no compunction.

Jonker in his letter of March 5th to the Embassy fastens on two aspects of the case, firstly that Van der Waals believed Schwieder to be a British agent and secondly that Van der Waals himself was employed by us after the liberation of Holland. I will try to deal with these two points in order.

The first of these theses is largely based upon the second, the argument being that if Van der Wasls was employed by us immediately after the liberation of Holland, it is to be assumed that he had already been working for us before: by extension it can then be argued that all his war-time activities under Schreieder were undertaken either by our orders or at any rate in the belief that Schreieder was a British agent: Van der Waals would thus appear as an innocent Dutch patriot, and the last victim of the "England" spiel". In fact Van der Wasls was never employed by us before the liberation of Holland: our people knew all about him: namely, that he was Schreieder's right-hand man and one of his most active agents in the penetration of the S.C.E. operation in Holland. The argument which I have just outlined therefore falls down. Van der Wasls worked for Schreieder in the simple and single capacity of a thorough-going Dutch traitor sering the German intelligence.

Now as to the second of Jonker's points.

Van der Waals was picked up after the liberation and of Holland/was employed by us in Germany. This was done with full knowledge of his identity and record and with at least the passive consent of the Dutch intelligence. The circumstances are as described in the attached letter to Jonker.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

Draft.

MARGIN

THIS

Z

WRITTEN

TO

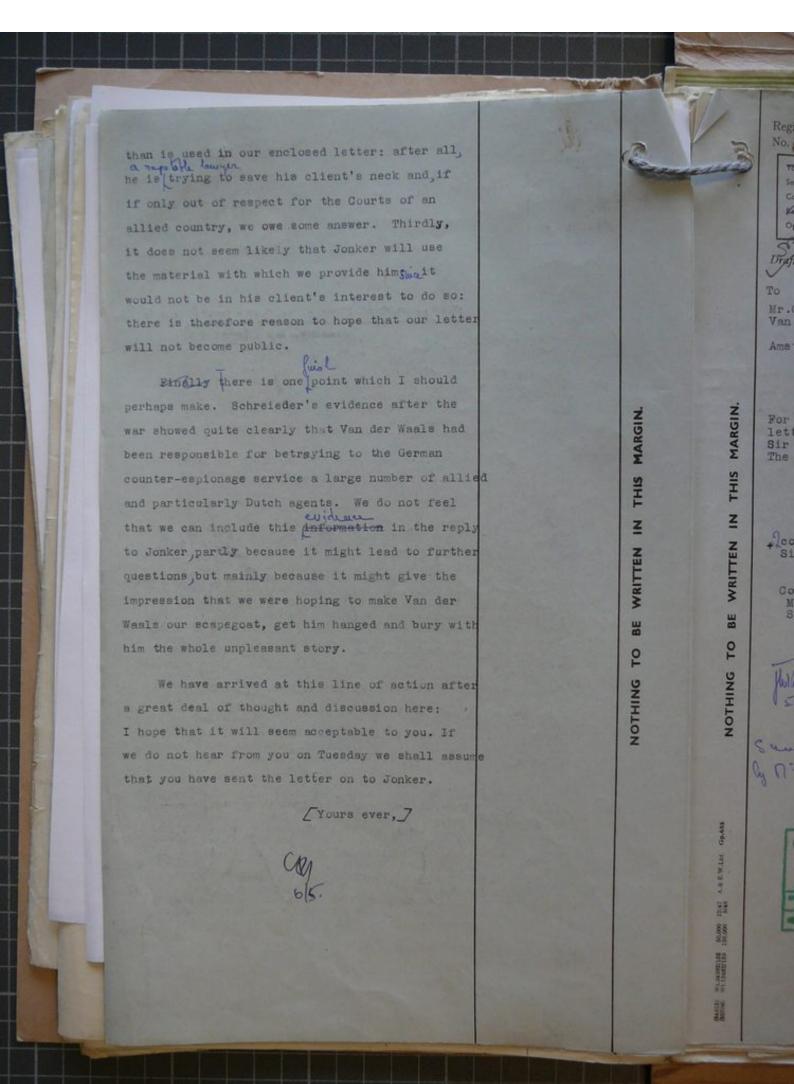
NOTHING

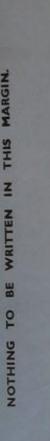
The story does not look wise or pretty now:
but in the stress of that time, when the German
Army was still in action, military expediencey
over-rode all other considerations and some pretty
lurid things had to be done. In practice this
particular gambit failed: Van der Wasls not
only produced no results in Germany but in fact,
only produced no results in Germany but in fact,
what we again and to purify the
went inderground with his Nazi Friends, he was
therefore re-arrested and eventually handed over to
the Dutch.

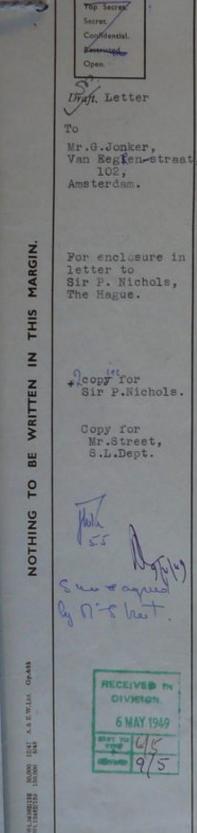
So much for the facts: we now come up against the question of how much we are prepared to say. As I told you in my letter of April 20th, we feel that, at any rate so far as statements to the press are concerned, we should ride the high horse and refuse to be drawn into detailed refutation of the accusations launched against us. Jonker's approach, however, confronts us with a rather different problem and we have agreed with Halford's friends the reply which we now send you, on the following grounds.

In the first place most of the facts are already known and it would be useless to deny for instance that we used Van der Waals in Germany after the liberation of Holland. The two articles which appeared in the "Haagech Dagblad" of May 21st and May 22nd last year give a very full and largely accurate account of what happened when Van der Waals was first picked up: the tone of these two articles encourages us moreover to hope that the Dutch public may accept the story as the being a true account of an operation which, however distasteful, was dictated by the military necessities of the time. Secondly we feel that we must send an answer of some sort to Jonker and it is really impossible to reply in any less detail

than







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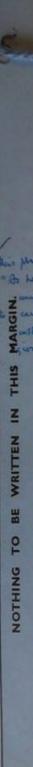
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OPR

I am.... to inform you, in reply to your letter of March 5th to H.M.Embasey at The Hague that enquiries have been made into the stlegation by your client Antonius Van der Waals that he was sent to Germany by the British authorities after the German capitulation in 1945. The facte are as follows:

- 2. Van der Waals surrendered himself under a false name to the Canadian Field Security at Groningen shortly after the liberation of Holland in May, 1945. He was interrogated by two intelligence officers one British, Captain Pidcock, and one Dutch, Captain Siedenburg. Under interrogation Van der Waals' true identity soon came to light.
- 3. You are doubtless aware that at the time in question it was feared that the Germans would be able to establish a secret Nazi resistance organisation, devoted to the underground maintenance of the Nazi ideal and to harassing the Allied Occupation Forces. It was with this danger in mind that Captain Pidcock recommended to the British authorities that Van der Wels should be sent to Germany to make contact with any such clandestine Nazi organisation and report on its activities. Whilst his reputation as a successful German agent would make him persona grata with any such organisation which might exist, there seemed little security risk since, if he failed to carry out his instructions, he could at any time be re-arrested and handed over to the Dutch suthorities, who were seeking him as a war criminal ./

criminal. 4. After discussions in London, it was agreed that this operation should be carried out: the decision was communicated confidentially to the B.N.V., the Dutch Security Service, and Van der Waals was sent to Germany in the summer of 1945. The operation however was a failure since Van der Wasls very soon disappeared from Bonn, where he had been established, and was not found again until the end of 1945, when he reappeared in Berlin. As he was manifestly unusable from the Allied point of view, he was then re arrested confined in a prisoner-of-war camp in the British Zone and finally handed over to the Netherlands Government in the summer of 1946 to stand his trial. Van der Weals has stated that he was convinced Z that Schreieder, who was the head of the S.D.in WRITTEN Holland and was responsible for the conduct of -the operations against the Allied clandestine groups there, was working for the British Intelligence Service. This story is of course totally untrue 10 nor, in view of the facts which became known when NOTHING Schreieder was interrogated after the war, does it seem likely that Van der Waals ever believed it. Schreieder testified that Van der Waals worked for him as an agent against the Allied Resistance Movements from the beginning of 1941 until the middle of 1943 and showed clearly that he considered Van der Waals one of his most valuable agents.



Translation from the daily paper "HAAGSCH DAGBLAD" dd. 21.5.48.

A SLY PACE, BUT WE MAY BE ABLE TO USE HIM.

A British and a Dutch Officer have Plans with Van der Walls.

The Intelligence has a separate morale.

"My name is Van der Meer!", says Anton van der Waals to captains Pidoock and Sydenburg. "What can I do Porthe gentlemen?"

The traitor has inxcomplete control of himself, although he must realize that the next few moments mean life or death. But at the same moment he notices the Dutch stars on the uniform of Capt. Sydenburg and he says decidedly: "I only wish to talk to high allied officers, for my information is so important that I cannot give it to everybody.

Pidcock looks smazed when Sydenburg ixxxx interprets these somewhat unusual words spoken by a prisoner. But Capt. Pidcock has got used to meeting queer people and he asks Sydenburg to tell him the following:

"We'll give you one chance. Tell everything now, immediately, or else into the cell and Court. If you fall into Dutch hands, you will be killed. You can choose."

At that moment Capt. Pidcock has not the faintest idea who the pale man is who is sitting opposite him. But his theory is right: this man is afraid of justice and he will talk from fear.

Van der Waals's story is 90% lies. He talks easily. And what he tells is so wildly fantastic that both officers listen intently - in spite of mf the reservedness which their strange career has taught them. "Van der Meer" is getting more and more mysterious

and more and more important. He could be of great importance to the allies. He could do excellent work. He has been in Sweden during the war on special duties.

"In Sweden?" Pidcock asks suddenly.

"Yes", says Van der Waals. And at the same moment he realizes with horror that he has given himself away.....

Quietly Pidcook says: "So you are Van der Waals".

"Yes", murmurs the traitor. "Yes, I am Van der Waals".

"That's not so good for you", says captain Sydenburg. "We know a lot about you! But tell your story again, and this time without lies."

and again the soft, educated voice of the Rotterdam electrotechnicism sounds through the interrogation-room of camp 0-5-0 in Oxerhof. And again Van der Waals puts in lies. But what truth he tells is so horrible, so intensely mean, so completely a-morsl, it makes that/both hardened intelligence-officers shiver.

"So Schreieder has been your chief?", Pidcock asks finally.

"Schreieder has given me all instructions", confirms the

traitor. He does not say a word about "Emiel Verhagen", the British
agent, about whom he told such strange stories two years later, to
save his head. No word about the information Schreieder would have
given him about his work as British penetration-agent. It is April
1945. At that moment Van der Waals has not yet thought up those
mysterious stories. And even if he had thought of them, he would not
have been able to relate them to this British officer of the Secret
Service. For an investigation would disclose his lies.....

"All right", says Pidcock, "that's enough for now. Thanks for your information. You will hear more about it. You will remain in the camp for the time being. You will get paper and a pencil; we want you to write down your whole life-history."

The cell-door closes behind Van der Waals.

Captain Pidcock has a serious discussion with the campcommandant. The prisoner Van der Neer must be given a special guard.
Nobody must be admitted to him, nobody is allowed to talk to him.

He is "frozen"; an frozen-in prisoner. Reserved for the intelligence.

"That fellow has a mean face", says Pidcock to Sydenburg when they get into their car. "But he is interesting. And possibly useful."

Possibly useful.....

One day in May Sydenburg and Pidcock are sitting opposite a trembling Kriminal-Direktor in a cell of the Rotterdam prison. Little Joseph Schreieder was found in the Sperrgebiet in Scheveningen after the liberation and promptly arrested, together with all his S.D.-comrades who were with him. The group who arrested him has not been soft with him; the cunning Bavarian is still descriptions.

Does he know Van der Wmals? Certainly, gentlemen. Jawohl, that was his most useful man, gentlemen. A big man. A man who might be very useful to the British Intelligence.

Pidcock and Sydenburg look at each other; the German must have read their minds.

But after all, Schreieder is also an espionage-leader. The one wins the war, the other loses. But we are colleagues after all. And espionage has its own morals. Morals which the man-in-the-street would call dilry. But what of it? In a profession in which man-hunting is called a "game"..... Morals? There is only one thing: to win the war. If necessary with the aid of individuals like Antonius van der Weals!

Translation from the daily paper "HAAGSCH DAGBLAD" of 22.5.48.

In 0-3-0 in Oxerhof ANTON VAN DER WAALS writes his biography for Captains Pidcock and Sydenburg. It becomes a long story: the memoirs of a traitor. Of course the pale fantast lies so much in this story that the paper is blushing. On the first few pages he memorizes numerous fine traits from his high-school days. Traits from his high-school days. Traits from his however, the truth is that he has never visited a high-school. However, the truth is that there is a possibility? Pidcock's and Sydenburg's work is not so nice either.

At the same time Captain Pidcock is writing a report to the War Office in London. He has found van der Waals, the biggest scoundrel in Holland - and he would like to use him in the struggle against evil. He has found van der Waals who was instrumental to the death of hundreds and hundreds of people and had more than a thousand people captured by the S.D. - and he requests the British commanders' permission to incorporate this hundredfold marderer in the struggle for Right. He has found van der Waals who sent a considerable part of the illegality to mass-graves and concentration-camps, who turned hundreds of wives into widows and hundreds of children into semi-orphans. - and he feels very much inclined to withdraw this criminal from Dutch justice and to use him for the tracing of German saboteurs. Scoundrels catch accoundrels and war is war.

And the War Office agrees. Pidcock soon receives a document from London with many stemps stating that the contents is most secret and most important. Top secret-case and hush-hush. Antonius Van der Waals, prisoner in 0-3-0, Dutch criminal in Dutch territory will be withdrawn from justice and will be allowed to use his devilish talents in the service of the conquering armies of the allies. May his work bear rich fruits!

With this message Pidcock and Sydenburg go to Anton, in the days that Holland is celebrating her liberation. One can see that the traitor is very relieved. He knows that at that moment hundreds of people are looking for him in all towns and villages of Holland. They will look in vain Van der Waals is protected! His path does not lead to the court of justice, but to freedom; to the work he loves, to new swindle, new lies, new treason.

"You will be attached to the work of the British Intedligence in Germany", says Pidcock. "We know that you have caused
considerable blows to the Dutch resistance. If you fall into
the hands of the Dutch, you are lost. But we'll give you a chance.
Do as much as you can for the allied cause. See to it that you
get as many good deeds to your credit as possible. That is your
only chance to be saved."

Van der Waals is submissive, polite, obliging and of good will.

"I shall be able to do splendid work against the Russians", he says enthusiastically.

"Put that idea aside", warns Pidcock. "The Russians are our allies with whom we have just won the war against the Nazis. Your work will have to be directed against German underground movement. Do you know any people in Germany to collaborate with?"

The traitor has an idea. There is a Miss Geigerseder in Munchen, Schreieder's secretary, with whom he has had an affair. He will renew the friendship. That will be all right, it will be a good start.

Messrs. Pidcock and Sydenburg have no objections. Victory begins at Miss Geigerseder. Connections is all that matters in life

In those joyous days of 1945 there are so many different Dutch security services at work that they british and Canadians a head-sche. Holland has become so terribly security-minded that there is a camouglaged Paul (Vlaanderen in every street. And it is impossible to count the many heads of service and assistant-heads of service, and deputy assistant-heads of service who sit thinking behind impressive desks. There is an amazing number of important people who, dressed in brand-new uniforms, are driving beflagged motor-cars, at high speed. But their bustle also drives the allied authorities silly. When they seek contact with the Dutch security service, they have the choice of ten different ones and are sent from pillar to post. Who on earth has ever seen anything like it - more than ten security services, spying on each other and on the whole population, and creating a problem, compared to which the Gordian knot is a simple trick.

The Government takes action. At the end of May a Bureau Nationale veiligheid (B.N.V.) is established. The leader is the Rotterdam ex-relies superintendent of police ar (= lawyer)

L. Einthoven who in the beginning of the occupation was part of the triumwirate of the Nederlandsche Unic. And captain Sydenburg, Pidcock's colleague, is incorporated in this new B.N.V. For there must be specialists in that one central bureau which must guard over national security.

One of the first lays of June captain Pidcock and Mr.

Sydenburg have a serious discussion with Mr. Einthoven. "Look",
says Pidcock, "we have the traitor Anton van der Waals for whom
all Holland is looking. Your bureau too of course But
that man will not be arrested. For, with London's permission,
we mant to use him as a spy in our service. A big man. Hes

tricked many Dutchmen into their death. He's going to do the same to the Germans. Of course, we're very sorry he's escaping Dutch justice and sorry for the hundreds who are looking for him in vain, but silence is gold."

Mr. Einthoven thinks it is a gruesome operation. But all right, silence is the highest virtue for the chief of a security service. And Mr. Einthoven can keep silent.

Therefore the Dutch detective-force in all its branches will look for Van der Waals for more than a year without finding him.

There will be commotion and discord between various instances.

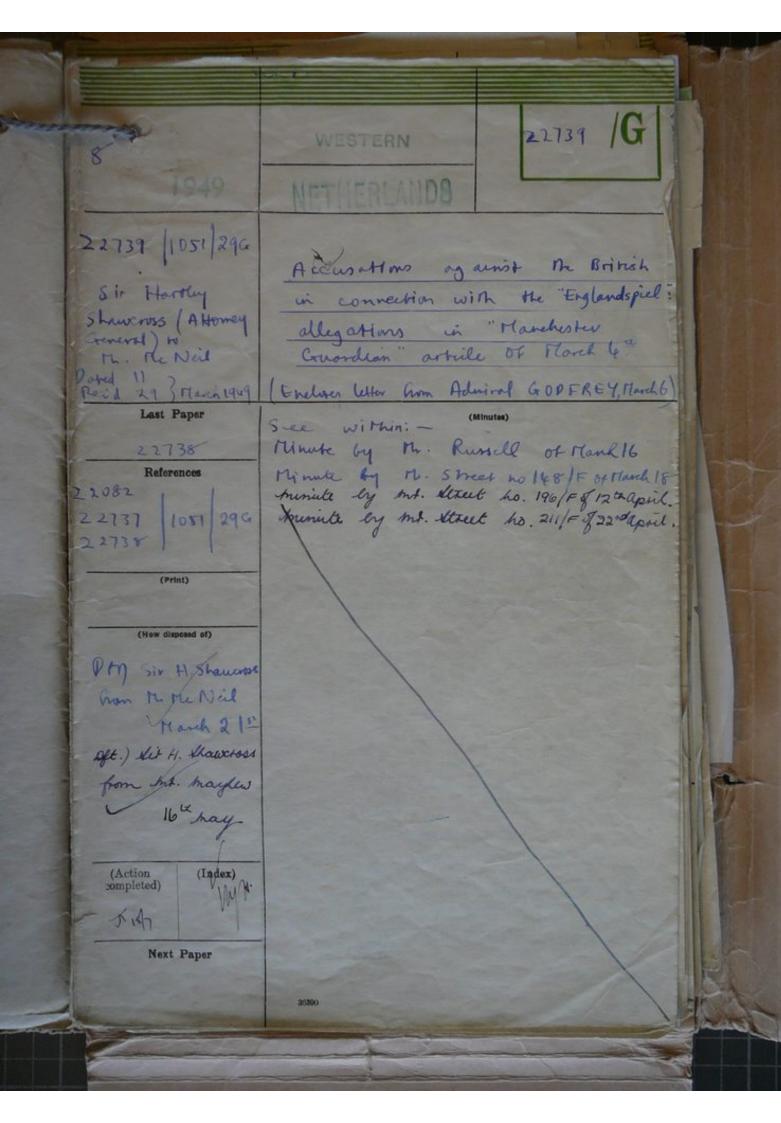
The illegality will ask crossly: Why don't they catch the mass-murderer Van der Waals? What has happened to Van der Waals?

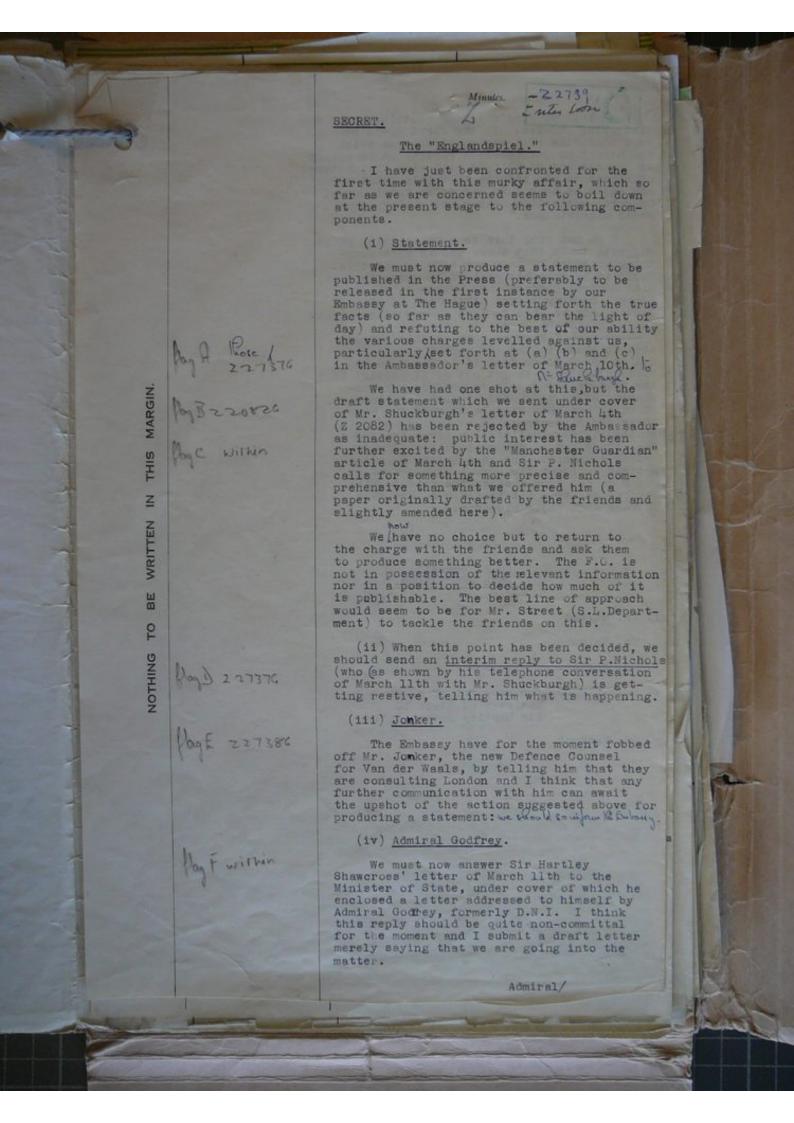
Where has Van der Waals gone to?

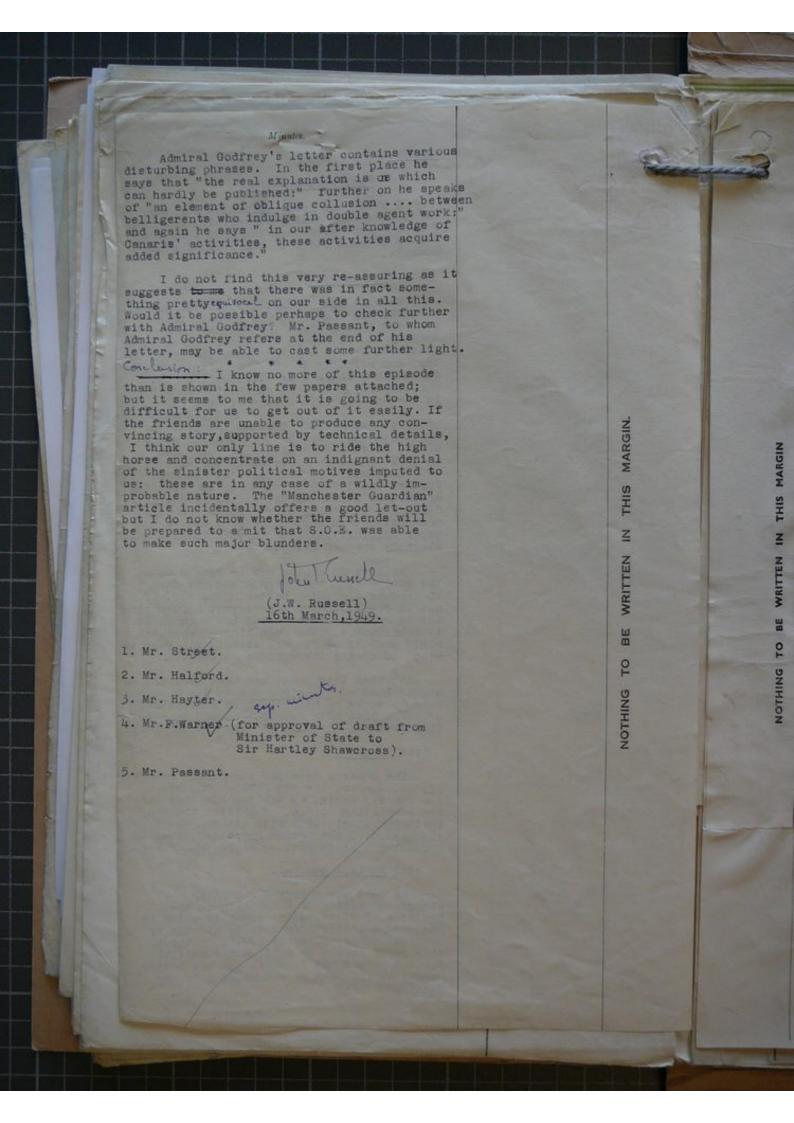
And during all that time the chief of the Bureau Nationale Veiligheid will know that Veiligheid of justice and police, of B.N.V. and P.O.D. is decomed to fail. He knows that Van der Waals is working for the British.

But he keeps silent

And let the detectives run along!







The Minister of State has minuted as follows:-

"This is a bewildering and distressing story which I suppose may yet have unpleasant political implications for us.

Of course I do not understand the details, but here are some questions.

- (1) I presume that we at no time dropped people knowing they were being caught: or even to have them used as double double agents.
- (2) When was the "handwriting" device employed? 1943? Did none of our captured men refuse to send: and if even one did why did we not spot it?
- (3) What (although this has nothing to do with our pleasant embarrassment) did we get out of it or expect to get out of it?

On the reports here it seems as hare-brained as a Hollywood thriller and as pointless."

H.McN. March 22nd.

Z

38

NOTHING

Now see letter to Sir P. Nichols
Suggesting that we avoid ciscuing a
Statement. (22737/4)

Men remain the questions of
Jonkers' Letter on 22738, and
Admiral Goapers better to Lei
Hartly Shawcross within.

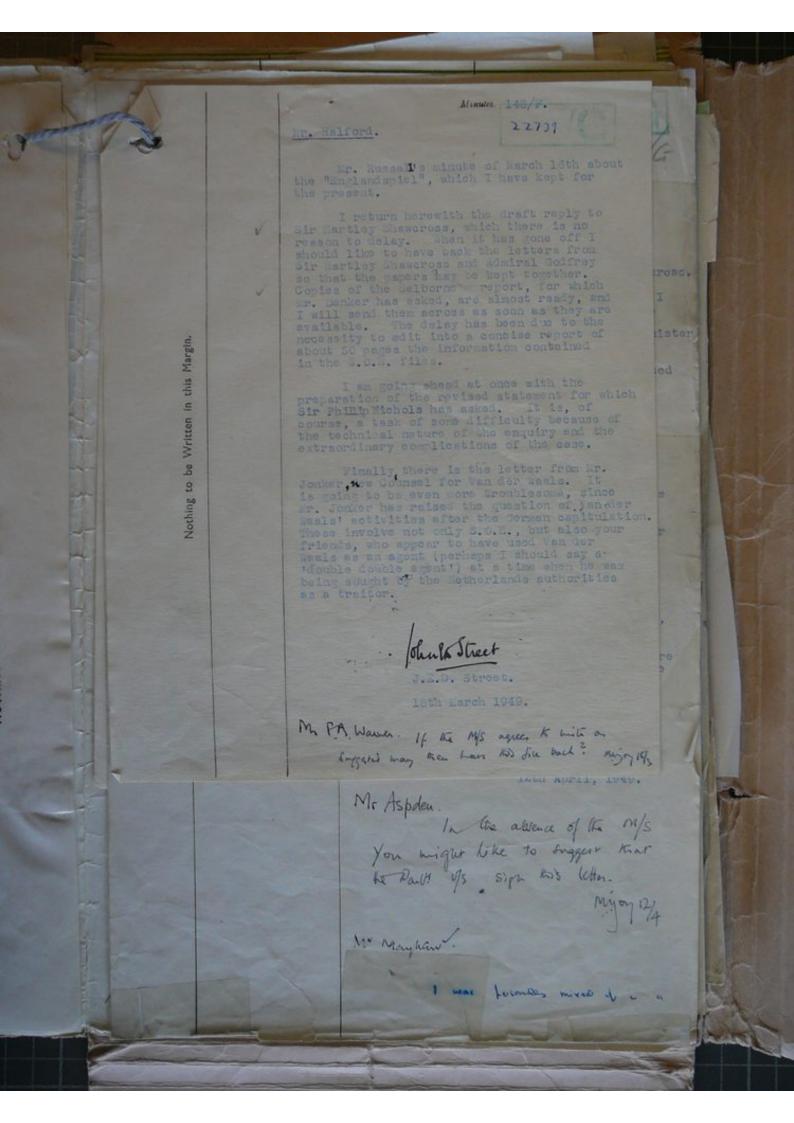
We ought perhaps to deal with the question of Jonker's letter separately from the general question of how we are to answer the public accusations which are being levelled against us.

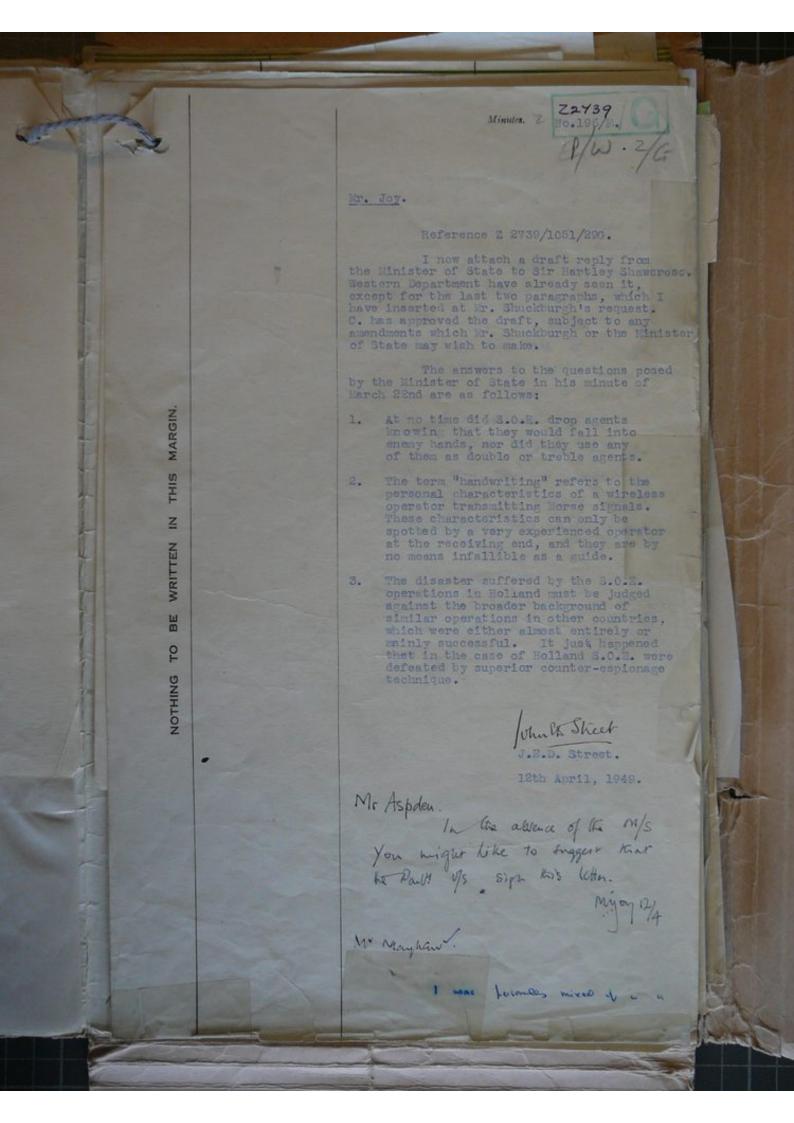
Kourason 19 hear.

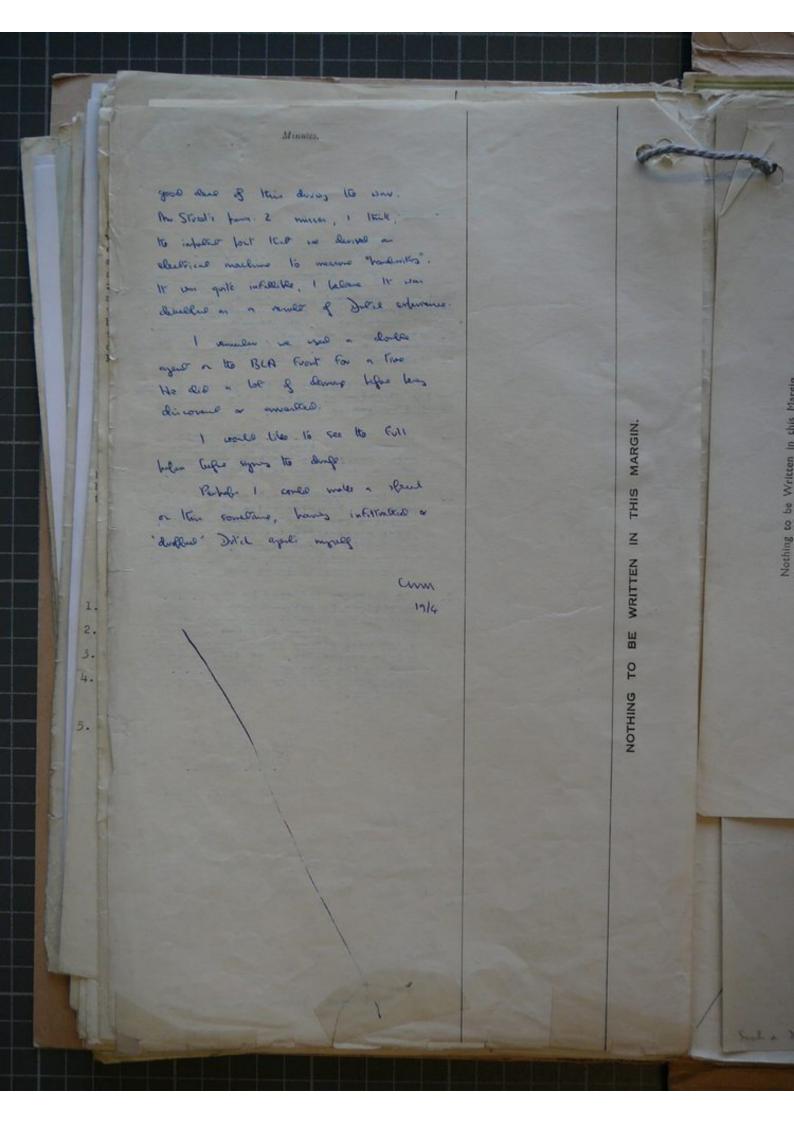
The point in the case of Jonker's letter seems to be whether it can be said that his client, Van der Waals, was sent to Holland in the belief that Schreider was in fact working for the British. In view of the reference by Admiral Godfrey to "oblique collusion between belligerents" it seems to me that this may be rather a masty question and as the man's life may depend upon it we must be very careful.

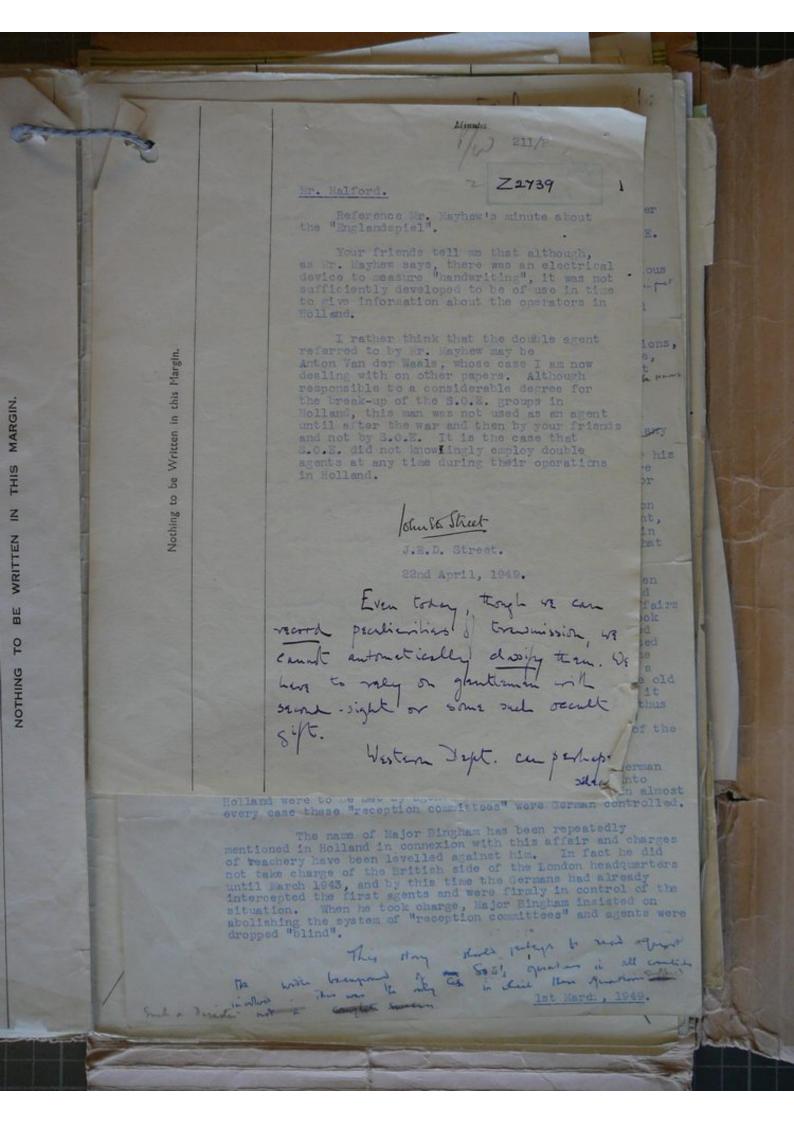
As regards

As regards the general question, I confess to being still very much in the dark and I should be very grateful if Mr. Street could come over and explain various points to me. In particular we must answer the Minister of State's question above and I should like to know, if I may, whether any full inquiry, similar to Lord Selbourne's report, has been made since the war or is being made now. It is clear that this is likely to become a very tricky question between us and the Dutch and we must be prepared for the most likely event of Sir Philip Nichols being dissatisfied with the contents of my letter of 28th March. CASS 31st March, 1949 WRITTEN









select those pp. which he hay have shi see to get the whole stony. I don't suppose we used trouble him with all the consepondance. I don't thather it w be a poor thing it he hay have were to make a speech. For the muns given in the eft. letter we shell never to whe to make a hall statement in right to accusations - so the somer the Me himass lepses into Mirin the letter. I ger that a spend by a himster might may fan the fearer.

Fictorine Thomas the Scott was the 2/3/49 Operations by S.O.E. in Holland during the war were in large part ineffective, since the organisation was penetrated by the Gergans at a very early stage and thereafter most efficiently commediated. Statements have been made recently in Holland suggesting that the disasters which S.O.E. agents in Holland suffered were due not to errors, but to British treachery. The latest seapen in this campaign is a pamphlet "Het Englandspiel" which is full of the most libellous and untrue statements, as the butch authorities agree.

The facts are that the first agent sent to Holland by S.O.E. in the summen of 1942 was caught by the Germans shortly after his arrival, induced to tell what he knew and persuaded to work for the Germans. Subsequent S.O.E. missions, acting on the assumption that the first agent was still free, walked into the same trap and were themselves turned against the headquarters in London. The facts agent, in factor in the last the first agent has a factor in the first agent was still free, walked into the same trap and were themselves turned against the headquarters in London. The factor of the first agent, in factor in the same caught by the Germans and they thied to persuade him to work for them, he scaled out from any twied to corsumed him to work for them, he would omit from any wireless measures which he might send a certain code word.
This drill was in fact carried out by the first agent after his capture; since, however, it was thought in London that there might have ten characters other than the obvious one for the Galdion of the code word, the matter was discussed by the Anglo-Datch headquarters and, taking into consideration was was known of the personality and character of the agent, and with the knowledge that the code word had been proved in other areas to be inconclusive as a test, it was decided that the agent was still free. At the end of 1943 two S.C.E. agents, who had been captured by the Germans and had escaped, arrived in England and reported to their headquarters the serious state of affairs in Holland. As a result a most thorough investigation took place in the early part of 1944. The investigation showed that the organisation in Holland had in fact been penetrated and thoroughly controlled by the Germans since at least the early part of 1943. Efforts were then made to establish a completely new organisation, having no commexions with the old one. Inevitably, however, as the new organisation grew, it came into touch with the remnants of the old one and was thus drawn into the German web. In any case, the stories now circulating in Holland relate solely to the penetration of the first organisation. One of the factors which contributed to the German success was the system under which the agents dropped into Holland were to be met by agents already installed. In almost every case these "reception committees" were Jerman controlled. The name of Major Bingham has been repeatedly mentioned in Holland in connexion with this affair and charges of teachery have been levelled against him. In fact he did not take charge of the British side of the London headquarters until Earch 1943, and by this time the Germans had already intercepted the first agents and were firmly in control of the situation. When he took charge, Major Bingham insisted on abolishing the system of "reception committees" and agents were dropped "blind". This stay state perfect to read agrant the which be made agrant of all contents of the special three special and which where the special state of the specia

