

there are 3 compartments reserved in 3rd class and 2 in 2nd. Most of the time these reserved seats are not in use but the carriages are marked on the outside and on no account must they be occupied by Dutchmen even when the rest of the train is full up and they have to wait for a next train. A kind of military railway police has been created. Usually there is one of these in each station and on each important train. These men are dressed in the ordinary wheremacht uniform but wear a yellow armband under the elbow with "Eugstreife".

Capt.
Forky

RESTRICTIONS AND REGULATIONS.-

A 24 hour guard is kept by Dutch civilians, picked at random, at all National Socialist buildings, "Rijks gebouwen", and Townhalls as a protection against subversive action, sabotage, etc. The regulation that no alcoholic drinks are to be served after 7 p.m. is still in operation and since the last few months, most cafes only serve these drinks between 5 and 7, on account of the shortage. Wines, ports, etc. do not fall under this heading but are very difficult to get.

Beer, although not plentiful, was not yet subjected to any restrictions but in the beginning of this month, it was announced in the press that brewing would be discontinued for some time. People took this as the usual indication that the commodity will disappear entirely. A friend of De Haas, who works in a brewery, told him that all malt had to be handed in and advanced the opinion that it would either be used in bread or as fodder.

A.Y .G. 19.2.42.

-5743

De HAAS, Joannes Hendricus Maria.

Nationality.	Dutch.
Born.	7.2.1918. in The Hague.
Occupation.	Warrant Officer in the Dutch Army.
Languages.	Dutch, German, English, very little French.
Father.	Simon Jacobus De HAAS (Dutch). Teacher at the Crafts School in The Hague.
Address.	Elpeetstraat 12, The Hague.
Mother.	Martha SARTHE (Dutch). same address.
Sister.	(1) Joanna, aged 17, at home.
Religion.	Roman Catholic.
Documents.	Certificate of Dutch Citizenship issued in The Hague 23.8.37. New Dutch Identity Card No. 641, 128989, issued in The Hague 12.9.41.
Date & Port of embarkation.	15.2.42. Ymuiden.
Date & Port of arrival.	17.2.42. St. Yarmouth.
Date of arrival at R.V.P.S.	18.2.42.

Received in VPS Section
ex Trawler "Beatrice" LHM.114
Date 18/2/42
From 415
Action Taken
To VPS Section

HISTORY.

- (1) Education: Elementary School in The Hague. College in Echt (Limburg), afterwards R.O. College in The Hague until July 1937. Then 1 year Higher College, The Hague.
- (2) Entered Military Service in October 1938, joined the O.T.C. Transport Service. End of October 1939 became Warrant Officer.
- (3) He himself did not take much interest in politics. His parents were members of the N.C. Party and consequently his own sympathies were in the same direction. Before the war he had never been a member of any political Union or Society. In October 1940, he became a member of the "UNIES".
- (4) During the invasion of Holland, he was stationed at Alphen. In July 1940, he was transferred to the RESERVE-DIENST. At the end of October 1940, he was sent to a Training Corps of the ARBEIDSDIENST. He was sent to a camp in Hooghalen (Drente), where he remained until the end of February 1941. He was then transferred

(Contd.....)

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to the camp at Hunsepeet. After a fortnight there he asked for permission to resign, which was granted. He went home. He tried to obtain employment and worked on and off in offices. Lately he worked for a Dutch Insurance Company called "ONS BUREAU".

(5) In the beginning of September 1941, he was visited by an old Army friend, HENNING, who told him that he had escaped to England in March 1941, and that he had now come back to Holland, where he had work to do, and he asked De HAAS to help him. De HAAS consented. He made an appointment with HENNING, who was to re-visit him a week later. HENNING however did not turn up.

(6) Three weeks later at 7.30 one Sunday morning, HENNING suddenly appeared and told him that he had been arrested by the Germans and imprisoned in Scheveningen, from where he had just escaped. The De HAAS family hid him in their home for a fortnight and then De HAAS found another hiding place for him in the country, where he went at night and remained until a few days ago. During this time, De HAAS maintained constant contact with him and as HENNING could not move about, made various journeys on HENNING's instructions, notably to Ymuiden, HENNING's birthplace. He made various enquiries in Ymuiden, from a brother-in-law of HENNING, called Van BEELDEN, about the fishing trawlers.

(7) On the 15.2.42, HENNING himself went to Ymuiden. They had selected the "Beatrice or Ymuiden 118" a steam trawler. HENNING's original plan was to get on board this boat, together with De HAAS and BUIKER, and once the boat was at sea, to come out and compel the skipper at the point of the revolver to steer for England.

(8) De HAAS still had his service revolver and HENNING had recovered the Colt which he had hidden after arriving in Holland, together with two other small automatics.

(9) On Sunday 15.2.42, at 9.30 p.m. HENNING, De HAAS and BUIKER went on board. There was one watchman aft who did not see them. They hid in the fish bunkers, which were full of ice and they suffered severely from the cold. They had taken some bread and water and a bottle of Brandy.

JOURNEY TO THIS COUNTRY.

(10) On Monday 16.2.42, at 3.45 p.m. the boat left the harbour. De HAAS became terribly seasick and was lying helpless in

/Contd.....

the bunkers but HENNING and BUYZER came out at 6.30 p.m. and faced the crew. After some negotiations, the skipper agreed and helped to persuade the rest of the crew. No violence or threats proved necessary. This was just as well, as both HENNING and BUYZER were also very sea-sick and could hardly stand on their legs and there would hardly have been room to use their guns successfully.

(11) The course was changed, HENNING handed over all four guns to the skipper and the boat without any further adventures, with a favourable wind, arrived off Great Yarmouth on the 17.2.42, where at about 10 a.m. they were met by two patrol boats which escorted them into harbour. Here there was a civilian who knew HENNING and who took him away. The others remained on board for another half hour when HENNING and the civilian returned. These two and De HAAS and BUYZER then went to the civilian's office where they washed and lunched. Later the crew also came on shore and were taken to a house where they were afterwards joined by De HAAS and BUYZER. On Wednesday morning they all left for London, they did not see HENNING again.

(12) De HAAS wishes to be put at the disposal of S.O.2.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION.

(13) Makes a very good impression and his story must obviously be true in view of the HENNING angle.

(14) I recommend his early release.

F. Jackson.

CP/20.2.42.

At the beginning of September, 1941, he was transferred from the Army Depot at ... his and told him that ... in March, 1941. ... were on behalf of the ...

Three weeks later ... stating that he had been ... HENNING, where he was ...

25-2-1942.

Left YMUIDEN the 16-2-1942.
 Arrived at Gt. YARMOUTH the 17-2-1942.
 Ex trawler "BEATRICE" YMUIDEN 118.
 Arrived R.V.P.S. the 18-2-1942

DE HAAS: Joannes Hendricus Marie.

Nationality: Dutch.

Born: 7-2-1918 at The Hague.

Occupation: Warrant Officer in Dutch Army.

Address: Elspeetstraat 12, The Hague.

Received in (45)	Station
Date 29/2/42	
From M15	
	16 V B 2

- 1- For previous history, please see M.I.5 report.
- 2- During the invasion of HOLLAND, he was stationed at ALPHEN. July 1940 he was transferred to the "APBOUDDIENST". October 1940 he was sent to a camp in HOOGDALLEN, (Province of DRENTE) for the Training Corps of the "ARBEIDSDIENST" till February 1941, when he was transferred to NUNSPEET. He resigned a fortnight later, and started working for an insurance company "ONS BELANG."
- 3- At the beginning of September, 1941, an old friend from the army named HOMBURG (alias HENNING), visited him and told him that he (HENNING) had escaped to the U.K. in March, 1941, but had come back to HOLLAND to work on behalf of the Secret Service.
- 4- Three weeks later HENNING came back to DE HAAS, stating that he had been arrested but escaped from SCHEVENINGEN, where he was imprisoned. DE HAAS hid HENNING, and did some work for him (see information).
- 5- They arranged to escape together with BUIZER (see report KEN/38) assisted by HENNING's brother-in-law named Van BEELEN (see report KEN/36/d and list of Useful Contacts attached).
- 6- They left YMUIDEN as stowaways on board the fishing trawler "BEATRICE" Y.M. 118 on the 16-2-1942, and, when out at sea, they persuaded the skipper and crew to set course for ENGLAND. After some negotiations the skipper agreed, and they arrived at GREAT YARMOUTH on the 17-2-1942.
- 7- HENNING was met there by a civilian, who took him away. DE HAAS and BUIZER have not seen him since.
- 8- Useful contacts - see list attached.
- 9- Suspects - None.

INFORMATION:

Identity Cards:

An Identity card was obtained by the above mentioned at the "200" The Hague. Both photograph and fingerprints are necessary. The price for the identity card is 1 guilder.

Prohibited Zones:

Known to Source as prohibited zones are the Province of "ZEELAND" and the "ZUIDERZEE ISLES." (TEXEL, etc).

Dutch Labour in GERMANY:

According to DE HAAS, a fortnight ago it was said that ca. 200,000 Dutchmen are working in GERMANY.

Propaganda:

Source knows the following opposition-propaganda papers distributed in HOLLAND:-

"HET PAROOL", "VRY NEDERLAND" and "DE VRYHEID."

Factories:

Source reports that factories are guarded by the "WERKSCHÜTZE" (Labour-police). He has observed the Werkschütze, for instance, guarding the "PHILIPS" Works.

B.B.C.

Everybody listens to the B.B.C. Punishments are known to Source, as two months imprisonment at least.

Police:

The police generally tries to protect the population. Where action has to be taken, however, this is done by the W.A. and (or) S.S. In ROTTERDAM as well as The HAGUE young policemen have been drawn into the Police Force. According to Source, these people cannot be trusted; the elder ones do not seem to be so very pro-German.

British Agents:

a-

Known to Source are a certain Mr. STARING and VISSER, (both Dutch nationality), who were working for a secret service. They left HOLLAND in a little open boat during the night of the 13-14th November, 1941. Nothing has been heard of them since. (No particulars could be given by Source.)

b-

DE HAAS was asked by HENNING, who was hidden in Source' house, to visit for HENNING:-

Mr. VAN WYLEE, Claas de VRIESELAAN 42, ROTTERDAM.

This man worked together with HENNING, but was suspected by the Germans.

DE HAAS, Joannes Hendricus Marie.INFORMATION:

Source reports that VAN WYLEN's post was controlled and his telephone overheard.

c- Source was asked by HENNING to telephone to:

Mr. RUIJS at ROTTERDAM
Mr. GRANTZBERG at ROTTERDAM
Mr. MURE-LELLS at ROTTERDAM

Also, these people had difficulties with the Germans, and had been arrested for some time, but were released later on.

Note of KEN:

DE HAAS and WUIZER (see report KEN/38) have specially been questioned by S.O.2. on their activities in HOLLAND, and with regard to this I was asked by M.I.5. not to ask them much. Both wish to be put at the disposal of S.O.2.

GJW.

KEN.