in a car by two Germans, one of whom he believes was ~~WILLY~~, to the ~~Gatweel~~ Hospital in The Hague. LINDEMANS stated that a ~~BAUENDORP~~, at the instigation of the Germans, went to his brother ~~JOHN~~ in order to get in touch with ~~BOONICK~~, a nephew of ~~Dr. van der BEEK~~. ~~BOONICK~~ got hold of ~~SAIT~~ and three other men and came to the hospital to try and rescue LINDEMANS. The attempt was a failure as LINDEMANS was in the operating theatre. As a result of this, the S.D. had LINDEMANS transferred to a prison in Scheveningen. Here he was visited by an unknown German, reported to

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a Commissaire, in civilian clothes. This man told LINDEMANS that he must go on working for the German I.S. and that he was to get in touch with all his friends and fix up his escape from a hospital to which he was being sent. After two or three days, LINDEMANS was transferred to another hospital in The Hague. One of the hospital sisters here again went to see ~~ROELOF~~ at Rotterdam, and they then made a second rescue attempt, with ~~BOB~~ (a friend of LINDEMANS' at Antwerp) and LINDEMANS' brother ~~JAN~~. They arrived at the hospital armed with revolvers and got past the guards, who were Dutch, who put up no resistance, without any difficulty. The rescuers came to LINDEMANS' bedside with clothes and got him straight out to the car which they had waiting.

LINDEMANS is emphatic that no one was arrested as a result of this rescue, although it took place with the full knowledge of the Germans. He believes that his escape was arranged in this way so that he could continue his work for the Germans without arousing suspicion, whereas if he had been liberated by the Germans, everyone would have known that he was working for them.

(Note. In his denouncement of LINDEMANS, VERLOOP & ~~NELIS~~ & ~~RANGER~~ states that 47 arrests were made on this occasion. This LINDEMANS stoutly denies, but states that about a month later, he heard from ~~ROELOF~~ that a number of people had been arrested, as the result of an attack on a prison at night. The people arrested in this case belonged to an entirely different group, of which LINDEMANS states he has no knowledge.)

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On his escape from hospital, LINDEMANS was taken to the house (Chateau Fattel) of a ~~Monsieur ZIAAN~~, a rich grain merchant of Malines, whose daughter ~~ELLY~~ LINDEMANS had first met about the end of 1943 in a cafe near the Bourse in Brussels. He was nursed by ~~ELLY~~.

Mons. ZIAAN is the local leader of the Brigade Blanche and was continually giving LINDEMANS money for his ostensible work with the Orange Movement.

LINDEMANS states that during the time he was employed by the German I.S., he continued to carry out sabotage on behalf of the Brigade Blanche. This he states can be confirmed by Commandant ~~SPINERS~~ of Antwerp.

On being convalescent, LINDEMANS spent the next few weeks in travelling between Malines, Brussels and Antwerp. He still, however, had regular meetings with ~~ELLY~~ and ~~YVIER~~ in various cafes, previously arranged by telephone. As LINDEMANS still maintained contact with various members of the Resistance Group, whom he also met in cafes, there can be but little doubt that many of his friends were arrested in this way.

CONTACT.

LINDEMANS states that at no time did he sign a contract with the German I.S.

ALIAS.

Christian LIMBANS was also known to the German I.S. as BRAND.

TRAINING.

Nil.

MISSION and/or ASSIGNMENTS.

LIMBANS' chief task was to keep in touch with members of the Resistance Group and thus disclose their whereabouts to the German I.S., and to give all possible information about escape routes.

He was also given the task at a later date (August, 1944) of trying to trace down the whereabouts of his Chief of the Brigade Blanche, one Commandant HEINRICH, and to find out from him, the exact date and time when the Belgian Resistance Movement was to rise in conjunction with the Allies. For this purpose he was constantly in touch with a George ANSLAUX and a Lieutenant PAUL (both of Antwerp), but was always told they had no news of the Chief.

LIMBANS states that on one occasion (approximately August 20th) George ANSLAUX asked him to make him (ANSLAUX) a false pass for his motor cycle to enable him to get to the Ardennes. LIMBANS was still in possession of many false rubber stamps and provided passes for the Resistance Group. LIMBANS gave ANSLAUX this pass, whereupon the latter asked him to accompany him to the Ardennes, as ANSLAUX did not speak German and he might be able to help him.

LIMBANS, when in Brussels, states he was always shadowed by WILLY. He was, however, able to make out this case at night without WILLY knowing. LIMBANS had to inform Dr. GERMAN of all his movements and on hearing that LIMBANS wanted to go to Liege, was told by WILLY to contact the head of the A.S. (Armees Secrets) and to find out the following:-

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- a) The exact date and place of invasion of Belgium.
- b) Whether the attack was to be from the sea or by airborne troops.
- c) Whether there were any parachutists in the Liege-Suwal area.
- d) The assistance which the Resistance Groups could give the Allies.

The Germans were also very anxious to find out the possible line of advance of the Allies, in order to blow up the bridges across the Meuse which they would cross. He was therefore to find out about these bridges, particularly the main one at Dinant. The Germans apparently expected an attack in the Charleville area (N.W. Sedan), in which airborne troops were to take a leading part.

They also feared a simultaneous attack on the Scheldt.

RECORDED  
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LINDEMANS and WILLY got out from Antwerp by motor cycle, but had a crash just outside Brussels. Though LINDEMANS was not badly hurt, he exaggerated his injuries, as he states he had no intention of carrying out his mission for the Germans. LINDEMANS stayed in Brussels for two days and then went back to the SWANE's house. Here he was quickly contacted by WIM and told to return immediately to Brussels. WILLY was very angry with him for not having carried out his mission to Liège. He was now ordered to return to Antwerp with WIM and to find out at all costs the whereabouts of Commandant REINHERS. Daily visits were paid to Antwerp and although they saw George ANSLAER on many occasions, chiefly at the Cafe Tombeau, Antwerp, they got no information. Reports to the German I.S. were now made by WIM.

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LINDEMANS stated that the last time he had contact with Dr. VOGLER and Dr. GERMAN was on September 1st, when they were preparing to leave Brussels. Their instructions to LINDEMANS were to stay put at his present address, rue Vilain 43, Brussels, XIV, until WILLY should return by re-crossing the Allied lines.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES.

September 3rd, 1944.

When the Allies reached Brussels, LINDEMANS was near the Place Rogier. Most of the city was quickly captured by the Allies, but some Germans were still holding out in the Gare du Nord district. LINDEMANS states that with three police officers he attacked some German soldiers who had thrown hand grenades and machine gunned a police officer. He succeeded in killing two Germans and wounding two. LINDEMANS states this story can be corroborated at Police H.Q. rue des Croisades.

After this incident, LINDEMANS left for Antwerp to try and locate Commandant REINHERS and some other members of his Resistance Group. He had previously tried to contact them at Liégeois. After two or three days he was approached by Commandant REINHERS, who said that two Allied officers wished to speak to him. One was a Captain BAKER, the other was a Canadian officer. He was taken by these officers to the Hotel Century, where he remained for several days. LINDEMANS did not disclose to them that he had been working for the German I.S.

A week before the fall of Sirdhoven, LINDEMANS left for this town, travelling under the name of de VRIES (given him by Captain BAKER), accompanied by Captain BAKER, Sergeant ROMAN, Corporal JONES, a Belgian named Janien de NESS and a French Lieutenant attached to the British Army, and a Belgian chauffeur. They went via Dinant, staying here for two or three days as their lorry had broken down. The Belgian chauffeur drove off with the lorry after it had been repaired. LINDEMANS was able to repair another lorry which he found in Dinant and the party now proceeded to Soury-Loefeld. From here LINDEMANS and de NESS went on alone to Sirdhoven. Their mission was to contact a certain de KONGE and another man called de VRIES of the Dutch Resistance Group and tell them to keep quiet for the moment, as it was impossible to get further areas through to them. The Allied landings at Wijnegem and Amhem had not yet taken place.

LINDEMANS and de NESS were escorted for the first part of their journey by a Dutchman named de WEISS, working for the British Intelligence Service, and a patrol of fourteen British soldiers under a Major ROSE. De WEISS had found two Dutchmen



who knew the district well and they acted as guides. The night was spent at Valkenswaard (South of Eindhoven). The next morning the four of them (LINDEMANS, de NESS and the two Dutch guides) found themselves in No Man's Land between two lines of fire. The Dutch guides became afraid and ran away. LINDEMANS and de NESS were later captured by the Germans, de NESS having been seriously wounded. LINDEMANS was told at a later date by a Belgian police officer that de NESS, although now working for the Resistance, had previously been employed by the Germans.

LINDEMANS on arrest was taken by a German soldier to a cafe, serving as a German H.Q. From here he was taken to another H.Q., where after a quick interrogation he was taken by car to a large chateau near Hertogenbosch, belonging to a man called van BIEREN, which LINDEMANS states was the Army H.Q. of Brabant. Here he was again interrogated and said that he was working for the Germans. Asked why he had not got the password for the day, he stated he had forgotten it and asked to be put in touch with the Wehrmachtbefehlshaber or with WILLY or Dr. GERMAN. He was then taken by car to Driabergen, where he was interviewed by a 1st German, described by LINDEMANS as a Lieutenant. PF601,712

LINDEMANS admits that he gave the German officer information about the numbers of British troops and tanks he had seen, and possibly the name of Captain BAKER. He stoutly denies any knowledge of the Headquarters of 21st Army Group or 2nd British Army or 1st Canadian Army.

The following day he was taken back to the region of Eindhoven in a car driven by GERMAN a man working with the German I.S. at Driabergen. PF600,617

His instructions were to re-cross the Allied lines and proceed to Brussels and there find out whether certain acts of sabotage had been carried out by stay behind agents, as ordered. The password was "Benelux". He was expected to report back in the course of a week or so.

On reaching Eindhoven, LINDEMANS states that he got into communication with the Commissaire de Police there, and gave him the message that Captain BAKER had originally given him. He then went into hiding in a cellar for the next two or three days, and remained there until the town was liberated by the Allies.

He remained in Eindhoven for a few days with Captain BAKER, and was then sent by the latter to the H.Q. of H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD at Chateau Ribem, accompanied by an officer. Here he was interviewed by Captain de GRIP (whom LINDEMANS had previously helped to escape to England) and a Captain de JONG, just recently arrived in England and serving on Prince BERNHARD's Staff.

From here he was sent to Antwerp and worked now with a Lieutenant VANDERLIND and a Captain VETICUY, in pin-pointing all the various details of the district he knew. This work lasted some two or three weeks. LINDEMANS made two further trips to Eindhoven, once to take up a V/T operator of Prince BERNHARD there, but as the V/T station was not yet organized, he returned again to the Chateau Ribem (date approximately 15th October). Then he was sent up by Prince BERNHARD to work with EMER, Chief of the Resistance Group at Eindhoven, returning the same evening (date October 21st).

On October 26th LINDEMANS was denounced as a German spy by VANDERLIND and on October 28th he was arrested at Prince BERNHARD'S

Headquarters. From here he was transferred to St. Gilles Prison in Brussels and on November 2nd was flown to this country, arriving at Camp 020 on November 3rd.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

By telephone and by personal contact with the German I.S. By personal contact with various members of the Resistance Group.

(a) W/S

- (i) Call Signs. NIL.
- (ii) Frequencies. NIL.
- (iii) Schedules. NIL.
- (iv) Codes & Cyphers. NIL.
- (v) Means of indicating whether operating freely or under control. NIL.

- (a) Postal and Telegraphic NIL.
- (a) Radio NIL.
- (a) Other Means NIL.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

No definite dates can be established, but it would appear payments were roughly as follows:-

First Payment About a fortnight after LINDMANS started working for the German I.S. (7 April, 1944). Paid by WILF in his private apartment on the third or fourth floor at the Hotel Metropole, Brussels. Receipt signed CHRISTIAN. Sum 5,000 Francs.

Second Payment Some ten days later, 1,000 Francs paid by WILF in a cafe near the Place Rogier.

Subsequent payments paid at erratic times seem to have been for 5,000 and 10,000 Francs and for odd sums of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 Francs at a time.

In all LINDMANS appears to have received some F/45,000 Francs.

The sum of 10,000 Francs mentioned above was given to LINDMANS to buy clothes. The greater portion of this sum, however, he states he gave to the Resistance Group.

The only promise made to LINDMANS for his work for the German I.S. was that he would be given a gratuity after the war. No compensation was to be paid in the event of his death.

LINDEMANS accounts for the large sums of money in his property as follows:-

He sold two rings and a gold watch which had belonged to his grand-father and received the following money in exchange:-

Grand-father's Watch .....	20,000	Belgian	Francs,
Ring (1) .....	15,000	"	"
Ring (2) .....	7,000	"	"
Borrowed from <u>Mr. GOMI</u> .....	50,000	"	"

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COVER STORY

NIL.

INDUCEMENT.

LINDEMANS states that his sole reason for joining the German I.S. was that by doing so, he thought he could obtain the release of both his brother and his "wife". It has been noticeable through interrogation that his one soft spot is his love for this woman, Gilberte LETUPPE.

RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION.

Briefly the case of LINDEMANS falls into three stages: There is a period up to early 1944, when he worked loyally as a "passeur", but it is noteworthy that he was disgruntled, because his partner, Van ROTTEN, kept all the profits. There is a period of black treachery from early 1944 until the Allies over-ran Brussels, namely, on the 3rd September, 1944. Thereafter, LINDEMANS would have us believe he thankfully plunged into pro-Resistance activities with redoubled vigour.

A feature of importance is that LINDEMANS has deliberately obstructed his investigation. For well over an hour of a driving interrogation by the Commandant, he maintained his complete innocence. That he broke in part and a written confession was only obtained with difficulty. A second interrogation was necessary before a comprehensive picture of his guilt was obtained.

The man is a thug. He has certainly betrayed his countryman (see pages 9 and 10 of Report) and it is probable that he has betrayed Allied personnel. Although LINDEMANS stoutly denies this under repeated interrogation, it is possible that he has betrayed operational plans to the Germans.

The obvious disposal is death.

Investigated by:  
*[Signature]*

for Major Wall-Rew.

*[Signature]*

1st. Col.  
for Colonel Stephens  
Commandant, Camp 12C.

List of Appendices

Appendix I	G.I.S. contacts and addresses.
II	Suspected agents and other G.I.S. enterprises.
III	Property and documents of suspect character - NIL.
IV	Sabotage - NIL.
V	Operational Intelligence.
VI	List of the Names of People that LIMDEMAN helped to escape.
VII	Translation of Confession submitted by LIMDEMAN on 6.11.44.

Case 020.  
November, 1944.



APPENDIX I.(a) Enemy Intelligence Service Contacts.1. Dr. LINDMANN P.F. 601,712

Nationality: German. Age: about 40, looks younger. Build: large, but thin waist. Height: 6'. Weight: about 80 kilos. Hair: fair, wavy, brushed back. Eyes: very light in colour. Complexion: brown. Nose: small, flattened. Chin: square. Teeth: good, but LINDMANN thinks some of them were false. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Appearance: very military. Clothes: Seen once in uniform. He had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Voice: very military. Languages: Speaks English like an Englishman, French, German, and LINDMANN believes he knows Dutch well. In what capacities employed: Head of the German I.S. in the organization on the home on the road to Wejerloo, where LINDMANN met him, in May, 1944. Also seen three or four times afterwards.

2. Dr. VOGLER

Nationality: German. Age: about 50. Build: strong. Height: about 6'. Weight: 85 kilos. Hair: white, brushed back and cropped at sides, but very plentiful. Eyes: blue with brown flecks. Wears glasses for reading. Nose: normal. Chin: normal. Teeth: yellowish, smokes many cigars. Clean-shaven. Appearance: looks like a rich industrialist - in fact he told LINDMANN that he owned a large clothes factory in Germany. Clothes: always seen in civilian clothes, although LINDMANN had once seen him in uniform with one pip on his shoulder tab. Voice: has an Austrian accent. Languages: only German, LINDMANN thinks. Places where seen: Seen in various cafes in Brussels in the company of WILLY and [REDACTED]. In what capacities employed: Chief of the German I.S. in the Brussels district, LINDMANN believes.

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3. WILLY

Nationality: German. Age: about 45. Build: large. Height: 1.90m. Weight: about 100 kilos. Hair: black, grey at the temples. Eyes: blue, sometimes wears glasses. Complexion: brown. Nose: rather Jewish looking. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: well dressed, often wears a white mackintosh. Peculiarities: scar on the left side of his neck. Languages: German, very good Dutch. Places where seen: Brussels, where he was introduced to WILLY by HELMS. In what capacities employed: LINDMANN believes that WILLY is Dr. GERMAN's secretary. Paid LINDMANN his salary, etc.

4. German Lieutenant at Driebergen

Nationality: German. Age: 50. Build: well built, but rather large and fat. Weight: about 100 kilos. Face: large. Complexion: rufey. Clean-shaven. Clothes: in uniform. Languages: German, and a little Dutch. Places where seen: Driebergen on one occasion in September, 1944. In what capacities employed: he had taken over the German I.S. Office there, as he told LINDMANN that Dr. GERMAN and VOGLER had left for Germany.

5. German Commissaire (name unknown)

Nationality: German. Age: about 35. Build: slim. Height: 1.25m. Weight: 75/80 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Voice: soft. Seen in prison at Schoonhoven June, 1944. Reported to be a Commissaire.

(U) Enemy Intelligence Service Addresses:

- 1. House on the road to Waterloo - Headquarters of German I.S. Brussels area.
- 2. German H. Q., Place de l'Universite, Brussels.
- 3. German H. Q. at Driebergen. LINDEMANS states there are two adjoining villas in this town called Beuwestein and Hoidestein, equipped with radio transmitters and receivers; reports from agents are sent here and replied to. In the event of moving from here, [Dr. GERMAN] had told LINDEMANS he would be at the Hotel Stern at Eiter (approximately 8 miles East of Nijmegen) on the Dutch-German border.

PF601,712

Camp 020.

APPENDIX II.(a) Suspected Enemy Agents operating or in Training.1. ARNAUD ] RF 600, 617

Nationality: unknown. Age: 33/35. Build: small. Height: 1.70m. Hair: fair. Complexion: white. Nose and Chin normal. Clean-shaven. Voice: rather high. Languages: French and German (both fluent). Places where seen: Brussels, Driebergen. Only met once when ARNAUD drove LINDEMANS to Sindhoven (September, 1944). Often seen in the street in Brussels. Believed to have had a room in Grand Hotel. Employed at German I.S., Driebergen.

2. EMERSON  
LOUIS BULL  
3 JAN 1955

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 30. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: black. Face: round. Nose: aquist. Chin: normal. Teeth: very good. Clean-shaver. Appearance: Indian type. Well dressed. Voice: high pitched. Languages: Dutch, French (very good). Met by LINDEMANS in Paris, October, 1943, and in Holland, December, 1943. Understood captured by the Germans when trying to escape to Spain, and then had agreed to work for them. Admitted to LINDEMANS, in front of de GRAAF (then known to LINDEMANS as Klaas EVENDINGE) that he was working as an informer in a French aircraft factory. Later reported to have worked as a escape route under CHARRER, working in conjunction with Victor SWAENE.

3. COLETTE

Nationality: French. Age: 22/24. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: very good. Voice: strong. Met in Paris and Abbeville, 1942. LINDEMANS states she was probably responsible for his arrest in Abbeville in December, 1942.

4. Akko HOIJVES

Nationality: German, although she told LINDEMANS that she was Swedish. Age: 22/25. Build: small. Height: 5'6". Hair: fair. Eyes: blue, no glasses. Complexion: good. Nose: normal. Chin: normal. Teeth: one false tooth in the front. Hands: small. Clothes: well dressed. Voice: normal. Languages: French, German and a little Dutch. Places where seen: Brussels. Introduced to him by Mia MEERSMAN. She was an actress by profession. It was she who told LINDEMANS that Mia MEERSMAN worked for the Gestapo.

5. Captain JACKSON ] L397/Belgia/6

No real description available. LINDEMANS was instructed by a Commandant ANSTIUX, Deputy Chief of the Resistance Group at Antwerp, to kill this man. Description given as follows:- Little finger missing on left hand. Always to be found in the Schiers district of Brussels, accompanied by a blond woman and a large dog - de BOUJBLAEE would point him out. Reported that a Commandant Albert GONINCK of Steenweg, Malines, now believed to be at Charleroi, can give a description of this man. Reported to have been dropped in Belgium in 1942 with British parachutist papers. Responsible for many arrests and for blowing escape routes to Spain.

6. Mia MEERSMAN

Nationality: Belgium. Age: about 25. Build: small. Height: 5'4. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark, no glasses. Complexion: white, at times spotty. Nose: normal. Chin: round. Teeth: good. Hands: small. Clothes: well dressed, usually dressed in black, but sometimes wore grey trousers. Voice: high pitched. Languages: English, French, Flemish. Places where seen: Hotel Royal Nord, Brussels, during July, 1944. She left Brussels in August,

a MEERSMAN (contd).

1944. During this time she did a certain amount of secretarial work for LINDEMANS in connection with his work for the Resistance Movement, although, according to HOLZBERG, she worked for the Gestapo. She was introduced to LINDEMANS by Wim van der KEER.

7. [NELIS or BARKER] P. F600,5,6 VERLOOP

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 31. Build: small and thin. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: chestnut, scanty. Eyes: very dark brown, sometimes wears sun glasses in the street. Complexion: white, but has burn scars. Nose: very narrow. Chin: normal. Teeth: white and good. Clean-shaven. Hands: has the little finger missing on his right hand. There are also burn scars on his hands. Clothes: well dressed, always wears grey. Languages: French (very good), English (slight), Dutch, German, a little Spanish and Norwegian. Places where seen: Brussels at the beginning of June, 1944. In what capacities employed: had worked for a long time in the German I.S. in France, Holland, Belgium. Told LINDEMANS that he had also worked for the British Intelligence Service. This man is really VERLOOP and is now at Camp O20.

S.F. 52 / 16/10/45

Van den BERG.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 45. Build: small. Height: 5'6". Hair: pepper and salt in colour. Eyes: blue, wears gold rimmed glasses. Complexion: mottled, had been drinking. Nose: normal. Chin: pointed, he looks like a ferret. Clean-shaven. Places where seen: Taverns "Bel", Brussels, at the beginning of 1944. In what capacities employed: LINDEMANS told by Baron de BORNHILDE, working in the Resistance Movement, that van den BERG was an agent working for the Germans.

9. WIM van der <sup>DEBERRY</sup> ~~KEER~~ (or WILLY).

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28/30. Build: large but thin with very broad shoulders. Height: 1.95m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair but scanty. Eyes: light blue, no glasses. Complexion: ruddy. Nose: normal. Chin: pointed. Teeth: one missing on the right, upper jaw. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: normal. Languages: French, but not well. German, excellent, Dutch, Flemish like a Belgian. In what capacities employed: believes he worked for the German Intelligence Service, although when LINDEMANS met him for the first time at the beginning of 1941, he used to allow him to have meals at his cafe in Brussels without paying. LINDEMANS met him again in Brussels in March, 1944, when WIM suggested that they should work on the Black Market together. Introduced LINDEMANS to NELIS. Worked with LINDEMANS in the German I.S. March-September, 1944.

(b) Other Espionage or Sabotage Enterprises (past, present or future) known to Agent.

NIL.

(c) Names of People given by LINDEMANS, mostly connected with the Resistance Group or Escape Organisations.

1. George ANSIAUX.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 22. Build: slight. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: chestnut. Eyes: brown. Nose: straight. Teeth: good. Languages: French, Dutch. Seen by LINDEMANS at Brussels, Antwerp and Malines. Connected with Resistance Group at Antwerp, 1944.



2. Bart de BOETSBLAER.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30/35. Build: slim. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair, curly. Eyes: blue. Complexion: pale. Chin: small. Teeth: good. Voice: normal. Languages: French, German, Dutch, English. Seen at Brussels and Paris. Worked in escape organisation Victor SWAENE, Paris, 1943. Later succeeded him as Chief, early, 1944. Gave LINDEMANS order to kill Van den BERG.

3. Lisbeth BOON.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 27. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Complexion: pale. Nose and Chin normal. Well dressed. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Seen at Rotterdam and Brussels. Part of Victor SWAENE's escape organisation. In March, 1944 succeeded de BOETSBLAER as Chief of Brussels organisation.

4. BOUWER.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 38/40. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair. Complexion: red. Teeth: bad. Appearance: That of a workman. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Lille, Rotterdam, Abbeville and Paris, 1942. Worked with LINDEMANS at Abbeville.

5. Dora BRAND.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: fat. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark. Complexion: brown. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch. Lives at v. d. Heydestraat, Rotterdam. Hid LINDEMANS for a month after arrest of Victor SWAENE, January, 1944.

6. Mrs. "CLICHY".

Nationality: French. Age: 50. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: red. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Chin: small. Teeth: large. Voice: soft. Clothes: good. Languages: French. Met by LINDEMANS in Paris (as Clichy) and Bordeaux, Part of Victor SWAENE's organisation 1943.

7. Mrs. DEKKE.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 50. Build: normal. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Languages: French. Seen at Brussels. Arrested by Germans June, 1944 (?), on denouncement of either Mrs. VERBLOEK or LINDEMANS.

8. Doctor at Abbeville.

Nationality: French. Age: 45. Build: large. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: brown, getting thin. Face: round. Teeth: good. Well dressed. Seen by LINDEMANS September/December, 1942. House used to help escapees.

9. GEORGE.

Nationality: Polish. Age: 40/45. Build: slim. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair. Seen at Mont de Marsan, and 1943. Acted as Passour to Victor SWAENE.

10. Max GOUDRIAN.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 33. Build: slight. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Wears glasses. Face: round. Languages: Dutch, French, Spanish, English, German. Seen at Rotterdam. Supplied false identity cards, March, 1944.

11. GROENEVELD.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30/32. Build: thin. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: grey blue. Wears glasses. Has a wooden hand. Languages: English and Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam April/September, 1943. Worked on escape organisation with Dr. van der NAGEL.

12. Unknown Man with GROENEVELD.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 22/24. Build: thin. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 67 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam. Worked on escape organisation.

13. HARRY.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: dark. Nose: straight. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Appearance: that of a workman. Languages: Dutch, German, French (slight). Seen at Abbeville, Amsterdam and Paris. Helped LINDEMANS at Abbeville September/December, 1942.

[Baron HEMSTRA.] PF 602,024.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 35/40. Build: fat. Height: 1.70m. Languages: French, Dutch. Seen in Paris end 1943. Worked under de BOETSELARE.

15. HENRI (French Aviator).

Nationality: French. Age: about 25. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Languages: French, English, German. Lived at Paris Boulevard de St. Maurice 3 bis. LINDEMANS passed people for that man, October/December, 1943.

16. Wife of Albert ? YVONNE or SIMONE.

Nationality: French. Age: 36. Build: slight. Height: 1.55m. Weight: 50 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: black. Complexion: rosy. Voice: soft. Languages: French. Seen in Paris October/December, 1943.

17. Alfred KNIPP.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40/45. Build: large. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 100 kilos. Hair: fair and thick. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: ruddy. Ears: large. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor in making aerodromes for Luftwaffe near Lille and St. Quentin. Employed LINDEMANS approximately June/December, 1941.

18. LACOSTE.

Nationality: French. Age: 40/45. Build: strong. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 85 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: brown. Nose: small. Teeth: good. Well mustache. Voice: strong. Languages: French. Seen at St. Quentin (owner of a shoe shop), Ma, and Montescourt. Helped LINDEMANS in June/December, 1941 to pass refugees across demarcation line.

19. Gilberte LITURGI.

Nationality: French. Age: 22/25. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: narrow. Teeth: good. Hands: long. Languages: French. Worked with LINDEMANS. Arrested in Paris end December, 1943. Imprisoned at Fresnes. Released by U.S. troops. Now lives 24 bis Avenue Jean Jaurès, Levallois, near Lille. LINDEMANS always refers to her as his wife. Mother of his two children.

20. Mme. LÉTIPE-VERMILLEN  
 Nationality: French. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.60m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. One front tooth missing. Shabbily dressed, appearance of working woman. Seen at Lille and Amahin. Mother to Gilbert LÉTIPE. Married for second time to VERMILLEN. Adopted name LÉTIPE-VERMILLEN.
21. Cornelia Joseph Hendrik LINDMANS  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 90 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: rosy. Languages: French, Spanish, English, German, Dutch. Lives at Rotterdam. Eldest brother of LINDMANS.
22. Henrik LINDMANS  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: 27. Build: slim. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Chin and nose: normal. Hands: long. Languages: Spanish, French, English, Dutch, German. Worked in Rotterdam on escape organisation with G. SWART. Youngest brother of LINDMANS. Arrested by Germans and 1943. Believed still in prison at Scheveningen.
23. Jan LINDMANS  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 43. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair, curly. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, German, English. Lives at Volkerwageningen, Rotterdam. Works for Discro (Dienstwederbouw) engaged in rebuilding Rotterdam. May have been visited by SWART, June, 1944. Second eldest brother of LINDMANS.
24. Josiah Hendrik LINDMANS  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 36. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 75/80 kilos. Hair: fair, parted. Eyes: brown. Face: round. Teeth: not good. Languages: Dutch, English. Lives at Rotterdam. Brother of LINDMANS.
25. LINDMANS  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: medium. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Complexion: white. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, French. Seen at Rotterdam, Brussels, Paris, 1943. Worked with Resistance Group and helped Victor SWART.
26. Dr. Van der NACHT  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40/45. Build: strong. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 90 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Sometimes wears glasses. Face: round. Complexion: brown. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, English, French, German. Dentist in Rotterdam. Part of escape organisation working with SWART, April/December, 1943.
27. SWART  
 Nationality: Dutch. Age: 26. Build: slight. Height: 1.7m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Languages: Dutch, English, French. Seen at Paris, 1943. Worked with Victor SWART.

28.

PAIS.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair, going white. Eyes: blue. Complexion: clear. Chin: square. Appearance: soldierly. Languages: Flemish. Seen at Antwerp, Brussels, Malines, 1944. Member of Resistance Group Antwerp. Explosive expert.

29.

Commandant REBELERS.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 37. Build: slight. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: ginger. Eyes: blue. Complexion: red. Teeth: good. Appearance: soldierly. Languages: Dutch, French. Head of Resistance Group at Antwerp.

30.

ROZIC.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 22. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, plentiful. Eyes: brown, sometimes wears glasses. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, German. Nephew of Dr. van der MAEEL. Assisted LINDELMANS in passing refugees from Holland to Belgium via Poppel and Eschen.

31.

Johanie SCHMITZ-VOER.

Nationality: German. Age: about 33. Build: slim. Height: 1.68m. Weight: 65/70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: brown. Face: round. Teeth: good. Small moustache. Languages: Dutch, German. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor with KIMM and van der AA, on secret bases for Luftwaffe near Lille and St. Quentin, December, 1941. Denounced LINDELMANS to G.I.P. for suspected passing of refugees across demarcation line.

32.

SMIT.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30. Build: slight. Height: 1.67m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Complexion: rosy. Languages: Dutch. Seen in Cafe Brussels, March, 1944.

33.

Stanislas SOBOWY.

Nationality: Polish. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: yellow. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Languages: French, Russian, Polish, German. Seen at Lille, where he lived for a while with the Leclercq brigade, December, 1941.

34.

Albert STARINE. 19 APR 44

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: medium. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Appearance: scholarly. Languages: Dutch, French. Seen at Paris September/December, 1943. Worked with Victor SMANUE and Max, "ALBERT" on escape routes.

35.

STANISLAS STARINE.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28/30. Build: strong. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: tanned. Nose: normal. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Small moustache. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Seen in Paris, Rotterdam, Brussels. Head of Paris organization of escape route. Lived at Boulevard de la Soussaye 3 bis. Arrested by the Germans end December, 1943.



36. Albert FAATJE.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40. Build: slight. Height: 1.66m. Weight: 65/70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: tanned. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch. Seen in Brussels early 1944. Brother of Victor. Worked with him. Arrested by the Germans.

37. Van der AA.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: pepper and salt. Complexion: rosy. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor for Luftwaffe on aerodromes near Lille and St. Quentin. In partnership with KUIFF and SCHATTENBERG, June/December, 1941.

38. Allen van PIETEN.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 34. Build: medium. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80/90 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Complexion: tanned. Nose: medium. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Hands: large. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Worked with LINDEMANS in passing Jewish refugees over Dutch/Belgian border May/September, 1942. Reported to have made millions carrying out contracts later in Normandy.

39. Joop VERMAAT.

Nationality: Dutch. Build: normal. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Complexion: red. Teeth: good. Contractor for Luftwaffe, carrying stores, September, 1940.

40. VERBODEN.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: about 60. Build: thin. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue, wears glasses. Complexion: pale. Nose: straight. Chin: square with scar. Teeth: not good. Appearance: working man. Voice: speaks loudly as he is deaf from the last war. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Step-father of Gilbert LEDEBT. Now lives at 94 bis Avenue Jean Jaures, Warchin, Lille.

Mrs. VERBODEN (also known as Mrs. NYANT, also known as MIA).

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 35. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: red. Eyes: brown. Complexion: spotty. Teeth: good. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Seen at Brussels. Arrested by the Germans at instigation of LINDEMANS.

42. VERBODEN.

Nationality: Dutch. No description available. No relation to above. GAVE LINDEMANS 100,000 Francs for Resistance Movement. Director of a Margarine concern.

43. Maurice de VOS.

Nationality: French. Age: 37. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark. Complexion: tanned. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Seen in Paris September/December, 1943. Worked with WASSER or SAENR. Home used to hide refugees.

44. Emile Anna van VREDEBURGH.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30. Build: medium. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: brown. Chin: square.

44. People known to VANDERBEEK

Voices heard. Languages: French, Dutch, English. Seen in Paris and Brussels. Worked with ~~LEDEMAN~~. Employed LEDEMAN for one month in March, 1942, after flight of LEDEMAN.

45.     

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 40. Build: thin. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: brown, turning grey. Eyes: grey. Complexion: white. Chin: medium. Large teeth. Clean-shaven. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Seen at Abbeville, where he helped LEDEMAN, September/December, 1942.

RECORDED

26 MAY 1955

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 32/31. Build: strong. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: bluish grey. Face: round. Nose: small. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Hands: normal. Clothes: good. Languages: Dutch, a little French. Art student; member of Resistance Group.

RECORDED

25 MAR 1955

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: pepper and salt. Face: round. Nose: straight. Chin: round. Teeth: not good. Clean-shaven. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Worked at Abbeville with LEDEMAN as Chef de Bureau, September/December, 1942.

NOTE: Many names and addresses found in diaries in LEDEMAN'S property are not connected with him. These papers in many cases belong to other members of the Resistance Group.

Case 932.

APPENDIX III.(a) Incriminating Documents Captured.

As far as is known - None. The only papers which would have been incriminating were those given to LINDELMAN, by the Allies, had he fallen into German hands.

(b) Incriminating Nobody.(c) Priority disposed of before Capture. None known of.APPENDIX IV.Subotage Intelligence.

NIL.

Group 020.

Appendix V

Operational Intelligence

Defenses of Rotterdam

Rotterdam is encircled by a wall approximately 7 feet high and 5 feet thick. This wall runs along the coast road, on Jan-Dijk, Kraaijger, Millersdijk, etc. There are many pill-boxes in this wall used for L.O.'s and 4 1/2" guns. An anti-tank ditch covers most of the roads leading to Rotterdam. There are many machine gun posts hidden in the cellars of houses. Pill-boxes have also been created in the docks area.

There are fast motor boats kept in Yachthaven, as well as mine and torpedo magazines. Many of the approaches to Rotterdam are flooded, but these fields could be usable after two days pumping.

There are also fire points in the woods at Kraaijgerdijk and at Schiedamsche and Overhoek.

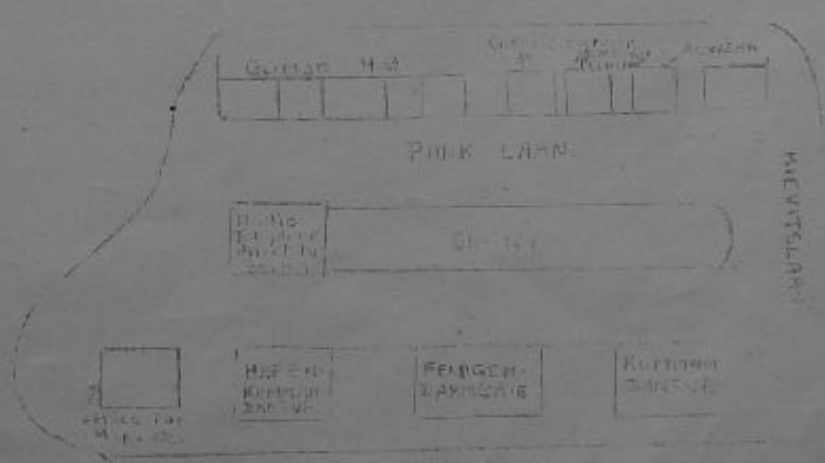
General Defenses

The Dordrecht road is not heavily guarded except by an anti-tank ditch. The bridges of Dordrecht and Schiedamsche are both mined. Lockhouses have been built in the dykes, and mine places on the side of the road to Dordrecht. There are several lines of defense as well as pill-boxes hidden in the dykes near the far side of the Dordrecht bridge; there are two strong points and guns and everywhere is mined. There are many German troops in the neighborhood. Both the railway bridge and the road bridge are mined.

There is a machine post on this bridge, in which 4 or 5 guns could easily be placed. The area of approximately 400 yards on either side of the bridge is heavily mined and mined below water. There are, however, ways round this if a suitable guide can be found.

German Headquarters at Rotterdam

All situated in Parklaan (east of Parkaven). There are to be found the following offices: Machine, Foreign Exchange Control, Customs, Command Post, Signal Battalion, Port Committee.





It is possible that some of these have already left for either Zeist or Driebergen.

The Hague

Most of the Staff at The Hague has already gone to Zeist.

Persons Seen

Elements of S.S. Polizei Division and Adolf Hitler Divisions at Ede and Wageningen (both west of Arnhem).

V.2.

WILLY has heard that new V.2. is a bomb weighing 12,000 kilos with a range of approximately 700 kilometres. He cannot remember its exact speed but thinks it is in the neighbourhood of 900 kilos an hour. WILLY told him this.

WILLY also spoke about a bomb by which everyone will be rendered unconscious; also of an atomic bomb which burns and destroys everything within a radius of 500 yards.

V.1. and V.2 sites are situated in the Marlot district of The Hague and at Duinrell, on the dunes just North of The Hague. There is also a secret installation at the point of the IJssenburg Island, called de Boer (opposite the Harbour at The Hook of Holland).

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Voor 3650 Supp

APPENDIX VI.

List of the Names of the People that LONDEMANS helped to Escape.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Route.</u>	<u>Working with or Under.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
Hans JANSSEN.	Millegersberg Lille Paris.	?	1942.
KLEINKAMER.	Rotterdam Eschen Antwerp Brussels.	<u>Van PUTTEN.</u>	1942.
DAVIDS.	Rotterdam Eschen Antwerp Lille.	do.	1942.
RAVESTEN.	Rotterdam Eschen Brussels Lille Beauvais.	do.	1942.
Joop VERMEER.	Lille St. Quentin Ham Paris.	do.	1942.
Jack VEID.	Lille St. Quentin Ham Paris.	do.	1942.
LEERHUCK.	Rotterdam Antwerp.		1942.
2 Brothers GANDENHIDEN.	Taken to Maurice de VOS' home for Paris.		1943.
WIEER.	Rotterdam Paris Bordeaux	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
Henklofeld JANSSEN.	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "GLICHT".	1943.
LYSTER.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Mme. "GLICHT".	1943.
A friend of LYSTER.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Mme. "GLICHT".	1943.
LJN.	Rotterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE or <small>RECORDED 5 NOV 1954</small>	1943.
DEETS.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
JOCKES.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
The son of a lawyer.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
<u>CELOSSE.</u>	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "GLICHT".	1943.
GRAAF.	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "GLICHT".	1943.
Director of Gusto Ship- building Co.	Rotterdam Paris ? Spain.	<small>RECORDED 5 NOV 1954</small>	1943.
HAVEKAMP.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Maurice de VOS.	1943.
CKEL.	Rotterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Route.</u>	<u>Working with or Under.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
BALT.	Brussels Paris.	<u>Baron de MONTBELLAIN.</u>	1943.
JAN.	Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
Dr. CUMEN.	Rotterdam Paris Bordeaux Psychochocade.	Mrs. "CLICHY".	1943.
v. ZIVET.	Amsterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
GREENFIELD.	Paris ?	<u>LINDERMANS.</u>	1943.
VOORST.			1943.
MORTANGES.		GEORGE.	
BEAUFORT.			
WEDDAY.	The Hague, Rotterdam Brussels Paris.	<u>DEBARDO</u> 6 JAN 1943 Victor SWAENE.	1943.
SUNDERLAND.	The Hague, Rotterdam Brussels Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
1 French airman and crew.	Paris Bordeaux Psychochocade.	Mrs. "CLICHY".	1943.
Some French seamen.	For Bordeaux.	False papers made out for them by LINDERMANS.	1943.
Some Dutch workmen.	Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	do. do.	1943.
HUGHES.	Rotterdam Paris Cherbourg.	do. do.	1943.
v.d. WESTERINK.	Rotterdam Paris Cherbourg.		1943.
Captain de MORRE and a friend.	Rotterdam.		1943.
v. BURENOLAU.	Brussels Paris.	Mrs. (Christian name of Mrs. <u>VERBILK</u> ).	1943.
Carlos WINKEL.	1411e Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.

Camp 020.

APPENDIX VII

Translation of Confession submitted by LINDEMANS on 6-11-44.

1. My first contact with the German Secret Service was in April, 1944. Willy v.d. HOFF told me that he would put me in touch with the Gestapo. In May, 1944, WILIX and HEMIS took me to the villa on the way to Amsterdam.

Of my own free will I offered to give the Germans information on my activities in connection with the Resistance Movement in exchange for the release of my wife and brother. I told my whole story to [REDACTED] and VERBIST and showed them my Soldbuch and other personal papers.

PF601,712

2. Then, following WILIX's orders, I contacted a great many members of the Resistance Movement and in their turn the Germans were able to get into touch with these people.

3. I also gave information on several Resistance Groups, in particular those of Rotterdam and G.T.

4. In May 1944 I received a bullet wound in the chest from the Gestapo in Rotterdam, and was taken to hospital by the police. Two days later a German in civilian clothes, a "courtesy" came to tell me that I must carry on working for the Germans. He told me to get into touch with my friends through my nurses so that they could help me to escape. I obeyed these instructions.

5. In May 1944 I gave the Germans information on various Englishmen that I had passed across the Spanish frontier.

Read, unforced and signed without pressure.

(signed) Christian LINDEMANS.

6th November, 1944.

Camp 020.



SECRET

R.B. & Central Reg Lock Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 23.11.44

Name: LINDEMANS, Christiaan

Reference: Camp 990 report dated 12.11.44 File No. 27 200 4102

R.B. 900

900

SECRET

To: Colonel R. Stephens 920 CAMP 02

R.B. 916 306

FILE CLOSED.

See Volume 4

Closed by DJH/R.B.

Date 24.11.44

Identity envelope, suspect List, Regional traces, Black lists, etc., to be removed to new volume.

er. 1944

r. Stamp's) e document opies of the

the which was 17.11.44.

Stephens.

R. Form 13/B.P./4,000/11.41.

23 NOV 1944

13/12/44

SECRET

R.B. 900

R.B & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

900

Date: 22.11.44.

Name: LINDEMAN, CHRISTIANA

Reference: Camp 680

Documents

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens 920 CAMP 02

R.B. 506  
R.16

From: Mr. E.D. Stamp.

I attach herewith further results of interrogations of LINDEMAN's contacts. You will no doubt be making copies and I should be grateful if your secretary would speak to me on Monday regarding the number of copies we require.

ESH  
E.D. Stamp.

HRB/XRS/TF.600.515  
19.11.44.

XRS/JEB

(Mr. Stamp's)  
document  
copies of the

the  
which was  
17.11.44.

Cell  
Stephens.

29 NOV 1944

Handwritten initials/signature

23 NOV 1944

Handwritten initials/signature

SECRET

R.B. 900

R.B & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 23.11.44.

Name: LINDEMANS, Christiaan

900

Reference: Camp 020

SECRET.

D.11.11.11.11.11

CAMP 020.

R.B. 300  
R.916

REPORT dated 18th November, 1944.

B. D. B.

LINDEMANS.

730  
With reference to B.D.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memo dated 15.11.44, I return the document sent with it together with two copies of the same.

I return also the report on the interrogation of Sgt. C. GOORDEN which was sent with a covering memo dated 17.11.44.

*St. Paul*

For Colonel Stephens.

Enc. as above.

23 NOV 1944

13/12/44

SECRET

R.B. & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 22.11.44.

Name: LINDEMANS, Christiaan

Reference: Camp 020

R.B. 24. 9100  
900

RET.

All copies destroyed 505

CAMP 020.

EB 24  
91a

REPORT dated 18th November, 1944.

B.B.B.

LINDEMANS/DALEN/VERLOOF.

With reference to B.B.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memo of 16.11.44, the above men have been interrogated with the attached results.

*Stowell*  
for Colonel Stephens.

Enc: 40 copies of Internal Memorandum dated 17.11.44  
Photograph.

PA Lindemans  
15/11/44



SECRET

R.B. 9100

R.B. & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 22.11.44.

Name: LINDEMANS, Christiaan

900

Reference: Camp 020 report dated 16.11.44. File No. PF.600.5182

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

From: Captain Bagge.

To: Colonel Stephens

LINDEMANS/DAMEN/VERLOOP

With reference to B.I.S. (Mr. Stang's) memorandum of 16.11.44., enclosing the photograph of an S.O.E. agent now operating in Holland, this photograph has been shown to LINDEMANS and DAMEN with negative results.

VERLOOP states that he recollects seeing either a full-sized portrait or somebody in person resembling this photograph, in northern France in 1942. He adds that the person he has in mind was about 1m75 in height, somewhat round-shouldered, with long, well-kept hands and came of the "office worker" class.

T.P. Bagge

Camp 020  
17.11.44.  
TPB/DJT

96

SECRET

R.B. 900

R.B. & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

900

Date: 23.11.44.

Name: LINDEMANS, CHRISTIANS

Reference: Camp DEC report dated 19.11.44. File No.: FF.600.5183

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP	SUMMARY OF TRACES
BOETSCLAIR Baron De (Alternative spelling)	N.F.	
-ASPATEROS Carlos VICTOR	E.T.	
Cafe Sandeman Brussels	H.L.T.	This cafe is mentioned by Andreas de WULF (German agent arrested at Ghent 12.9.44.) who states that he received a summons from the Germans to report to the "Cafe Sandeman", Place de Bronckere, Brussels from where he was taken to an address above a furniture shop in the rue Royale to receive H/T instruction. FF.600.350 DEWULF c.s.
ROUJIAFF (Alternative spelling)	H.T.	
BOB De BEAUFORT Agnes	H.L.T	But difficult to identify.
SCHMITT Karl	H.T.	H.L.T under Karl. Cannot id under plain SCHMIDT.
Le GASCOGNE Jose TIMMERMANS Mme	H.T.	
	H.L.T.	

M.B.SPENCE/R.B/22.11.44.

SECRET.

CAMP 020.

REPORT dated 18th November 1944.

D.D.B.

LINDEMANS & KING KONG

1. I interrogated LINDEMANS on my return for some hours on 17.11.44 and again today. The resulting confessions are attached, together with a supporting summary.
2. If I have not yet plumbed the depths of human degradation I am at least near it in the confession dated 17.11.44.
3. My present opinion is that three features of the case are unsatisfactory.

The first relates to the latter part of August 1944. So far I have not succeeded in extracting an admission from LINDEMANS that he went to Liège on either the 15th or the 22nd August.

The second is in reference to the period of October 1944. It is, however, clear that the account given under B.I.B.'s memo of 17.11.44 from the chauffeur GOODENS is substantially accurate.

The third relates to LINDEMANS' meeting with the Germans when he gave the name of Captain BAKER to them. LINDEMANS would have us believe that the Germans were not interested, which is absurd.

4. Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in extracting any information from LINDEMANS at all. It would therefore be of assistance to me if further details could be obtained in regard to the alleged meeting in Liège on August 22nd, and in Driehergen in October 1944. With regard to the former, can it be confirmed whether the three officers did in fact hand over any Operational plan to the Resistance leaders? With regard to the latter, can details of Captain BAKER's disappearance be obtained?

*A. S. [Signature]*

RMS/MVR

Encl. Confession signed by LINDEMANS dated 17.11.44.  
Confession signed by LINDEMANS dated 18.11.44.  
Summary of Interrogations of LINDEMANS on 17/8.11.44.

1. File  
2. Folder  
3 21. A.G.  
4 S.O.E.  
5 L.V.  
6 L.V.  
7 L.V.  
3. War Room

NOV 1944

9/2

Translation of Statement by LINDEMANS handed in  
on 17.11.44.

Further to the two written confessions made by me on the 6th November 1944, I admit the following:

1. I went to Paris with [REYLLS] and betrayed the following persons to the Gestapo: P.F.600,516 VERLOOP

- ~~M. VENSPECK~~
- ~~X~~ Baron de BOETSOLAIRE, who had already given me 15,000 Frs. to secure my wife's release from prison.
- ~~MIT~~
- ~~X~~ ADOLF de REINHOUT
- ~~X~~ VAEDENBURCH, the wump who shielded me from the Germans for a month.

2. In the course of this journey to Paris, I succeeded in bringing about the arrest of two Allied agents, JACQUES ASPAEROS and VICTOR, which was effected by the German ARNO. This latter handed them over to the Gendarmerie. ~~X~~

3. I showed my notebook to the Germans in Brussels. It contained the following names, with telephone numbers: P.F.600,617

- ~~X~~ M. LINDEMAN
- ~~X~~ Mrs. VENSPECK
- The Proprietor of the Cafe Sandeman
- The Proprietor of the Cafe d'Anvers.

(signed) G.A. LINDEMANS.

4. During the month of May, 1944, two attempts were made by the Resistance to get me out of the Hospital. I gave the name ROLLAT and that of BOB to the Germans.

5. Dr. GERMAN, at Driebergen, showed me a long list of members of the Resistance, 25 of whom were known to me; I gave GERMAN information about them.

6. It was during the summer of 1944 that Dr. GERMAN gave me instructions to penetrate the escape routes used by the English, Dutch, Belgians, Americans, and other Allies. I gave GERMAN information about the Hondaye route. 26 MAY 1944

7. I received about 80,000 frs. from the ZHAAN family. I slept with ELLY ZHAAN. On one occasion Elly ZHAAN gave me 8,000 frs. for Resistance purposes, but I spent 4,000 frs. on Min STEENMAN woman Gestapo agent, at the Royal Nord night-club, Place Roger. 26 MAY 1944

Read, confirmed, and signed without compulsion.

(signed) G.A. LINDEMANS.

17th November, 1944.

4 crossings out. G.L.

Camp 020  
18.11.44.  
T.E.H.

This statement was drawn up and signed in my presence.

(signed) T.E. Hobbard  
(F/Lt.)



2

Translation of Statement by LEDEBINSKI handed  
in on 18.11.44.

At Driebergen, I gave the name of Captain BAKER to a German Lieutenant. The date of this was about the 15th September 1944.

I told the Germans that I worked as Captain BAKER's chauffeur. I told them that Captain BAKER's headquarters would be Breda, and that we had come from Diest. The German Lieutenant and ARNO were present. The German Lieutenant asked me if I needed any money, as I belonged to their Service.

FF600,617  
I drove a black private car for Captain BAKER, but did not tell the Germans this.

The German officer was a sabotage expert. He asked me whether the Electric Power Plant had been blown up, whether the trams ran every day or whether they had been sabotaged some days ago, and whether the Plaza Hotel had been blown up. They also questioned me about the morale of the people. I replied truthfully to these questions. The Lieutenant told me to go to Breda and to return to Driebergen after 2/3 days to see Dr. GUNDEL.

He told me to obtain the following information at Breda:

Information with regard to the army, the strength of divisions there, tank and infantry, and their divisional signs.

Food, confirmed and signed without compulsion.

(Signed) G.A. LEDEBINSKI.

18th November, 1944.

2 crossings out. G.A.

This statement was drawn up and signed in my presence. (Signed) T.E. Bedford  
(S/Lt.)

Camp 520  
18.11.44.  
T.E.B.

+ N.B. The first four sentences of this paragraph refer to Brussels.

4

SUMMARY OF INTERROGATIONS OF LINDEMANS AT CAMP 020.  
by Colonel Stephens.

Language: French.

Present: W/Lt. Beddard.  
Captain Ruffar (interpreting).

Date: 17.11.44.  
Time: 17.00 - 18.30 Hou

and Date: 18.11.44.  
Time: 10.30 - 12.10 Hou

LINDEMANS was informed that fresh information on his case was coming in every day. The Commandant was extremely dissatisfied with LINDEMANS, as he had proof that he had not been telling the truth. He would now be given a last chance to do so.

Two Men in Train denounced by LINDEMANS.

LINDEMANS was asked whether he had not denounced a Russian and a Belgian to the Germans, as having false papers. He stated that he could not remember having denounced anyone of Russian nationality, but remembers that, when going to Paris by train with NELIS in, he thinks, April/May, 1944, he denounced a Spaniard, Carlos ASPATEROS and a Belgian, VICTOR (surname unknown), to the Germans. On arrival in Paris, LINDEMANS pointed out these men to ARNAUD <sup>P.F. 600,516</sup> who states that he does not know whether ARNAUD was on the train with him or came to meet him at the station. NELIS and ARNAUD arrested the men when they got out of the train, but CARLOS managed to escape. VICTOR was, however, conducted by [NELIS] and ARNAUD to the Gendarmerie.

April/May, 1944, People denounced by LINDEMANS when in Paris.

LINDEMANS states that when in Paris, he also denounced to NELIS:

Agnès de BEAUFORT.  
VERSPIJCK.  
Baron de BOETSJELAER.  
Karl SCHMITT.  
Anna von VREDENBURGH.

Madame GILCHY was also arrested by the Germans at this time, but LINDEMANS states that he did not denounce her before he was asked to give information on her. She had worked with LINDEMANS passing people into Spain.

Baron de BOETSJELAER had given about 15,000 Francs to LINDEMANS to assist in the liberation of his wife. Agnès de BEAUFORT had been arrested, as LINDEMANS told NELIS that she was the wife of de BOETSJELAER. Anna von VREDENBURGH had sheltered LINDEMANS in March, 1944, after the arrest of Victor EMAENE. VERSPIJCK and SCHMITT he denounced as Resistance workers. He states that Anna had also helped the Resistance Movements financially, but had never given him any money.

LINDEMANS states that [ARNAUD] <sup>P.F. 600,517</sup> was not present when he gave these names to NELIS.

Trip to Lille.

May, 1944

LINDEMANS states that, from Paris, he went to Lille, where he saw NELIS' mistress who lived in a small street behind the Eglise Pasteur. He states that this woman had worked with NELIS for the Germans. (VERLOOP gives her name as ~~Jose Le CASOIGNE~~)

Carded - P.F. 600,516 VERLOOP

5

Trip to Driebergen.

From Lille, LINDEMANS states that he went to Utrecht whence he proceeded in a Ford car, with ~~VOGIER~~, ~~NELIS~~ and ~~WILLY~~ to Driebergen to the house called Haidgerstein. There he met Dr. GERMAN, who showed him a card containing about 25 names of Resistance workers, who had been arrested in Paris or Brussels. GERMAN asked LINDEMANS whether he could identify these people as having worked with him for the Resistance, which LINDEMANS did.

LINDEMANS states that he received no payment from Dr. GERMAN on this occasion, but asked whether he would obtain the release of his brother and was promised that something would be done.

He then returned with WILLY and Dr. VOGIER by car to Utrecht, whence he states he took a train to Rotterdam to see his mother. The car was driven by a chauffeur and the return journey was made on the same day.

Attempts to rescue LINDEMANS from Hospital.

In May, 1944, two attempts were made to get LINDEMANS out of hospital, by members of the Resistance, after he had been shot and arrested by the S.D. in Rotterdam.

LINDEMANS thinks that five people were concerned in the first attempt, including ROELOF and BOB, which, however, failed. He was asked the names of these people by members of the S.D., but says he did not give them, as he did not see the people.

The second attempt, which was successful, was made by BOB, ROMLOF and LINDEMANS' brother JAN. LINDEMANS gave the names of BOB and ROELOF to WILLY, but did not give the name of his brother, substituting a false name. He states that ROELOF and BOB both managed to evade arrest on this occasion.

Notebook containing Names and Telephone Numbers shown to the Germans.

LINDEMANS states that in about August, 1944, he showed to NELIS when in WIM's house in Brussels, a notebook containing 4/5 names of Resistance workers, with the telephone numbers. He thinks that NELIS made a note of the numbers. As far as he can remember, the names in the notebook were:

Madame VERSELOEK.

LINDEMANS.

The Cafe d'Anvers, Brussels.

The Cafe Sandeman, Brussels.

WIM (not van der MEER).

LINDEMANS states that these cafes were used by members of the Resistance Movement as meeting places. He states that he did not know the name of the proprietor of these cafes; when he telephoned them, he would merely ask for LINDEMANS or some member of the Resistance Group. He thought that the proprietor of the Cafe d'Anvers was, however, in sympathy with the Resistance Movement and states that this man did not know that he, LINDEMANS, was working for the Germans.

As far as LINDEMANS knows, the only person arrested as a result of his having shown this book to NELIS was Mme. VERSELOEK. The proprietor of the Cafe Sandeman was arrested, but LINDEMANS states that this was owing to an incident in the cafe. LINDEMANS states he has now destroyed the notebook.

Fire in Telephone Exchange.

LINDEMANS stated that he had heard nothing of a fire in the Telephone Exchange in Brussels or anywhere else. (see Daily Report VERLOOP dated 16.11.44, Page 1).

Trip to Liege in August, 1944.

WILLY and [Dr. GERMAN] had instructed LINDEMANS to make a trip to Liege in August, 1944, to find out the following information:-

Information on Allied parachutists said to have been dropped in the Ardennes. (LINDEMANS states that he did not visit the Ardennes).

Information on the activities of the Resistance Group in the Liege and Fumal districts. In this connection, LINDEMANS was to meet members of Resistance Groups, among them a Commandant REINLIERS, whom he had formerly met when working for the Resistance and who had asked him to go to Liege with him.

LINDEMANS' first attempt to get to Liege was made on about the 15th August, 1944. He went from Antwerp in the company of ANSIAUX, one of the Resistance leaders, riding pillion on his motor cycle, and states that ANSIAUX had no knowledge that he was on a mission for the Germans, but thought he was going to assist the Resistance Movement. This attempt proved abortive, on account of a crash just outside Brussels, and LINDEMANS states that he exaggerated his injuries, as he did not wish to fulfil his mission for the Germans.

Later LINDEMANS was instructed to set out again for Liege, but made the excuse that he could not make the journey as it was too dangerous to go by train and he could not get a car. The Germans were very angry with LINDEMANS at this refusal and sent another agent, but LINDEMANS does not know his name.

Escape Routes.

LINDEMANS had been instructed by Dr. GERMAN to try to discover Allied escape routes, including English, Dutch, Belgian and American routes. LINDEMANS states that he had found a route via Hendaye, which he had reported to [WELLS] P.F. 600 516 VERLOOP

Money received from Elly ZWAAN. 26 MAY 1944

LINDEMANS states that he had received on one occasion 30,000 francs from Elly ZWAAN, and about 8,000 francs on four occasions from her father, as well as 20,000 francs for his gold watch, making a rough total of 80,000 francs. LINDEMANS states that he told ELLY that this money was for the Resistance Movement and for the up-keep of his home.

LINDEMANS stated that he used this money for the Resistance Movement, but after interrogation, admitted that he had spent a good deal of the money in night clubs, and on one occasion had spent 4,000 francs when at a night club, the "Royal Nord", Place Rogier, with Mia MEERSMAN, a woman Gestapo agent.



-4- 7

LINDEMANS was asked about his activities during the month of October and said he was working with the Resistance people in Antwerp and in Paris. They carried out sabotage and obtained information about the Germans.

#### Dutch Agents sent through the Lines.

At the beginning of October, LINDEMANS was instructed by the Canadian Colonel De RCM (?) at Antwerp to pass some Dutch agents through the lines to find out the extent of the German troop concentrations. On the 2nd October he was told by Lieut. VERSTREETEN to pick up two men named MEINTE and 'WIM' at Kappelle Opdenbosch and take them to Poppel, (Dutch-Belgian frontier). There they were to go to the house of a Doctor named MEIJS (?). After completing their mission, they returned the following day and made a report to Lieut. VERSTREETEN in Eindhoven. LINDEMANS did not inform the Germans about this.

A few days after this, LINDEMANS made a trip to the frontier with a Dutchman named GAZAN. He then returned to Antwerp and reported to Lieut. VERSTREETEN and a Canadian Captain OSTIGUEY.

Another journey was made to the front near Putte with some Dutchmen, including MEINTE. They were provided with a crystal radio set and code by Lieut. VERSTREETEN and were to go to the house of a Dr. LINDE, who would supply them with the addresses of other contacts. LINDEMANS believes they were to go to a place called Zevenbergsche Hoek, and not to Bergen op Zoom. LINDEMANS finally admitted that the party had consisted of four men, but he is unable to name the other members. Two of them returned to Antwerp and reported to Lieut. VERSTREETEN, but LINDEMANS never saw any of them again. LINDEMANS made no mention of this to the Germans.

#### Visits to Lille and Paris.

About the middle of October, LINDEMANS went to Lille and from there to Paris, ostensibly to visit his friends. He states that he saw some people at the Dutch Consulate, but is unable to give their names. He repaid 1,000 francs, borrowed from the Consulate to pay for clothes for his wife and child in prison. He also saw some Dutchmen and a man named Maurics de VOS, who was working for Paris Radio.

LINDEMANS then went to Brussels, where he saw Lieut. VERSTREETEN and asked for further instructions and was told to wait for about a week. He then travelled to Lille, Antwerp and Prince BERNHARDT's H.Q.

#### Second Crossing of the Lines by Dutch Agents.

At the end of October LINDEMANS passed GAZAN and a man from Eindhoven through the lines at Ostmalle. These men had come from somewhere near Tilburg and had been interrogated beforehand by Lieut. De GEIS, who worked with Lieut. VERSTREETEN at Malines.

After this episode, a week before his arrest, LINDEMANS went to Eindhoven to see Colonel de RCM and find out what he was to do next. He was told to wait.

#### Visits to St. Quentin.

LINDEMANS admitted that he had been to Putte, Tilburg, Poppel and Eindhoven and also that while making his two journeys to Paris, he had called in at St. Quentin on the way. The first visit to St. Quentin was made two weeks after the fall of Eindhoven. He went to see a M. LACOCHE living in the rue Croix Belport. This man is a member of the F.P.I., whom LINDEMANS first met in 1942. He had helped LINDEMANS to get across the Demarcation Line.

LINDEMANS refused to admit that he had given LACOCHE any further instructions during his two visits to St. Quentin. He said they merely discussed old times and their work after the war, and LINDEMANS passed on to LACOCHE a gun which had been given to him in Antwerp by a seed merchant. He did not pass LACOCHE's name on to the Germans.

Captain BAKER.

LINDEMANS met Captain BAKER for the first time in Antwerp a week before the fall of Eindhoven. When he went to Driebergen, he passed on his name to the Germans, but he did not give a description of him. He told the Germans that Captain BAKER was in the British Army and that he had been acting as his chauffeur. According to LINDEMANS, the Germans showed no further curiosity about Captain BAKER or the type of work on which he was engaged.

After much pressure, LINDEMANS admitted that he had told the Germans that Captain BAKER was working with three other men named NORMAN, JONES and BAKER and that they had travelled from Diest to Eindhoven.

It was pointed out to LINDEMANS that as the Germans knew he was doing Resistance work in Antwerp and the car in which he drove Captain BAKER about was not an Army car, but a large black American private one, it must have been obvious to them that they were engaged on some kind of special duties connected with Resistance work.

LINDEMANS did not inform the Germans how much he was being paid for his work as a chauffeur, but during his interview at Driebergen, the German Lieutenant asked him if he was in need of money, to which LINDEMANS replied that he was not. He thinks the reason for this offer was because he was still employed by the German Service. He has no idea how much they would have been prepared to give him.

During the interview, the German Lieutenant called ~~ARNOT~~ into the room and he questioned LINDEMANS about Brussels. ARNOT wanted to know whether the electric power plant had been put out of action, whether the trams were still running, if the Hotel Plaza had been blown up and whether various other acts of sabotage had been committed. LINDEMANS was also asked about the morale of the population. He answered all these questions correctly. X X ff 600, 617

As LINDEMANS' chief, Dr. GERMAN PP 601, 712 was away at the time, LINDEMANS was told to come back to Driebergen in a few days' time to see him. In the meantime, he was instructed to return to Eindhoven and find out the strength of the Allied troops being used against the Germans, with, if possible, the numbers of the Divisions, also the types of tank in use with their insignias. LINDEMANS was not asked for any sabotage information in regard to Eindhoven.

Journey to Eindhoven.

LINDEMANS made the journey from Driebergen to Eindhoven by car as far as Diest, and from there he continued on foot, outdoors, across the fields. He walked altogether a distance of about 20 kms. and went via Valkenwaard.

Mrs. TIMMERMAN.

LINDEMANS said Mrs. TIMMERMAN was a friend of his doing Resistance work in Brussels. He did not betray her to the Germans. LINDEMANS often went to her house in Brussels, sometimes accompanied by Ellis ZWAAN.

Connection with the SWAAN Family.

18 MAY 1945

The Germans knew that LINDEMANS was very friendly with the SWAAN family, but he never told them that he received money from them. In fact, he did not tell the Germans where his money came from.

Disclosure of the Route to Hendaye.

LINDEMANS did not think that anyone had been arrested as a result of his having told the Germans about the route to Hendaye, although he knew that two agents, HANS and DAVID had been arrested beforehand. He heard about their arrest through Victor SWAENE.

Agents sent to Turnhout.

LINDEMANS denied any knowledge of two Dutch members of the Witte Brigade imprisoned at Antwerp, who were released and sent through the lines at Turnhout.

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The first interrogation was largely based on denunciations of LINDEMANS by VERLOOP and the second one, beginning at Page 4, deals with subjects mentioned in the Interrogation Report of GOORDEN attached to B.I.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum of 17.11.44.

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Two signed confessions were obtained from LINDEMANS during the interrogations, translations of which are attached hereto.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Camp 020.  
18.11.44.  
TEB/DJT:MEB.

Copy  
Original in P.F. Verloop.

P.A. Lindemann

SECRET

DAILY REPORT

79a'

Forwarded with  
Y.P. 17.11.44

on the case of

Cornelis Johannes Antonius VERLOOP

SECRET

To

Note

P.B. 89a  
P.A.

LINDEMANN'S @ KING KONG

Major Delaforce of S.O.E. telephoned to suggest that a signal in the following terms might be made to the S.O.E. representative in Rotterdam:-

"Please check if Jan LINDEMANN'S living at ..... is working for Resistance and if so for what organisation."

Major Delaforce was informed that so far as this office was concerned, the proposed message was approved, it was however, pointed out to him that we took no responsibility so far as 21st Army Group was concerned and that it would be for S.O.E. to consider whether 21st Army Group should be consulted before the message was despatched. In the event of consultation with 21st Army Group, it was suggested to Delaforce that it should be made clear to those in the Field that Jan LINDEMANN'S had been denounced. They will not be aware of this so far.

M. Johnstone

B.L.B./PP.600,513  
18.11.44.

M. Johnstone.

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