

sd be HURST throughout  
" " KALE  
28a  
PP. 600, 398

Major Johnston

Copies in PP. 600, 398 Dames  
1. 397/Holland/3 Kuppel  
" " " 2 De Wilde  
" " " 1 General

DAMEY

1. As you will see from L. 397/Holland/2, (DE WILDE) in February 1943 GALE, the S.O.E. agent, was asked to send back to England a person who was thoroughly well informed about the progress of the secret army organization and GALE said he would send his chief assistant who was called ANTON. He was asked for full details of ANTON and in his reply dated 5.3.43 he identified him as Nicolas de WILDE, Charlotte de Bourbonstrant 228, The Hague. It was decided to get ANTON out through Belgium and France and he left Holland about 12.5.43 and travelled as far as Paris.

It appears from the interrogation of GAZIER filed at 222 in the same file, ANTON, therein referred to as ABRIAN, reached Paris possibly in company with ARNAUD but at any rate he met ARNAUD there. There, also, GAZIER, if he is to be believed, was present at what was probably the arrest of ANTON.

From what DAMEY has said it seems to me probable that ANTON or ABRIAN was in fact DE WILDE (called WILHELM George) or WILDERICH, a German agent. It is also plain from what DAMEY has told us that ARNAUD, if he be the same ARNAUD as is mentioned by GAZIER, and I think he must be, was likewise a German agent. One can hardly resist the inference that GAZIER was sent to this country by the Wehr. For what purpose he was sent, whether as an agent or in a similar capacity to that of KROPPERS, one hesitates to say. Furthermore the explanation of the incident which took place in the cafe in Paris is difficult to understand. A possible explanation is that DE WILDE, as a penetrator of legal organizations, was becoming blown and that the incident was staged in order to re-establish DE WILDE in the eyes of those who would hear of his arrest. Possibly this was the reason why GAZIER was allowed to come to this country, namely, in order to tell us what a good man DE WILDE was.

The supposition that GAZIER's journey to this country was facilitated or arranged by the Germans is supported by the fact that there appears to be a link between his journey and that of KROPPERS. When DE WILDE asked his contact in England for facilities for KROPPERS' journey he had first suggested (see message of 5.10.43 at 206 of KROPPERS' file) that KROPPERS' best man should be sent with ABRIAN who, I take to be identical with ARNAUD or ABRIAN whose journey was arranged by GALE. S.O.E.'s observations on this will no doubt be obtained. It is to be observed that ARNAUD figures as the passeur in both cases.

2. If you will refer to serial 168 you will see from this that a certain Lt. John Bernard HURST, an American airman, shot down in Holland on 19/20 October 1943, had some very remarkable experiences but the most remarkable part of the story is the fact that his escape from Holland was arranged by VAN VLIET. It can hardly be doubted that VAN VLIET is identical with the man of that name described by DAMEY and known to us as a valued penetration agent of the Germans. HURST can hardly have been a German agent. He spoke no foreign language and he was not long enough out of this country to have been trained as such. The purpose of the Germans in facilitating this man's escape is therefore at present an unsolved mystery. Again it may have been done in order to build up VAN VLIET as a patriotic Dutchman. Alternatively it may have been done in order to build up, as indeed it appears to have built up, ARNAUD.

There is one further point in connection with HURST which is of considerable interest. The name John HURST was in the possession of the German agent ARNAUD whose practice it was to facilitate the passage of persons safe to this country. It is having HURST mentioned regarding

Handwritten initials and scribbles.



*Kloppers file BEE 27B.*  
*De Wilde*

From: Major Full-Row.

To: Colonel Stephens.

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

DAMEN.

Reference B.L.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum dated 21.10.44., DAMEN has been interrogated again on his journey from Paris-Porpignan, with the following results:-

7th September, 1943.

On the 7th September, 1943, KLEINWETTER, DAMEN, VERMEEREN and a driver left Driebergen to travel to Paris. They went by car as far as Amsterdam, where they picked up HARGER at the Station. VERMEEREN had been taken originally in case de WILDE, whom they were to pick up at Rotterdam, failed to turn up. The four (KLEINWETTER, DAMEN, VERMEEREN and HARGER) left Amsterdam by train travelling via Rotterdam-Brussels-Paris. At Rotterdam, which they reached at approx. 17.30 hours, VERMEEREN was dropped off and de WILDE took his place.

8th September, 1943.

The party (KLEINWETTER, DAMEN, HARGER and de WILDE) arrived at Paris at 07.00 hours, and on arrival at the station, KLEINWETTER and HARGER went off, telling DAMEN and de WILDE to go to a cafe near the station and wait until HARGER came to fetch them.

At approximately 11.00 hours, HARGER returned with a certain (ANNOT) in a bicycle-taxi and introduced the latter to the two men.  
*£200.00.*

The four (ANNOT, HARGER, DAMEN, DE WILDE) now went to the third floor of a private house in the Avenue Victor Manuel (?). Here they found KLEINWETTER waiting, also an unknown Frenchman who was introduced to them as "FRANS".

Object of Mission.

KLEINWETTER now explained to them that a few months ago the Germans had arrested four agents who had come from England. DAMEN does not know how, where or when they were dropped or by whom they were arrested, or by what means, nor does he know whether they were dropped together or individually. (At a later date he was told by KLEINWETTER that three of these agents were to have worked in Holland, one of whom was to do sabotage, the other one in Belgium, looking after W/T transmissions.)

*Pumpkin, etc. is pick d. At roadhouse*

Tennis.

The names of these four agents were ANKE - STEAK - FRANS and a name, not remembered by DAMEN. On their arrest, these four agents worked under German control, and messages were sent to England pretending they were working freely. A message had now been received from England recalling them, and congratulating them on their good work. KLEINWETTER, through ANNOT, knew to whom they were to be handed over at Paris, but was anxious to find out the escape route from this city, i.e. through Paris, Marseilles or via Spain.

He therefore told the four men (HARGER, DAMEN "FRANS" and De WILDE) that they were to take the places of the real agents and find out the escape route from Paris onwards. HARGER took the place of "ANKE", DAMEN that of "STEAK", the unknown Frenchman (introduced as "FRANS") that of "FRANS" and de WILDE that of the fourth one (name unknown). KLEINWETTER returned to Driebergen that night.

At approximately 17.00 hours ANNOT took HARGER and DAMEN to a flat (address unknown) where they were met by a Frenchman aged 38-40. They were not introduced but DAMEN states the Frenchman was

apparently expecting them. AINOT now handed them over and left in order to find de WILDE and the unknown Frenchman another billet.

About an hour later, a Frenchwoman, described as about 40 years of age, small, dark, ugly, very much "made up" arrived, and stayed for a short while. The news had just come through of the capitulation of Italy, and this was celebrated by drinking a bottle of wine.

Shortly afterwards this woman took HAEGER and DAMEN in the Metro to the Place de la Republique, and from here they walked to a building at the corner of Rue Corbeau and Avenue Parmentier (entrance Avenue Parmentier) and went up to a flat on the second or third floor. Here the woman introduced them to a Frenchman, his wife, both aged about 40 and their son aged 19 or 20. The ugly woman then left.

#### Identity Documents.

For the purpose of this mission, each man had had to bring with him a passport photograph, and DAMEN and HAEGER gave these to the ugly woman before she left, for her to obtain the necessary false identity cards.

#### Rue Corbeau.

9th September,  
1943.

HAEGER and DAMEN stayed the night 8/9th here, and did not go out on the following morning. At about 17.00 hours, the ugly woman came to fetch them again, bringing with her their false French identity cards (DAMEN cannot remember in what name his was made out). She now took them in the Metro to the Gare d'Austerlitz, where they now met an unknown Frenchman and de WILDE and "FRANS". The Frenchman had already got the tickets (1st class) and gave each man his ticket, saying that although he would be travelling on the same train, he would do so in a separate coach. He would, however, look after them on the journey and warned them that on arrival in Perpignan, he would walk outside the station where he would contact a woman. They were to follow her.

The four men now got into the same coach, but not in the same compartments. They left Paris at 19.00 hours and travelled via Toulouse-Barbonne-Perpignan. DAMEN states that there was a German control at the old demarcation line, but on producing his false identity card was passed. There was no control South of Toulouse.

10th September,  
1943.

The party arrived at Perpignan at 11.30 hours, and, as arranged, the Frenchman went outside the station and spoke to a woman, aged 35, wearing glasses, and wearing her hair in the old fashioned way, with a bun at the back. They seemed on very familiar terms as they kissed each other on meeting.

The man and woman now moved off, with the four men following. After reaching the first street, the man left. The woman took them a few streets further along, when she signalled with her eyes, a man waiting there with a bicycle, (tall, slim, about 30 years of age). The man said nothing, but waved them along and took them to a small private garage in which was a truck and some coal. DAMEN thinks this man was a coal merchant. This last man could speak a little English and told them he would take them across the frontier. Once through, they would have to walk, as no more organisation would look after them and they would have to find their own way to Barcelona. He now gave them Spanish money (this money was not spent, and was eventually returned to AINOT in Paris) and told them to get into the truck and lie

down on the floor. The man now got hold of various boxes containing vegetables and covered them up, tying up the boxes with rope.

At about 14.00 hours, the truck set off towards the frontier, but after crossing a railway, HANER, who was the leader, said he did not want to know any more and cutting the rope jumped off. DAMEN jumped next, but states that as the truck was travelling quite fast neither "FRANS" nor de WILDE were able to jump. They accordingly went on, "FRANS" jumped off a little further on, and stopped a car belonging to the Feldgendarmarie, by producing his Ausweis, which he had hidden in his shoe, made the car follow the truck. De WILDE in the meanwhile had climbed into the driver's seat and pointing a revolver at him, made him stop. Shortly afterwards the car in which "FRANS" was now travelling arrived, and the driver was arrested by the Feldgendarmarie.

HANER and DASEN made their way back on foot to Perpignan, taking about half an hour. On arrival, they reported to the Ortskommandantur and asked for a car to find out what had happened to the other two. There was a Sipo officer, known to HANER, who put a car at their disposal, and they now went back on the same route to the frontier. They found the truck, but missed the two men, so returned to the Headquarters at Perpignan and there found "FRANS" and de WILDE, who told them of their adventures.

Night 10/11th  
September,  
1943.

The party were fed at the canteen belonging to the Ortskommandantur and later the four of them were sent by the Sipo officer to sleep at the German hospital in Perpignan. At 20.00 hours HITLER made a speech on the Italian capitulation.

11th September.

The following morning at 10.00 hours the party were taken by car to a station between Perpignan and Narbonne and took the local train to Toulouse, arriving there about 12.30 hours. Here they waited for some four hours, leaving Toulouse at about 16.00 hours.

12th September.

There was no control on the journey, and the party arrived in Paris at about 09.00 hours. On arrival HANER left them to ring up ARNOT. DASEN, "FRANS", DE WILDE went by Metro and returned to the house they had gone to on their first arrival in Paris, Avenue Victor Emmanuel (?). ARNOT arrived and telling them to await his return, took "FRANS" with him.

At about 14.00 hours ARNOT returned with HANER and took the three of them to the Gare du Nord, from whence they returned to Brussels. Before leaving ARNOT took back their false French identity cards and returned them their Ausweise and Dutch identity cards.

On arrival in Brussels at about 20.00 hours, they went to the Hotel Metropole, where HANER had a permanent room, as much of his work took place in Brussels acting as liaison between Van VLEETH and the German authorities.

Night 12/13th  
September.

HANER took rooms in the Hotel Metropole for both DAMEN and de WILDE for the night. DASEN registered in his own name.

September 13th.

The party left Brussels at 07.50 hours, HANER and de WILDE getting off at Rotterdam and going to Driebergen. DAMEN went on to the Hague and reported at Driebergen in the afternoon.

KNOPPERS.

DAMEN again stated that he has never met this man and knows him by no other name. Van VLEETH told him he was in England.

KOPPERT (Lt.Col.?)

DAMEN had heard Van VLIETH and Willy KUPP talking about this man. Van VLIETH had met him travelling second class in a train in Holland in June or July, 1943. He had got into conversation with him and apparently formed the idea that KOPPERT was a good patriot, working against the Germans. Van VLIETH therefore tried to make friends with him, so that he could try and find out his real work.

Van VLIETH had also heard of a sergeant who had worked under KOPPERT in the Dutch Army and was trying to trace him.

DAMEN'S Various Names.

DAMEN had the following names in the German Secret Service:

- (1) Jan Frederick KROESSEN - given him by Dr. BODENS in October, 1943.
- (2) "DE VRIJ" - name in which he signed for his payments.
- (3) Johannes PITORS - false identity card made out in this name, for journey to Brussels January/February, 1944.

Both KISEWETTER and BODENS usually called him either DAMEN or KROESSEN.

He was also known to his some intimate friends and relations as Anton (mother), Ton (Miss van DAM, SCHEFFERS, Johannes), Tonic (Miss van OPPERBAAIJ). He was usually called Tonic.

ARROT.

This man was still at large on September 18th, 1944. He managed to escape from Peris and reported to Driebergen on September 17th. On September 18th he drove DAMEN on his final mission to Nijmegen.

Description (as given by DAMEN).

Nationality: born a Dane, now naturalised German. Wife French (Parisian) now living at Amsterdam. Age about 35. Build normal. Height 1m76. Hair: fair. Eyes blue. Face: long. Complexion: white. Unhealthy. Chin: normal. Clean-shaven. Smokes very quickly. Languages: German, French (fluent). Suffers from nervous twitching of the eyes and syphilis.

De WILDE, (known as de Kleine George) @ WILDERING.

DAMEN stated that de WILDE never lived with him at 228, Charlotte de Bourbonstraat, The Hague, but now gives the following information.

In March, 1943, KISEWETTER and KUPP told DAMEN that somebody might call at the above address and ask if "Rechercheur" (Secret Policeman) de WILDE was at home. DAMEN was to reply that de WILDE was away for the moment, but would be returning in a few days.

KISEWETTER told DAMEN to inform all the other members of the household, e.g. Miss van DAM about this, in case DAMEN should be out when the man called, as it was very important. KISEWETTER was to be informed immediately if the man came. KISEWETTER made two enquiries about the matter, but nobody ever came to the house.

De WILDE later had a room for about two months on the second floor of a house at the corner of Blisonstraat and Galileistraat in The Hague, living under the name of "PAD". The owner of the house was a woman of approximately 50 years of age, in the fur trade.

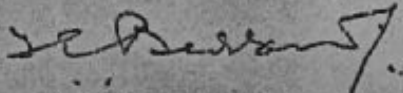
Early in 1944, BODENS suggested to DAMEN that de WILDE should be allowed to use the address of Mrs. VIJZELAAR (12, van Alkmedelaan, The Hague), but DAMEN refused.

DAMEN states that for some time in 1943 he had reason to believe that de WILDE may have made use of his name and address, and he in fact tackled Dr. BODENS on this point, who gave a non-committal answer.

In November, 1943, a cousin of DAMEN, Alida ENGENDRINK, a nurse aged about 35 years, living at 65, Rembrandtstraat, Loosduinen, Province of South Holland, working in an Orange organisation, told him that her friends were going to have him eliminated, and that they had his name and address. She could not believe it was actually DAMEN; he gave her a photograph of himself, and no action was taken against him as the photograph was not that of the man whom they wanted.

Revelation of de WILDE (as given by DAMEN).

Nationality: Dutch. Previously a Policeman (military). Age: 40. Build: stout. Height: 1m65. Hair: light brown. Eyes: greenish. Face: round and fat. Complexion: white. Teeth not too good. Clean-shaven, (some days). Appearance: slovenly. Usually smokes a pipe. Voice: common, uses foul language. Languages: Dutch, German (badly).



for Major Wall-Raw.

Camp 020.  
24.10.44.  
H.W-R/P.H.L.

TOP SECRET

Pa L397/Holland/2 De Wilde  
Copy in L397/Holland/3 Knoppers  
" " #600,388 Dagen

27a

24th October, 1944

L.397/Holland/2/B.1.B.

Dear John,

We have at the moment under interrogation in Camp O20 a German agent named Antoine DAGEN. This man has been engaged for some time in penetrating resistance organisations in Holland and Belgium. During the course of cross-examination, DAGEN has produced a good deal of information which links up with the cases of Colonel KOPPERT and Hendrikus KNOPPERS & DE GUS, HEIK, KOOT, BARGENT, with both of whom you will be familiar. My object in writing is to ask you for your help in clarifying some of the statements made by DAGEN.

2. On 8th September 1943, DAGEN went to Paris with the object of establishing contact with a German who had managed to penetrate a French escape organisation. The organisation in question specialised in helping escapees to get from France to Spain and thence to England. DAGEN then explained that earlier on, that is prior to 8.9.43., four British agents had been dropped in Holland, he does not know the real names of these characters but the aliases of three of them were ANKE, STRAK and FRANZ, the alias of the fourth agent he does not remember.

3. We know that ANKE is the field name of PUMPKIN, STRAK I think I am right in saying, is an G.C.B. agent, while FRANZ is the field name of BROADBENT with whom arrangements were made for the evacuation of KNOPPERS.

Major J. Delaforce,

Over.

no  
25/10



TOP SECRET

Handwritten notes: "Copy in 2211/Holland/3/1/1944" and "DAMESI" with other illegible scribbles.

4. Could you let me have full particulars of these 4 agents together with all the available information regarding their subsequent adventures. I should very much like to know whether the four men were dropped at one and the same time, whether they were in contact with each other and the name of the fourth man which DAMESI cannot remember. In addition to the foregoing, DAMESI has referred to your agent GLAZIER whose real name is J.C. AGABRIAN, this reference is in connection with an escape route known to the Germans, the route being that by which GLAZIER was evacuated. We should very much like to know for what purpose GLAZIER was brought to this country, which way he travelled, what information he was given to take back with him to the field and what persons subsequently made use of the route by which he escaped.

5. We are trying to obtain a photograph of GLAZIER who is a British subject and may therefore have had a passport. If however, you have a photograph of this man in your possession I would like to have it with a view to its being shown to DAMESI. It would also be very helpful if you could let me know the present whereabouts of KNOPPERS so that if possible DAMESI's photograph might be shown to him.

6. One further matter, amongst his possessions, DAMESI had a scrap of paper on which was written the word "Vapor" and the name "BRAM". DAMESI states that the word "Vapor" refers to Van VLIET's office and that BRAM is one of the latter's assistants who travels between Brussels and Duren. DAMESI thinks that BRAM believes Van VLIET to be a Dutch patriot and is unaware that he is working for the Germans. I am under the impression that BRAM may be identical with your agent CABBAGE, referred to in a letter to this office dated 12.4.44, reference RAH/1240 from Major Sells. If I am right in the foregoing assumption and CABBAGE is available, I suggest that it might be worth while finding out from him to what extent his activities are known to Van VLIET.

Handwritten initials or mark at the bottom left corner.

-2-

7. I apologise for this lengthy and some what involved epistle but I have tried to be as brief as possible. We shall be sending you a detailed report on DAMSI when his interrogation is complete.

Yours sincerely,

*M. Johnston*

Major M. Johnston

MJ/1B

EXTRACT

273

P.A. in L.397/Holland/3                      Name De WILDE.  
Original in P.F.600,388 DAMEN                Serial 34b            Dated 24.10.44  
Original from Camp O20  
Extracted on 23.1.45                            By DJH                Section RB

Extract from Internal memorandum on Antonie DAMEN, captured  
Abwehr III agent, forwarded by Camp O20

Sept. 1943.                      On the 7th September, 1943, KIESEWETTER, DAMEN, VERMEEREN  
and a driver left Driebergen to travel to Paris. They went by car  
as far as Amsterdam, where they picked up HAEGER at the Station.  
VERMEEREN had been taken originally in case de WILDE, whom they were  
to pick up at Rotterdam, failed to turn up. The four (KIESEWETTER,  
DAMEN, VERMEEREN and HAEGER) left Amsterdam by train travelling via  
Rotterdam-Brussels-Paris. At Rotterdam, which they reached at approx.  
17.30 hours, VERMEEREN was dropped off and de WILDE took his place.

Sept. 1943.                      The party (KIESEWETTER, DAMEN, HAEGER and ~~de WILDE~~) arrived  
at Paris at 07.00 hours, and on arrival at the station, KIESEWETTER  
and HAEGER went off, telling DAMEN and de WILDE to go to a cafe near  
the station and wait until HAEGER came to fetch them.

At approximately 14.00 hours, HAEGER returned with a  
certain ARNOT, in a bicycle-taxi and introduced the latter to the  
two men.

The four (ARNOT, HAEGER, DAMEN, DE WILDE) now went to the  
third floor of a private house in the Avenue Victor Emanuel (?).  
Here they found KIESEWETTER waiting, also an unknown Frenchman who was  
introduced to them as "FRANS".

Object of Mission.

KIESEWETTER now explained to them that a few months ago  
the Germans had arrested four agents who had come from England. DAMEN  
does not know how, where or when they were dropped or by whom they  
were arrested, or by what means, nor does he know whether they were  
dropped together or individually. (At a later date he was told by  
KIESEWETTER that three of these agents were to have worked in Holland,  
one of whom was to do sabotage, the other one in Belgium, looking  
after W/T transmissions.)

The names of these four agents were ANKE - STEAK - FRANS  
and a name, not remembered by DAMEN. On their arrest, these four agents  
worked under German control, and messages were sent to England pretending  
they were working freely. A message had now been received from  
England recalling them, and congratulating them on their good work.  
KIESEWETTER, through ARNOT, knew to whom they were to be handed over  
at Paris, but was anxious to find out the escape route from this city,  
i.e. through Paris, Marseilles or via Spain.

He therefore told the four men (HAEGER, DAMEN "FRANS" and  
De WILDE) that they were to take the places of the real agents and find  
out the escape route from Paris onwards. HAEGER took the place of  
"ANKE", DAMEN that of "STEAK", the unknown Frenchman (introduced as  
"FRANS") that of "FRANS" and de WILDE that of the fourth one (name  
unknown). KIESEWETTER returned to Driebergen that night.

At approximately 17.00 hours ARNOT took HAEGER and DAMEN  
to a flat (address unknown) where they were met by a Frenchman aged  
38-40. They were not introduced but DAMEN states the Frenchman was

apparently expecting them. AENOT now handed them over and left in order to find de WILDE and the unknown Frenchman another billet. 273

About an hour later, a Frenchwoman, described as about 40 years of age, small, dark, ugly, very much "made up" arrived, and stayed for a short while. The news had just come through of the capitulation of Italy, and this was celebrated by drinking a bottle of wine.

Shortly afterwards this woman took HARPER and DAMEN in the Metro to the Place de la Republique, and from here they walked to a building at the corner of Rue Corbeau and Avenue Parmentier (entrance Avenue Parmentier) and went up to a flat on the second or third floor. Here the woman introduced them to a Frenchman, his wife, both aged about 40 and their son aged 19 or 20. The ugly woman then left.

#### Identity Documents.

For the purpose of this mission, each man had had to bring with him a passport photograph, and DAMEN and HARPER gave those to the ugly woman before she left, for her to obtain the necessary false identity cards.

#### Rue Corbeau.

9 Sept 1943

HARPER and DAMEN stayed the night 8/9th here, and did not go out on the following morning. At about 17.00 hours, the ugly woman came to fetch them again, bringing with her their false French identity cards (DAMEN cannot remember in what name his was made out). She now took them in the Metro to the Gare d'Austerlitz, where they now met an unknown Frenchman and de WILDE and "FRANK". The Frenchman had already got the tickets (1st class) and gave each man his ticket, saying that although he would be travelling on the same train, he would do so in a separate coach. He would, however, look after them on the journey and warned them that on arrival in Perpignan, he would walk outside the station where he would contact a woman. They were to follow her.

The four men now got into the same coach, but not in the same compartments. They left Paris at 19.00 hours and travelled via Toulouse-Marbonne-Perpignan. DAMEN states that there was a German control at the old demarcation line, but on producing his false identity card was passed. There was no control South of Toulouse.

10 Sept 1943

The party arrived at Perpignan at 11.30 hours, and, as arranged, the Frenchman went outside the station and spoke to a woman, aged 35, wearing glasses, and wearing her hair in the old fashioned way, with a bun at the back. They seemed on very familiar terms as they kissed each other on meeting.

The man and woman now moved off, with the four men following. After reaching the first street, the man left. The woman took them a few streets further along, when she signalled with her eyes, a man waiting there with a bicycle, (tall, slim, about 30 years of age). The man said nothing, but waved them along and took them to a small private garage in which was a truck and some coal. DAMEN thinks this man was a coal merchant. This last man could speak a little English and told them he would take them across the frontier. Once through, they would have to walk, as no more organization would look after them and they would have to find their own way to Barcelona. He now gave them Spanish money (this money was not spent, and was eventually returned to AENOT in Paris) and told them to get into the truck and lie down on the floor. The man now got hold of various boxes containing vegetables and covered them up, tying up the boxes with rope.

At about 14.00 hours, the truck set off towards the frontier, but after crossing a railway, HANER, who was the leader, said he did not want to know any more and cutting the rope jumped out. DAMEN jumped next, but states that as the truck was travelling quite fast neither "FRANS" nor de WILDE were able to jump. They accordingly went on, "FRANS" jumped off a little further on, and stopped a car belonging to the Feldgendarmarie, by producing his Ausweis, which he had hidden in his shoe, made the car follow the truck. De WILDE in the meanwhile had climbed into the driver's seat and pointing a revolver at him, made him stop. Shortly afterwards the car in which "FRANS" was now travelling arrived, and the driver was arrested by the Feldgendarmarie.

273

HANER and DAMEN made their way back on foot to Perpignan, taking about half an hour. On arrival, they reported to the Ortskommandantur and asked for a car to find out what had happened to the other two. There was a Sipo officer, known to HANER, who put a car at their disposal, and they now went back on the same route to the frontier. They found the truck, but missed the two men, so returned to the Headquarters at Perpignan and there found "FRANS" and de WILDE, who told them of their adventures.

The party were fed at the canteen belonging to the Ortskommandantur and later the four of them were sent by the Sipo officer to sleep at the German hospital in Perpignan. At 20.00 hours HITLER made a speech on the Italian capitulation.

Night 10/11  
Sept 1943

The following morning at 10.00 hours the party were taken by car to a station between Perpignan and Narbonne and took the local train to Toulouse, arriving there about 12.30 hours. Here they waited for some four hours, leaving Toulouse at about 16.00 hours.

11 Sept 1948

There was no control on the journey, and the party arrived in Paris at about 09.00 hours. On arrival HANER left them to ring up AENOT, DAMEN, "FRANS", DE WILDE went by Metro and returned to the house they had gone to on their first arrival in Paris, Avenue Victor Emanuel (?). AENOT arrived and telling them to await his return, took "FRANS" with him.

18 Sept 1943

At about 14.00 hours AENOT returned with HANER and took the three of them to the Gare du Nord, from whence they returned to Brussels. Before leaving AENOT took back their false French identity cards and returned them their Ausweise and Dutch identity cards.

On arrival in Brussels at about 20.00 hours, they went to the Hotel Metropole, where HANER had a permanent room, as much of his work took place in Brussels acting as liaison between Van VLIET and the German authorities.

Night 12/13  
Sept.

HANER took rooms in the Hotel Metropole for both DAMEN and de WILDE for the night. DAMEN registered in his own name.

13. Sept 1943

The party left Brussels at 07.50 hours, HANER and de WILDE getting off at Rotterdam and going to Driebergen. DAMEN went on to the Hague and reported at Driebergen in the afternoon.

.....;.....  
De WILDE, (known as de Kleine George) G WILDERON.

DAMEN states that de WILDE never lived with him at 228, Charlotte de Bourbonstraat, The Hague, but now gives the following information.

In March, 1943, KIESEWETTER and RUFF told DAMEN that somebody might call at the above address and ask if "Rechercheur" (Secret Policeman) de WILDE was at home. DAMEN was to reply that de WILDE was away for the moment, but would be returning in a few days.

KIESEWETTER told DAMEN to inform all the other members of the household, e.g. Miss van DAM about this, in case DAMEN should be out when the man called, as it was very important. KIESEWETTER was to be informed immediately if the man came. KIESEWETTER made two enquiries about the matter, but nobody ever came to the house.

De WILDE later had a room for about two months on the second floor of a house at the corner of Elisonstraat and Galileistraat in The Hague, living under the name of "PAD". The owner of the house was a woman of approximately 50 years of age, in the fur trade. 273

Early in 1944, KODENS suggested to DAMEN that de WILDE should be allowed to use the address of Mrs. VIJZELAAR (12, van Alkemadeaan, The Hague), but DAMEN refused.

DAMEN states that for some time in 1943 he had reason to believe that de WILDE may have made use of his name and address, and he in fact tackled Dr. KODENS on this point, who gave a non-committal answer.

In November, 1943, a cousin of DAMEN, Alida HENKEMINK, a nurse aged about 35 years, living at 65, Rembrandtstraat, Icosduinen, Province of South Holland, working in an Orange organisation, told him that her friends were going to have him eliminated, and that they had his name and address. She could not believe it was actually DAMEN; he gave her a photograph of himself, and no action was taken against him as the photograph was not that of the man whom they wanted.

Description of de WILDE (as given by DAMEN).

Nationality: Dutch. Previously a Policeman (military). Age: 40. Build: stout. Height: 1m65. Hair: light brown. Eyes: greenish. Face: round and fat. Complexion: white. Teeth not too good. Clean-shaven, (some days). Appearance: slovenly. Usually smokes a pipe. Voice: common, uses foul language. Languages: Dutch, German (badly).

EXTRACT

26b

P.A. in L.397/Holland/8                      Name        De WILDE.  
Original in P.F.600,388 DAMEN              Serial    32b              Dated 23.10.44  
Original from Camp 020  
Extracted on 23.1.45                      By DJH                      Section RB

Extract from Interim report on Antonie DAMEN, captured Abwehr III agent; forwarded by Camp 020.

.....  
ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1942  
.....

t. 1943

On the 8th September, 1943, DAMEN went to Paris with KIMMESTRIS, HANSEN, a German N.C.O. in the Abwehr, and another German agent, de WILDE or WILDEBELE. The object of the journey was to contact a naturalised German named ANNOT, who had managed to penetrate a French escape organisation.

This organisation specialised in helping escapees to get from France to Spain and from there to England. DAMEN here explained that earlier on four British agents had been dropped in Holland. He did not know their real names, but their aliases were ANGE, STARK, WILDE and the fourth agent's alias he does not remember. As soon as these four men arrived, they were arrested, but worked for the Germans as double agents. After they had worked in this way for a few months, a message was received from England, congratulating them on the good work they had done and instructing them to return. The Abwehr then arrested these four agents and it was the duty of DAMEN, HANSEN, de WILDE and another Frenchman whom DAMEN met in Paris (name unknown) to take the place of these four agents on their escape into Spain, so that the escape route could be blown to the Abwehr. HANSEN took ANGE's place, DAMEN STARK's place, WILDE was taken by the Frenchman and de WILDE pretended to be the fourth British agent, whose alias DAMEN does not remember.

The four men were taken by ANNOT to two different French facilities for the night. The following day, the 9th September, the four men were picked up by a Frenchman who put them on the train to Perpignan. He also travelled on this train, but not in the same compartment. In Perpignan the party was handed over to another Frenchman and taken to a lorry, which was to drive them over the frontier into Spain. Whilst on their way to the frontier, HANSEN, DAMEN and the unknown Frenchman jumped out, but de WILDE climbed into the driver's seat and pointed a revolver at the driver, who had to stop the lorry. De WILDE then had him arrested.

DAMEN then returned to Paris and from there to Holland.

.....  
DAMEN was instructed later to obtain particulars of the Allied troops landed in the NW coast area. Information had been received by the Germans that these troops could not expect to receive supplies within 48 hours of their landing. DAMEN was therefore told to go and find out if this were correct, also to find out what units were represented and what the position was. Having obtained this information DAMEN was to visit another agent, de WILDE, living at Houtlaan 7 or 9, Groesbeek and then make his way to the German lines and contact the first post he came to.  
.....

APPENDIX II

a) Suspected Enemy Agents operating or in Training.

.....  
De WILDE (called Kleine GEORGE) of WILDERING.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 40. Build: stout. Height: 1.65m. Hair: light brown. Eyes: green, no glasses. Face: round and fat. Complexion: white. Chin: normal. Teeth: not very good. Often needs a shave. Languages: speaks no foreign languages, but very bad German. In what capacities employed: Member of Dutch Nazi Party. Policeman before the war. Started work for Abwehr under Willy KIEPP 1940 - September, 43. Took part in expedition to break Allied escape route Paris-Perpignan. Works under Van VLIETH. Lives Croesbeek, Houtlaan 7 or 9. WILDE was in contact on his final mission to Nijmegen, September 19th, 1944.



## TOP SECRET

DAMEN

The Camp 020 report enclosed with your yellow peril of 18.10.44 is of very considerable interest in showing that the S.O.E. escape route, with which [ARNAUD] was associated, as well from Paris to the Pyrenees as from Holland to Paris, was penetrated at a much earlier date than had been supposed.

It will take time before the full implications of this can be assessed but in the meantime you should, I think, have certain information in our possession regarding the organisation and individuals which are referred to in the second half of page 3 of the report.

In the first place it is to be observed that the agent who DAMEN refers to as FRANS is almost certainly identical with the character who had been sent out by S.O.E. and upon whose wireless transmitter the arrangements were made for sending KNOOPPERS to this country. FRANS, at the beginning of June 1943, informed us that he had come into contact with Colonel KOPPERT and asked that Colonel KOPPERT's leading man should be sent to England for a few weeks. It was suggested that he should be sent with "ADRIAN". The latter suggestion does not appear to have been adopted but ADRIAN is referred to hereafter. Subsequently FRANS through another S.O.E. transmitter, which may possibly be that of the fourth man referred to by DAMEN whose name he cannot recollect, made detailed arrangements for sending KNOOPPERS to this country. The arrangements were sometimes made by FRANS direct and sometimes through this other transmitter. It was, however, agreed that KNOOPPERS should go under the name of BARGENT and under the auspices of ARNAUD who was at that time a trusted S.O.E. agent. Further particulars of KNOOPPERS' adventures are contained in the note which I have already sent to Camp 020 in connection with DEBRAY.

S.O.E. received information, I do not know from what source, to the effect that FRANS had been arrested in the Pyrenees. No doubt this report related to the arrangement mentioned by DAMEN who took the place of FRANS after FRANS had been arrested and who travelled to the Pyrenees under FRANS.

STEAK likewise mentioned by DAMEN has having been arrested in the name of an S.O.E. agent as also is ANKE.

I am endeavouring to find out whether these three agents were all dropped at the same time and particulars of their relations with each other in Holland.

Could DAMEN be asked to give particulars of the circumstances in which the four agents were arrested. Could he also say how the Germans were aware of their arrival. In this connection it looks very much as though some earlier transmitter had been blown and had been working under German control.

The other and possibly more serious aspect of DAMEN's story relates to ARNAUD who as indicated above was regarded as a trusted agent. An S.O.E. agent was dropped in Holland towards the end of September 1942. He was to act as organiser of the secret army taking over this position from another man who it will be convenient to refer to as MARROW and in order that MARROW might return to the U.K. to report progress. On arrival the new agent reported that MARROW had disappeared and was accordingly asked to send back to England some other person who was well informed about progress of the secret army organisation.

TOP SECRET

replied at the beginning of February 1943 that he would send his chief assistant who was called ANTON. When asked for full particulars of ANTON he replied at the beginning of March that ANTON was Nicolaas de WILDE, Charlotte de Bourbonstraat 228, The Hague, born 5.10.03. It is to be observed in this connection that 228 Charlotte de Bourbonstraat was the address of DAMEN. Furthermore it is to be observed that DAMEN's cover name, according to what he has said, is TON which may be a corruption or shortening of ANTON. It was decided to get ANTON out through Belgium and France and according to information which reached S.O.E., he left Holland about 12.5.43 and travelled so far as Paris. He was stuck in Paris and a message from another source towards the end of May referred to the betrayal of the Dutch organization known as the G.B.O., stating that the man who betrayed it was a person going under the name of TON and/or A.C. de WILDE.

The next we know about ANTON is that he arrived in Paris about 17.5.43 (this is according to an S.O.E. agent referred to as GLAZIER who met him there). There is, however, I think, some reason for supposing that the date was rather later than GLAZIER suggests). ANTON came with ARNAUD to a safe-house in Paris. GLAZIER described ANTON as about 6 ft. Aged about 35, square cut and fairly stout, blue eyes, nose to fair hair, fat rosy cheeks, square jaw, fattish hands, a real Dutch type. (I am not clear whether this description could fit DAMEN). It was decided that it was impossible to carry out the operation for ANTON's escape before June and GLAZIER agreed to ANTON's suggestion that he should return with ARNAUD to Brussels.

On the 9th June the 3 men again met in Paris, in accordance with an arrangement, in a cafe. ANTON and ARNAUD were already there when GLAZIER arrived. ANTON, on GLAZIER's arrival, moved across to a table beside them. After a few moments 3 Germans in uniform came in. As GLAZIER turned to see what was happening he noticed that one of the 3 Germans was keeping his eye on them. Then ANTON stood up, strolled to the door without saying anything to the others and walked out very casually and GLAZIER noticed nothing. ARNAUD said they had arrested ANTON. GLAZIER looked up out of the cafe and saw ANTON crossing the road in the company of a man in a felt hat and a mackintosh. ARNAUD and GLAZIER were then "controlled" by the Germans but without any difficulties being incurred. It was not at that stage certain that ANTON had been arrested but the next day, when GLAZIER met ARNAUD, the latter said he had heard nothing from ANTON and that the proprietor of a bistro on the other side of the road had said that he had seen 2 men who corresponded with the description of ANTON and the man in the mackintosh get into a car and drive away in circumstances which suggested that an arrest had been made.

GLAZIER duly arrived in this country in July 1943 as an accredited agent of S.O.E. He was not interrogated at the L.R.C. Shortly afterwards he returned to the Field and was arrested.

In view of the fact that ANTON was said to live at DAMEN's address and of the possibility that TON is a corruption of ANTON, it is possible that ANTON = DAMEN and we should be grateful if DAMEN could be indirectly interrogated with a view to confirming, or otherwise, this suggestion. It is possible and indeed probable, that the transmitter over which the particulars of ANTON were given which communicated his address and real name as De WILDE, was controlled by the Germans at the relevant date. If this is so then De WILDE was or may have been a wholly imaginary figure which could in due course be filled by any agent in whom the Germans could place confidence who would then proceed under the auspices of S.O.E. to Holland in just the same way as STANLEY consequently proceeded. This can be done without any harm being done to the

ANTON was also known as ADRIAN and was identical with the man who it had been suggested should be accompanied by KNOFFER. It is also possible that GLAZIER was the counterpart of KNOFFER. I am endeavouring to obtain a photograph of GLAZIER with a view to it being shown to DAMEN.

Can DAMEN describe the precise route which was taken by him, HAGEN and the man he describes as De WILDE during their journey to the Pyrenees when they took the place of ANGE, STEAK and FRANK? This is a matter of first-rate importance since it is clearly necessary to find out what other persons followed this route after it had been penetrated. Can we also have the dates of the journey and the addresses at which the party stayed in as great detail as possible. If the man who was apparently arrested in Paris in the presence of ARNAUD and GLAZIER is not DAMEN it seems reasonable to suppose that it was the man who DAMEN refers to as De WILDE. Did this man live at the same address as DAMEN and does he answer to the description of ANTON as given by GLAZIER?

11b, 100,388  
21.10.41.

A.B. Stamp.

100/388

For L.397/Holland/2 DE WILDE, Nicholas  
Original in L.397/Holland/1 vol.1 14a

Extract from a list of agents forwarded by S.O.E. on 6.1.44.

.....

Please find enclosed the complete list of our Dutch Agents with such particulars as we know about them.

.....

1. ADRIAN  
⊗ Nicolaas de WILDE  
⊗ ANTON

ADVERSE TRACES IN REPORTS WITH S.O.E.  
AND OTHERS.

Principal organiser to KALE, February 1943, commissioned to come to England with information about the Secret Army. Arrested Paris 9.6.43. when in company of GLAZIER and ARNAUD (S.O.E. interrogation of GLAZIER, dated 5.7.43. and S.O.E. report on O.D. Organisation dated 8.7.43 etc) Message from Berne, 20.5.43. denounced man named A.C.de WILDE ⊗ ANTON, in terms which might have applied to ADRIAN, saying that he had betrayed the G.B.C. organisation. This man thus would have been responsible for the arrest of SPINACH. Further message from Berne stated that this DE WILDE had been arrested soon after VORRINK, leading spirit of the G.B.C., but had been released soon afterwards. Independent information received June 1943 against De WILDE ⊗ ANTON, indicating that he was an agent provocateur. O.D. W/T transmitter reported 3.6.43. that two men named de WILDE were known to have been working for the enemy. (S.O.E. REPORT ON THE O.D. ORGANISATION DATED 8.7.43.)

.....

B. Ray

P/a (copy in PF 47506  
WARNDORF)

2400

L. 397/Holland/2(D. L. B.)  
15th. July, 1943.

Dear Dick,

Further to my L. 397/Holland/2 of 1st. July, 1943, I have now heard from S.I.S. that they have no objection to my arranging an interview with WARNDORF in order that he may be questioned about his more recent knowledge of Koos VORBIK. They have asked me if I would be present myself at the interview, and it must therefore I suppose stand over until I return from leave about Tuesday July 27th. If you would let John Geyer know the date during that week which would be convenient from your point of view for the interview to be arranged, he will I think be able to make the necessary arrangements through our contact with the Dutch for WARNDORF to be available.

Yours sincerely,

Major G.P. Wethered

Major R. H. Warden,  
S.O.S.

Copy in PP 47498 WARE 049

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 13.7.43.

1444 in  
31 Reg

Dear Wethered,

Please refer to your L 397/HULLAND/  
2/E.L.F dated 6.7.43.

We have no objection to your  
arranging an interview with WAREIDGE in  
order that you may question him about  
his knowledge of Kees VORREIK. We  
have, moreover, no special conditions  
which we would like following, but would  
be most grateful if you, yourself, would  
represent our interests in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

*Richard M. Williams*

For F.O.D.

BIB

Major G.R. Wethered,  
M.I.5.

✓

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958. f28 2003

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

22B  
de Wille

From E. L. B. (Major Wethered)...

To E. L. D. (Major Baxter.)

Attached is a report on an S.O.E. interrogation which throws further light on the arrest of Nicholse de WILDS & ADRIAN.

When you have read this you might like to pass it to the Information Index, so that Miss Wadson may note any additional information that it contains.

I should be grateful if it might be returned with L. 397/Holland/2 when both have served your purpose.

Ma

GP [Signature]

Date... 7.7.43

Signature.....

INTERROGATION of GLAZIER

July 5th, 1943.

1. ARREST OF ADRIAN

Source met ADRIAN for the first time about May 17th 1943, when he came with ARNAUD to the safe house whose address source had provided. ADRIAN was staying at a hotel known to [ARNAUD] where the fiches were not sent in.

Source described ADRIAN as about 6 ft; aged about 35; square-jawed and fairly stout; blue eyes, wavy to fair hair, fat rosy cheeks, square jaw, with no scars on his face; fattish hands; a real Dutch type. He does not speak French. ARNAUD said he spoke German fluently, but would not speak it. His identity papers, source thinks, were in the name of VAN MULLER.

As source decided it was impossible to do the operation before June, he agreed to ADRIAN's suggestion that he should return with ARNAUD to Brussels, which they did on the evening of May 20th, having fixed a rendez-vous for the Capucines for 10 o'clock on June 9th. Between May 20th and June 9th source had no contact with ADRIAN or ARNAUD, and no one knew of the rendez-vous except the son of the friends at the safe house.

They met at the Capucines as arranged, ADRIAN and ARNAUD being already there when source arrived. Only about five tables were in use, the rest of the cafe being roped off for cleaning, and at one of the tables was a civilian in a grey hat and a mackintosh, with nothing on the table in front of him. ARNAUD afterwards said he did not think this man was there when they arrived, up to about a minute before source arrived, the cafe was empty, and then suddenly it was full of people.

They had been there a little time and source was in conversation with ARNAUD, when he noticed ARNAUD looking over his shoulder at two German officers dressed in green uniform (they might have been Feld Gendarmarie) questioning other people. Immediately ADRIAN got up and with his hands in his pockets, walked out: not fast enough to be in a hurry and not slow enough to be quite natural. The German officer looked up, watched ADRIAN go out and went on with the examination. ARNAUD, who saw ADRIAN being taken across the road by a civilian, said to source: "They have arrested ADRIAN"; source told him to be quiet, and they proceeded to discuss their cover story. The German officer then asked for their papers, which he examined thoroughly, but took no further action. Source and ARNAUD left the cafe separately and source joined MORICQ and DELPHIL at the Napolitain.

Three theories are possible: (a) that the Germans knew of the rendez-vous; (b) that ADRIAN and ARNAUD had been followed to the cafe; (c) that ADRIAN's arrest was a mere chance. It was quite certain that he had been arrested, as at 4 o'clock the following afternoon ARNAUD still had no news of him.



(a) Source thinks it unlikely that the Germans knew of the rendez-vous. ADRIAN and ARNAUD had only arrived back in Paris the previous evening, and ARNAUD said that ADRIAN had behaved very well in Brussels. If the civilian in the grey hat and mackintosh, who appears to have been the same civilian who conducted ADRIAN across the road from the Capucines, had been there when ADRIAN and ARNAUD arrived, then there might be some reason for the theory that the rendez-vous was known; but, on the other hand, ARNAUD does not think the civilian was there when they arrived.

(b) If ADRIAN and ARNAUD had been followed to the cafe, it seems strange that both were not arrested. Source does not think it likely that they went to the cafe separately, since ARNAUD would probably not have left ADRIAN alone as he spoke no French.

(c) It seems most likely that the Germans were conducting a raffle and that ADRIAN was taken by chance. He and ARNAUD had an agreement that if anything happened to them, they would separate, and this is probably the reason why ADRIAN, who was nearest the door, got up and left; he may also have thought this was the wisest course as he did not speak French. Source thinks it may have been a raffle, as the Germans came back to the cafe five minutes after he and ARNAUD had left, and again five minutes after that, and then men in helmets searched the whole area. He also thinks the German officer must have had men waiting outside, since he took no notice of ADRIAN's leaving the cafe. The reason he thinks ADRIAN alone was taken, was that when the German officers came into the cafe, source was talking to ARNAUD, and ADRIAN may have seemed to be nothing to do with them.

ADRIAN's cover story was probably the same as ARNAUD's - the black market; but he had photographs stuck in his shoes, probably on the soles of his feet.

2. ORGANIZATION

(a) PROSPER Source last saw PROSPER on Saturday afternoon, June 12th in Paris, but PROSPER had probably only come up that morning, and he usually went back before receptions. Source himself left the field on June 15th from Arras.

(b) ARCEMBAUD Source saw him a couple of days before this in Paris. He, MORIQUE and PROSPER were always together.

(c) ELIX Source saw him about a week before he left, at Claire's in Paris.

(d) GIBRE Source said he could not give the strength of the organization. GERARDON is a very good man. George DALLING does some good work, though he talks too much among his friends. His wife is very good and exceptionally cool in manner. George DALLING had worked for the 2eme Bureau. He had originally started an organization on his own and was probably in touch with de Gaulle, but he did not have much status until he joined PROSPER. Now all receptions are done through him and he is looked up to in the district. He travels about quite a lot.

(e) ORIFANS Very good organization of a different type. There was a priest, who has now moved to Lille. Also at Meung a chicken farmer and his brother, both excellent men: Edouard and Jean FLAMBOUET. Also Maurice le

... who has contact with a grocer and keeps a lot of food. He has sold food to PROSPER at pre-war prices, sends parcels to soldiers in Germany and keeps a stock of things for the future.

3. CONTROL

(a) Trains: Source said the controls, which are done by French police, are not drastic. He always carried a brief case with papers relating to his cover story, and if you looked as though you were busy with your own business, you were not stopped. Big stations were not more controlled than small ones on the Metro, but if there was a rifle going on, it was advisable to avoid the main changing stations.

He always carried his wireless set in a brief case, and if asked, said it was materiel electrique acoustique for the cinema; this would account for its being marked "western electric". Since Laval's speech, inspections for black market produce have tightened up considerably.

He has heard of control of velo-taxis, but not seen it.

(b) Pieces d'Identite

(i) Carte d'Identite: must be subsequent to 1942 or valid in 1942, when all cards not valides were considered invalid. There should be some stamps on the card; all Frenchmen love stamps, and if there are enough stamps, they will not be tempted to examine it too closely.

(ii) Carte de Recensement should be carried.

(iii) Certificat de Travail Source said he had no difficulty in obtaining this. The friend with whom he stayed on his arrival in France, put him down on his books as a programmeur, earning Frs. 3,000 a month, from January 1st completed a form for him (he could get as many blanks as he liked from the Prefecture); showed him on his list of employees, but did not send the original of the list in, so that source's name would not appear and he could not be called up for work in Germany.

(iv) Carte d'Alimentation: normally one carries it, but it is not necessary. It should bear an official stamp that the feuille de recensement has been seen and noted.

(v) Certificat de Domicile: this should be carried, and generally speaking, source thought the more papers you carried, the better. He had no difficulty in obtaining this certificat from the owners of a building where he took a furnished room from a friend, and he then took it to the Prefecture for validation. It is important to have a certificat de domicile if your carte d'alimentation comes from another town.

(vi) Military papers: Source carried a feuille de demobilisation, but thought a livret militaire would be useful also; with the livret militaire, it would be easy to get a new carte d'identite.

(vii) Medical Certificates: Source had three; the best certificate has the "Ordre des Medecins" stamped on it. This is a medical board.

by the Germans and any card with this stamp would not be questioned. CLAIRK could produce a copy of one of these cards.

Source was supposed to have an ulcer and actually went to the hospital to have an X-ray taken, with the result that something genuinely wrong was suspected. This was probably due to the bread, which is 15% sawdust. The Germans had published in the papers that the bread had been accepted by a committee of French and German doctors, but the truth was that 15 French doctors had been summoned to the committee, but had not been allowed to speak.

ARCHAMBAUD had a certificate that he had syphilis since 1936, that he had improved upto the war, but since then his condition was worse and he still needed treatment. Unfortunately, the lady who had provided the blood for ARCHAMBAUD's tank refused to have any more piqures.

(viii) Carte de Tabac Source did not carry one, as he thought you had to be registered at a tobacconists; he could always get tobacco and cigarettes on the black market. (20 Gauloise are now Frs.130-180, and Lucky Strike Frs.450 for 20).

(ix) Source also had a certificate which he wrote and signed himself, stating that he was not a Jew.

(a) Raffles Source said it was no use using the cover of a student; it was necessary to have a carte de travail. Source chose the cinema, because there are so many Germans in it, that it is easy to bluff. It is also wise to carry a medical certificate.

(d) Money If caught with sterling, you would be arrested, not on suspicion of being English, but of traffic on the black market. There are a lot of men, who have made millions on the black market, who are prepared to pay any price for diamonds, sterling, dollars, or Swiss francs; the last are very much in demand.

French notes: there were rumours but nothing definite, that Frs.5,000 notes were controlled. Source said he carried one Frs.5,000 note in case he had to bribe a commissaire (Frs.1,000 would do for an ordinary policeman). If he was caught with too much money, his cover story was that he got money from MARGUERITE, his wife, with whom he was supposed to be living. The control of money is not very strict: for instance, he got someone to buy a wireless for him without a certificat d'achat, simply because the man was known to the shopkeeper.

(e) D/Fing Source said he had never been bothered with it, though he had heard planes overhead. He did not move his feet about much, as he had enough sets. When he first started transmitting, he thought he would certainly be discovered after half an hour, but he then found he could transmit for 1 1/2 hours.

Goniometres usually have some sort of earphone and funnel-shaped thing and they look at houses. Source said he had never met anyone who had really seen them and could describe them.

Source said he had sent messages for the following:

ALFABINE	SEBASTIAN	THOMAS	ROBIN
BLANC	ANTOINE (Regnaud)	GASPARD	BASTIAN
ARCHAMBAUD	LEOPOLD	LUCIEN	ELIE
GINEMA	VIC	PROSPER	CLAUDE

22B

ODILA  
MAI 50

BERNIE  
ERBERT

GEORGE 50  
SYLVESTRE

GILBERT  
DOLPHIN.

4. GENERAL INFORMATION

(a) black market The Germans are certainly behind the black market. Source told the story of a man who brought 5 tons of coffee from Portugal; it was paid in Portuguese money by his agent, and from Iron it was transported by military lorry to Paris free, in return for 3 tons sold to the German army at cost price.

Source had heard that Laval did not dare to use the black market, but that his son-in-law was well in it.

Shoes with leather soles cost Frs.3,000 to Frs.4,000 on the black market.

(b) German uniforms They are bad, dirty and have a bad smell, which is particularly noticeable in the Metro.

The leather equipment still looks good. The higher officers still have highly polished boots, but the boots of other ranks are matt, and shorter.

(c) Spare Rails These are seen quite frequently (Source had seen them coming back from Orleans) and show that the Germans are dispersing their material. The permanent way is in a bad state in some parts. Ordinarily trains run to time, though they are crowded and the service cut down. Express trains now stop at intermediate stations.

(e) wireless Source stated that he got broadcasts better on short wave. Long wave varies a good deal, and there is a lot of interference. Reception is better everywhere outside Paris.

(f) Bribery Source said he had heard of bribery of officials. Apparently for Frs.800,000 three attempts had been made to get TAKBOUR out, which had failed.

(g) Concierges It is very important to have a sympathetic concierge, who would be helpful over a great many things. His own was excellent; as a small instance, she had warned MARGUERITE that dogs must be on a lead in Paris.

For refer<sup>see</sup>  
WARENDORF file.  
Des.

22a

L.397/HOLLAND/E/R.1.B

6th July, 1943

Dear Davies,

A short while ago a Dutchman named WARENDORF was at the L.R.C. on arrival in this country from Holland. This man was of interest to your Organisation and circulation of the L.R.C. Examiner's Report was therefore restricted. In it was the statement that WARENDORF had worked in close association with one Kees VORRINK in 1941 when they were both engaged on illegal press activities. WARENDORF was not, however, asked any questions about his more recent knowledge of VORRINK.

VORRINK is a character in whom S.O.E. are interested as there has been a suggestion, which has not yet been investigated, that one of their agents in Holland was concerned through indiscretion or something worse in the blowing of VORRINK. The S.O.E. Special Section is at present investigating the rather complicated facts of their Dutch Organisation, and it occurs to me that it might be helpful for them if an interrogation of WARENDORF on his knowledge of VORRINK could be arranged. I am told at the L.R.C. that Major Bingham of S.O.E. knows WARENDORF personally, but I have not of course mentioned the matter to him as yet. I see also that WARENDORF was released direct to the Dutch at 82 Eaton Square.

I should be glad to know that you have no objection to my arranging an interview with WARENDORF and whether there are any conditions that you would like followed. I know that S.O.E. would like to have a representative present and you might like to do so yourself unless it would be simpler for me to

Major F.C. Davies,  
S.I.S.

represent your interests. It may of course be  
that WARENDORF will have nothing material to say  
about VORRINK, in which case it will not be necessary  
to ask him about anything else.

Yours sincerely,

G.P. Wethered  
Major

MARCEL @ GLAZIER

*W. De Wilde*

I was present this afternoon at an interrogation at Bayswater of a returned S.O.E. agent named MARCEL @ GLAZIER. This man's case is of no interest except that he happened to be present when DE WILDE @ ADRIAN (as he was called in Paris) was arrested. MARCEL, another agent named ARNAUD and ADRIAN had met by arrangement at about 10 a.m. at the Cafe des Capucines on the Boulevard des Capucines. ADRIAN had arrived the night before from Brussels where he had returned after failing to start for this country during the May moon period. He and ARNAUD had put up the night before at an hotel (name not remembered by MARCEL) in the Place de l'Odeon. The rendezvous for next morning was known only to ARNAUD and MARCEL. ADRIAN could speak no word of French but fluent German and of course Dutch. He had made an arrangement with ARNAUD before the meeting that if at any time there was a rafale he and ARNAUD should separate. MARCEL did not know what cover story he had for being in Paris and had only met ADRIAN once before in May at a time when he was charged with the business of arranging ADRIAN's journey to the U.K. He had the same job on the occasion of ADRIAN's arrest, hence the rendezvous. He spoke to ADRIAN through the interpretership of ARNAUD.

MARCEL arrived last at the Cafe des Capucines to see the others sitting inside at a table on the left. There were four or five tables in a line on that side of the cafe, but the right-hand side was being cleaned and no one was sitting outside as it was rather early in the morning. MARCEL went to join the others and sat at the same table as ARNAUD while ADRIAN moved across to the table beside them. There were a few other people sitting at the tables further into the cafe. They had only been seated for a few minutes when three Germans in uniform - MARCEL does not know what sort but thinks it was ordinary military uniform came in. They went to the people at the back of the cafe first, but as MARCEL turned to see what was happening he noticed that one of the men was keeping his eye on them. Before anything further happened ADRIAN (DE WILDE) suddenly stood up and strolled to the door without saying anything to the others. He walked out very casually and MARCEL noticed nothing until ARNAUD said "They have arrested ADRIAN". MARCEL looked up out of the Cafe and saw ADRIAN crossing the road in the company of a man in a felt hat and macintosh. ADRIAN and the man disappeared. The other two were then "controlled" by the Germans without difficulties. MARCEL says the Germans seemed to be rather ignorant and did not, for example, know what a Certificat de Travail was.

It was not at that stage quite certain that ADRIAN had been arrested as it was impossible to see who the character in the macintosh was. MARCEL accordingly made a rendezvous with ARNAUD for the next day, but when they met ARNAUD had heard nothing from ADRIAN, while the proprietor of a bistro on the opposite side of the road said that he had seen two men who corresponded with the descriptions of ADRIAN and the man in the macintosh, get into a car and drive away in circumstances which suggested that an arrest had been made.

It must be taken that ADRIAN has been arrested but on the present evidence it is impossible to say how this happened. It seems, however, to be probable that the raffle inside the Cafe was not aimed at the agents concerned. It seems more probable that the plain-clothes man had been posted outside the Cafe to question anyone who left it while the check was going on inside. As ADRIAN spoke no French he may have aroused suspicion and been taken away for interrogation. In any event neither of the other two nor other members of their Organisation experienced any difficulties in the next day or two though all took security precautions. It is probable therefore that ADRIAN did not talk, and it also looks as though ARNAUD and he had not been followed from the Hotel in the Place de l'Odeon, as otherwise presumably ARNAUD would also have been arrested.

A more, detailed report on this matter will be available shortly and I shall be sent a copy by S.O.E. Special Section.

B.1.B  
5.7.1943

*G.P. Wethered*  
G.P. Wethered