

15a

L. 397/Holland/(B.L.D.)HPW.

15th. October, 1943.

Dear John,

I had a long talk yesterday evening with Dick White about the Dutch case concerning KOOT and Colonel KOPPERT. I showed him Cyril Harvey's summary, and told him your plans with regard to KOOT so far as I know them. I also explained

- (a) That Section V. had no views as to the desirability of returning KOOT to the field, and were prepared to abide by S.O.E.'s decision, and
- (b) that there was wireless traffic in existence asking your agent BROADBENT for further information about the Colonel and the referencer in his previous messages which at the moment appear to be inaccurate.

Wait

I also told Dick that you hoped to be able to despatch KOOT this week, and I was not sure whether you proposed in any event to for replies to the messages sent to BROADBENT.

Dick White was much impressed by Harvey's excellent report, which sets out the whole case with extreme clarity. He has asked me to tell you that he takes a very grave view of Colonel KOPPERT though he is quite prepared to regard KOOT as genuine. If KOPPERT is wrong, it seems pretty clear that KOOT does not know this and would even hotly dispute it. On the evidence available, KOPPERT may certainly, in our opinion, be wrong. We know Nuremberg as having been the site for a P.W camp from which German designs of the type we suspect have originated in the past. The circumstances of the Colonel's repatriation are not only mysterious, but in Dick's view definitely suspicious. It seems to us that the Colonel's activities on behalf of Jewish firms (though he has said that he dislikes Jews) are a very peculiar cover for a man to choose if he is directly or indirectly connected with resistance organisations. One cannot resist the feeling that such a cover would be more appropriate for secret collaboration with the Germans. In addition to this, there is KOPPERT's admitted contact with the German General, CHRISTIANSEN. I am making enquiries to see if this German officer is by any chance known as a man of anti-Nazi tendencies.

Commander John Senter, R.N.V.R.  
S.O.E.

/Although



Although Dick feels the above points strongly, his view is as I expected that they are not entirely matters for M.I.5 consideration. Our interest is limited to the information which KOOT might take back to Holland about matters in this country, and the dangers that might arise if he voluntarily or involuntarily passed such information to the Germans or to a German agent. He was only a side-door case at the L.R.C., and although I gather that he has been at liberty in London for some weeks and has had a good deal of contact with your organization, we do not feel that there are strong enough grounds for us to put forward a security objection to KOOT's returning to Holland.

We do feel however that the case should be borne in mind as one which might prove dangerous once KOOT is in the field again. Dick White has asked me to suggest to you that any possible checks which you think practicable should be applied to the set-up when KOOT returns. I do not know if you have or will have an agent in the field who could keep an eye on developments. In any event you might think it worth while to arrange with KOOT some signal which he would use only if he knew or suspected that he has under direct or indirect control by the Germans. Your Dutch Section will no doubt examine the traffic with particular care in view of the doubtful character of the Colonel. It would moreover be of great interest to us, as it would obviously be to you, to have any further information that is possible about Colonel KOPPEL which you or Section V. may obtain. I do not know whether the time factor will allow you to defer KOOT's departure until you have BROUWER's replies, but if you can do this it might prove the most valuable indication as to the real scope of the danger.

We should be very much interested if we might be told how matters develop on all these points.

Yours sincerely,

Major G.P. Wethered.

L.R.C. Copy.

25.10.43.

2

HOLLAND.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
NT BERGMAN -. Aged about 43.	Molenweg, Blaricum.
2/2m BUITENHOF -TEN- CATE 7 Bussum	NOT KNOWN
2/2m CASTEELS, Reinier van den @ JEREMIAH I	Not known.
NT GALESTEIN A.G.Ter @ JEREMIAH II	Not Known.
NT COR, Mrs, or "CORY"	6c Smeedenweg, Blaricum.
24 GRIFFIOEN Jan 4 RINUS Eng?	Not Known
2/2m HAAN Jan de @ GRIFFOEN, Jee.	Not Known
NT HOLLEWOET, Belgian. Aged about 23.	Not Known
NT HUETING - Bank Accountant.	Messrs. Wolzak & Hueting, Amsterdam.
NT JENSTER Hendrikus	18 Gooibergstraat, Blaricum.
NT KNOPPERS, Hendrikus. Born 18.5.1908.	6c Smeendenweg, Blaricum.
---	N.V.KERMOPA (fashion goods, toys etc.) Amsterdam. St.Nicolaasstr. 37/43.
NT KOPPERT Lt.Col. A.M. 3rd-Regiment Luchtstrijdkr. Born 31.1.1882.	Private address: Obrechtlaan 5. Bilthoven Business: N.V. KERMOPA. 37/43, St.Nicolaasstraat Amsterdam.
Wife: nbe C.M. WIONY, Daughter of Dutch Indian Govt. Official.	

HOLLAND (cont.)

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
<i>NT</i> LANDAUER Gustav. German Jew.	"Hoveco", 153 or 154 Statenweg, Rotterdam.
<i>NT</i> MAES P.A. van Belgian.	Not Known.
<i>NT</i> POORTVLIET C.F.	Waldeck Furmontlaan 1, Rijswijk.
<i>NT</i> PONT Mesdames. -	Heuvellaan 16, Bussum.
<i>NT</i> RIDDER Theunis van der	Porpsweg 108, Maartensdijk.
<i>P.F. 600,439</i> <i>Handwritten</i> RIDDERHOF alias <u>George Van VLIET.</u> Aged about 50. Height 1 m.70. Thickset. Grey eyes, hook nose, greying hair.	Molenweg, Blaricum. and "Ste. Ciciilie" (block of flat Laeken, Brussels.
<i>NT</i> "ROODE WILLY" Communist, living at Huizen.	Not Known.
<i>?</i> STAM. <i>contact of BUIJENHOF - TAN - CATE.</i>	<i>NT</i> <i>Handwritten</i> Not Known. <i>in Holland or in Belgium</i>
<i>NT</i> SCHENKEL, Cornelia Johanna Allegonda @ "CORRY" H. Meekow CoR.	60 Smeedenweg, Blaricum.
<i>NT</i> - VON DER VELDE	Molenweg, Blaricum and "Ste. Ciciilie", Laeken, Brussels.
<i>NT</i> VOUTE - Director of Amsterdamsche Superfosfaat Fabriek, with offices at Utrecht.	Not known.
<i>NT</i> VISSER Kees, Printer living at Huizen.	Not known.
<i>NT</i> VOS Jacob.	Café Vos, 2 Huizerweg, Blaricum.
<i>NT</i> WEYS, Dr. Daniel. Living at The Hague.	Not Known.

① MARCH 10.  
 Aux. to the Serial I & II

HOLLAND (cont.)

Name.

Address.

WOLZAK, Boddy,

11f Vondelstraat,  
Amsterdam.

Aged 40.

Red hair, blue eyes

Married to a Jew called LEVY.

WEINBERG Lt. Herman  
wife: Lenny, nee WOLZAK

59 Meentweg,  
Bussum.

"THE REVEREND"

person at BUSSUM

Head of "Organization X"

Not known.

DCESJ/KV/760.

12a  
13th. October 1943. /

To: AD/P

From: D/OE/SJ.

Dear John,

I am writing to you from Bayswater on the case of your Agent SERGEANT and Colonel KOPPERT so that you may get this letter tomorrow morning. I should be very grateful if you would read it in conjunction with DICK WHITE'S letter to you concerning the position in this Dutch case, which has been the subject of correspondence between you.

DICK WHITE'S letter, which should reach you tomorrow morning, will show you that we feel that the matter is one for M. I. 5. As soon as KOOT was cleared at the L. R. C. certain matters emerged which seem to throw some doubt on the bona fides of his former Chief in Holland, Colonel KOPPERT.

I believe that CYRIL HARVEY'S note sets out the reasons why the Colonel must be regarded with some suspicion, and why it might be dangerous for KOOT to return to Holland. I quite see that a matter affecting the security in Holland is more one for yourself, and Section V than it is for us. As however KOOT is now in this country, and has been at the L. R. C. about which he would presumably have obtained a good deal of information, I feel I should mention the case in its later developments to DICK WHITE or LIDDELL before KOOT leaves the country. Would you therefore very kindly let me know whether you have any objection to my borrowing a copy of CYRIL HARVEY'S summary for this purpose?

I write to you rather than telephone because it is obviously better for you to read this letter in conjunction with DICK WHITE'S reply to yours.

DCE/SJ = GPW

When is JDB's letter? ✓

8th October, 1943.

12a

SERGEANT

SERGEANT's name is Hendrikus KNOFFERS. He was born on the 18.5.1908 and is a technical radio engineer. Before the war he was very interested in the Boy Scout movement, in which he played an active part for seven years. He was also employed as an electro-technical engineer by Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek at Hilversum until 1938, when he was their testing engineer for aircraft instruments.

In 1931 he married Cornelia Johanna Allegonda SCHENKEL. He has two small children and his wife and family are still in Holland, living at 80 Sneedonweg, Blaricum.

In 1938 SERGEANT joined the Military Air Force and became chief inspector of a radio technical school at Soesterberg. This school was transferred to Rotterdam at the mobilisation in 1939. The Commandant was Lt. Col. A.M. KOPPERT. After the invasion of Holland, SERGEANT was a prisoner of war for five days and he then entered the Opbouwdienst, where he was seconded to the Afwikkelings Bureau which dealt with claims for compensation as a result of the war mobilisation. The Colonel was the head of this office also. The work came to an end about 1st May 1941. The Opbouwdienst then became absorbed by the Arbeidsdienst and as this had a Nazi tinge, SERGEANT refused to remain in it. He was offered a job with his old firm, Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek, but since this merely meant working for the Germans, he refused it also. For some time he did odd jobs of a technical nature for various people, but finally he got employment with a German Jew named Gustav LANDAUER, who had fled to Holland about 1937 and who was in the upholstery business under the name of ROVECO in Rotterdam. SERGEANT acted as a traveller for this firm until March 1942, when LANDAUER being a Jew, was put out of business. SERGEANT then set up in the same sort of business on his own at Blaricum. This business is still running and is being looked after by SERGEANT's wife with the assistance of Hendrikus JENSTER, who helps with the bookkeeping. SERGEANT's wife apparently does not know where he is, but he has always told her not to worry unless and until she receives news that he is dead.

Meanwhile SERGEANT had done a certain amount of illegal work as a member of the Ned. Unie, helping in the distribution of pamphlets prepared by VOUTER, the nephew of the Burgomaster of Amsterdam and a director of Amsterdamse Superfosfaat Fabriek. SERGEANT was twice asked to join the O.D. once by RIDDER, a blacksmith of Martinsdijk, in August 1940, and once by BERGMAN, an ex-army man of Blaricum, in November 1940, but he did nothing about it on either occasion. In each case he said he was willing to join and was told that in due course he would receive information and instructions; but nothing ever happened. SERGEANT also knew VISSER, a printer, who lived at HUIZEN, and who made up some advertisements for SERGEANT's business. SERGEANT soon learned that VISSER was printing "Vrij Nederland", and thereafter he often carried letters to and from VISSER in the course of his business travels round the country. He also

did occasional courier jobs for other people - e.g. carrying money to be given to the wife or family of someone who had been arrested by the Germans. On all such occasions he made it his practice simply to do what he was asked and not to ask any questions.

It was not until the end of 1942 or beginning of 1943 that SERGEANT started any regular resistance work. At this time he was approached by RIDDERHOF & George van VLIET. Van VLIET had apparently been keeping an eye on SERGEANT for some time through the agency of Jacob VOS of the Cafe Vos, Blaricum, where SERGEANT often went, and SERGEANT thinks that Van VLIET delayed making any approach until VOS had assured him that SERGEANT was a safe man.

Van VLIET was apparently working for a man called the "General" (whose name sounded something like MAHIEUX) in Belgium. He used to spend half of each week in Belgium and half in Holland, travelling to and fro on official frontier passes issued by the Germans. According to SERGEANT, VAN VLIET was in possession of a forged letter of authority purporting to have been issued by the Gestapo, on production of which he obtained official frontier passes valid for a fortnight at a time. Van VLIET had a regular place of residence in Blaricum, and was registered as residing there under that name, though it seems that it was generally known that he was very seldom there, and SERGEANT had little difficulty in finding out from the registration authorities that his real name was RIDDERHOF. Van VLIET apparently had no cover occupation in Holland, but relied on his documents from the Gestapo.

Van VLIET told SERGEANT that he had been commissioned by "the General" to find out as much as he could about the set up and requirements of secret organisations in Holland generally, but that he was not to make any direct approaches to such organisations himself. Van VLIET therefore wished SERGEANT to acquire as much information of this sort as he could, and pass it over once a week. SERGEANT agreed to do so, and for the next five or six months he met Van VLIET once a week at different places in Holland. Van VLIET would ring him up each time he returned from Belgium and would say where the rendezvous was to be. In pursuance of these instructions, SERGEANT got into some sort of touch with three organizations, viz: (a) the RINUS organization, about which he found out quite a lot, and the head man of which (BART) he met; (b) the "Hoofdorganisatie" of which Doddy WOLZAK was the secretary, about which he found but very little until after he left Holland; and (c) "Organization X" which was under the control of the person at Bussump, about which he found out nothing at all (since the person was out when he called) except a method of making contact with it.

In behalf of the RINUS organization, he asked Van VLIET, who claimed to have a wireless channel to England from somewhere near Utrecht, to send a message asking for a broadcast on Radio Oranje which would serve as a password on which the organization would be able to get funds from a certain banker. According to Van VLIET the message was transmitted to England, but the answer was that the RINUS organization was not known and Radio Oranje therefore refused to play. (this apparently is substantially correct). Van VLIET /then

479 VAN DER WEGE  
RIDDERHOF  
27000



12c

then arranged to finance BART himself and made a rendezvous through SERGEANT to meet him at Breda. This was on the day that SERGEANT himself left the country and BART never turned up.

Doddy WOLZAK was the non-Jewish sister-in-law of the Jewish Reserve Lieutenant WEINBERG who was in the business N.V. Kermopa of Amsterdam, dealing in fashion goods and rag dolls. SERGEANT dealt with WEINBERG in the course of his own business and met Doddy WOLZAK through him. Doddy would not tell SERGEANT any details about the "Hoofdorganisatie" but claimed that it was the most important resistance movement in Holland.

In addition to making inquiries for Van VLIET about these organisations, SERGEANT also passed over to him such information as he picked up on his travels about the location of firms and factories working for the Germans etc. On this subject SERGEANT is not very convincing. He admits that he reported to Van VLIET once a week for about five months, but apart from the specific matters mentioned above he is unable to say what he reported about. On the contrary, he says that he carried all his information in his head, and made it his business to forget it as soon as he had passed it over.

On the 20th June Van VLIET asked SERGEANT if he would go to England and report on the various organisations, and return with instructions for them. As SERGEANT understood it, the idea was that the several resistance movements needed co-ordination and central direction, as well as official recognition and support from London, and this could best be obtained by the sending of an emissary from Holland, and his return as a liaison officer with London credentials. SERGEANT at first said that he was hardly the right person to send, as he had found out little about any of the movements and practically nothing about the "Hoofdorganisatie" which he understood was far the most important of all. (He himself agrees that it would have been more appropriate for the "Hoofdorganisatie" to send some influential member of their own body, but he is of opinion that none of them trusted the safety of the escape route.) Finally he agreed to go.

He subsequently saw Doddy WOLZAK who said that, now that he was going to England, he would be given full particulars of the "Hoofdorganisatie" to take with him. As it turned out, this report was not ready by the time he left and he did not get it till he reached Paris.

On the 13th July at 12.30 he had a meeting with Van VLIET at Breda, and was handed over to abso-called police inspector. This man took SERGEANT on the back of his motor cycle to a shed near the Belgian border in the neighbourhood of Baarle-Nassau. They then went on foot across country to a small village where they arrived at about 17.00 hrs. At about 1800 hrs. they took the train to Turnhout, where they met Van VLIET at his flat in Brussels. Van VLIET was living there with his wife and father-in-law (? named VON DER VELDS). The flat was in a block called St. Cicilie, which is reached by a No. 98 tram from the Gare du Nord, being about ten minutes run in the direction of Laeken. On the 15th a new passeur turned up in the person of HOLLEVOET. SERGEANT went with HOLLEVOET from the Leopold Station to a station near the border (probably Erquelinnes) situated opposite the French station of Jeumont. HOLLEVOET left him here at the Cafe du Sport and went off to find a passeur, who turned out to be a heavily-built fat Fleming of about 40 years of age, who

499 FANDEL - WOLZAK  
P.F. 608 557 R.D. DEKROEF

Spoke in a cafe  
the back of his  
motor cycle to  
Baarle-Nassau  
to Antwerp  
Sergeant was  
travelling into  
Belgium  
and in the  
of P.A. MAES  
He went by train  
from Antwerp to  
Brussels and  
mixed with

to which SERGEANT was brought to



1202

The Colonel has also taken a great interest in the plight of the Jews in Holland and has helped them in various ways. In particular, he has saved the WEINBERG business of N.V. Kernopa from being confiscated by the Germans. When this was threatened in July 1941, the Colonel came forward with proofs that it did not really belong to the WEINBERGS at all but had been taken over on the 1st May, 1940 by Messrs. WOLZAK and HUETINO (both of Amsterdam) and that he himself had been a member of the Board since that date. WOLZAK is the father of Lieut. WEINBERG's wife and sister-in-law, Dobby WOLZAK, and since the Colonel is now living (partly at any rate) on his remuneration as a Director of this business and Dobby was intimately concerned in the management of it, it is most improbable that the Colonel does not know something about the "Hoofdorganisatie" of which she is the secretary.

About the end of 1941, the Colonel was sent to Germany as a prisoner of war together with all the other regular Dutch regular officers but by about April 1942 he was back in Holland again. It appears that the Colonel's P/W camp at Nuremberg was about to be moved to Stanislaw and the Germans decided to send back to Holland those officers who were invalids instead of transferring them to another place in Germany. For this purpose, they needed one fit man to act as conducting officer for the party, and selected the Colonel. Why they did so is not clear. Sergeant says that the Colonel had been very active in the camp at Nuremberg in badgering the Commandant about the feeding, housing, clothing and general welfare of the prisoners. He is quite clear, however, that it was not the invalid prisoners themselves who asked to have the Colonel as their conducting officer. Indeed, he says that the Colonel was rather unpopular in the camp in spite of his welfare work. Sergeant thinks that the Commandant had found the Colonel's complaints such a nuisance that he seized on this opportunity to get rid of him.

As soon as he got back to Holland, the Colonel got into touch with General CHRISTIANSEN (the Wehrmacht Commandant) about conditions in German P/W camps and persuaded him to authorize the sending of necessary supplies from Holland. Thereafter he was constantly in touch with CHRISTIANSEN about one thing and another and, in particular, obtained an official permit to visit Jewish concentration camps. In this work he put his legal knowledge at the disposal of the inmates (doubtless for a consideration) and helped many of them to make out their genealogies in such a way as to prevent their being reckoned as Jews within the meaning of the German decrees. Sergeant has been present at least twice when the Colonel rang up Major EHRHARDT (the General's adjutant) and made appointments to see CHRISTIANSEN.

In addition to this and other work on behalf of the Jews, the Colonel is something of a specialist in the production of bogus certificates testifying that young men of military age, or with previous military service, are engaged on essential war work in Holland, thus making them exempt from transportation to Germany. Sergeant himself has such a card provided by the Colonel and certifying that he is a technical employee of N.V. Kernopa, which is now supposed to be making some essential commodities.

Apart from all these activities, the Colonel claims to be in touch (presumably by wireless) with England in connection with his invasion plans, though Sergeant does not believe this to be true. On the other hand, the Colonel has always disclaimed any connection with any resistance organisation. Here again, Sergeant does not entirely believe him. He thinks that the Colonel has probably got his fingers in a good many pies but always takes care to arrange matters in such a way that there is no direct connection between him and any of them. Nevertheless, Sergeant is fairly confident that the Colonel has nothing whatever to do with the O.D., of which both he and Sergeant have a very low opinion.

/The Colonel

The Colonel has many enemies and few friends. This is due partly to the fact that, in his military capacity, the Colonel has been very much of a martinet and has not hesitated to block the promotion of junior officers whom he has disliked, and partly also to his somewhat mysterious release from Nuremberg and subsequent frequent contact with the Wehrmacht. (Sergeant explains this by saying that General CHRISTIANSEN is really anti-Nazi and under a surveillance by the Gestapo but is a good soldier whom the Army cannot afford to get rid of.) The Colonel is also a master of cap and subterfuge, according to Sergeant, who says that in spite of all the work he is doing for the Jews, he really dislikes them cordially and only helps them in order to relieve his feelings by thwarting the Germans.

RF 600 479  
VAN DER WOUDE

Ever since the Dutch capitulation, Sergeant has been in constant touch with the Colonel, who seems to have known more or less what he was doing at all stages. When Van VLIET asked him to go to England, Sergeant at once consulted the Colonel, who advised him strongly against it. The Colonel said he needed Sergeant's services in Holland against D-day, which he again predicted as imminent. When Sergeant decided to go in spite of this advice, he asked the Colonel whether he could carry any messages for him to England. The Colonel refused even this and repeated that when he had any need for communication with England he always had an available channel of his own. Although Sergeant admits that Van VLIET knows the Colonel (he claims to have introduced them himself) he is satisfied that the Colonel was no party to his mission to England. He says indeed that, although the Colonel knew he was coming to England, he did not know the purpose of his visit or that it was intended that he should return to Holland.

If Sergeant's account is correct, it would seem that BROADBURN's message is wrong in every possible particular. Obviously, however, Sergeant's account is not correct. On the other hand, Sergeant himself makes a good impression and no one has yet doubted his sincerity. It is plain, therefore, that he has been duped by the Colonel, and the important question arises as to the extent to which he has been duped. By all ordinary security standards, the Colonel's background is deplorable. He has been released from Germany in circumstances which are not satisfactorily explained; he is on good terms with the Wehrmacht; he is being nice to the Jews for reasons which, at any rate, are obscure; and he has never failed to be extremely evasive when Sergeant has tried to find out what he is really aiming at or connected with. Sergeant, however, seems to regard all this conduct as being in keeping with the Colonel's ~~evanescent~~ character and talent for mysteriousness. It is also understood that there are one or two people in this country (including, according to Sergeant, Capt. J. MOLENAR, who served under the Colonel in the Afwikkelings Bureau) who know him and are able to reconcile his behaviour with that of a loyal Dutchman. Nevertheless, it would seem that the only sound view to take is that it is at least an even chance that the Colonel is working for the Germans. It is obvious that Van VLIET has much more connection with the Colonel than Sergeant knows of, and if the Colonel is a German agent, it seems again to be about an even chance that Van VLIET is also.

In these circumstances, the question whether Sergeant should be sent back to Holland (which obviously must be done soon, if at all) is a very serious one. If Sergeant ~~always~~ returns, together with a W/T operator, as official liaison officer between London and the "Hoofdorganisatie" and other movements, he will soon get to know the principal persons concerned in these organisations. He will also, no doubt, become an increasingly important figure in general Dutch resistance. It is difficult to believe (whatever Sergeant may say) that the Colonel will not very quickly worm out of him all the information he gets. (Sergeant does not give the impression of being particularly clever, while the Colonel by all accounts is excessively so.) If, therefore, the Colonel is

/really

11 12a

really working for the Germans, the probably effect of sending Sergeant back to co-ordinate the Dutch resistance movements will be to kill them all stone dead.

A further and most unsatisfactory feature of the case is Sergeant's own intense personal regard for the Colonel. It is easy to imagine circumstances arising where the only possible course of action would be to liquidate the Colonel. Sergeant's reactions to such a proceeding would certainly be unfavourable, and the conflict between his personal feelings and his duty as a liaison officer with London might produce results which are difficult to foresee but which would very probably be lamentable.

For those reasons, it may very well be thought undesirable that he should return to the field.

CPH

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

*B-2 exp. 117*

From... Miss O'Callaghan .....

To... Captain Thompson .....

Can you please let me know if it is now in order to send KNOPPERS, since I have now received his R.L.L. slip from S.O.E.

*Miss O'Callaghan.*

*Subject to S.O.E. OK on queries mentioned at para 9 of 2nd report (to be given to Capt Ladd) K. may be released.*

*B-2*

Date 29.9.43.

Signature *Miss O'Callaghan*

S. Form 151/B.P./10000/D.43

*Telephoned SOE. 30/9/43 who are I am informed having a final check-up on Tuesday (1/10/43) and they would prefer to give this answer than send Capt Knoppers will communicate with us. All*

Miss Watson PRC.  
H. 15.

URGENT (Comparatively)

RECEIVED  
26 OCT 1943  
R.V.P.S.

I attach a list of names collected with  
the SERGEANT report of 9.10.43 which I feel by  
H. 2.10.43.

I should be grateful (very) for any light you  
can throw on any of the names and/or addresses  
in this list.

Melrose Park  
25/10/43.

15A  
HGM/KV/1179

29th September, 1943.

Dear Major ~~Baxter~~,

KNOPPERS & KELDIN

I enclose I.B.51 relating to the above named Dutchman who was seen at the L.R.O. as a 'Q' case. I regret that this was not forwarded to you earlier.

Yours sincerely,

*R. O. Mott*

R.O. Mott,  
Captain.

Major H.J. Baxter,  
M.I.5.,  
LONDON.

RECEIVED

29 SEP 1943

R.V.P.S.

10a  
On His Majesty's Service

WAR ECONOMY

Save by using less

PLEASE REUSE ENVELOPE

Recycling and reuse

Save money and help the war effort



TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

9A

For..... Captain Mott .....

From.....

I rang Captain Mott's office regarding the landing of KNOFFERS. This man was interrogated on 15.9.43. and no I.B.31. had been received. Captain Mott promised to look into the matter.

Taken by..... M. O. Callaghan .....

Date and time..... 20.9.43..... 11. a.m.

ACTION TAKEN.

Signature.....

Date.....

[Continue overleaf if necessary.]

NOTE FOR FILE.

Name KNOPPERS, Hendrikus.....

R.P.S. No. Q. 247.....  
I Box 3993.

8A

The attention of Major Bingham of S.O.E. has been drawn to the matter of HOLLEVOET, the young Belgian air force man mentioned at Paras. 30 to 35 of the 1st Report and 10 to 12 of the 2nd Report and subject of the look-up No. 12, 5a(1). I understand from him, however, that the whole picture with regard to KNOPPERS now appears to be taking shape satisfactorily.

Date 20.9.43.....

L.H.C. 34

Signature..... *R.S. Sands*  
R.S. Sands.  
(Capt.) ✓

Number of Copies:- 4  
Distribution:- File  
Reference  
S.O.E.  
Spare.

7A

SECRET.

R.V.P.S. 15.9.43.

No. Q.247 Y.3,993

KNOPPERS, Hendrikus @ Henk de GEUS @ Alexandre de GROOT @  
P.A. MAES. @ KIMDIN Hendricus.

Nationality: Dutch  
Born: 18.5.1908. Woensel, Holland.  
Occupation: Electro Technical Radio Engineer.

.....  
SECOND REPORT.

repeated

1. KNOPPERS has been interrogated again in the light of the check-ups at 5a. In the first place, there is little doubt that Dobby LEVI (?) has WOLZAK (para.15, 1st Report) is not identical with the query trace, since she has flaming red hair, blue eyes and is aged about 45. She has a sister Leni, who is about a year younger whose hair is likewise reddish and whose eyes are greyish blue.

2. This does not compare at all with the Miss LEVI of whom we have a record and who is aged about 30, with black hair, dark brown eyes etc.

3. A misunderstanding in the 1st Report should be rectified which is, that she is not a Jewess but a Christian. KNOPPERS thinks that before her husband's flight to Switzerland, as he was a Jew, he was employed by a toy goods shop, Van EMDEN N.V., Amsterdam.

4. It is impossible to establish whether <sup>X 479</sup> RIDDERHOF @ George Van VELLE is identical with the man RIDDERHOF of whom we have a record as being connected with a Captain Van den BERG of the O.D. Organisation who was thought by SERVAAS (RFS.6687) to have betrayed him.

✓ /OVER.....

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470 VAN DER WOUDE  
P. 60 Q. 247 RIDDERHOF

5. The only Van den BERG KNOPPERS thinks he can recall, was before the war, and that he believes he was a man in G.S.3.(Du.Int.) KNOPPERS could not say whether RIDDERHOF was a member of the O.D. and as regards this organisation, he states he knows nothing apart from the two approaches, mentioned in the 1st Report, for him to join but which actually never developed into anything.

6. RIDDERHOF, who KNOPPERS always calls George from safety first habit, is the only person who has ever invited him to go to the U.K. He adds that he was quite prepared to go but expressed some doubt as to whether he was of sufficient value. However, RIDDERHOF assured him in this respect and as a result, KNOPPERS agreed to go. KNOPPERS states that he was told that some-one was required to go over with reports regarding organisations and with information of value to the Allies, with the idea of later returning to organise everything in Holland properly from the U.K.

7. KNOPPERS appears quite certain that RIDDERHOF is linked with this country (i.e. with S.O.E.). RIDDERHOF stated that he knew a Major HOOD and in case of any difficulty at all in this country, KNOPPERS was to ask for him or Captain SOMERS. KNOPPERS mentions that he strongly suspects that Major HOOD is in fact Major Bingham. RIDDERHOF has contact with this country, according to KNOPPERS, via a transmitter which he believes is situated somewhere in the district of Utrecht but he was never told where it was and did not ask. KNOPPERS, further states that RIDDERHOF has had weapons delivered to him by parachute and he has seen parts of the containers in which these were dropped in Drente. He was never actually called upon by RIDDERHOF to put up anyone - Para.21, 1st Report.

8. The Alias MAES, (the initials P.A. of which stand for Pierre Antoine) KNOPPERS states was purely a name chosen at random and with regard to the identity card address (Para.34) he now believes that the street was Rue d'Angouleme, 11e Arr. of the Quartier Lesquin but adds that he cannot guarantee from memory that this is correct.

9. As regards the "General" MAHIEU or MATHIEU (Para.21, 1st

/OVER.....

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Para. 30

Report), KNOPPERS is unable to give much assistance as he never saw him, RIDDERHOF not allowing KNOPPERS to go with him when he went to see MANIEU at Brussels. KNOPPERS states that he is quite certain, however, that RIDDERHOF takes his instructions from the afore-mentioned as does also ARNAUD who picked up KNOPPERS at Jeumont for S.O.E. and the guide HOLLEVOET. Thus it would appear that all these people are connected with S.O.E. and it would be quite easy to have a confirmation from the latter on this point.

10. A rather peculiar feature as regards HOLLEVOET (Para.30), who is not identical with HOLVOET (RPS.6427), KNOPPERS not being able to recognise the latter's photo, is the fact that when it was put to KNOPPERS whether HOLLEVOET's christian name could not, perhaps, be Andre, his reply was that he thought it was, i.e. that he thought he remembered his introducing himself by this christian name. At 5a(1) it will be seen that S.I.S. report that "HOLLEVOET is probably identical with Andre HOLLEVOET a member of the Vlaamschewacht, Langemark in Belgium December 1942". I feel convinced, however, from the long talk I had to-day with KNOPPERS on general matters besides the above, that he is as straight as the "proverbial die" and am inclined to believe that either he is mistaken in his memory or that possibly HOLLEVOET, if he is identical, must be a member of the afore-mentioned for a specific purpose.

11. There is not much further information about HOLLEVOET but KNOPPERS does say that the message to England, that they were doing their best, was really meant primarily for someone HOLLEVOET referred to as Major WILLIAMS or GUILLAUME of the Belgian Air Force, London. If S.O.E. cannot confirm HOLLEVOET's integrity, no doubt this person could identify him.

12. As regards KNOPPERS himself, I am unchanged in my opinion that he is perfectly loyal and provided S.O.E. are satisfied over the young pilot HOLLEVOET, I have no reason to amend my original recommendation.

HH.  
16.9.43.

OW

R.S. Sands.  
(Capt.)

Number of copies: 4  
Distribution: File  
Reference  
S.O.E.  
Spare

4A.

SECRET

R.V.P.S. 10.9.1943.

No. Q. 247 Y. 3,993.

KRIEPPERS, Hendrikus f/ Henk de GEUS @ Alexander de GROOTE @  
P.A. MARS, alias KRISTIN, Hendricus.

Nationality:	Dutch.
Born:	Wonsel, Holland. 18.5.1908.
Occupation:	Electro Technical Radio Engineer.
Religion:	Does not practise but family Reformed Church.
Military service:	Exempted in lottery.
Politics:	Nil.
Hobbies:	Scout Movement seven years.
Languages:	Dutch, German and knowledge of French and English.
Father:	Bastian Antonio. Native of Nykerk. Gardener by profession.
Mother:	Elizabeth nee KRUIJTHOF. Native of Hulshorst. Address of par- ents: 26 Melkpad, Hilversum.
Sister:	Teunisje, age 33, married to Arie BYTELAAR, furniture maker. 121 Boschdrift, Hilversum.
Wife:	Cornelia Johanna Allegonda nee SCHENKEL. Dutch. Married 23. December 1931 at Harderwijk.
Children:	1. Corrie Willie. Age 11. 2. Henk-Robert. Age 5. Address: 60 Smeedenweg, Blaricum.
Last permanent address:	60 Smeedenweg, Blaricum, Holland.
Documents:	Nil.
Date & Port of embarkation:	Arrival in United Kingdom by operation.
Date & Port of arrival:	
Date of arrival at R.V.P.S.	10.9.43.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
20/10/43



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HISTORY

1. KNOPPERS was born at Woensel on the 18th May 1908 and attended elementary school at Aarlerikstol near Helmond and Beek near Nijmegen. Following this he went to Mulo school at Elburg near Kinsbergen.
2. As a boy, being very interested in this type of work, he joined, in 1924, the Electro-Technical Bureau J. OOSTRUM and Co., Harderwijk, with whom he remained for  $\frac{3}{4}$  years.
3. He then obtained employment with the well-known Nederlandsche Sein Toestellen Fabriek, Hilversum, as electro-technical engineer. He remained with this concern until 1938, becoming testing engineer for aircraft instruments.
4. In the meantime, in 1931, he was able to marry Cornelia Johanna Allegonda SCHENKEL.
5. KNOPPERS appears to have a natural flair for his profession and it was in 1938 that he received a request to enter the Netherlands military Air Force at Soesterberg. Although he had been exempted from military service under the Dutch Lottery system he accepted, and became chief inspector of the electro and radio technical school.
6. At the mobilisation in 1939 the premises were transferred to Rotterdam and there he was put in charge of all purchases and stocks of electro and radio accessories.
7. As a result of the invasion (during which he spent five days detained with other P.S.O.W. in a church at Rotterdam) after remaining in service until the 15th July 1940 he then, on the advice of his Overste (Brigadier) KOPPERT, entered the Opbouwdienst to be detached to the Afwikkelingsbureau (Liquidation Office) until the 1st May 1941. When the Opbouwdienst finished, having, as a patriot, quite naturally no desire to enter the Arbeidsdienst, he took his discharge to return home to his wife and children at Elaricum.
8. He was offered re-employment, amongst other

...../continued

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*Handwritten initials*

things, by the Ned. S.T. Fabriek but did not accept as this meant, of course, nothing else than working for the Germans. He had not much money to spare, however, and as a result took on a job as traveller for an upholstery filling merchant, Gustav LANDAUER, a German Jew who had fled to Holland, KNOPPERS believes, about 1937. This man had his business, called de HOVECO, at 153 or 156 Statenweg, Rotterdam, but he was picked up as a Jew in March 1942. As a result of this KNOPPERS again found himself out of a job.

9. He decided, however, to lance out on his own in the same line and established himself at Blaricum. He states his telegraphic address was Hob and business telephone number Kennemer 3768, while his private number was Kennemer 2956. He did quite well and dealt throughout Holland with all the large wholesalers in his upholstery material, which actually consisted of rush waste. He adds that he was able to avoid all contact in his business with the Germans and was carrying on up to the time of his departure from Holland. In his absence his wife will continue to run it and she is assisted in the book-keeping by the same person who always did this for KNOPPERS in bi-weekly visits viz., Hendrikus ("Hein") JENSTER, a Dutch Catholic of 18, Gooibergstraat, Blaricum.

10. KNOPPERS said that he wrote to his wife a letter after his departure which was to be delivered to her through RIIDERHOF (who will be mentioned later) and should his absence be discovered in the meantime she will have to admit his disappearance and claim ignorance as to his whereabouts only being able to presume that, like so many thousands of others of late, he has gone "under water" to avoid arrest as military. KNOPPERS, in view of this state of affairs, does not appear to believe that she stands much danger of reprisals. He makes an amusing remark that he has often told her not to worry if at any time he had to do the disappearing trick and that if she heard nothing he would be all right. The only alternative to show the opposite would probably be the delivery to her of a little urn! I might add here that it is quite clear to me that KNOPPERS, though modest, is possessed of plenty of daring and is the type that accepts risks in the spirit of "you can only die once".

...../continued





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11. Although he never actually reached the point of becoming a member of the O.D. Organisation, as far as he knows because of hitches on both occasions through the usual unfortunate periodic break-ups, KNOPPERS states the first occasion he was asked if he would be prepared to join the Movement was about August 1940. The person who then proposed putting him up was, as far as he can remember, Theus Van de RIIDER, smith of 108 Dorpsweg Martinsdijk, with whom he came into contact through this man doing sundry repairs for him in conjunction with the Afwikkelingsbureau.

12. In spite of subsequent enquiries as to what was happening about the matter this, as on the second occasion, never led to anything.

13. The second time was when he was asked in about November 1940 and although he again signified his willingness the matter, as stated, never developed into anything. The person who had approached him then was an ex-regular Infantry sergeant, BERGMAN, a man of about 43. BERGMAN, whose address was in the 1st or 2nd Kolenweg of Blaricum, was making his living handling all the local ration cards in connection with the Distributie Bureau.

14. Through his travelling KNOPPERS was subsequently in a good position for observation and obtaining information of use to the Allied Cause and most of this he appears to have passed over for further use to Lieutenant Herman WEINBERG, a Jew of 59 Meentweg, Bussum, ex-instructor of Air Force personnel, from the Infantry.

15. However, at the beginning of this year a LEVI<sup>(2)</sup> sister of WEINBERG's wife ~~Doddy, nee WOLZAK~~ Dutch Jewess of 11F Vondelstraat, Amsterdam, when it transpired that they both had the same end in mind, claimed that she was secretary to a movement for the organisation of general resistance against the Germans. According to KNOPPERS she was educated in England and although she would not reveal the names of the people running it KNOPPERS states he has heard her mention the well-known Admiral QUANT (whose son, we know from our records - before he was shot - was a member of the O.D.)

16. It appears, however, that through his trust

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originating in Lieutenant WEINBERG, who is now a prisoner in Germany, and through whom he originally met Doddý, KNOPPERS did not doubt her word and trusted her organization. He subsequently, on his departure to this country, brought documents from her which appear to be, together with the rest of KNOPPERS' papers, in the hands of a separate courier with whom, I am given to understand by S.O.E., these are still en route.

17. KNOPPERS adds that as far as he knows the name of the man to whom the aforementioned sister-in-law of WEINBERG was married, is a certain LEVI who fled to Switzerland clandestinely either at the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942. What his business had been KNOPPERS does not know.

18. In about February or March of this year (1943) KNOPPERS was visited by one, <sup>pp. 20, 21</sup> RIDDERHOF, who also calls himself George Van VLIET, of the Molenweg, Blaricum. He is a Dutchman and the son of a Naval officer. KNOPPERS also understands that he once had a standard and table lamp factory at Amsterdam. He describes him as:

Age about 50, not a Jew, looks like a country cattle dealer, has thin greying hair, of thick set build and would be about 1M 75 in height. He walks with a limp, apparently through having at some time been shot in the leg.

19. RIDDERHOF announced to KNOPPERS that he knew all about him, and although he did not mention it at the time KNOPPERS thinks he may have known him through BERGMAN, whom he knows. Later, KNOPPERS states, he heard from Jacob VOS of the Cafe de Vos, 2 Inuizerweg, Blaricum, that he observed him unbeknown to KNOPPERS from there.

20. With regard to VOS, who is a Catholic, KNOPPERS mentions that besides 11 daughters he has three sons who are first rate patriots. They are Wim, the eldest, of the Navy, Kees and Jaap (the red head). Both the latter trained in

No. Q. 247 Y. 3,993  
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the Air Force and Jaap was actually at one time one of  
KNOPPERS' pupils.

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186-0,479 VANDERHOOF.

21. To resume, RIJDERHOF after eventually satisfying KNOPPERS that he was on the level and asking whether he would, if necessary, be prepared to give cover to anyone he might want an address for to keep under cover, then used to ring him up from the Hague each Sunday evening at 22.00 hours to arrange to meet him somewhere in Holland, on which occasions KNOPPERS would give him whatever information he had been able to pick up for him. It should be added that RIJDERHOF, as George Van VLIET, managed to travel regularly on official false papers up and down from Belgium where he was in contact with an organisation and working for a man who KNOPPERS refers to as de Generaal (the General) and states that he believes the name was something like MATHIEU or MAHIEU. (We have a record of both these names and MAHIEU is given as having been connected with S.O.E.).

22. If KNOPPERS' memory is correct it was on the 20th June 1943 that he was telephoned by RIJDERHOF who arranged to meet him at Utrecht station and as a result subsequently demanded of him whether he was a good Dutchman and whether he was prepared to do something really worth while for the Cause. On receiving KNOPPERS' assurances that this was so he asked him straight out if he would be prepared to go to the United Kingdom. KNOPPERS, who is quite definite that he had never mentioned the subject himself before, agreed, however. He was then told he would hear more about it.

23. On Sunday the 11th July 1943 KNOPPERS received a further call and instructions that "de pakje voor Ede gaat door" and that he was to be at Breda the following Tuesday at 12.30 hours.

24. KNOPPERS proceeded there as arranged and RIJDERHOF placed him in the hands of a so called police inspector, name unknown, who, KNOPPERS states, was also connected with the organisation and was the link for

...../continued

No. Q. 247 Y. 3,993  
KNOPPERS, Hendrikus

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crossing the border. KNOPPERS describes him as:

Age about 40, thick set, nearly bald and always smokes a pipe.

25. [RIDDERHOF] continued by train and at 15.00 hours KNOPPERS' passeur took him on the back of his motor cycle to a shed in the vicinity of the Belgian border near Baarle Nassau. He then led him on foot via a path and across country to a small village where they arrived, after having been en route for nearly two hours, at about 17.00 hours.

26. At about 18.00 hours they caught the train to Turnhout where they met RIDDERHOF again in a cafe, name unknown. The three then proceeded by taxi to Antwerp. On the way at, KNOPPERS believes, Ootmalle, the Belgian Gendarmerie with two men in civilian clothing appeared to be checking vehicles and KNOPPERS expresses surprise that when their car, which, incidentally, was gas driven, approached it was waved on. KNOPPERS admits that he does not know the reason for this and can only voice the opinion that it was either pure chance or that possibly the taxi driver, being a local man, was known to them.

27. KNOPPERS adds, however, that he had been provided at Breda with a Belgian Identity Card showing him as born in Turnhout but giving the correct age. The photograph, which was his own, KNOPPERS had previously had done and handed to RIDDERHOF in Holland for this purpose.

28. From Antwerp they continued by train to Brussels where at a cafe, which KNOPPERS has a vague idea was something like Cafe Lion or Lyon d'Or, close to the station, they had a "refresher" and then proceeded to the flat where RIDDERHOF was living with his wife and father-in-law. Although he would not be sure KNOPPERS thinks he has heard the latter's name mentioned as Van der VELDE.

29. KNOPPERS is unable to say what the address of the flat was but does know that the block was called St. Cicilie. It was reached by tram - if he recalls correctly No. 98 - which took them from the street along side the

...../continued

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Gare du Nord, their destination being reached after about a 10 minutes run in the direction of Laeken.

30. ~~30.6.47~~ KNOPPERS had to stay two nights with the RIJDERHOFFS waiting for his next passeur to take him further. This proved to be a young Belgian flier of about 23, brown hair, small and slim, by the name of HOLLEVOET. He eventually turned up to ask "if the rabbits had arrived". It appears that a Scotch flier, of whom KNOPPERS has no further details, was originally supposed to have come along as well from Brda but having failed to arrive it had been decided that they could not wait and would have to go on without him.

31. After KNOPPERS had proceeded to the Leopold station by tram No. 22 HOLLEVOET, who had gone on by bicycle to get the tickets and was in good spirits, wishing KNOPPERS to let it be known in England that they were still doing their best and that "krijgen zullen we ze, de Koffen", accompanied him by train to a station near the border (apparently Erquelines) where they went into a cafe, the name of which KNOPPERS thinks may have been the Cafe du Sport.

32. Here he had to wait while HOLLEVOET went off to find a passeur for the border. This passeur turned out to be a heavily built fat Fleming of some 40 years of age. He is apparently a draper by profession. They first of all proceeded to another cafe, name unknown, about 1 kilometre away, close to the border. The proprietor here is obviously "in the know" and while they all had a drink he dispatched Madame to the customs with a tankard of beer for the official and to learn whether there were any Germans about.

33. The coast transpired to be clear and as a result at about 12.30 hours KNOPPERS was conducted safely over the border. They encountered a French Gendarme on the way to whom the Fleming immediately went up and discussed whether he had seen any Germans about, and then continued on with them.

34. They turned left down into Jeumont and having crossed a bridge, turned off right to a carpentry shop or

...../continued

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works. From there they continued further until they arrived at a dentists on the right side of the street. Here KNOPPERS was provided with a French Identity Card showing him again as a Belgian, MAES, as on the Belgian Identity Card, domiciled at an address, as far as he can remember, in something like the Quartier Lesquin, Paris.

35. After a meal at an adjoining restaurant KNOPPERS was taken to a cafe near the station and here again found RIDDERHOFF who subsequently returned with HOLLEVOET after KNOPPERS had been handed over to ARNAUD who also turned up.

(ibocw)

36. "ARNAUD", I am assured by S.O.E., is known and as it appears to be definitely established that from this point onwards KNOPPERS' evacuation to this country was carried out as an S.O.E. operation I have not gone into the question since it would not appear to be of security interest.

SPECIAL POINTS

37. Although there are the usual one or two surprising points in KNOPPERS' account, he gives this absolutely openly and without any vestige of anything but frankness.

38. The mention of the incident regarding the controls of vehicles at Oostmalle in Belgium was entirely voluntary and I think will have to be accepted as it stands. Possibly the check on the vehicles was only a snap one or, as KNOPPERS thinks may have been the case, the chauffeur was probably recognised.

39. KNOPPERS seems in some ways to be a man inclined to leave himself open to danger and to have run a considerable risk, for instance, with regard to the approach which, fortunately for him, led to his safe arrival here. However, this is probably the result of his being, to my mind, though a loyal Dutch subject, a natural dare devil by nature and the type which takes the "only die once" attitude.

...../continued

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KNOPPERS, Hendrikus

4a

40. He seems a keen, determined fellow. He has been a scout for seven years and can, I feel, be believed as speaking the truth when he calls scouting his nearest approach to politics.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

41. Although we naturally have only KNOPPERS' word for his account of himself his approach to come here does seem to have definitely emanated from [REDACTED] (Ref. 471) without any suggestion from KNOPPERS' side. He appears to me to be genuine and honest and the type who should turn into a useful man for S.O.E. However, although I am naturally not 'au fait' with the particular information S.O.E. hope to gain from him by bringing him here, if it were otherwise than to send him back, I can do little else than respectfully express the opinion that, if the former were the case, it would rather seem to me that somewhere there must have been some confusion or misunderstanding, either with regard to identity or, alternatively, the purpose for which he is required.

42. However, I do not believe that from the security point of view KNOPPERS offers any danger and provided nothing unexpected should arise from the look-ups there would not appear to me to be any objection to KNOPPERS being used by S.O.E. as they see fit.

*R. S. Sanda*  
R. S. Sanda  
(Capt)

JMS.13.9.43.

*13*

HGM/XV/1116

9th September, 1943.

<sup>copy</sup>  
Dear Pryor,

3A

Hendrikus KNOPPERS

Thank you for your Memo dated 7th September regarding the above named. He has this morning, arrived in the U.K. and been escorted to one of our safe houses where he will be held until you are ready to interrogate him.

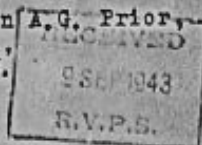
As requested in the last paragraph of your Memo, I have asked Major Bingham to contact Major Baxter and explain the case to him.

Yours sincerely,

M.G. Mott,

Captain.

Captain A.G. Prior,  
M.I.5.,  
LONDON.





Copy for RPS/Gen. 2

918  
JA

D. I. A./RPS/SF. 51/32/19(1)  
Supp. B.

7th September 1943.

Dear Mott,

Hendrikus KNOPPERS

Major Baxter has asked me to reply to your letter concerning the above-mentioned man. In Major Baxter's view the grounds that you put forward in this case warrant the man being treated as a side door case.

As Major Bingham regards this case as being particularly complicated, would you be good enough to ask him to ring Major Baxter when KNOPPERS arrives in this country.

Yours sincerely,

*awp*

A.G. Prior (Captain)

Captain N.G. Mott,  
O.E.

\* No added to card.

P/MS

✓

NGM/KV/1107

4th September, 1943. 314  
1A

Dear Major Baxter,

\* Hendrikus KNOPPERS \*

We spoke about the above named Dutchman who is expected to arrive shortly in the U.K. Major Bingham gives me the following information concerning him:-

On his arrival he is to undergo a condensed course of training lasting 5 weeks and it is hoped that he will be ready to depart for the Field during the October moon period. On these grounds therefore, it is most important that the necessary security formalities should occupy the least possible time. It is further considered imperative that before he has any contact whatsoever with normal Dutch circles in this country, he should have been briefed by S.O.S. and our Dutch opposite numbers. The reasons for this are somewhat complicated and depend upon the Dutch internal political situation and Major Bingham has suggested that it would be easier if he were to contact you first-hand on this matter rather than do it through the intermediary of myself.

In the meantime, I have arranged with Oxford that when he arrives he will be R.L.D. and handed over to our custody in order that we may hold him in one of our safe houses pending a decision regarding the method of interrogation.

Yours sincerely,

*H.G. Mott*  
H.G. Mott  
(Captain)

Major H.J. Baxter,  
M.I.5,  
LONDON.

\* Coded

