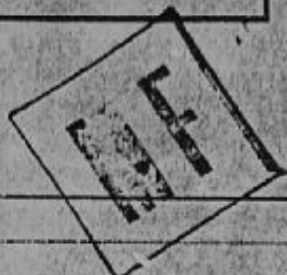


0129
L 397 - HOLLAND - 3
VOL. 2

K N O P P E R S HENDRIKUS

00220



See Also

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
	PA	25 DEC 1961						
	ED	24 MAY 1962						
	PA	27 MAY 1963						
LRS	FZ	OCT 1965						
	PA	OCT 1965						
	CS	MAY 1967						
	PC							
DD	AC	23 MAY 1961						
	PA	1961 MAY 5						
	CA							
		23 MAR 1962						
Capt Fisher	BT	MAY 1965						
	PR	15 JAN 1960						
	h2/2							
		10 JAN 1964						
	F6/4	10 FEB 1961						
	PB	25 FEB 1961						
	K7/ST	23 FEB 1961						
	H1/15	1 APR						
	PA							
	K11/5							
yc	RF	10/1961						
RA	RF							
	RS							
	R2/2	25 MAY 1961						
	R11	20 MAY 1961						

L 397 - HOLLAND - 3
VOLUME 2

Vol. 1 closed on 25.5.44. at serial 87.

88.

26.5.44. From Camp 001 in reply to 86a - no trace of documents. 88a

89.

29.5.44. To S.O.E. that we have no trace of documents - see 84b. 89a.

90.

9. .44. Note from B.I.B. Capt. Noakes to B.I.B. Major Wethered forwarding copy of report of interview with Mrs. RUTTEN. 90a.

91.

I today saw Major Warden of S.O.E. The latter informed me that proposals had been put forward by the Dutch military authorities to send 2nd Lt. KNOPPERS on some form of mission, connected with Civil Affairs, to the Continent. Attempts to resist this move were apparently being made by Major Liefing and indeed by KNOPPERS himself, owing to the fact that if KNOPPERS remains in his present appointment which is with the Navy or Marines and not the Army, he stands better chances of promotion and of obtaining a more secure position on the conclusion of hostilities.

It appears to have been suggested by Major Liefing that the proposal to employ KNOPPERS on the Continent should be resisted by M.I.5. on security grounds. On present information I am inclined to think that this is nothing more than "a put up job".

S.O.E. are replying to the Dutch authorities that they, the Dutch, must refer the proposal to M.I.5. who had an interest in this man. I think that we shall probably have to answer any questions put to us to the effect that while we could not resist the proposal to employ this officer in the capacity suggested, we should on the whole, having regard to his antecedent history, prefer that he should remain where he is. This view is shared by S.O.E.

B.I.B.
1.9.44.

M. Johnston
M. Johnston.

	92.	
10.10.44	Copy of Report from Camp O20 on DAMEN mentioning KNOPPERS	92a
	93.	
12.10.44	B.I.B. note on KNOPPERS and DEBRAY.	93a
	94.	
13.10.44	B.I.B. note to L.R.C. re DAMEN and KNOPPERS.	94a
13.10.44	Copy of B.I.B. Note re DAMEN and KNOPPERS Filed 2.12.44	94b
	95.	
18.10.44.	Daily Report on Anton DAMEN.	95a.
	96.	
21.10.44.	Note on traces on case of DAMEN sent to O20.	96a.
	97.	
24.10.44.	To S.O.E. re DAMEN etc.	97a.
24.10.44.	Information concerning DAMEN's journey from Paris to Perpignan.	97b.
24.10.44	Extract from Camp O20 Report re DAMEN mentioning KNOPPERS 98 Filed 2.12.44	97c
27.10.44.	To Major Johnstone re DAMEN etc.	98a.
	99	
28.10.44	To S.O.E. re report on DAMEN.	99a
	100	
31.10.44	Copy of letter from S.O.E. in reply to 97a re DAMEN and KNOPPERS	100a
	101	
9.11.44	Copy of letter to S.O.E. attaching photographs of DEBRAY and DAMEN to be shown to KNOPPERS	101a

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference No. 397/Holland/3 V.2.

102

10.11.44	Copy of letter to S.O.E. attaching photograph of HOLLEVOET to be shown to KNOPPERS	102a
13.11.44	Extract from DAMEN file re KNOPPERS.	102b.
	103.	
2.12.44.	From S.O.E. re KNOPPERS @ SERGEANT.	103a.
	104.	
5.12.44.	To S.O.E. in reply to 103a re KNOPPERS employment.	104a.
	105.	
9.12.44.	From S.O.E. encl. note on KNOPPERS.	105a.
	106.	
12.1.45.	To S.O.E. re KNOPPERS.	106a.
	107	
17.1.45	From S.O.E. in reply to 106a	107a
	108.	
8.3.45.	Extract from M.I.I. Loose Minute.	108a.
	109.	
16.5.45.	Extract from Field report on HUNTERMANN, re KNOPPERS.	109a

EXTRACT.

109A

Extract for File No. L. 397/Holland /3 Name KNOPPERS

Original in File No. P. P. 601, 832 HUNTERMANN Serial 4a Dated 18. 5. 45

Original from 1st U.S. Army Under Ref. No. 2313

Extracted on 30. 5. 45 by DJH Section H.A.D.

Extract from 1st U.S. Army report on case history of HUNTERMANN, captured official of FAK 307.

.....
ACTIVITIES IN HOLLAND.

.....
A real complication arose when England instructed the organisation to have one or more members return for discussions. The Germans invented a cover story for every agent concerned, explaining that it was impossible for him to return at the present time. RIDDERHOF was then instructed to look for a real member of the Dutch underground (OD), who would be completely ignorant of the fact that he was being sent by the Germans. RIDDERHOF found such a man in Sgt. KNOPPERS, of Blaricum, assistant to Col. KOPPERT. The Germans asked England for permission to send this man who was genuinely interested in contacting the Allies in England, and when the message was received that he could be sent, he was dispatched via the route stipulated by the English service. Subject emphatically states that KNOPPERS never realized that he was being used by the Abwehr as a decoy and that he is a genuine Dutch patriot, in no way connected with the Abwehr.
.....

[Handwritten initials]



Extract from M.I.L. Loose Minute.

RECEIVED
17 MAR 1945
R.V.P.S. 08a

M.I.5.

The undermentioned Royal Netherlands Officer has come over from Holland to take part in preliminary discussions with M.I.8. on "Wireless Intelligence", training matters.

Will you please be good enough to let us know urgently if there are any Security reasons against this?

Lieutenant Hendrius KNOFFERS
Born: 18th May, 1908, at Woensel, Holland.

M.I.L.
5 March

(sgd) C.E.C. Eastman, Capt.
for Lt. Col., G.S.

E.1.A/S stated that they have no information about this man.

Mr. Stamp was consulted about this enquiry and stated that KNOFFERS was now regarded as being reliable and no objection is seen to the proposal to send him on M.I.8. course.

2.

M.I.L.

No security objection is seen.

M.I.5.
8 Mar 45.

Handwritten initials

Handwritten note:
RW/HAM
27-3-45

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

457
107

RAW/KV/2443

17th January, 1945.

Your Ref:

L.397/Holland/3/Blb/EBB

Dear Mr. *per*

KNOPPERS

2/3/45
3/5/45
106-
Thank you for your letter of the 12th January, reference as above. I fully agree with your views upon the contacts of VAN VLIET.

My purpose was, however, not so much to try to pin any form of guilt on to our friend KNOPPERS, but rather to point out that I considered that he was an undesirable person to be a member of a mission which might at some time in its career, be called upon to handle matters in conjunction with Civil Affairs.

This, for the very reasons which you state, namely, that he could have no knowledge of who may be German agents, since he clearly never suspected VAN VLIET, and neither can he have any idea as to which other of his acquaintances are not the ardent patriots they seemed to him to be.

Yours sincerely,

M.A. Wells

M.A. WELLS, MAJOR.

Major M. Johnstone,
M.I.S.

2/3/45

106a

1397/Holland/3/nlb/EKS

12th January 1945.

Dear Tom,

KNOFFERS

Would you be good enough to refer to your letter of 9.12.44 regarding this case. I delayed answering your letter because Stamp had been re-examining the S.O.E. Dutch cases in the light of the information which has been coming to us from captured German agents and because he was of the opinion that the KNOFFERS case ought to be considered in that light.

There can, we think, be no doubt that the KNOFFERS episode was but an episode in a long story of penetration in which VAN VLIET played a prominent part. The evidence is that the Germans had successfully penetrated and turned round your organisation in Holland and were most anxious to keep up the plan: no doubt in order to prevent S.O.E. diverting its activities into other, and from the German point of view, less desirable channels. It would in the circumstances have been offering hostages to fortune to send to this country a man who was aware of the part that Van VLIET was playing and who might in the course of interrogation blow the doublegame which was being played. We therefore regard it as unlikely in the extreme that KNOFFERS was a conscious German agent. Nor do we think that the fact of contact with Van VLIET, however close, ought, by itself to be regarded as evidence of mala fides. Van VLIET could never have accomplished what he did accomplish if he had not known his business which was to play the part of a patriotic member of resistance. He was no mere Gestapo informer who might be discarded in an effort to obtain evidence against a hand-full of men but a trustee agent of the counter espionage section of the Abwehr whose continued existence as such was vital to the whole elaborate double cross. We know that for the purpose of pre-empting and building up Van VLIET the enemy were prepared to allow

708
1/11

the airman HURST and the agent ANOLLO to escape from occupied territory which is indicative of the value which they attached for the above reason and because we know from our own experience that a man can be used over a long period as a penetration agent without arousing the suspicion of his closest contacts that we are of opinion that neither KOPPERT nor KOPPERT should be assumed to be suspect merely by reason of contact with Van VLIET

In the note attached to your letter attention is called to the inconsistencies between the story as told by DAMEN of the origin of the contact between KOPPERT and Van VLIET and the same story as told by KOPPERT. I do not think that much importance should be attached to this. Both stories are secondhand and it cannot be assumed that as between two German agents Van VLIET would of necessity have given DAMEN an accurate account of his dealings with KOPPERT.

Yours sincerely,

WJ

Major M. Johnston.

Major R.A. Wells,
S.O.E.

ERS/JES

SECRET & PERSONAL

Re join to F.P.
M.F. 105³⁵_a

RAW/KV/2283

9th December, 1944

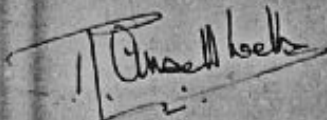
Dear Mark,

KNOPPERS @ SERGEANT

Your letter L.397/Holland/3/B.1.B./WJ of 5.12.44, addressed to John, refers to a previous letter of mine and I must apologise for your having to ask the questions contained in your letter, which is due to an oversight on my part in that I did not send you the enclosed sheet which should have been attached to my original letter.

I hope that now you have this it will clear up the points which you raise.

Yours sincerely,



R.A. WELLS, MAJOR

Major Mark Johnstone, M.I.5.

Knoppers file



4th December, 1944.

KNOPPERS ● SERGEANT

1054

The Interrogations of DAMEN at Camp O20 have thrown a somewhat interesting light upon the affairs of KNOPPERS, in that from them we learn that :-

(1) Mrs. KNOPPERS has been mentioned by VAN VLIET as working for and being paid by him; this information was given by VAN VLIET at the beginning of this year. It was stated that as Mrs. KNOPPERS' name was unlikely to be known in HOLLAND, she was being employed upon the penetration of escape routes, and was travelling all over HOLLAND on behalf of VAN VLIET.

DAMEN, unfortunately, appears to be of two minds about Mrs. KNOPPERS' motives, saying in one place that he had his doubts about her "reputation" of a good patriot, and in another, that he thinks Mrs. KNOPPERS believed VAN VLIET to be working for the Allies. You will of course recollect that this woman's name was advised to us over the S.O.E. W/T set GOLF, as being an address from which the W/T sets of the operator TENNIS could be collected; this message being received at a time at which it was subsequently proved that GOLF was enemy operated.

(2) DAMEN also has an interesting story to tell of the connection between George VAN VLIET and Colonel KOPPERT. This story he gives as follows :-

VAN VLIET originally met the Colonel by chance in a second-class compartment of a railway train. In the course of the ensuing conversation VAN VLIET talked on strong anti-German lines, and learned that the Colonel was working for a patriotic organisation, and that he had, connected with him in this work, a sergeant, with whom he had been in contact since before the war.

VAN VLIET was very pleased about this meeting, as he thought that it might develop into something big, and during the course of the conversation he made an appointment to see the Colonel again, being anxious to be brought into contact with the sergeant.

This story is of course in direct variance to that of KNOPPERS himself, who states that it was he who was instrumental in introducing VAN VLIET to Colonel KOPPERT; in his version of the story VAN VLIET expressed suspicions about the Colonel and said to KNOPPERS that should these suspicions prove to be well-founded, he, VAN VLIET, would have not the slightest hesitation in liquidating the Colonel. After the interview, which was arranged by KNOPPERS, and which only lasted about half an hour, VAN VLIET is reported as having said that the Colonel was a useless old gentleman whom he would not bother again.

Of the two stories, I am inclined to accept the version which we have received from Camp O20 as being the correct one, so far as the facts of the case are concerned; it remains to decide what interpretation should be put on the variations as between the two stories. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the report of the 8th October, 1943, issued by S.O.E. Special Section, it is stated that "It is obvious that VAN VLIET has much more connection with the Colonel than KNOPPERS knows of, and if the Colonel is a German agent, it seems again to be an even chance that VAN VLIET is one also."

Since it is now known that VAN VLIET is a German agent, I feel that it would be quite in order to reverse the above quotation and to point the finger of suspicion at Colonel KOPPERT; in support of this we have

Continued

a curious tale of Dobby WOLZAK's report on the R.V.V. which was to be carried to the U.K. by KNOFFERS. KNOFFERS alleged that this report was not ready in time for him to take with him when he left HOLLAND, and it was for that reason that it was subsequently delivered to him in PARIS by no less a person than ARNAUD, who is now known to be a thoroughgoing German agent of long standing. This would seem to tie in with the Colonel and possibly show the whole of his so-called R.V.V. contacts as being completely fraudulent and the whole thing concocted simply in order to provide a point through which he might supply the Germans with our plans and equipment for HOLLAND.

None of this would be particularly important at this late date, or of anything more than academic interest, if it was not for KNOFFERS' unwavering loyalty and very high regard for Colonel KOPIERT. As the two were in close collaboration (KNOFFERS states that he looks upon the Colonel as a father), for a long time before the war up until the time of KNOFFERS' departure from HOLLAND, it seems almost inconceivable that KNOFFERS could not have known what the Colonel was doing, and also, possibly, of the activities of his wife. You will remember that everybody was satisfied that KNOFFERS was acting, in so far as his journey to the U.K. was concerned, simply in the role of 'an innocent dupe'. I do feel, however, that since he so closely tied in with so many peculiar people, the responsible authorities should be warned and so placed in a position in which they could suitably discount any information which they receive from him, since he is clearly unable to tell black from white, where his associates and contacts in HOLLAND and BELGIUM are concerned.

L.397/Holland/3/B.L.B./MJ

5th December, 1944

Dear John,

KNOPPERS, Hendriks

Would you please refer to your RAW/KV2253 of 2.12.44.

1041

L.397/Holland/Y/B.L.B./MJ 5th December, 1944

Dear John,

KNOPPERS, Hendrikus

Would you please refer to your RAW/XV/2253 of 2.12.44.

2. I find on looking at my papers that the question of KNOPPER's employment with the Dutch mission was discussed by Tom Wells and myself at the beginning of September, with the result that I put on record that we could not object to KNOPPERS being so employed on security grounds. In the circumstances I feel somewhat diffident about issuing a warning to SHAEF, more especially as I have learnt privately that it is likely that this mission may be disbanded in the near future.

3. I think that you will agree that despite the suspicions against him, KNOPPERS is no more than an innocent dupe. The worst feature of the case is that his wife is alleged to be an enemy agent, this might well place KNOPPERS in an extremely difficult position and I can visualise circumstances in which he might well be subjected to blackmail on that account. I am not quite sure of the source from which it was learnt that Mrs. KNOPPERS was employed by the G.I.S. Could you give me a little more information on this point together with your opinion on the reliability of the source of this information.

Yours sincerely,

M.J.

M. Johnstone.
Major.

Major J. DeLaforce,
S.O.E.

MJ/MG

179181B
5/2/44

SECRET

FRS. M+

103a⁴¹⁵

RAW/KV/2253

2nd December, 1944

Dear Mark,

KNOPPERS @ SERGEANT

Referring to our conversation the other afternoon on the a/m. I understand that he is now on the Dutch Staff Mission which I assume is probably officially attached to S.H.A.E.F. but probably working in BRUSSELS or somewhere near 21 Army Group, if it has in fact left the U.K. for the Continent.

As I was at pains to explain, I don't think this case is one of any urgency, but if you could, as you suggested, just forward the information to the proper authorities so that it would be handy in the event of KNOPPERS having any say with Civil Affairs on such subjects as Black/White list candidates etc., it might be useful.

Yours sincerely,

John Delaporce

JOHN DELAPORCE, MAJOR

Major Mark Johnstone, M.I.5.

MA/BIB
5/12/44

EXTRACT.

102B

Extract for File No. L397/Holland/3 Name KNOPPERS.
 Original in File No. P.F. 600,388 DAMEN Serial 70c Dated 13.11.44
 Original from Camp 020 Under No.
 Extracted on 5.12.44 by DJH Section R.R.

Extract from Internal Memorandum on Antonie DAMEN, Abwehr III agent captured on 20.9.44, forwarded by Camp 020.

DAMEN saw Mrs KNOPPERS twice; the first time when he went to her house and greeted her with a password, and the second time the following day when they met in a cafe in Antwerp. He knows very little about her, but was told by Van VLIET at the beginning of this year that she was working for him and was being paid by him. Mrs KNOPPERS had the reputation of being a good patriot, although DAMEN had his doubts about this, and because her name was unlikely to be suspected in Holland, Van VLIET was using her to penetrate escape routes. DAMEN thinks that Mrs KNOPPERS believed Van VLIETH to be working for the Allies. She lived near Utrecht and travelled all over Holland for Van VLIETH.

DAMEN has heard of Colonel KOPPERT. Van VLIETH met this man one day in a second class compartment of a train in which they were both travelling. They spoke to each other, and as was his custom, Van VLIETH introduced a strong anti-German trend into his conversation. Van VLIETH learnt that Colonel KOPPERT /was

BIB
 131

was still working for a patriotic organization and that he had a sergeant working under him, who had been with since before the war. Van VLIETH was anxious to contact this sergeant also, but DAMEN does not know whether he was successful in this. DAMEN KNOWS THAT Van VLIETH was very pleased about this meeting, as he thought it might develop into something big, and that he made an appointment to see Colonel KOPPERT again.

.....

COPY
P.A. in L.397/Holland/3 KNOPPERS
Original in P.F. 600,388 DAMEN 66a

102a

20th November 1944.

Dear Delaforce,

I attach herewith an old photograph of
Gustav HOLLEVOET @ Georges HOLLEVOET which I shall be
grateful if you will show to KNOPPERS.

KNOPPERS should, I think, be told that
the photograph was taken when the man whose
photograph it is was aged only 16.

For your information, it has been suggested
that Gustav HOLLEVOET may be identical with ARNAUD.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) E.B. Stamp.

Major J. Delaforce
S.O.E.

ajc
2-12-44

CCPY

101a

P.A. in L.397/Holland/3 KNOPPERS
Original in P.F.600,388 DAMEN 65a

9th November, 1944.

Dear Delaforce,

I attache herewith photographs of
DEBRAY and DAMEN which you said you would be
good enough to show to KNOPPERS.

I should be grateful if you would
return the photographs when KNOPPERS has seen
them.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) E.B. Stamp.

Major J. Delaforce.
S.C.E.

DJH/R.B.

9/12
2-12-44

original - P.F. 600, 388 DAMEN 510
TOP SECRET.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Copy in [297/Holland/1] G.A.
[297/Holland/2] Schwede
Copy for [297/Holland/3]

P.F. 600, 388/D.1.B.

28th October 1944.

Dear John,

Further to my letter reference L.377/Holland/2/D.1.B. of 24th October, 1944, relating to the German agent, Antoine DAMEN, I enclose extracts from the latest reports on this man from Camp OZO. If after reading these reports you would like to comment on them, I should naturally be interested in your views.

If at the same time there are any further questions which you would like to have put to DAMEN, that can be arranged. DAMEN is still at Camp OZO, but it is unlikely that he will remain there much longer.

Yours sincerely,

M. Johnston
Major M. Johnston.

Major J. DeLafosse,
S.O.R.

MJ/TM.

3/11/44

Original in DAMEN. KNOOPPERS

L. 397/Holland/2

~~SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL~~

24/1/2/73.

1st October, 1944.

Dear Mart,

100a

Antoine DAMEN.

Reference your L. 397/Holland/2/A.L.S. of 24.10.44.

(1) The full particulars of the four agents referred to in your second paragraph, are as follows:-

- (a) ZIMSKIN Real Name: Marinus FELD.
Field Name: Marinus VAN DE PLAS.
Alias: ANON,
Postname.
Born: 4.5.12.
6'2"; oval face; broad forehead;
light eyes; short nose; cleft in
chin, brown hair, heavy eyebrows.
In Field: 21/22.10.42, to MARCON S.O.
Presumably received by Germans.
Presumed to have been in HAAGEN and later reported
to be at RANICE, Poland.
- (b) SCHEK Real Name: given as Hendrik POPPEY.
Age: about 33 years.
Advised by GUGGENBER 23.7.43 (at the time presumably
under control) as local recruit to come to U.K.
- (c) BELORECH Real Name: Gerard VAN OS
Field Name: Gerard VAN BEEKEN
Alias: JOOST
FRANS
Born: 2.9.14.
5'9"; oval face; high forehead; blue
eyes; round chin; brown hair;
fair complexion; good teeth, ears
stand out slightly.
In Field: 16.2.42, to MARCON S.O.
Received by Germans.
Seen in HAAGEN by CHIVY and SPEDUT, and since
reported to be at RANICE, Poland.
- (d) WILHE Real Name: Pieter van der WILDER
Field Name: Pieter van den BEEK
Alias: NOL.
Born: 2.5.14.
5'10"; fat, oval face;
high forehead; hair receding; blue
eyes; full mouth; round chin;
fair hair; stocky build.
In Field: 10.2.43 to MARCON S.O.
Received by Germans. Seen at HAAGEN by CHIVY and
SPEDUT.

2-12-44

2. It will be seen that three of these agents were presumed to have been recruited by the Germans and the fourth was locally recruited. As regard to the circumstances that lead to them being instructed to return to this country, and the subsequent arrest of four Dutchmen in the Pyrenees who were presumably the four in question, or men impersonating them, the following details of the traffic that passed between us and the Field may be of some help to you.

"On 29.4.43 H.Q. instructed BROADBEN that KALK had a man urgently wanted here and instructed BROADBEN to get him to Paris. The man in question was ANTON G. ANKER, who never came out, as he was arrested in PARIS en route."

On 29.7.43. GUCUMBER gave STEAK as ANTON's successor.

On 31.7.43, H.Q. informed BROADBEN that they wished to bring out two men, PURKIN G ANKER and STEAK. BROADBEN himself was to come with the first man.

On 2.9.43, BROADBEN reported that he had contacted PURKIN and would leave with him on 3.9.43.

Thereafter the traffic was continued by GOLF, W/T to BROADBEN, alone.

GOLF informed H.Q. that TEBIS was out of contact with his organiser, HENCKY, and asked for instructions for him. H.Q. requested GOLF to send TEBIS out with STRAL.

On 21.10.43, H.Q. were advised by the VIU Escape List, that 4 Dutchmen had been arrested in the Pyrenees. This was taken to mean BROADBEN, PURKIN, STEAK and TEBIS.

3. BRAM

According to information given by VAN VLIET to APOLLO, the BRAM organisation was a very good, secure one, to which he was giving financial assistance. BRAM had originally worked under the orders of an Amsterdam organisation, but had quarrelled with them and set up on his own.

BRAM was in fact an alias of GARBAGE, who is presumed to have dropped to a German Reception Committee on 2.10.42. He was seen at HAARLEM by CHYVE and SPROUT, and is known subsequently to have escaped and returned to Holland; but his present whereabouts are unknown.

I, personally, do not think that the BRAM mentioned by DAMEN is identical with our agent GARBAGE, it is far more likely to refer to the BRAM organisation, or a person of that name running the Organisation.

4. BLANKE Real Name: J.C. MASARIAN G MARSEL
Identity Name: Jacques CHEVALIER

I attach two photographs of this man for you to show to DAMEN; the particulars about him are as follows:-

Recruited from R.A.F.
To field 29.12.42, as W/T Operator to PROPPER.
Returned to U.K. 16.6.43, after a message from the Field had been received stating:

"MARCEL, MARGUERITE URGENT RETURNED BY REQUEST"
MARGUERITE refers to his wife. He returned by Iglander Operation organised by CLAUDE G GILBERT.

Returned to field as URGENT G MARCEL on 22.7.43, as W/T Operator to ALONIS in Paris, working on investigation of arrests in the PROPPER circuit.

On 1.8.43, BUTLER (G ARNOLD), who may have been working for

the German at the time) reported that MANKEL had "come to safe house, refused my rendezvous and fixed another, no news since."

On 6.8.43 AOTON (s. ALSTEIN) reported "MANKEL serait arrete en allant au rendezvous fixe par ARCHIBAUD."

On 7.2.44. MANKEL presumed to be still in FRENCH prison.

5. REMARKS

This man is at present in BRUNNEN on a mission for the Dutch Government. It would be possible for us to contact him if you so wish.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN DELAPORTE, Major.

Major M. Johnston, M. I. 5.

Copied Camp ORG/PHL

Sd be Hurst Longland
" " KALE

98a
17,600,300

Major Johnstone

Copies in PF. 650,388 Domain.
1.397/Holland/3 Knoppers
/2 De Wilde
/1 General.

DUCEN

1. As you will see from I.597/Holland/2, (DE WILDE) in February 1943 GALE, the S.C.R. agent, was asked to send back to England a person who was thoroughly well informed about the progress of the secret army organisation 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 3.3.43 he identified him as Nicolaas de WILDE, Charlotte de Bourbonstraat 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.

As appears from the interrogation of GLAZIER filed at 22b in the same file, ANTON, therein referred to as ADRIAN, reached Paris possibly in company with ARNAUD but at any rate he met ARNAUD there. There, also, GLAZIER, if he is to be believed, was present at what was probably the arrest of ANTON.

From what DUCEN has said it seems to me probable that ANTON or ADRIAN was in fact DE WILDE (called KISSING George) or WILDEMADE, a German agent. It is also plain from what DUCEN has told us that ARNAUD, if he be the same ARNAUD as is mentioned by GLAZIER, and I think he must be, was likewise a German agent. One can hardly resist the inference that GLAZIER was sent to this country by the Abwehr. 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 organisations, 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 GLAZIER was allowed to come to this country, namely, in order to tell us what a good man DE WILDE was.

The supposition that GLAZIER'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 BRADSHAW asked his control in England for facilities for KROPPERS' journey he had first suggested (see message of 5.10.43 at 26a of KROPPERS' file) that KROPPERS' best man should be sent with ADRIAN who, I take to be identical with ARNAUD or ADRIAN whose journey was arranged by GALE. S.C.R.'s observations on this will no doubt be obtained. It is to be observed that ARNAUD figures as the passenger in both cases.

2. If you will refer to serial 160 you will see from this that a certain Lt. John Bernard HIRST, an American aviator, 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 DUCEN and known to us as a valued penetration agent of the Germans. HIRST 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 HIRST which is of considerable interest. The name John HIRST was in the possession of the German agent DEBBAY whose practice it was to facilitate the passage of German agents to this country. I am having DEBBAY questioned regarding

170
BT
26/11

EXTRACT.

97c

Extract for File No. I. 327/Holland/3 Name: KNOPPERS
 Original in File No. P.P. 600,388 DAMEN Serial: 34b Dated: 24.10.44
 Original from: Camp 020
 Extracted on: 5.11.44 by: DJH Section: R.B.

Extract from Internal memorandum on Antonio DAMEN, Abwehr III penetration agent, who surrendered to the Allies on 20.9.44 at Wychen. Reported forwarded by Camp 020.

KNOPPERS

DAMEN again stated that he has never met this man and knows him by no other name. Van VLIETH 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 that 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.

From: Major Jell-Row.

To: Colonel Stephens.

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

DAMEN.

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

7th September, 1943.

On the 7th September, 1943, KISSWETTER, DAMEN, VERBERGEN 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. VERBERGEN had been taken originally in case de WILDE, whom they were to pick up at Rotterdam, failed to turn up. The four (KISSWETTER, DAMEN, VERBERGEN and HARGER) left Amsterdam by train travelling via Rotterdam-Brussels-Paris. At Rotterdam, which they reached at approx. 17.30 hours, VERBERGEN was dropped off and de WILDE took his place.

8th September, 1943.

The party (KISSWETTER, DAMEN, HARGER and de WILDE) arrived at Paris at 07.00 hours, and on arrival at the station, KISSWETTER 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 14.00 hours, HARGER returned with a certain ANNOT, in a bicycle-taxi and introduced the latter to the two men.

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

Object of Mission.

KISSWETTER 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 KISSWETTER that three of these agents were to have worked in Holland, one of them 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. KISSWETTER, 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). KISSWETTER 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 36-40. They were not introduced but DAMEN states the Frenchman was

Kuggas.
~~De Wilde file~~
97B

✓

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 HARKER 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 HARKER gave these to the ugly woman before she left, for her to obtain the necessary false identity cards.

Rue Corbeau.

5th September,
1943.

HARKER 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-Narbonne-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 men 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 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.

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, 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 (?). 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 VLIETH and the German authorities.

Night 12/13th
September.

HANER took rooms in the Hotel Metropole for both DAMEN and de WILDE for the night. DAMEN 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.

KNOFFERS.

DAMEN again stated that he has never met this man and knows him by no other name. Van VLIETH 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 VRIES" - name in which he signed for his payments.
- (3) Johannes PITTOES - 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 more intimate friends and relations as Anton (mother), Ton (Miss van DAM, SCHEFFERS, Johannes), Tonie (Miss van OPPENDIJK). He was usually called Tonie.

ANOT.

This man was still at large on September 10th, 1944. He managed to escape from Paris 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 (Parisien) now living at Amsterdam. Age about 35. Build normal. Height 1m76. Hair: fair. Eyes blue. Face: long. Complexion: white. Unhealthy. Chin: normal. Clean-shaven. Speaks very quickly. Languages: German, French (fluent). Suffers from nervous twitching of the eyes and syphilis.

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

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, 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 Bliscustreet and Galileistreet 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.

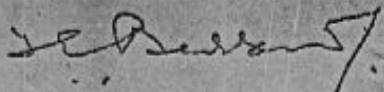
Early in 1944, BOEENS suggested to DAMEN that de WILDE should be allowed to use the address of Mrs. VIJZELAAR (12, van Alkemadeaan, The Hague), but DAMEN refused.

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 teled Dr. BOEENS on this point, who gave a non-committal answer.

In November, 1943, a cousin of DAMEN, AILDA ALENBERGINK, a nurse aged about 35 years, living at 65, Rembrandtstreet, 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.

Description of de WILDE (as given by DAMEN).

Nationality: Dutch. Previously a Politooman (military). Age: 40. Build: stout. Height: 1m55. 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-Row.

Case 020.
Sub. 12. 14.
H. V. R. / P.H.L.

TOP SECRET TROOPS 97a

Pa L 397/Holland/3 Kloppeas
Copy " " 12 De la the
" " Danen PP. 600,388

24th October, 1944
L. 397/Holland/2/B.1.5.

Dear John,

We have at the moment under interrogation in Camp 020 a German agent named Antoine DANEN. This man has been engaged for some time in penetrating resistance organisations in Holland and Belgium. During the course of cross-examination, DANEN has produced a good deal of information which links up with the cases of Colonel KOPPEAS and Hendrikus KLOPPERS & DE GRUB, HENK, KOOT, SAKMERT, 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 DANEN.

2. On 8th September 1943, DANEN 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. DANEN 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, STEAK and FRANK, the alias of the fourth agent he does not remember.

3. We know that ANKE is the field name of PUSKIN, STEAK I think I am right in saying, is an S.O.R. agent, while FRANK is the field name of BROUWER with whom arrangements were made for the evacuation of KLOPPERS.

Major J. DeLaforce,

Over.

24/10

TOP SECRET
88E.000-79

1. 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 DANEY cannot remember. In addition to the foregoing, DANEY has referred to your agent GLAZIER whose real name is J.C. ARABIAN, 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.

2. 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 DANEY. It would also be very helpful if you could let me know the present whereabouts of KROPPERS so that if possible DANEY's photograph might be shown to him.

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

-2-

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

Yours sincerely,

Major M. Johnston

Major M. Johnston

WJ/MS

Colonel Stephens

add Mr. stamp.

96a

TOP SECRET

Copies in
AF 600389 Domeu (to detail)
L 397/Holland serial 2 De Wilde

DUMET

The Camp 020 report enclosed with your yellow parcel of 18.10.44 is of very considerable interest in showing that the S.O.S. escape route, with which ANNEAU 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 organization and individuals which are referred to in the second half of page 5 of the report.

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

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

ANNEAU likewise mentioned by DUMET has having been arrested in the name of an S.O.S. agent as also is ARLIAN.

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 DUMET 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 DUMET's story relates to ANNEAU who as indicated above was regarded as a trusted agent. An S.O.S. agent was dropped in Holland towards the end of September 1943. He was to act as organizer of the secret army taking over this position from another man who it will be convenient to refer to as HUBERT and in order that HUBERT might return to the U.K. to report progress. On arrival the new agent reported that HUBERT had disappeared and was accordingly asked to send back to England some other person who was well informed about progress of the secret army organization.

100
418
43/75