

Colonel Stephens

add pr. stamp.

TOP SECRET

96a

Copies in

FF 600389 Domeu (to detain)

L. 397/Holland serial 2 De Wilde

SECRET

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 ARNEUD 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 DANEY 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 KIRKPATRICK 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 "ARLAIN". The latter suggestion does not appear to have been adopted but ARLAIN is referred to hereafter. Subsequently FRANK through another S.O.S. transmitter, which may possibly be that of the fourth man referred to by DANEY whose name he cannot recollect, made detailed arrangements for sending KIRKPATRICK to this country. The arrangements were sometimes made by FRANK direct and sometimes through this other transmitter. It was, however, agreed that KIRKPATRICK should go under the name of BARRETT and under the auspices of ARNEUD who was at that time a trusted S.O.S. agent. Further particulars of KIRKPATRICK's adventures are contained in the note which I have already sent to Camp 020 in connection with DANEY.

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 DANEY who took the place of FRANK after FRANK had been arrested and who travelled to the Pyrenees under FRANK.

DANEY likewise mentioned by DANEY had having been arrested in the name of an S.O.S. agent as also is ARNEUD.

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 DANEY 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 DANEY's story relates to ARNEUD 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 RICHARD and in order that RICHARD might return to the U.K. to report progress on arrival the new agent reported that RICHARD had disappeared and was accordingly named to come back to England with other persons and was well informed about progress of the secret army organization.

728
8/3
8/3/40

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

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

SLB/SBK/KY.600,308
21.10.44.

R.R. Stamp.

SLB/SBK

Orig. in P.F. 600,388.

95a

SECRET

Damen

DAILY REPORT
in the case
of

Antonia DAMEN.

The investigation is proceeding in this case and the following information is in reply to B.L.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum dated 13th October, 1944.

DAMEN has been closely cross-examined on his relations with van VLIETH (so called "de dikke GEORGE"), and has also written a statement regarding this man.

Van VLIETH (called "de dikke GEORGE").

DAMEN was introduced originally to van VLIETH by Willi KUPP & SALM, another German agent, in October, 1942, at the latter's room at the Hotel Terminus, The Hague.

According to DAMEN, van VLIETH is one of the most successful German agents. He used to co-operate in his work with KUPP and was sometimes assisted by a Dutch Policeman, named Jean WEURING @ VAN DER BEIG.

Their chief task was to penetrate Allied organisations, trace British agents who had been dropped in Holland, and try and find out when and where agents, supplies or weapons were likely to be dropped.

Van VLIETH is reported to have had his first big success in 1940. At the end of that year, he discovered that some high Dutch Government officials were planning to escape to England by 'plane through an Allied organisation. The signal, stating when the aeroplane would arrive at a certain spot and a certain hour, was to be given by the playing of the opening bars of the Dutch National Anthem on Radio Orange. Van VLIETH reported this to the Abwehr and a careful watch was kept on Radio Orange. The signal came through a few days later, the Dutch officials were all rounded up and their 'plane seized.

Early in 1942 Van VLIETH is reported to have discovered an escape organisation in Delfzijl, also a landing ground between Amersfoot and Apeldoorn, about 19 kilometres from the former town, lying back about 500 yards from the road on the left hand side, where Allied agents were landed and weapons dropped. KIESEWETER told DAMEN that many arrests had been made there and weapons seized.

In November, 1942, DAMEN was instructed by van VLIETH to keep an eye on a certain man named PLAT, a half caste from the Dutch East Indies, living at 7a, Molenstraat, The Hague. After shadowing him for three days and finding nothing against him, this plan was dropped. In January, 1943, this man was seen again at a cafe in Amsterdam and DAMEN again tried to follow him unsuccessfully. Later DAMEN heard that this man was a German agent.

Early in 1943 van VLIETH made the acquaintance of KNOFFERS, a former flying instructor in the Dutch Air Force at Susteren, then living at Helderum. Van VLIETH helped KNOFFERS to escape to England, as he was anxious to give the impression in England that he was a loyal Dutch patriot. He hoped that when KNOFFERS reached England he would make it known in Dutch circles that his escape had been due to van VLIETH.

JTS
22/10

-2-

DAMEN is not sure when KNOPPERS left Holland, but thinks it was at the beginning of 1943. He has never heard KNOPPERS called by any other name.

In May, 1943, van VLIETH and KUPP arrested various members of an organization called "WIM", operating under a Jew in Brussels. This organization specialized in helping men and British pilots to escape from Holland, first sending them to Brussels and then on to England. The Germans were also successful in getting hold of one of the "WIM" Organization's wireless sets in Brussels. KLEINWITZER suggested to DAMEN that he should pretend that he was a member of this organization, who had managed to escape arrest by the Germans. KLEINWITZER said that he would always be able to find out whether a person was a genuine member of the organization or not by asking if he wore "BALLY" shoes. If the individual concerned did not know what DAMEN was talking about, then he was not a member. This password originated from an important member of the organization, who had been arrested by the Abwehr. His name was SMIT and he had been the owner of the BALLY Shoe Shop in The Hague.

In the summer of 1943, a man called Piet BAKKER, reported to be the leader of a Dutch organization, operating under British control, was also arrested. BAKKER first lived in Alkmaar and later at Heerstedde near Haarlem.

DAMEN does not know where Van VLIETH lived in Holland, but thinks it was at Elaricum. In the summer of 1943 Van VLIETH and his wife left Holland and moved to Brussels, where they lived in a furnished apartment in the rue du Throne.

In October, 1943, DAMEN received instructions from a certain HUNTERMANN to go to the house of Frau KNOPPERS in Elaricum. HUNTERMANN was a German and the brains behind an organization, responsible for obtaining details of the codes and transmission times of captured British agents, and then forcing them to operate under control.

DAMEN was to greet Frau KNOPPERS with the password "Het Uur Nadert" (The time is approaching) to which she would reply: "De Klok Staat Still" (the clock has stopped). HUNTERMANN had told DAMEN that Frau KNOPPERS would introduce him to someone he already knew, but he was not to show any signs of recognition. DAMEN visited Frau KNOPPERS on a Sunday afternoon and after the password and correct answer had been exchanged, Frau KNOPPERS told DAMEN that the man he wanted to see would be there the next day, and he should go to a restaurant opposite the Central Station in Amsterdam at 13.00 hours. The next day DAMEN went to the rendez-vous and found Frau KNOPPERS there accompanied by van VLIETH. Frau KNOPPERS formally introduced them and van VLIETH and DAMEN greeted each other as if they had never met before. When Frau KNOPPERS had left, Van VLIETH told DAMEN he could go, as his mission was now ended. DAMEN states that during their conversation, van VLIETH boasted about now having six secret organizations under his control in Holland and thirteen lines of communication working with England. He also states that he was expecting to catch five more Allied pilots that week, who were hoping to escape from Schokland (Noord-Oost-Folder).

On January 3rd, 1944, DAMEN was sent to Brussels to assist van VLIETH. On arrival he was told by Van VLIETH to stay at the Hotel de l'Automatic opposite the Gare du Nord, under the name of Jan KROESSEN. Van VLIETH's job in Brussels was to try and contact the Belgian Resistance Movement "The Brigade Blanche".

He maintained constant contact with Doorn through a Dutchman named BRAM, who passed the frontier regularly at a secret place. This man was not seen after January 4th, 1944.

After a week DAMEN was ordered by van VLIETH to leave the Hotel and to go and stay with a Mme. LAMBOT, 15, rue d'alliance, Brussels. This woman was a good patriot and had helped many prisoners of war to escape to France, her husband was in gaol in Germany for the same reason. DAMEN was joined here by another man called VERHOOF, from Lille. Shortly after Mrs. LAMBOT was arrested and imprisoned at St. Gilles, but was released after a few months, as she was in child birth.

Van VLIETH's chief haunts in Brussels were the Hotel l'Automatic, where he was well-known to the porter, Renee, a cafe at the corner of the Place Rogier, Chief of the Cafe, HENRI, the "Atlantic" Bar and an office belonging to "Vapor" a Swiss registered company.

His contacts were a Belgian named Etienne de SECT (Hotel l'Automatic), a German called RALPH, working for Abwehr III, a Dutchman Farel van HASSELD, former owner of Hotel Suisse, Rijswijkseplein, The Hague.

DAMEN states that KUPF showed on a map a route to England they discovered, coming from Weert (Holland) via Berghem (near Antwerp) and Mouscron (North of Roubaix). The line was to be cut at the last place.

DAMEN left Brussels in February, 1944, and states that he has not seen van VLIETH since.

In addition to the above, DAMEN has given the following information concerning an escape route from France to England via Spain:

On the 8th September, 1943, DAMEN went to Paris with KIESHWATER and HAGER, a German N.C.O. in the Abwehr, who speaks perfect Dutch, and de WILDE. The object of this journey was to contact a German named ARNOT, who had managed to penetrate a French escape organisation. ARNOT speaks perfect French.

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

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

DAMEN then returned to Paris and from there to Holland.

Camp 020.
18.10.44.
H.W-E/PHL

[Signature]
for Major Wall-Row.

COPY

P.A. in L.397/Holland/3 KNOPPERS. 946

Original in P.F.600,588 DAMEN 16a

The report from the field regarding this case has not yet been looked up but, pending the look-up I think I ought to call attention to DAMEN's relations with RIDDERHOF @ Van VLIETH @SALM @ Georges DIKKE.

It is apparent that DAMEN has a great deal of information regarding RIDDERHOF's penetration of the organisation with which KNOPPERS was in contact, and this is a case which has always caused us considerable anxiety. The extent to which RIDDERHOF had penetrated the organisation appears to have been most alarming and any information which can be obtained from DAMEN regarding that penetration would be of considerable interest.

I should mention in the same connection that "Sergeant" was the name under which KNOPPERS was referred to in communications between SO.E and their W/T station in Holland. This, I think, explains the otherwise obscure passage in the fourth paragraph of Page 3 of the report from the field. It would be interesting to know how DAMEN became aware of this cover name.

(Sgd) E.B. Stamp.

13.10.44

DJH/R.B. ✓

P.A. KNOPPERS -
Knoppers fell
Original in P.F. 600,388 DAMEN. 940

L.R.O. (Miss Wadeson).

I notice in the Field Interrogation Report regarding DAMEN, a copy of which should, I think, by now have reached you, that there is reference to a character called ARNOT. It occurs to me that, in view of DAMEN's contacts and in particular of KNOPPERS and RIDDERHOF, ARNOT might conceivably be identical with the character ARNAUD, the Belgian passeur who took charge of KNOPPERS after he had parted from HOLLEVOET. I should be most grateful for your observations.

I have come to the conclusion that the HOLLEVOET of the KNOPPERS case is almost certainly identical with Georges HOLLEVOET who has been known to us for so long in connection with DEBRAY. The fact that HOLLEVOET of the KNOPPERS case got KNOPPERS' identity card through the dentist at Jeumont, which is the place where DEBRAY admits obtaining identity cards, seems to me fairly conclusive. This is perhaps made even more likely by the fact that HOLLEVOET's real name appears not to be Georges but Gustav, although this is not yet wholly confirmed.

E.B. Stamp.

B.1.b
13.10.44.

15 OCT 1944

16/10/44

Copy

Original in P.F. 66224 Dehay

Knoppers

93a

~~KNOPPERS~~ was a man who, following the occupation of Holland and Belgium, did illegal work as a member of resistance organizations in Holland. At the end of 1942 he was approached by a man he came to know as RIDDERSHOF or Georges van VLIET (X as told by the L.R.C. that RIDDERSHOF has another alias, namely, van der WOUDE.)

Though KNOPPERS was unaware of it, RIDDERSHOF had (according to S.I.S.) already successfully penetrated the allied organization in Holland and had subsequently, in June 1941, fled to Belgium. RIDDERSHOF at some subsequent date must have returned to Holland.

RIDDERSHOF told KNOPPERS that he was working in an anti-German organization on behalf of a man he referred to as "the General" and whose name sounded like KAHNEN in Belgium.

According to KNOPPERS, RIDDERSHOF used to spend half of each week in Belgium and half in Holland. He 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. (No doubt this was correct save that the letter of authority was not forged). RIDDERSHOF had a regular place of residence in Marioun though he was seldom there.

RIDDERSHOF told KNOPPERS that he had been commissioned by the General to find out what he could about the set-up and requirements of secret organizations in Holland. In accordance with RIDDERSHOF's request, KNOPPERS agreed to obtain such information. He in fact did obtain information about several resistance organizations in Holland and passed it on to RIDDERSHOF who no doubt passed it to the Germans.

About 20th June 1943, RIDDERSHOF asked KNOPPERS if he would go to England and report there on resistance organizations in Holland and obtain instructions for them. This KNOPPERS agreed to do.

In the meantime by the beginning of June anti-G.M. agent in Holland had been captured. This man was equipped with a W/T set which the Germans played back. They passed several messages through this set to S.O.S. stating in the name of the captured agent that he had made important contacts with a resistance organization and suggesting that one of these contacts, namely KNOPPERS, should be sent to England to report. S.O.S. fell for this and arrangements were made for KNOPPERS to be received in England. From Paris onwards, at any rate, KNOPPERS travelled by an S.O.S. escape route.

On 13.7.43 KNOPPERS was introduced by RIDDERSHOF to a so-called police inspector who took him on a motorcycle to a shed near the Belgian border near Marle-Massar. They then went on foot across country to a small village where they arrived at about 17.00 hours. At about 18.00 hours they took the train to Turnhout where they met RIDDERSHOF again in a cafe. These three men then went by taxi to Antwerp. KNOPPERS was travelling with a Belgian identity card in the name of P.A. HANS. They then went by train from Antwerp to Brussels and stayed with RIDDERSHOF at his flat there, where he was living with his wife and father-in-law, thought by KNOPPERS to be named Van der Welder. The flat was in a block called St. Cécille.

On 15.7.43 a new passeur turned up in the person of HOLVOET. (HOLVOET has hitherto been thought to be identical with Andre HOLVOET but in view of the information which DEWAY has now given, it seems more likely that he is identical with Georges HOLVOET). KNOPPERS went with HOLVOET from the Leopold Station to a station near the border probably Erguelinnes situated opposite the French station of Jeumont. HOLVOET left KNOPPERS there at the Cafe de Sport and went to find a passeur who turned out to be a fat Fleming of about 40 years of age who owned a drapers shop to which KNOPPERS was brought to meet him. The three of them then walked for about 10 minutes to a cafe in a small lane quite close to the frontier. Inquiries were made as to where the German patrols were about and then the

party....

[Handwritten signature]

party went out past the Customs post and went into France. In Jeumont they went to the house of a dentist and here KROPPERS was provided with a French identity card again in the name of MAES showing he was a Belgian residing in Paris. This card was provided by RIEDERHOFF who turned up again in Jeumont. (There can be little doubt that the dentist at Jeumont described by KROPPERS is the dentist known to DEBRAY and also known to the L.R.C. as having provided identity cards for a number of persons who have passed through that establishment). At Jeumont KROPPERS was introduced to the agent ARNAUD and from then on he was conducted by ARNAUD over the S.O.E. route.

The methods employed by RIEDERHOFF for the purpose of obtaining information about Dutch resistance movements are not dissimilar to the methods employed for the purpose of penetrating the escape route with which LAURELJESSEN was associated, and this fact coupled with the fact that the dentist at Jeumont is a common factor between DEBRAY and RIEDERHOFF suggests the possibility that RIEDERHOFF is identical with the van der WOUDE of the LAURELJESSEN case.

nlb/mns
12.10.44.

E.N. Stamp.

P. A. L. 397/Holland/3

Copy.

TOP SECRET

KNOPPERS.

Original in P.F. 600,388 DAMEN.

103/1103/85

92a.

30 Sep 44.

GSI(b)

Herewith interrogation report on Antonio DAMEN, subject of 2nd Army's report P.F. 64/388/3/GI(L) of 25 Sep (which we hold).

A copy of this report has been sent to London and we have asked them whether DAMEN is required for further interrogation in the U.K.

DAMEN is at present in the British section of the St. Gilles prison.

Major, O.C.

103 S.C.I. Unit.

Copied at Camp 020
5.10.44.
HB.

From Camp 020.
Yellow Peril dated 10.10.44.

19/10/44

13 OCT 1944

Spars 992a

SOURCE SHEET

No: 103/4403/503

COUNTRY HOLLAND

Date 30 sep 44.

Type of information C.E.

Subject DAMPH Antonie
Interrogation Report.

SOURCE Interrogation of subject

by

Sub-source or
Informant 33/00/4

Date of information 28 Sep 44.

References: See C-43, 44, 45.

Remarks We will hold on to subject until we hear from you whether you want him back in the U.K. or not. If you do not we will make arrangements to hand him over to the Dutch authorities. We would be grateful if you could send your instructions by telegram as soon as convenient.

Distribution VBI
I(b), 21 A.G.
Spars (to accompany body)
Dutch Station
Pic.

Copies of Genf 100
3-10-44
RS.

INTERROGATION REPORT ON A. DALEN.

Name: DALEN, Antonio.
3 TOM.
3 KROESIN, Jap Frederick. (in Brussels)
(Note: NOT identical with STEINSTR. 3 DALEN)

Born: 28th April, 1914 at The Hague.

Father: DALEN, Gysbert Peter.
Born 7 2nd June 1883, died 16th May, 1922.

Mother: Agnes Theresia, Nea GAILLARD.
Born 28th October 1890.
Address: Smeekade 15, The Hague.

Wife: Wilhelmina Catharina, Nea BRANCKMANN.
Born 9th January 1902 at Bochum, Germany.

Mistress: Elisabeth Maria van DAM.
Born 19th November 1909 at Delft.

Children: Robert Jan Jacob (van DAM), b. 19.5.43.
Antonio (van DAM), b. 3.9.44.

Profession: Marine Engineer.

Last address: Charlotte de Bourbonstraat 228, The Hague.

Political Parties: None.

Language: Dutch, German, English, French, Malay.

Captured: Surrendered to 82 Div at Nychop, Holland, 20.9.44.

BACKGROUND.

1939. Source was in 1939 a marine engineer serving with the R.F.M. in the Dutch East Indies and living in Singapore. In July 1939 he went on nine months leave to Holland and lived with his wife at Meer van Ouderdorp at The Hague with a Jewish family named COHEN.

Feb 44. At the end of his leave, source joined a new ship, the "Van den Oudekerk", leaving Holland for the Dutch East Indies and left his wife in Holland. The ship was torpedoed by the "Admiral Scheer" on 22.2.44 and source was picked up and eventually sent to Stalag 13B at St. Borstel near Bremen. In this Stalag were a number of coloured internees who were giving trouble because of caste questions. Source offered to act as interpreter and was given a more or less confidential post, watching for breaches of camp discipline. He complained on behalf of the coloured internees that the German guards were paying in German currency, which was useless and dangerous to the internees, for constants of Red Cross parcels.

Source thus came to the notice of the Camp Commandant, Oberst-leutnant von HIRSCH, who sent for him several times and chatted in a friendly manner.

June 1944.

A man in civilian clothes, who later proved to be Korvettenkapitän HOLZMANN (Description: b. c. 1898, height 1m/0, stout build, bald), visited source at the Stalag and proposed a mission to the

Dutch East India. HOLTZMANN wished him to obtain employment with a German shipping line sailing between Darban, The Cape and Montevideo and which had been taken over by the K.F.M. (D.E.L.). Source was to report on shipping sailing round the Cape.

Source accepted the offer in order to get out of the camp and states that he had no definite intentions as to his future conduct, neither vis-a-vis the Allies nor vis-a-vis the Germans.

He was taken by HOLTZMANN about five days later to Holsten 2, Hamburg, a boarding house where source made no contacts and noticed nobody whom he remembers.

HOLTZMANN, according to source, probably lived in Cologne and was occasionally seen with a taller and younger man, name unknown.

RETURN TO HOLLAND

About 20 July 1943, after receiving 300 RM and coupons from HOLTZMANN for clothes and expenses, source went to Holland and stayed with his mother at Susekade 13. Shortly afterwards, his wife came from Dusseldorf, where she had been living with her parents, and the two stayed at an hotel at 77 Gevers Doynootweg, Scheveningen, but owing to his wife's drunken and dishonest habits, source left her to return to Dusseldorf and went to live with a Miss van DAM at 47 Wil - van Outhoornstraat, the Hague.

Aug. 41: Source received back pay from the K.F.M.

RESUMED CONTACT WITH ABWEHR

End July 41: By an appointment made in Hamburg, source met HOLTZMANN in front of the Centraal Hotel, The Hague, and HOLTZMANN told him that he was to be smuggled into South America among a convoy of deported Jews.

It was at this time source learned that HOLTZMANN was a Korvettenkapitän. HOLTZMANN spent the night with a prostitute "Lucy" of 7 Agnes Straat, The Hague and "Lucy" afterwards informed source that she had seen a naval uniform with three broad gold stripes on the sleeve at HOLTZMANN's room in the Hotel Vieux Doelen, The Hague.

Mid Aug 41: Source was taken to Hamburg by HOLTZMANN for secret writing instruction, which was given by a Dr. ROSEN (See app. D).

ABANDONMENT OF MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

Source obtained a legal Dutch passport, but was unsuccessful in obtaining a visa for any South American state, and the project to send him to South America was abandoned. He was contacted on various occasions by a tall dark German, who on 10.1.42, at the Cafe Spinnwiel, The Hague, handed him over to a Hptm. BUCHNER.

ASSOCIATION WITH GRUPPE III

(Note: Source knows nothing of Abwehr groups. The term Gruppe III is therefore throughout supplied by the interrogator and not by source, who always referred simply to Abwehr.)

This BUCHNER proved to be a Gruppe III officer and from now onwards, source had no further connection with Hamburg and had to devote himself to counter-espionage activities.

He received no training, and his assignments were simple ones like watching named individuals and checking up on addresses.

It has not been considered worth while at this stage to go into these activities, but mention might be made of one or two assignments.

9, 10, 11, See 45. Source was sent down an escape route via Belgium and France to Perpignan, and daily reported on it to his contact.

Georges van VLIETH (RUIDERHOF)

Jan 44. Source was sent by the Abwehr to Brussels to investigate the activities of one of its agents Dicko Georges @ van VLIETH @ BAIM, who was apparently none other than the notorious George RUIDERHOF.

Van VLIETH had been very successful in 1943, but had started to maintain his reputation by sending in false reports and was also guilty of various financial irregularities. VAN VLIETH is well known in the Cafe Leopold II, Gare du Nord, and also to the porters of the hotel de l'Atlantique. He lived near the Porte de Namur.

Source mentioned that van VLIETH had established his credit among resistance groups by sending a Lieut. (sic) KNOPFERS to the UK and having Radio Orange code messages broadcast. Source had also heard van VLIETH tell KISSWETTER that he had become acquainted with a Lt. Col. KOPPERT of Soesterberg airfield in the train. This confirms information in our possession. In source's opinion both KNOPFERS and KOPPERT were good patriots, who were used by van VLIETH.

Source also mentioned that he had spoken to the wife of a Sergeant, a friend of KOPPERT's, who had also gone to the U.K. He apparently did not know that KNOPFERS and the Sergeant were one and the same person.

Feb 44. After watching van VLIETH, source returned to Holland and reported to BODENS (see app. A), who sent him to 92 Maarssekan Utrecht to learn W/T from SICKNER (App. B and E).

Mar & Apr 44. For about four weeks he received instruction and on one occasion asked HARGER (App. A) who was present what the object of his learning was. HARGER replied that it was to enable him to act as a stay-behind agent. Source refused to act in this capacity and for the next three weeks did nothing. BODENS then told source that he was to be given employment as a W/T operator in the office and sent him to join BOGHEIM and de HREE (App. B), who were receiving instruction from Uria PEREL (App. A). At the end of the course, BOGHEIM was given a W/T set but source and de HREE did not receive one.

5 Sep 44. The S.B.C. announced that the Allies were in Brno. This caused absolute panic among the German and the Abwehr and in the Halleskan, Utrecht, WEMMEREN, ROUWENDAL, VESLOOP (App. B) and source were each given 500 guilders by BODENS. WEMMEREN went home to Hilversum, VESLOOP and ROUWENDAL to Amsterdam, whilst source was ordered to the Dienststelle at Driebergen (App. C) and driven from there to the Kommando Sunklootville at Nijmegen (App. C). This "Fulei" had come from Paris a few days previously under Major FELDMANN. Its cover name was "Planell". Here source was to continue to receive W/T instructions.

6 Sep 44. However, at 1300 hrs. on 6 Sep 44, the Kdo Fulei left Nijmegen for Lutte (App. C and G) near Oldenzaal, where they were housed in the Roman Catholic school. Source had there a British receiver, but transmitting was done over German apparatus.

MENSTERS GROUP OF AGENTS.

7 Sep 44. Whilst in Lutte, source was interested in a coding machine and on Thursday 7 Sep 44 at about 1230 hrs, read an en clair message which was being encoded. This message was to the effect that "MENSTERS" had concentrated his group of agents in the north east provinces Groningen and Friesland.

9 Sep 44. HARGER (App. A) and BOGHEIM took source by car from Lutte to the Driebergen Stello, arriving at 2.30 a.m.

10 Sep 44. The next day, source took the opportunity of visiting his wife in The Hague, but found that a message had been left with her that he was to report immediately at Driebergen. He arrived there and interrupted a conference in KISSWETTER's room, at which was present an unknown Korvettenkapitan (Description: b. c. 1898, ht. 1m.70, heavy build, not much hair, round face.) (Note: This person may be identical with STRAUCH).

4

KIESEWITZER asked source if he could go to Antwerp to investigate and report on the Allied harbour defences. Source refused, but VERMEEREN went, leaving with the Korvettenkapitein on Monday 11 Sep. He was not able to get into the harbour proper but returned the following day with a report on artillery batteries and fighter aircraft activity on the airfield at Antwerp. He also reported that the Command Post was located at the Century Hotel.

ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS

17 Sep 44. Source states that Allied paratroops began to land on Sunday 17 Sep 44 and that the Abwehr had absolutely no idea of the situation. They relied entirely on the B.B.C. for news and it was source's task to listen to the B.B.C. bulletin.

18 Sep 44. On the Monday at 0230 hours, VERMEEREN and source were summoned by KIESEWITZER and sent by car with Pfc. KOCK (App. A) to the road Driebergen - Wageningen and along the river towards Arnhem, their mission being to make contact with allied posts and obtain whatever tactical information they could. 10 km from Arnhem they were turned back by a German sentry, whose orders were to let no one pass. After sheltering for a time in a trench, the road being under fire, they returned to Driebergen, arriving at 0530 hours. KIESEWITZER was furious that they had not made a detour and evaded the sentry.

At 1700 hrs the same day, KIESEWITZER gave source a Persoonsbewijs (Identity card) and some money and told him he was to go to Nijmegen in order to get information (shoulder badges, etc.) of the forces in the "Erbarmliche Brueckenkoepfe," which according to KIESEWITZER did not expect supplies or reinforcements for 48 hrs at least. Source was to contact a certain de WILDE (App. B) Houtlaan 7 or 8, Nijmegen, and ask him if he needed anything. Source was then to proceed and make contact with German sentries, giving the password "Bonifacius". (Note) "Beyrut" was the password expiring at noon 18 Sep, but "Bonifacius" was a kind of universal pass which would still be valid after the daily change of parole, and was to be taken to the nearest IC officer. He was there to report his observations and ask for transport back to Driebergen.

At about 1800 hrs. source left Driebergen in a car driven by ARNDT and Dr. HENZEL, the latter being in uniform. They passed through Tiel and were ferried across two rivers. Source was put down and told to proceed on foot to Nijmegen which was aflame.

SURRENDERS

19 Sep 44. He stayed the night on a farm and the farmer, on source's request, to be put in contact with Allied troops, directed him next day to the R.C. priest at Beuningen, who sent him on to the village of Wijchen.

At Wijchen, source ran into a group of "Oranjesannen" (armed patriots) and told them his real name and the fact that he had worked for the Germans, whereupon the patriots detained him, in spite of his claims to have important information for the Allies. It was only due to the intervention of the Major that he was allowed to go and surrender to some "American officers". (sic).

(Note. The report from HQ Br Airborne Corps (adv) CI states that source surrendered on 20 Sep 44. This discrepancy in dates may be unintentional but detailed interrogation may clear it up.)

CONCLUSION

Source seems anxious to talk and on the surface appeared quite frank during interrogation, admitting he had done wrong and whilst claiming to be desirous of righting some of it, did not attempt to be ingratiating. The only occasions on which he betrayed emotion was when describing the following incident:

In July or Aug 1943 he had been sent by BOEENS to watch a Limburg priest named Peter SCHENKERS who was known to be intriguing in an amateurish way. He cultivated the priest and claims to have warned him as far as he dared, without betraying his connection with the Abwehr. Unfortunately, according to source, the Sigs & SD under APPELBACH had rounded up independently a group with which SCHENKERS

in touch and SCHREURS was also arrested. Source was blamed for the arrest and on 30.10.43 a big young man persuaded source to accompany him into a wood, under the pretence of having allied pilots for whom he required source's help. When well into the wood, the young man attempted to strangle him, but source shot him "in self defence". Unless it was a piece of superb acting, source seemed genuinely remorseful at having taken this young patriot's life.

Otherwise, he appears to hope for the best, but to be prepared for whatever is coming to him.

But for two strong objections, source might have been a most useful man to send back. He has held a position of W/T operator at the main Abwehr III Stelle and is familiar with many German and Dutch personalities and could not doubt have got to know much about the network of stay-behind agents and Abwehr W/T traffic. The objections are:

1. He is now known as an Abwehr agent who has surrendered to the Allies to the "Orange" men at Mijchen. These will be sure to advertise their knowledge.
2. He is a weak character, for he has worked willingly for the Germans, even if as he claims he has tried to get out of their clutches and tried to avoid doing more for them than he had to. I do not think he has even the merit (for his type of work) of being unscrupulous or greedy, but that it was sheer lack of character which has brought him to where he is.

He is, however, the first agent we have had in our hands who has been able to give us any information on Gruppe III Ast Niederlande. He has a good and accurate memory and I think he would repay careful interrogation under the right conditions in the U.K.

30.9.44

Copied Camp 020/FAE.

APPENDIX "A"

GISERS @ GERHARD (German).
Oberleutnant

Not personally known to source.

Described as head of the "Abwehr" in Holland until early 1944, when he went to Brussels as "Chief of the Abwehr for Holland, Belgium and North France".

KIESEWETTER Ernst (German) @ Dr. BADER
Major

Address (office) Villa Denkonstein,
Hoofdstraat 57, Driebergen.
(Tel. 8798).

(private) Last house on the right (owned by ladies
Van ROXEN Emmaleen Driebergen.
(Tel 8565.)

Description Born c. 1899. Height 1.70m. normal build,
thin dark hair, brown eyes, wears rimless
spectacles. Suffers from gout. Formerly
glove manufacturer in Erfurt.

Career Came to Holland from Greece in 1942 as head
of "Abwehr" (VIII), and had an office at
Hoogeweg 6, The Hague.
August 1942, transferred office to Plein 4,
Hague (formerly Ministry of Defense).
November 1942, moved office to Driebergen.
Maintains close relations with Stabsfu
SCHREIDER of Abt. IV.

BERGOWITZ (German)
Hauptmann

Address (private) Hoofdstraat 82, Driebergen.
Tel. 8738.

Description Born c. 1905.
Height 1.80m. smart carriage.
Fought in Russia. Holds Iron Cross I.
Arrived in Driebergen about August 1944.
Assistant to KIESEWETTER.

HENZEL, Dr. (German)

Address (Private and office) Hoofdstraat 57, Driebergen.

Description Born c. 1908.
Height 1.68m. Wears rimless spectacles.
Speaks good Dutch.

Career In charge of codes at the Abwehr III Stalle (1944).

KIESWETTER, Wilhelm, @ OP DEN BOOM @ WOLTERS (German)

Address: C/o Kiesewetter,
Euselean, Driebergen.

Description: Born c. 1911 near Dutch (Limburg) frontier.
Height 1.82m. normal build, good carriage, fair hair,
blue eyes, ruddy complexion.
Speaks good Dutch with Limburg accent.
Domiciled in Bonn.

Career: Until early 1943 worked with Reichskommissariat and
lived van Wijngaardenstraat 14, The Hague.
Since early 1943 with Abwehr III for outside work.
Has good connections in Catholic circles especially
in Limburg.
Close contact of Count Marchant et d'Ansemburg.
Obtains identity cards for agents from the Mayor
of Wendenberg.
6-17 September, 1944. Was in Breda where he had
a Meldekopf.

MARGER, Ferdinand (German) @ der HOEK @ ANKE.
Obergefreiter

Address: (Private) Hoofdstraat 82, Driebergen.

Description: Born c. 1911 on German side of frontier near Ootmarsum.
Height 1.80m. Strong build. Dark blond hair (combed
back), pale face.
Speaks Dutch.
Former tobacco merchant.

Career: Abwehr III under KIESEWETTER for 'outside' work (1943-44)

KUPP Filly, (German) @ SALM.
Gefreiter.

Address: Hoofdstraat 83, Driebergen.
Often stayed at Hotel Terminus, The Hague.

Description: Born c. 1914 on German side of frontier near Arnhem.
Height 1.78m. Fair hair, blue eyes, tight lips.
Speaks good Dutch.

Career: Abwehr III (1944).
Friend of George RIDDERHOFF @ van VLIET

ARNOT (German - Formerly ? Danish).

Address: Amsterdam.

Description: born 1912 in ? Denmark.
Height 1.74m. slim build, fair hair, combed back, very
pale complexion. Blinks nervously. Suffers from
Syphilis in an advanced stage (wife has also contracted
Syphilis.) Married to a Frenchwoman, speaks fluent French.

/over

APPENDIX (continued)

CAREER:

Worked for KISSWETTER in Paris.
In September, 1943 was in contact with a French
organization with a line via Perpignan and the British
Consul in Barcelona to the U.K.
Fled from Paris on Allied occupation.

KOCK (German)
Feldwebel

Address:

Driebergen.

Description:

born c. 1904.
Tall, thin.

Career:

Responsible for discipline of personnel and for
stores etc. at the Abwehr III Stelle, Driebergen.

NOLLE G HOSSLER (German)
Hittmeister

Address:

Description:

born c. 1894.
Height 1.78m, thin greying hair, ruddy complexion.
Wore a monocle.

Career:

In November, 1942, was transferred from Abwehr III
Holland to Bordeaux.
Since Autumn 1943 in Brussels at the Hotel Metropole.

KIEHL (German)
Unteroffizier.

Address:

(Abwehr) Hoofdstraat 57, Driebergen.

Description:

Career:

Gave FOERHER, de BREE and source W/T instruction
(August, 1944)

APPENDIX B

VERMEEREN, Cornelis (Dutch)
@ LOOS @ VAN LOON,

Address: Hilversum

Descriptions: born c. 1910 at Roerendaal. Height 1.73m, stout build, brown hair and eyes, round face, ruddy complexion. Speaks good German. Married, one child, another on the way (Sept. 44).

Career: In 1940 worked at the Oetakommandantur, Hilversum. Abwehr III Agent (1941-1944). Went to Antwerp for two days after allied occupation and reported to KILSBRETTER on Allied defences (September 1944).

ROUWENDAAL (Father)
@ VAN DEN BERG.

Address: (Private) Interpestrat, Amsterdam.
(Abwehr) Maliebaan 92, Utrecht.

Description: born c. 1899. Height 1.76m, normal build, dark hair combed back, wears rimless glasses.

Career: Worked for AKNOT and later for KILSBRETTER. Assisted by De HREB with whom he quarrelled (January 1944). With his son is in charge of the Abwehr III hostel at Maliebaan 92, Utrecht (September 1944).

ROUWENDAAL (Son) (Dutch)

Address: Maliebaan 92, Utrecht.

Description: born c. 1920. Height 1.70m, thin build, pale complexion. Married. Worked at Hamburg.

Career: Assisted his father in managing the Abwehr III hostel at Maliebaan 92, Utrecht (September 1944).

DE HREB (Dutch)

Address: J. C. Cremerplein 22, Amsterdam.

Description: born c. 1911. Height 1.82m. Boxer's figure, swarthy, prominent lower jaw. Speaks halcyly with Amsterdam accent. Married.

Career: Abwehr III agent. Worked for ROUWENDAAL (senior) but after quarrel with him joined BODENS @ OP DEN BOOM (January 1944). Was given W/T instruction by FLEHL at Maliebaan 92, Utrecht, along with source and BOECHM, (March-April 1944).

Over/

BOEHM Joop (Dutch)

Address: Beekbergen, near Apeldoorn
(c/o father-in-law, a chemist)
Formerly in the Donneweg, The Hague, from where he was evacuated.

Description: born c. 1901. Height 1.70m., slim build, thin fair hair, blue eyes, pale complexion, prominent cheek bones.

Career: With III M Kiel where he spied on foreign workers (1942)
Later with III M in Holland and the N.S.R. Political Information Service, Kneriterdijk, The Hague.
Abwehr III agent at Driebergen (1944)
Was given W/T instruction by FIMM along with DE BREK and source.
At conclusion of course BOEHM was given a W/T set to act as stay-behind agent (April 1944).
Last seen by source at Gruppe III Stalle Driebergen on 10 Sept. 1944.

VEELOOP Cornelis (Dutch)

- ① NELLIS
- ② DE BAKKER
- ③ PHILIP

Address: (Private) Verhulststraat 182 or 184, Amsterdam.
(Abwehr) Maliebaan 92, Utrecht.

Description: born c. 1909. Height 1.68m. Slim build, black hair, dark piercing eyes, pale face. Sometimes wore horn rimmed spectacles. Little finger of right hand missing. Skin of fingers and neck scarred by burn. Had Golden Eagle Cross. Married to a German woman nee BOHL. Speaks excellent French including dialects.

Career: Abwehr III agent in Lille under alias of PHILIP. Lived with source at Madame Lambot, where he was responsible for the arrest of a British Agent with a W/T set (January-February 1944). Claimed to have worked for the British I.S. in Narvik and to have deserted to the Abwehr after going to France with Allied armies (1940). Collaborates with Willem VAN DER MEER, 20 or 22 rue Andre van Hasselt, Brussels. Visited source in The Hague and boasted of his successes in Brussels (April 1944).

VAN DER MEER ? Willem (Belgian)

Address: 20 or 22 rue Andre van Hasselt, Brussels.

Description: born c. 1915. Tall, strong build, fair hair, peasant type, married to a German woman.

Career: Collaborator of VEILOOP in Lille and Brussels (1943 and Jan. 1944)

/ 15 rue d'Alliance, Brussels, c/o

Over/

SLOKKER G. (Dutch)

Address: (Private) Rijkswijkstraat 28, Amsterdam.
(Alwehr) Maliebaan 92, Utrecht.

Description: born ca. 1911. Height 1.82m. Thin, bony, thin dark blond hair, pale complexion, bad upper teeth, shabby clothing. Profession, W/T operator, formerly with "Rind 10 Holland", Amsterdam. Has sailed with the K.P.M. line. Runs a radio business, address unknown.

Career: Worked for Alwehr III Berlin, (1943) Alwehr III agent. Seen at Maliebaan 92 Utrecht (1944). Reported 2 radio transmitters and 8 internal transmitters in ? Amsterdam area to the Alwehr (early 1944). Has good connections with the O.D.

DE WILDE (Dutch)

Address: Montlaan, Nijmegen.

Description: Medium height, fair, round figure and face.
(NOTE: this description does not suggest identity with Anton DE WILDE (VAN DER VAALS)).

Career: Source was to contact this man to ask his requirements at the time of Allied airborne landings (18 September 1944).

Copied at CAIF 020.
9,10,44, /JMK

APPENDIX C

Locations

1. Hoofdstraat 57, Driebergen, Holland. (Tel: 8798)

Abwehr Gruppe III Stelle

Cover name: Sonderstab O.K.W.

2. Maliebaan 92, Utrecht.

Cover name: Stadtburo. (Tel: 11291)

Gruppe III agents hostel and rendezvous. Run by ROUWENDAL and his son. Belonged to HERTMAN, former Dutch Consul in Disseldorf, who came there in March 1944, on being evacuated from Debyevingen. HERTMAN was on good terms with BOEYES & OP DEN BOOM and placed the house at the Abwehr's disposal. He himself fled to Germany with his wife (nee Freifrau von SCHULZ, German) and sister-in-law on 12 Sep 44.

3. Thuis voor Ouden van Dagen (Home for old people) near Kvakkenbergweg, Nijmegen.

Kommando 'Funkleitstelle' for Abwehr including Gruppe III. When it evacuated to Lutte (see below) some other stations remained in the building.

This ado Fulel came recently from Paris.

4. Roman Catholic School, Lutte (M.N. 490 135)

The Kommando Funkleitstelle moved from Nijmegen to Lutte about 9 Sep 44 and was still there on 16 Sep 44.

It was however intended to move it into Germany to a location between Hannover and Duisburg.

Copies at Camp 020
9.10.44./JWB

APPENDIX D

Secret Writing Instruction

Aug 41

Source was taken by HOLZMANN to an unknown address in Huesburg and given Secret Writing Instruction by a Dr. ROEDER.

Method

The message was to be written in block capitals at the back of a letter en clair. The paper was to be moderately rough and the letters were written by means of a toothpick wrapped with sotten wool dipped in a solution of ? 'phenolphthalina'. The sheet was then drawn through a dish of alcohol and allowed to dry.

Signature

The signature 'Your dear friend PELIKAN' at the end of the en clair letter would indicate to the receiver that a secret message was on the reverse side of the paper.

Copied at Camp OGD
9.10.41/JKD.

APPENDIX E

Cypher used by G. SLOKKER

SLOKKER had six keywords, of which source knew the following three:

BATAVIA DEN HAAG TIDA

The keyword was written down in the first square of a box of 25, the remaining letters of the alphabet (except Q) occupying the others.

e.g.

D	E	N	H	A
G	B	C	F	I
J	K	L	M	O
P	R	S	T	U
V	W	X	Y	Z

Note: Only one A in DEN HAAG was used.

Groups of five in the message to be transmitted were taken and numbered

e.g. 12321 12321 12321 12321 12321 (allied troops in Veere)
Clear ORALL IFFRD ETROE PHIN VEERS
Cypher ONDKJ G A

In the first group the letters G and L both appear under 1. The opposite corners of the rectangle formed by the diagonal G and L are C and J. Under 2 we have E and L. Their opposites in the rectangle formed on their diagonal are N and K. Under 3, A appears. This is enciphered by using the letter which appears in the horizontally opposite angle of a rectangle formed on it.

Source was not sure what happened when a pair of letters appeared in the same column, but thought a rectangle was taken of the square's depth or width respectively. The first two groups of a message gave date and hour of next transmission. Method unknown. Source had no knowledge of prefixes and checks, which were changed each day and for each frequency.

Copied at Camp (20).
9.10.44/JWB.

Copy

APPENDIX F

Wireless Cover Names for Abwehr Stations

1. The Funkleitstelle, which arrived in Nijmegen from Paris about 3 Sep 44 was known as

FLANELL

This left at 15 hours on 6 Sep 44 for Lütke.

2. The Abwehr Gruppe III Stelle at Driebergen was known as

NESEEL

3. There was also a station, possibly at Arnhem, with which FLANELL was in daily contact. This was known as

SATIN

Copied at Camp 020
9-10-44/JWD.

APPENDIX G.

Transmission times.

1. 'FLANVEL' was in contact with 'SATIN' daily at 10.30 and 16.30 hours.
2. 'NESSEL' was to contact 'FLANVEL' at 1000 hours and 16.00 hours daily, each transmitting and listening for 5 minutes respectively and coming up again after 20 minutes if no contacts was made.

Copied at CAMP 020.
5.10.44./JMG

APPENDIX H.

Transmission Frequencies.

1. NESSEL transmitted on a frequency of 4353.2 kilohertz.
2. Frequency of FLANELL unknown, but NESSEL listened to FLANELL on a British receiver dialling 169° (= 75240 kilohertz) (blue dial). If contact was not made, NESSEL listened after a 20 minute interval on 190.5° (blue dial) and after a further 20 minutes on 80° (red dial).

Note FLANELL heard NESSEL but NESSEL never heard FLANELL to source's knowledge.

Copied at CAIP 020,
9.10.44./JMc3.

List of Property belonging to DAMEN Antoine

1. One pocket wallet containing:
 - a) Money (see separate list)
 - b) Identity Card (Dutch P.B.) "Antoine DAMEN"
 - c) Seven photographs.
 - d) Four 7½ cent stamps (Dutch)
 - e) Various ration coupons.
 - f) One packet cigarette papers.

2. One key.

Money.

1. Twenty five cents (coins)
2. One pfennig (coin)
3. 54.50 Guilders (Dutch Notes)

Copied at CAMP 120,
9. 10. 44./J.M.C.

90c

From: B.I.B. Captain Noakes.

To: Major ~~Wethered~~, B.I.B.

You may like to see these notes of my second interview with Mrs. RUTTEN.

Date: 9th June, 1944.

Sgd. *S.H. Noakes*

S.H. Noakes, Capt.

Handwritten: A copy of this with [unclear] have been
to the LRC [unclear] should [unclear] the [unclear] should
EXPECT & [unclear] LEM @ HOLSACK for the KNOPPERS [unclear].

Handwritten: See 126.

Handwritten: ✓ 26/6/44

902

I interviewed Mrs. RUTTEN again on 8th June, 1944 in order to obtain some further details from her, with particular reference to certain points raised in comments on my report of the previous interrogation.

Mrs. RUTTEN first showed me the false Belgian identity card which purported to be valid from a date in July 1943 to a date in December 1943, but on close inspection it was obvious that the "3" in each case had been altered from some other figure, which, according to Mrs. RUTTEN was "0". She explained that had the card been closely inspected in addition to this there was danger of her being caught out owing to the fact that the tax stamp on it was of a different denomination in 1940 to that which was required in 1943.

Mrs. RUTTEN then gave me the following information about certain individuals whose names are relevant to the case.

1. Mrs. BELMONT.

This woman is divorced, her married name having been WILKAMP, but she has reverted to her maiden name as is usual in Holland. Her christian name is Frieda. She is aged 39-40, medium height, well built, inclined to be stout, dark complexion, looks a little bit Italian. Her father was Jewish and she lived at Obrechtstraat, Amsterdam. She was a member of JAN BUNGER's underground organisation which was blown on the 4th April 1943 as a result of the capture of one of BUNGER's brothers who gave information under interrogation. All the members of the organisation with the exception of seven were arrested and Mrs. BELMONT had to go into hiding in Laren. The organisation had started with the distribution of illegal newspapers and then continued making false identity documents etc. Meetings on more important matters took place in Mrs. BELMONT's house. Another member of the organisation was a Jew, Rudi BURDAREN who had access to explosives and who carried out sabotage. He had shot two Nazi policemen.

2. Mrs. LEVY nee ROISACK.

Her work, according to Mrs. RUTTEN, had principally been to get people out of forced labour. She had a contact in the Labour Bureau who used to arrange that they did not pass the medical examination or that their papers were lost. She also frequently went to the Gestapo Headquarters to buy out Jews, as she said, but Mrs. RUTTEN did not know the details of these transactions. Mrs. LEVY has since been captured by the Germans.

3. KOPPERT.

At this stage I asked Mrs. RUTTEN for the names of any of Mrs. LEVY's contacts whom she knew. Mrs. RUTTEN then on her own accord mentioned a Colonel of whose name she was not quite certain, thinking that it might be KOLDING or KOPPERT, but who is obviously Colonel KOPPERT. Mrs. RUTTEN had not mentioned him before because she quite obviously thinks that we are only interested in the "good" people and does not realise that we also want to know about suspects. Mrs. RUTTEN knows KOPPERT quite well. She had always thought his story rather strange since he was released from captivity after a very long time, had the run of Christensen's Headquarters and was very friendly with a well known collaborator FRIEDRICKS who was secretary general of the Home Office in Holland. KOPPERT was also in touch with Mrs. LEVY. He made promises of being able to help Mrs. LEVY but apparently in fact did very little. When Mrs. RUTTEN herself made up her mind to try to escape she first went to KOPPERT but he kept on putting her off and failed to keep all appointments which were made. Shortly before Mrs. RUTTEN left Mrs. LEVY told her that she had ceased to trust him.

4. DE WEL.

Mrs. RUTTEN met DE WEL through Mrs. LEVY who had obtained a false Belg-

identity card for DE MOEL about two days before the 5th August when he left. She met him at D-Hertogenborch Den Borch which is usually known as Den Borch. (The Disbosc of my previous report).

5. MR. KEIMINK.

Another person who did a lot of resistance work was said by Mrs. RUTTEN to be a man named KEIMINK. He in fact provided her with the money for her escape and she believes that he gave her husband messages to bring to England. He is aged about 40-41, had previously worked in the education department in Holland but resigned when it came under German control. He was mainly concerned with the organization of underground funds and was on a committee set up to discuss the future of Jews in Holland after the war.

6. BOSSAERT.

This was the man who was contacted by Mrs. RUTTEN in Antwerp. His name had been given to her by a friend in Holland. He is a director of HEPKON and lives at 33 Kirkstraat. She described him as tall with brown hair and a moustache, aged about 50 and with a daughter about 18 years of age. As far as I can ascertain it is extremely unlikely that he is identical with the BOSSAERT of the WJUKAERT case.

7. Van der BROECK D'ORIGNAN.

This was the name of the Dutch family in Paris who put up Mrs. RUTTEN and DE MOEL for one night.

8. WINDJES.

Mrs. RUTTEN described him as height 1.55 - 1.67 m. Fair hair, broad shoulders, well built, blue eyes, red cheeks. A typical Dutchman. Aged about 50. She could not remember his address save that he lived in a small hotel in the 15^e Arrondissement.

9. I asked Mrs. RUTTEN about contacts of WINDJES. She could only tell me of one whose name she did not know. She described him as tall and thin with dark brown hair and a pale face. The only thing she knew about this man was that he was always going to the coastal area to see what the situation was and what the chances were for getting German work cards, etc.

10. LOUIS DEBRAY.

Mrs. RUTTEN described him as small, very thin, with a pale face, light brown hair and parting on the right hand side of the head. He was clean shaven and did not wear glasses. The main impression left in Mrs. RUTTEN's mind was that he looked very insignificant. He seemed to bring officers from Belgium to France. I asked Mrs. RUTTEN about his contacts but she could not help very much. She said, however, that DEBRAY had not known WINDJES very long at the time when she reached Paris, and had only met LAURELJSENS for the first time when she was there.

11. The name of the Dutch family who escaped from Paris via Toulouse to Pau, where they met Mrs. RUTTEN, was probably TROOSTER, but they in fact used about five other names.

12. HILLIER (MS. 10737).

In view of the fact that Mrs. RUTTEN's name occurred in this man's

property, I asked her about him. She said that she remembered him, having met him in Madrid. She did not know anything about how he got to Madrid, but gathered that his wife was still in Paris. She had since met him in this country.

At the conclusion of the interview I asked Mrs. RUTTEN if she had any other information which she thought might be useful to us, and she then spoke of her work in the Car Registration Office. She worked with a Mrs. BAKER and the reason that she impressed this point on us was twofold. In the first place she said that the people who worked in that office were all patriots and they were arranging a scheme whereby at the proper time owners of cars would hide them or otherwise keep them out of the way of the Germans to prevent commandeering, and secondly that she learnt from Mrs. BAKER that her husband was a naval aviator and that he was interned. Mrs. RUTTEN had learnt since she came to this country that he is interned in the Isle of Man for attempting to fly back to Holland in an R.A.F. plane.

S. H. Stokes, Capt.

B. L. B.
9th June 1944.

SRV/PMS.

89a

L.397/HOLLAND/3(B.1.B)

89th May, 1944.

Dear Tom,

848.

In reply to your letter, RAW/1532 of the 17th May, I am sorry to tell you that there is no trace of these documents either in this office or at the Oratory. The Intelligence Officer at the Oratory tells me that none of the documents you list were in KNOPPERS' possession on his arrival at that camp, nor did they pass through the camp at any later date.

Yours sincerely,

G.P. Wethered

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

✓ a/c
26-6-44

211

26/May/44

88a

Major G.P. Wethered,
Box 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
LONDON. S.W.3.

Hendrikus KNOPPER

Reference your letter of the 23rd May regarding certain documents belonging to the above-named I find that none of the documents you have listed were in this man's possession on his arrival at this Camp, nor have we any record of these documents having passed through the Camp at any later date.

CICL
26
TO BIB
Capt. H. H. Hindmarsh, O. B. N.
Intelligence Officer.

001 Camp, LONDON. S.W.3.

WAF
26-6-44