

NAME HOMBURG, Art Albert  
ALIAS HENNING, ALBERT  
B. D. 12.6.17, Velsen  
HOME ADDRESS Houtzarstr 35, Velsen  
STATE Single  
SYMBOL S/R.S.1  
U.S.A. 11.3.41.  
RELIGION 6.4.41. The above goes on a  
 week's course at Beaulieu accom-  
 panied throughout the course by  
 2nd. Lt. Windred. He will go  
 to the course as 2nd. Lt. He is  
 to be brought to 73 Chatham's  
 Court and handed over to Dawson  
 on completion of the course.

Report from 2/Cpl Hendee 18.4.41. (continued)  
 Failure of the Dutch Army to its lack of disci-  
 pline, absence of discipline during the period  
 of their training in this country will allow  
 them to draw false conclusions about British  
 Army standards. Especially as they are natura-  
 lly impulsive and a certain check by means of  
 disciplinary measures is strongly advisable.  
Preliminary Report from O.C.S.T.S.4 19.3.41.  
 Physically fit. Simple education. Previous to  
 coming here had been through a short course at  
 S.T.S.21 and had an idea he had no more courses  
 to do. Has now settled down and is working well  
 and is keen. Rather a supercilious type. Has  
 common sense and is intelligent.

FAMILY Single. Father & Mother live at  
 Yveliden

HISTORY Educated at Grammar School at  
 Velsen up to age of 19 and then from March 1936  
 to May 1940 joined the Dutch Army Motor Trans-  
 port Service. Became a Warrant Officer and  
 driving and despatch riding instructor and also  
 worked as a motor mechanic. Escaped with Christie  
 Steen in a small outboard motor boat 22nd March  
 1941 and was picked up by a destroyer off the  
 coast of England and landed 24th March 1941 at  
 Barwich. Great friend of C. Steen.

DESCRIPTION

Height 5'11"; fair hair; thin face; blue eyes; fresh complexion.

LANGUAGES  
PROFESSION  
MILITARY

Dutch, English (slight)  
Garage mechanic  
S.C.O. in Motor Corps, Dutch Army.

I. S. WORK

Will be able to recruit agents; not so good at handling them. Little knowledge of politics but sensible and level-headed. Might be arrogant in dealing with other people. Inclined to be over-confident (contempt of Germans, etc.) would be useful in his own milieu in a small organization as "organizer" rather than a "leader".

REMARKS  
Lt. Col. Hanning  
22.4.41.

Intelligent mechanic type; simple education. Quick; might be inclined to be impetuous; keen and enthusiastic. Appears to be thoroughly reliable.

Report from Lt. Col. Hanning 22.4.41.

The following report refers to both Hanning & Steen. They arked throughout all the lessons. Hanning brightest in following the theoretical stuff, but Steen is technically his superior (viz. in connection with railway sabotage). In all their talks they remain sincerely anti-Nazi. Their morale is excellent. No complaints, though they have expressed the desire to be given more practical stuff. Concerning dress they are slack in comparison with British Army standards. Today they grumbled because nothing was done as they had been told they would carry on as usual. Combined with this Sunday mood, the lack of practical exercises seems even more prominent.

18.4.41.

May I advise that instructors show a fair amount of discipline during the training of these two. During my conversations with them they admire the success of the German military machine in the first place to its discipline, and the

MILITARY

Dutch Army Motor Transport Corps  
March '38 to May '40. Rank Sergeant Officer. Driving and Despatch Riding Instructor

HEALTH  
CHARACTER  
PHYSICAL TRAIN.  
DISCIPLINE  
WEAPONS

Good

Good

Fair

Keen but lacks experience

A fair shot but a little doubtful of the workings of various weapons. Understands the subject but needs supervision. Inclined to experiment

EXPLOSIVES

Has improved greatly and can read and send 10, w.p.m.

COMMUNICATIONS

Very slow at first but is improving

MAP READING

Bicycle, motor bike, motor car

DRIVING, ETC.

Physically fit. Has simple education. A keen, intelligent mechanic type. Has common sense and appears to be reliable and level headed.

REMARKS

20.5.41.

Lt. Col. Johnston

Inclined to be supercilious. Not a leader but in a small way might be usefully employed amongst factory hands to organize sabotage or propaganda. He might also make a go between.

S.T.S. 21

HEALTH Fit

CHARACTER Not wholly reliable.

PHYSICAL TRAIN Good

FIELD CRAFT Could be good but will not co-operate. Is over-confident.

CLOSE COMBAT Very quick to grasp various holds but needs too much coaxing

WEAPONS Tommy Gun, V.G. Pistols, V.G. Browning, V.G.

EXPLOSIVES Test 87%. Has brains, but has made no attempt to co-operate with the others. Is his reliability certainly

COMMUNICATIONS Morse. 8 w.p.m. with lamp and buzzer.

MAP READING Test - 85%. Intelligent.

PERSONAL DATA See Fieldcraft

REMARKS Difficult to classify. He is very intelligent, and when he is really interested in anything (e.g. engines of all kinds) is very keen and enthusiastic. Apparently he has shown more interest in his work here than at the previous school, but he still has not the keenness and application of the others. He is rather self-opinionated and makes little or no attempt to co-operate with the others. He might be used alone if he is reliable. He is fit and strong, but shows a disinclination to 'mix it' or tussle.

21.6.41  
27.7.41. ME advised that he has now been taken over by B Section and is to be used almost immediately.

12.2.42. K/T/AI advised that Henning had gone from the organisation

7. (1) If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code word, or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or anything in such a place, or which has been made or obtained in contravention of this Act, or which has been entrusted in confidence to him by any person holding office under His Majesty or which he has obtained or to which he has had access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held office under His Majesty or has held a contract made on behalf of His Majesty or as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds or has held such an office or contract,—

- (b) communicates the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information to any person, other than a person to whom he is authorized to communicate it, or a person to whom it is in the interest of the State his duty to communicate it, or
- (c) uses the information in his possession for the benefit of any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or
- (d) retains the sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to return it, or fails to comply with all directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return or disposal thereof, or
- (e) fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safety of the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, secret official code word, or pass word or information;

that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(1a) If any person having in his possession or control any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information which relates to munitions of war, communicates it directly or indirectly to any foreign power, or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) If any person receives any secret official code word, or pass word, or sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to believe, at the time when he receives it, that the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information is communicated to him in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he proves that the communication to him of the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information was contrary to his desire.

8. (1) Any person who is guilty of a misdemeanour under the Official Secrets Act 1911 and 1908 shall be liable on conviction or indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or both such imprisonment and fine.

I understand that the above clauses of the Official Secrets Act 1911 and 1908, cover also articles published in the press and in book form, and I undertake not to divulge any official information gained by me as a result of my employment, either in the press or in book form.

Signature

*[Handwritten Signature]*

HOMBURG, N. H.

Witness

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Date 23/3/41



# ENROLMENT FORM

1. I voluntarily engage myself to undergo a course of training in order to fit me for the work which I am undertaking. I recognise that in so engaging myself, I become subject to the provisions of the Defence Regulations.

2. During the period of training, I recognise that I must in all respects be treated as a soldier and be subject to British Law as if I were a soldier serving in the British Army.

3. Whilst under training, I am willing to serve under these conditions (and under the special conditions also set forth which have been read to me and which I understand).

H.C. 1014-6

(Signature) *[Handwritten Signature]*

(Signature of attesting officer) *[Handwritten Signature]*

(Date) 11.11.45

GLADSTONE.

Date. 4.1.48. IN MESSAGE AB LEFT SOMETIME AGO FOR LAST THURSDAY THEY  
RECEIVED SUITCASE

OUT MESSAGE. 6.1.48

CAN YOU FIND OUT WHAT BOOTH HE AB TOOK AND DO YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO  
COR ANSWER AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

IN MESSAGE 11.1.48

OUT OUTS HAVE PARTLY WOUND KENE SAW AB TENTH STOP CAUGHT OCTOBER NINTH  
E CAPED TENTH FOURTH NOW HIDING NO RESULTS HENNING COR LEFT OWN  
KENE NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH STOP DID AB COR ARRIVE IF SO GIVE RESULTS.

OUT MESSAGE. 17.1.48

STATE APPROXIMATELY WHERE AB IS HIDING

IN MESSAGE. 25.1.48

HENNING HIDING NEAR HAARLEM CAN TRAVEL DURING DARKNESS HE HAS  
EXPERIENCED MARCONIST FOR EXPORT SUGGEST IF FOR RE-IMPORT WE KEEP HIM  
AND INSTRUCT HERE.

OUT MESSAGE. 3.2.48.

HOPE EARLY EXPORT/AB AND MARCONIST CAN BE ARRANGED LATER MUST LEARN HERE

IN MESSAGE. 1. 2 48.

HENNING SAYS COR BOUGHT HAILING BOAT LEFT FROM PLYMOUTH WITH CHANGE  
NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH WITHOUT HITCH NOT HENNING HENNING

IN MESSAGE. 8.2.48

ARRANGING EXPORT HENNING AND MARE SOONEST BUT TILL SNOW GONE UNLIKELY  
END YOU AGREE TO POINT ATC

OUT MESSAGE. 14.2.48.

AGREE AND PLAN

IN MESSAGE. 15.2.48

HENNING AND YTC CROSS BY TRAILER NEXT FEW DAYS HENNING SAYS PLAN RATHER  
SAFE.

OUT MESSAGE. 13. 2.48

IF YOU AGREE BROADCAST BBC ..... WOULD INFORM YOU AFTER SAILING  
WHETHER SAFELY OUT OF HARBOUR ANSWER IMMEDIATELY.

IN MESSAGE. 18.2.48

AB LEFT MONDAY FOURTEEN HOURS GMT IN STRAIGHT LINE FROM LIGHTSHIP HAARLEM  
TO GREAT YARMOUTH THAT HE ARRIVED SAFELY

OUT MESSAGE 17.2.48

PARTY ARRIVED SAFELY STOP FINE WORK MANY THANKS YOUR HELPK

REPORT ON INTERVIEW OF ... by F.W.F.TRAITORS - N.S.B. etc.

People of Zwaiden should be asked to be excessively polite to Siem SMIT of the drugstore on the Binnenplein. He was very much annoyed with a member of the Maad van Arfeld (Council of Workers) because he considered he was not being greeted properly. Smit is a very small man.

G. de KONING, mentioned by Col. Britton, is a woman national socialist, but quite unimportant.

There is a certain Arie de KONING who assumed that he was the person referred to by Col. Britton and who strutted through Zwaiden proud as a peacock. He is nicknamed "het potkachelkje" (small pot stove) because 5 years ago he figured in a National Socialist propaganda film which was being produced in Zwaiden. His part consisted of throwing a "potkachelkje" at the head of a so-called NES hanker. Shortly before the invasion de Koning was locked up in an internment camp called the "Peperduin" (said to be near Hoorn), and after his release by the Germans he received a letter, supposedly from N.I., nominating him Burgomaster of Zwaiden. This was a practical joke played on him by members of the local council.

The family SCHUUR at Zwaiden (haulage contractors) are red hot National Socialists. The family consist of father and two sons of whom one is in Russia with Waffen SS.

A large house on Rijkstraatweg at Millegden for some time proudly displayed a large sign reading "Hier heerscht de Engelsche ziekte".

DEBONDINGE, Captain of "Motordienst" at Haarlem, has been appointed Burgomaster of Ede (Gelderland); he has not taken up his post yet.

COLIJN's successor in the AI party is a certain SCHOUTEN at Rotterdam.

NES is again enrolling new members. They are half members for a probationary period of 6 months during which time they have to prove themselves reliable.

Peter de GRIEVE at Haarlem was a member of "De Bond zonder Naam" the reason being "absence for an unlimited period" (?)

Jo de HAARE, Binnenplein, YMWILLEN has gone into Waffen SS. He used to be employed in his father's knitwear shop. He is tall, has a girlish face and was rejected for the Dutch Army.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DATA.

Agriculture: Cows and cattle remain out in the fields all winter because of fodder shortage.

Transport: Railway: There is an ever increasing shortage of railway rolling stock. Due to black out repairs cannot be carried out overnight and there are numerous cases of breakdown which cannot be attributed to sabotage. All trains have one coach or more exclusively reserved for 3 soldiers. Mainline trains from Amsterdam to Rotterdam still go every half hour. Traffic on side-lines has been cut down considerably everywhere. The 1942 railway guide is only 1 third the size of a pre-war volume.



Transport: Bus travel does not appear to have diminished much although all reaches run on Gronoweggen.

Air: The Luftwaffe is still said to be operating a few civil airlines to Germany.

Shipping: Reference should be made to the fact that there is some sort of Girt; business going on at or near Helsingfors. Vessels who are told to report at Helsingfors have to take lodgings there and are not allowed to return to Sweden. It is said that the monthly number of ships leaving Helsingfors is 250. Convoys of ten to 15 vessels are said to be visible from Sweden every two or 3 days.

Competition Factorious:

Leather: The quality of this commodity, as far as it is to be had, is abominable. It contains no fat at all and is either a dirty sticky mass or a hard lump, dry and powdery (half) consisting mainly of glue and calcium.

Leather: Due to shortage of leather, shoe repairs are affected with much. If one does possess a pair of shoes with respectable soles, one has nails put in to preserve them. These nails are which one walks are called "sarttenkoppen".

Gas: Very recently gas is being put every morning from 9 to 11 and from 3 to 5 (this varies from place to place.)

Van Leur's Verzorgings Bedrijfswa, Volendam, is out of breadstuffs.

Spierfabriek van Norder, Volendam, is short of wood and will not be able to carry on much longer.

Currency:

The new nine coins make their first appearance in January 1944.

The "Stuivertje" comes from November 1941. The design on these new "Stuivertjes" is very appropriate; it symbolizes the "tri-partite agreement" three two seven heads and the rising sun.

The new ten gulder bank note shows exactly how Mussert makes his income, it reads: "de Nederlandsche Bank betaalt aan Van der Vliet Gulden", but the reverse reads: "de Nederlandsche Bank betaalt aan Toon - Derrien Gulden".

A purse, formerly called a "portemonnaie" is now called a "pistool" because all coins are made of zinc.

Quarters are slightly larger than a halfpenny.

Halfpennies are somewhat smaller than this and the Stuivertje has its original form and shape. The new piece is slightly smaller than the brass counterpart and one coin resembles an Austrian 10 groschen piece.

PANISH RESISTANCE.

In November 1941 German troops and their dogs had been out and a number of inhabitants were told to go on watch. In their homes they now have inscriptions on the wall "by liepen by dag en andere nacht als goede vaderlandse strafzold". National Socialists were absent.

Half the newspapers at the Tuitse Houtwegers are ill with the anniversary of the local goddess.

Report on Interrogation of Manning by P.W.E.  
(Continued)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

It has become the habit that everyone is silent whenever an N.S.B. member is in the neighbourhood.

Around the 14th January 1941 there was a bomb outrage in front of the N.S.B. house on the Rokin at Amsterdam. In all 4 bombs were found, the first of which was found before it exploded and the 2nd exploded on the Rokin whilst 3 and 4 were found near other N.S.B. houses. As a result a curfew was imposed (8 pm) and 2000 people were picked at random for night-watch duties. There have been numerous instances where and hold resistance has been found in the mailboxes of railway coaches.

A fisherman at IJmuiden has a notice on his gas-meter saying "Iedere morgen nieuw morgen" (New worries every morning) because starting up on gas causes so much trouble in force on 30-Feb-42.

Reuter, Managing Director of Deegovens left in January 1942 as he refused to collaborate with the Germans. His place has been taken presumably by Ing. Ingemans.

WIRELESS.

There are no more broadcasts in Dutch from Russia. Brandenburg is considered the best England producer. Hendrik de Prater is appreciated.

The N.S.B. Dutch news employs two announcers. One has a potent voice and is actively disliked. The other, referred to as the Dutch African, is the most popular announcer in Holland (the broadcasts take place at 12.45 and at 6 pm). The girl announcer of Radio Orange is disliked.

There is an enormous demand for short-wave sets in Holland. Before August 1941 there existed in Holland a shortwave transmitter called the "Aleptoon"; it worked on a wavelength of 25-30 metres. This transmitter has not been heard of since. Its origin is unknown.

Flitsput is badly average jammed, not by jamming stations but by the English programs which sit right on top of it. More and more people do not attempt to tune into it as its reception is so bad as to be almost unintelligible. A large number of people still believe the station to be in Holland.

The book of a nister van KLEFFERS is well known in Holland and there is no point in commenting ever on it over the radio.

PRESS.

Recently a brand new illegal paper has appeared. It is very well done and has photographs. The name is thought to be something like "Nederland en Oranje" but informant was not sure.

Illegal publications contain mainly news.

SPECIAL ORDERS AND REGULATIONS:

Youth.

A number of Hitler Jugend are billeted in Hellig Hart school at YMUJKE. They construct barbed wire entanglements along the coast.

The Ortskommandantur at YMUJKE is on the Julianakade.

Labour:

Though Arbeidsdienst is not exactly compulsory, candidates for secondary and grammar school certifi-



Report on Interrogation of Denning by P.W.E.  
(Continued)

Labour (continued)

notes do not receive their certificate after passing their examinations unless they serve 6 months in Ardennes. Prospective employers should therefore be urged not to insist on seeing the certificate but enquire direct from the Headquarters of the school concerned whether the candidate passed the grade.

Denning Report, Serial.

NEWS.

Lawlessness should be stimulated to give people hiding-out a better chance. There should be less "stop-thief" lest a good man be caught.

GENERALITIES.

Story: Near the main railway line at AMERSFOOT a training camp was established for Legionnaires who planned to go to Russia. Conditions and shortage of fuel was so bad that one soldier was frozen to death during the extremely cold spell in December and January.

The average temperature during the nights of January 1940 were 15 degrees below zero.

In the shopwindows one can see notices reading "all these boxes are empty".

There is a shop in Amsterdam the window of which is filled with "Wittepaten". (1)

Executions take place at WITTEVELD in the greatest secrecy. It is presumed that people who have been the victims of Sicherheitspolizei, or persons who have been executed are made to disappear this way.

A lady was seen walking about the streets wearing a badge carrying the inscription "By willeen Holland houden". When stopped and questioned by the buses, she replied "I'm sure it is quite in order, for is not that what you want?".

A Stuivertje soldered on a coat to which in turn a halvecent out in half is soldered is used as a small damper with which to put cigarettes out. "Een en een Leert".

A song being sung by everyone is called "Lillie Marlene" and is the signature tune of a German broadcast entitled "Belgrader Jungs Nachtposten" at 8.50 p.m. (broadcast for German forces). It would lend itself to being made into a skit.

Other popular songs are "Madelain" by Frans Bonters and "By by Kuisje lief je bent van by" by the same composer.

The story about Wendenberg, who was caught with a motorcar full of bottles of salad oil is apparently known in England.

Story. There was a fakir who claimed that he could remain buried alive for 6 days. He performed successfully before Mussolini, Hitler etc. and at last came to Holland and was asked to do his stuff for Boysen Inquart. When the 6 days were over and he was dug up, it was found that the poor fellow had died "Lopergroen-vergiftiging" (verdigris).

E/EO/140

Ab

6.3.42.

To: D/CCO

From: H.

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With an eye to possible developments in the future, I would like to place on record with you the fact that an agent of this Section, who was imprisoned for 14 days in the so-called "GRANJE HOTEL" (i.e. the place where political internees are incarcerated) at SCH/REVENINGEN, has returned to this country.

You may think it desirable for him to be specially interrogated on the lay-out, supervision and security of this prison. If so, the necessary arrangements should be made at a fairly early date as the man will shortly leave this Organisation and no longer be available for questioning.

Please let me know what you would like done in this connection.



N/HO/141

6.3.42.

To: D/R

From: H.

Further to memo N/HO/114 dated 22.2.42., attached are reports on the interrogation of Henning by members of this Section.

He has also been interrogated at length by W.I.5, P.W.E. NO/3 and D.X.9 and copies of their reports have been promised, but not yet received.

"C" as well as the Dutch have had long sittings with him and doubtless extracted a good deal of information of value to themselves. In this connection, it is to be noted that the utmost discretion has been observed by Henning as to what he may talk about in any conversations outside this Organisation, more particularly with members of the Dutch Intelligence Service. In this respect his conduct has been exemplary.

W/HO/141

*MADS* *press return*  
*B 7/3*

6.3.42.

To: D/R

From: N.

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Further to memo W/HO/114 dated 22.2.42., attached are reports on the interrogation of Henning by members of this Section.

He has also been interrogated at length by M.I.5, P.W.E. MO/B and D.X.9 and copies of their reports have been promised, but not yet received.

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*cl* *B 7/3*



TYPE NAME.

Bombers A-11

NAME WHEN IN TRAINING.

Seending

NAME USED IN THE FIELD

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

22666/A

CODE NAME.

AB

NAME OF OPERATION.

Glasshouse.

MINUTE SHEETMOVEMENTS.

On operation.

- 17.2.42. - Landed at Yarmouth.
- 20.2.42. - Mount Royal Hotel.
- 1.3.42. - Ateneum Court.
- 15.3.42. - On leave. (Weston, Bath.)
- 25.3.42. - Cornwall
- 27.3.42. - Ateneum Court.



On operation.

- Landed at Yermouth.

Mount Royal Hotel.

NAME WHEN IN TRAINING.

Henning

NAME USED IN THE FIELD

XXXXXXXXXX

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NAME OF OPERATION.

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MINUTE SHEETMOVEMENTS.

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27.2.42.

To: H.

From: A.A.

CLASSIFIED.

On arrival Ab buried his parachute and tried to find Gor. After a fruitless search he made his way to Utrecht where Pastor Kuyveler was most helpful and the latter was duly transferred to the Archbishop. On meeting Gor after a week's sojourn the latter said he had seen Ab looking for him but thought it better to part company straightaway.

From that time onwards co-operation between the two seems to have been intermittent.

Ab proceeded to Rotterdam where he found his contacts unwilling to play as they had already been in gaol. At The Hague Colonel Rye wished to have nothing to do with him. He learnt from Gor that Dr. Marres dared not act and the contact at Maastricht was spoilt by Gor's unguarded behaviour. He had made a direct approach.

Taconis is obviously a traitor and his wife's family are no longer on speaking terms with him. I propose to deal with his case by means of the R.U. and shall provide Max with a pleasant article on Taconis, which will make him sit up.

Ab and Gor apparently were able to make the rendezvous on the coast without difficulty and I cannot find an explanation for their light not being seen on any occasion. They even seem to have heard our vessel. Though there is constant patrolling it seems far from difficult to make a landing provided there is a small reception committee.

Apparently Ab's lodgings were found and also a letter he had ready to send to me to Lisbon purporting to have come from a relation. When interrogated on the subject he said he had seen me once but thought I was Dutch. He says he maintained he knew no more about me.

After his escape he contacted Gor who had in the meantime bought a boat and was in touch with Schrage. Gor sent him (Ab) Fl.250. and promised to come and see him but he disappeared with Schrage. Ab maintains Gor spread tales about him in Ymuiden and also to the I.D. Gor himself seems to have walked about Ymuiden openly even visiting the cinema with his fiancée and her mother. He also went to see Ab's people and told them of their life and adventures. Since then Ab has heard nothing of Gor and believes him drowned though the possibility exists that Gor was picked up at sea by the Germans.

Ab mentioned in passing that Schrage and other men of G's were not getting the necessary support in Holland owing to the distrust of the Dutch organisations and I am of opinion that Broadway should be informed of this.

*They have interviewed Ab.*



W/XX/123

H/13

25.2.42.

To: D/Navv

From: N.

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I have extracted the following from a report made by M.I.19 on their interrogation of the ~~captain~~ of the Dutch trawler which arrived last week in Great Yarmouth:-

"Informant was anxious for his boat on his crossing to England as his trawler drew 14 feet of water. Sailing with a compass and an ordinary fishing chart they left IJMUIDEN at 1600 hours German time (high tide was at 17.45 hours that day, with ebb at 20.00 hours), and sailed for 3 hours N.W. from IJMUIDEN, covering about 24 miles. They then set course for Yarmouth and arrived without accident and without seeing any mines.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF INTERROGATION OF  
AB by S.I. on 24.2.42.

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CONTACTS WHO COULD HELP BY SUPPLYING  
IDENTITY CARDS.

AB mentioned the following men as possibly being able to help in obtaining identity cards for YMUIDEN and HAARLEM areas:-

- 1) MR. WEIBURG, Chief of Police, YMUIDEN.
- 2) MR. Piet HOMBURG (AB's brother)  
Kamer van Koophandel, HAARLEM.

Number 2 has a friend who works at the same office who is in a position to supply cards for HAARLEM.

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INTERVIEW OF "AB" BY "H.1".

24.FEB.1942.

THE "I.D."

1. The I.D. seems to stand for "INFORMATIE DIENST" or "INLICHTINGS DIENST" or for a kind of code-slogan "IOM DIRM". AB is not quite sure of the exact significance of the letters.

2. The I.D. organisation seems to have been started by VAN HAMEL and was continued by his agents after his capture in August 1940.

(Note by H.1:- VAN HAMEL was an agent of "U" organisation working under the code name of "WINDMILL". He was the son of a well known Dutch professor. In 1940 WINDMILL was sent to Holland by sea-plane and landed on the waters of the Tjeuke Meer. He got caught a very short time after, having been betrayed to the Germans by a farmer of the locality who was an NSB man. VAN HAMEL had left some clothes at the farm thinking that the people there were trustworthy. He was tried and shot about the end of 1940.)

Exactly who was the head of the I.D. did not emerge from AB's information. The man who AB was in contact with in connection with I.D. work was named VAN HAYEN, who also calls himself TIRDSMAN and who was also referred to as "CARRERA". AB described him as being aged between 30 and 35; about 1.80 metres in height; dark hair; large horn rimmed spectacles; thickish lips; the so-called "Indische" type with a dark complexion.

3. Contact with VAN HAYEN may be made as follows:- A copy of the book called "The Menace of Japan" published by Hutchinson, is to be taken to H.C.(1) VAN WILLEN, Kiasse de Vriselaan Rotterdam, exact address in telephone directory. The contactor should produce the book and say "Heeft U niet naar de 'Menace of Japan' gevraagd. Ik kom van Mijheer Hendriks en wilde graag Mijheer Roedalet ontmoeten". VAN WILLEN will then effect an introduction to HENDRIKS who will in turn introduce the contactor to VAN HAYEN.

4. VAN WILLEN is described as being aged between 40 and 45; English type, tall, slim, blue-eyed, long narrow face with greying hair. He is married and has a daughter about 18 or 19 years old.

5. VAN HAYEN is described by AB as being one of the most important people in the I.D. He was at one time in close association with, and right-hand man to VAN HAMEL. AB states that he is not the head of the organisation.

(Note by H.1:- We have information in our files of a secret organisation in the Netherlands formed to supply intelligence of all kinds to the quarters where it is needed. No name or label is given to this organisation but it is stated that it possesses a central Bureau in Rotterdam and that a certain "Mijheer DIJNBERG will be appointed head of the whole organisation. (10.7.41)". Mentioned as Second in command of the Organisation is Mijheer VAN RUIJ, a director of the Polytechnic School at Turnooystraat 26, The Hague.)



6. VAN HATTEM asked AB to get instructions from England as to what work the I.D. could carry out. VAN HATTEM said that the I.D., if asked to do so, would organise and carry out sabotage. Further information given to AB by VAN HATTEM is that the I.D. collects information of all kinds for anybody who can patriotically use it, for the benefit of the Netherlands. AB was also told by VAN HATTEM that the I.D. no longer cared to cooperate with the Dutch Government in London in view of their negative attitude, and particularly in view of the mistrust felt towards Major General VAN 'T BANT and certain of his close associates.)

7. VAN HATTEM showed various examples of weekly and fortnightly reports which have been compiled by the I.D. during the last 18 months; some 44 of these reports have been compiled. Numbers 1 to 14 were despatched by VAN HATTEM to England; 15 to 27 were sent by devious ways and do not appear to have arrived; numbers 28 to 37 were taken by GOR and SCHRAGE and are now considered to be lost with these two ill-fated agents; numbers 40 to 44 are believed to be despatched via France.

8. VAN HATTEM gave four issues of these reports to AB because he wished the I.D. to make contact with the British Secret Service. He wants to know exactly what the British desire and wants exact orders. AB was told that the Dutch had sent over four people from England to get in touch with the I.D. but that the I.D. did not wish to work with them unless they were sure that the British were in full collaboration.

9. The I.D. is said to be in contact with a number of similar organisations; i.e. with German Communists, Belgian organisations and with de Gaullist organisations in France. The latter appears to provide a channel of communication with Great Britain.

10. At the present time AB states that the I.D. are in possession of SCHRAGE's wireless transmitter which they salvaged and hid after SCHRAGE's operator was caught, not long before the arrival of AB. Originally the I.D. worked a transmitter with the call sign "VALSERQ". Later this was changed to "PIEDRO". AB has brought a new I.D. code with him, which we have. The I.D. organisation also claims to be in touch with a number of illegal publications to which they supply news.

11. In the opinion of I.D. there should be, in addition to wireless communication, a regular courier service for the transmission of plans and documents between this country and Holland.

12. AB has never heard VAN HATTEM mention either of the names GIJZENBERG or VAN DEUN.

- End

AB's CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

13. Early in October 1941, AB paid a visit to a dentist friend in the Ferdinand Bolstraat, Amsterdam. This was a man named DE VOS. (Another address given by AB to N.1 is Uiterwaardenstraat 137, Amsterdam). AB had known this dentist formerly, during his period of military training. He went to him to have a tooth attended to, because he was a man he felt he could trust. DE VOS was surprised to see AB and said that he thought AB was in Canada, as AB's nephew had told him so.



AB states that DE VOS told him that he had been chasing after NSB members during the invasion and that he had shot at them. He also told AB that he had been a member of an organization working against the Germans but that this organization had been betrayed. The Germans, DE VOS said, were still looking for traces of this organization and he therefore had to be very careful how he behaved himself.

14. A few days later, 8th October, AB paid a second visit to DE VOS for his dental treatment, and then left on his bicycle. He had hardly gone 100 yards down the Ferdinand Bolstraat when a small BMW coupee drew up alongside. It contained two members of the Dutch Detective Police (Rijks Rechercheurs). A pistol was pointed at AB and he was told to enter the car. He was then taken to the Office of the Dutch Gestapo in the Doelenstraat and his questioning began. Whilst at the Doelenstraat he was deprived of his clothes, but allowed to keep on his underwear. His clothes were returned to him after they were searched and the findings impounded. The search does not seem to have been thorough, as a slip of paper in one of the pockets, bearing the names and addresses of persons known to AB was overlooked.

15. It was put to AB that his name was ESMURG which he denied. The Gestapo told him that they know all about him and that he had better make a full confession. AB persisted in saying that he had nothing to disclose and that his name was HENDRIKS. He was then left by himself in a cell for a time and told that if he did not admit he was ESMURG, they would fetch his parents from YUWIDEN to identify him. To avoid this, AB said that his parents had nothing to do with his affairs in Holland and that they did not know he was there. He then admitted that his name was HOMBERG.

16. The Gestapo then began coaxing him. If he would make a full confession to his interrogators (one of whom AB thinks was BARBER, a prominent Dutch member of the Gestapo) things might be made easy for him and he would receive good treatment. AB asked whether they would guarantee that he would not be handed over to the German authorities if he gave a satisfactory explanation. It is not clear what they answered.

17. AB was then taken away to the HUIS VAN BEWAARING, GARSTANPLAATSOORN, and the next day to the Police Station in the Karnixstraat. Here he was questioned by the German SICKHEITS POLITSEI who told him that they know he was a spy and that he had left Holland six months previously. AB declined to give information and they then began hitting him in the face and screwing the handcuffs tighter. AB continued to maintain that he had nothing to say and he was then told that unless he confessed, his parents would be arrested and he would be sent to a Concentration Camp in Germany. AB considered that he had nothing to lose and that many things could happen before he reached a Concentration Camp, and told his interrogators to "go ahead". He spent another night at the HUIS VAN BEWAARING, and was told the following day that his family were under arrest and would he now change his mind? More face beating took place but AB persisted in his attitude of defiance and on October 10th he was taken to the ORANJE HOTEL, SCHIEVENINGEN where he was lodged in the new wing.

#### CONDITIONS AT ORANJE HOTEL, SCHIEVENINGEN.

18. AB gave the following information regarding the wing in which he was confined:

Along the length of each corridor, either side are 50 cells. Some 25 guards keep watch. Nightly inspection

.....  
\* actually this was not true; it was bluff on the part of the interrogators.



of the cells is rare and in general it can be said that the prisoners are not under surveillance between 6 p.m. (after the last meal of the day which is served at 5 p.m.) and reveille which takes place at 6.30 a.m. At 7 a.m. coffee is served with a small loaf of bread, half of which is supposed to be kept for the evening meal at 8 p.m. At noon the prisoners receive a hot meal (Stamppot) which is sometimes supplemented with an egg or fruit. On several occasions large tinniers of milk were served in the course of the day. Under present conditions, food in Holland can be considered as being very good.

19. AB remained at the ORANJE HOTEL until the morning of the 24th October when he made his escape. While at the prison he was taken daily to the BINKENHOF at The HAGUE for questioning.

INTERROGATIONS AT BINKENHOF.

20. The first interrogations were conducted by Oberfeldwebel WIM and Untersturmfuhrer JOHANSEN. These men wore military uniform with an arm-band bearing a design of two zig-zag lightning flashes and the letters "SD". At the BINKENHOF AB was shown COB's parachute which had been badly hidden and was found in a ditch. He was asked whether this was his, to which he replied in the affirmative.

21. In the course of these daily interrogations at the BINKENHOF, it transpired that AB had been betrayed by the dentist DE VOS in Amsterdam.

22. The interrogations took place in German but as AB pretended he could not understand very much, an interpreter was brought in. After a number of interrogations AB found that he could dispense with the interpreter but he continued to answer questions in Dutch, an arrangement which seemed to work satisfactorily and which had the advantage of giving AB time to think by pretending that he had not fully understood. No physical means of persuasion were adopted towards him. Sometimes he spent the whole day at the BINKENHOF, being served with excellent meals and beer on some occasions, and on others just being given a crust of bread while his interpreters enjoyed large meals before his eyes. The interpreters appeared to be in possession of considerable knowledge regarding AB's earlier escape from Holland. They also intimated that they always had advance information of the arrival of "Tourists" as they had their agents on every aerodrome in Great Britain and were kept informed of such departures.

23. As AB was shortly able to assess the knowledge in the possession of his captors, he pieced together a confession which fitted in with this background. His confession implicated a small number of people on whom nothing could be pinned except, perhaps, that he had telephoned them. As far as AB is aware these people were interviewed but as their statements coincided with his they were allowed to go.

24. The gist of the statement which AB made to the Gestapo was as follows:-

On his arrival in the U.K. after escaping from Holland, he was taken to a Concentration Camp and questioned. It was put to him that he might like to go back to Holland and serve his country. Although at first being frightened of the idea, he eventually agreed to make an attempt. AB told his interrogators that he was given a course in parachute jumping, map reading and certain rudimentary rules of security behaviour.



25. When asked where these courses took place, AB replied that he did not rightly know. He said he had been to schools in several places and pointed at random on the map to districts around Manchester, Lincoln and South England. AB was asked what other nationalities were attending these courses. He replied that there were Norwegians, Czechs and Frenchmen but that he was the only Dutchman. AB made no mention of having been trained in demolitions.

26. To make his story seem more reasonable AB stated that he had brought a pistol with him but that he had thrown it out of the train window somewhere near Utrecht. He offered to try and locate the place but his interrogators did not think this necessary.

27. AB was asked how many others had come over with him. He replied that he had come alone.

28. In answer to the question "what was he supposed to do when he arrived in Holland?" AB stated that his mission was purely to contact certain people and find out whether they were still loyal to the "House of Orange". The interrogators expressed doubt about this being his only task but further questioning on this point was not pursued.

28. AB was then asked what arrangements he had made for getting back to England again. In this connection AB decided to tell the true story and said that he was to be picked up from the shore. When asked at precisely what point, he said 2 kilometres South of Katwijk (actually, of course, the point was considerably North of Noordwijk). He chose Katwijk because he knew this district very well. He was then asked what was his departure date and he replied that he had been at the rendez-vous about a fortnight before his arrest but that no one had turned up. The interrogators asked whether any further arrangements had been made and he replied "No", but that he had been trying to get a boat again and had intended using the same means as he had done in March 1940.

29. AB's trial was then fixed to take place in a fortnight's time.

#### AB'S ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

30. On the night of the 24th October 1941 AB made his escape from the GRANJE HOTEL. Prisoners were issued with wooden knives and metal spoons. In the beginning of his confinement AB succeeded in keeping back small pieces of razor-blade. Between AB's bed and the wall was a wooden detachable board, to protect the sleeper from the cold. This was propped up on his washstand with the aid of a lavatory seat; he thus improvised a ramp leading to the lower ledge of the high-set window. The window bars were parallel with the ground and ran the length of the wing. AB was told that they were hollow and contained a wire connected with an alarm. This eventually proved to be false but AB decided not to interfere with the bars and started to whittle away, with his sharpened spoon, the upper portion of the window frame over the top bar. He began this work on the night of the 22nd October. AB was heard by the prisoner in the cell next to his but he was not detected by the guard. The first night he took care not to leave any traces of his work, carefully sweeping up all the dust and dislocated plaster. As the cells were only searched at irregular intervals he was not found out. He continued his

operations the following night and although he made a considerable amount of noise he succeeded by 4 a.m. on the morning of the 24th October in making a hole large enough to squeeze through. He now found himself on top of the corridor, some 7 feet from the ground. He dropped into the yard, scrambled over two 4 metre high walls and found himself free. Immediately after his escape the alarm appears to have been given and the search lights flashed out.

#### AB'S JOURNEY BACK TO ENGLAND.

31. After his escape from prison AB lay low at the house of Mr. PORS, Zilkerduinweg 20, de Zilke, near Hillegom.

32. From here, through a cut-out, MR. VOOIS, P.C. Oosterstraat, Ymuiden, AB got in touch with the skipper, Michiel BROOTVELD of the steam trawler "Beatrice" of Ymuiden, registered number YM118.

33. MR. VOOIS has helped several parties to escape and was responsible for much help to AB in his first escape in March 1940. MR. VOOIS is now local A.R.P. at Ymuiden and is a dealer in trawler equipment.

34. The cut-out between AB and the skipper was Mr. VAN BERGE, the brother of AB's brother-in-law. The cut-out between AB and LOOMAN was AB's brother-in-law, Mr. VAN BERGEN of Varenisstraat 10, Ymuiden. It is through the cut-out that LOOMAN knew the course of the "Beatrice" "Hank's lightship sarmouth" which he wirelessed to us.

#### LOOMAN.

35. LOOMAN is not working his own wireless set, he is merely providing the case for it. AB does not exactly know where LOOMAN is or from where the set is being worked. To get in touch with LOOMAN one should telephone a certain Mr. SCHONINGER (he is a coal and fuel merchant) in The Hague - see the address in the telephone directory. Having got Mr. SCHONINGER by telephone, one should then ask for MR. BAUMA who knows where LOOMAN is to be found.

#### TIMMER.

36. AB did not know where TIMMER was. AB saw him about a month ago when he came to see AB in his hide-out near Hillegom. TIMMER had obtained his address from the original contact in the cigar shop at Haarlem to whom AB had confided it.

37. AB said that TIMMER was somewhere in Gelderland but was soon leaving and would not say where he intended to go. AB said that TIMMER had told him that he had established a nice organisation and had assembled a lot of useful friends.



N/XX/37

23rd February 1942

To: D/T.

From: H.4

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With reference to our telephone conversation regarding papers and information brought over by a party of Dutchmen who are now at the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, we would like to bring to your attention the fact that this escape was organised by one of our agents and was financed by us to the tune of almost Gulden 15,000.

We do not wish to claim all the money the man brought over but would like, for immediate use on operations "standing by" from to-day onwards, about half the total, equally divided over bills and coins.

Of the papers, we would like to receive all those belonging to HAAS and BUYSEN as these men were brought over specially for operations in Holland.

In addition, we would like a chance to study all the papers belonging to the other members of the escape party, and especially the "Monsterrol" of the ship and any of the papers relating to fishing and fishing permits.

Naturally, we would turn into the pool anything we do not use and as it is possible that the fishing permits etc. will have to be reproduced for our purpose, the originals will be handed back after use.

MOST SECRET.

H/10/114

To. D/R.

22.2.42.

From: N.

GIA SCHOUSE.

On the night of the 7th September 1941, two couriers were dropped in Holland; each had their separate instructions; one was to endeavour to make contact with a man by the name of Jan BOTTEMA (now known to us as BRANDY) who had formerly worked under the instructions of N.1, when the latter was a member of "L", and whom it was believed might be useful to us in trying to establish a sea route between this country and the North coast of HOLLAND; the other had instructions to approach peace-time friends of the former N. and obtain all possible information likely to assist this Section in building up a plan of campaign in HOLLAND. Neither agent was provided with W/T communication but elaborate arrangements were made to take them off by sea on pre-determined alternative dates. *The attempts were not a success.*

The man whose task it was to establish contact with BRANDY succeeded in doing so and on the 13th November set sail from HOLLAND with one of "C"'s agents in a small boat which had been acquired for the purpose. He did not arrive in this country and is presumed lost at sea, although it is possible that he fell into the hands of the Germans. It should, none the less, be possible to obtain a fairly clear picture of ~~the~~ negotiations with BRANDY inasmuch as ~~the~~ out-out used for this purpose has now arrived in this country and will be interviewed at an early date. It is expected that he will, in due course, join this organisation.

The other man was at liberty in HOLLAND for just under five weeks but then had the misfortune to be arrested by the Germans. He appears to have behaved in a most astute manner, giving little away, and succeeded in effecting an escape from prison, after a fortnight in captivity, he went underground immediately

and....



and was only able to move at night for a period of sixteen weeks.

In due course he heard of a trawler captain who might be willing to bring him to England provided certain measures were adopted. With two friends he stowed away aboard the vessel which sailed from YARMOUTH at 14.00 hrs on 16.2.42. When at sea, although too seasick to threaten the Captain and crew as had been agreed upon, 'persuasion' brought the trawler to Great YARMOUTH. This port was entered in the early morning of 18.2.42. The trawler carried, in addition to the agent and his two friends, the Captain and a crew of 9 Dutchmen and one Dane.

180 As far as is known the trawler is about 200 tons and her purchase price today might be in the neighbourhood of £20,000. The cost to us has been £2,000, borrowed by the agent in HOLLAND, of which one third is being paid to the dependents of the Captain, one third will go to most various bribes and expenses connected with the escape and one third will be handed to the agents comprising CATARRH who are running short of money. The £2000 borrowed will have to be paid back after the war; it remains to be seen what compensation will ultimately be due to the owner of the trawler and by whom this should be paid as also which authorities in this country, whether British or Dutch have a claim upon the vessel now that she is in this country.

That portion at least of the £2000 which represents the charter price of the trawler will, I hope, be covered by this Organisation; while it is more than likely that the costs of the adventure may be increased by payments to the dependents of the crew who came to this country somewhat against their will as a result of the persuasive methods adopted by the Captain.

.....

Although our agent has been subjected to almost continuous interrogation since he reached LONDON on the 19th February 1942, it is not yet possible to report fully upon the information he has brought back. He has been able to tell us a great deal of extreme value to other agents about to enter the field and discussions to date have revolved principally around such details.

He tells us that none of the contacts he was given before leaving this country proved to be of any use. Some were under suspicion and others were unwilling to render assistance; he was, therefore, thrown upon his own resources and established contact with an Organisation known as the "I.D." which seems to exist for the collection and collation of intelligence of various kinds, political, economic, military, etc. At the moment of writing this report, full details as to the aims of the I.D. and its connection with other subversive or underground organisations are not known; they will be elicited in due course. What is clear is that the I.D. produce periodical intelligence summaries, four of which have been brought to this country by our agent and handed to us. We are examining these with a view to extracting such information as may be immediately valuable to us prior to handing them over to "C" who would appear to be the logical recipients. It seems that a number of previous summaries have been despatched to this country by various means, - latterly, according to the information given, via Belgium and France and prior to that in the charge of "C"'s agent who is presumed lost at sea or possibly captured by the Germans, as stated in an earlier paragraph.

I am not able to say whether any previous summaries have reached this country nor, if so, in whose....



FIRST MEETING WITH AB.

It was first decided that AB should tell us his story in his own way and not in the form of an interrogation. (This idea had later to be abandoned, as it became apparent that there was too much material for one sitting.) and he started to do so.

After being dropped AB could not find GOR at all, but met him some time later at the prearranged rendez-vous in UTRECHT, when GOR informed him that he had seen his dome down, but had not bothered to contact him immediately. It later turned out that GOR, instead of burying his parachute, had dropped it in some water where it was subsequently found by the Germans. At this point, it was decided that it was not possible for AB to relate his story in chronological order, and he was asked to tell us those things of immediate importance for the parties now awaiting the coming dropping period and also the outline of his escape from Holland.

After he had escaped from prison, AB was anxious to return to England as soon as possible. He therefore got a cut-out to approach the skipper of a fishing trawler with a view to secreting AB and his two friends on board and thus getting them over to this country. The skipper was asked what he would do if he should happen to pick up crashed British airmen at sea, to which he replied that, if threatened he would bring them over to England. After further discussion, he admitted to the cut-out that he would be willing to bring his boat over to England on condition that a guarantee was left behind for his wife and the families of the crew. On hearing this AB asked for 15,000 gulden, of which 5,000 is to be paid to the skipper's wife. The question of providing for the crew's families has still to be settled.

AB and two friends then stowed away but when they were out at sea were so sea-sick that threatening the captain was out of the question, so they explained their predicament to him. It is, therefore, solely thanks to the skipper's spirit that the party arrived safely in England instead of in a German jail.

The trawler is the property of VEM, a fish export firm of YMUJEN. The crew were promised that their families would be notified of their safe arrival. ERENBERG can get the addresses of the crew from AB's contact in YMUJEN.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY AB.

AB stated that he was unable to use any of the contacts provided by this Organisation either for the reason that they were themselves under suspicion or because their loyalty was no longer to be counted upon. H. RUIS had been in prison for five months. YACOBIS is now W.S.B. and the other RUIS refused to see AB after he had mentioned the name LAMING over the telephone.

CONTROL AND CENSORSHIP.

AB stated that internal mail is subjected to censorship and telephone conversations are frequently tapped.

Small cases and luggage is hardly inspected at all, but there is always a danger that bulky packages may be opened as officials are always on the look out for black market racketeers. The brief cases supplied by this Organisation are unlikely to be searched.

TRADE MARKS.

It is unnecessary to give great attention to markings on clothes - tabs on the neck of shirts etc. - as many British marks can still be found in Holland, but most clothes bear no marks at all as the better firms are ashamed to put their trade marks on the material they have to make up.

W/T SETS.

AB informs us that LOUWY - ERENBERG - has never operated his own W/T set.

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He merely codes the messages and the actual transmission is done by a friend of his, who works from a different place. AB states that it is very dangerous for a man to operate and code the messages. He suggests that each operator be provided with several sets which should be hidden in different towns. The reason for this is that he considers it extremely risky for messages to be transmitted always from the same town and equally risky for men to travel about with their V/T sets. He however agrees that they might be successfully camouflaged as gramophones, vacuum cleaners or ordinary receiver sets.

#### IDENTITY CARDS.

In AB's opinion, an agent should not be given an identity card for the town in which he is operating as any official examining it might easily be familiar with the particular street given on the card and thus be in a position to check its bona fides immediately. He suggests, for example, that a man operating in Delft be given an Amsterdam identity card, as the Delft officials are not so likely to have so intimate a knowledge of every street in Amsterdam.

Alternately, he suggests that a man be given several identity cards so that, should he be summoned for a minor offense and have to show his card, he can subsequently throw this card away and use another. ~~The police will then be unable to check up on the names of the former card.~~

#### RE FLIGHTS.

AB states that KREMER is wrong in telling us that this programme is jammed. He says that he has himself listened to it and explains the trouble as being the result of two programmes on the same wave length, when only the Englishman can be heard.

#### INDUSTRY.

There is a large E boat base here with all essentials for repairing and housing E boats. It is well protected with reinforced concrete four metres thick.

#### COASTAL INFORMATION.

AB tells us that the point used for the GLASSHOUSE operation is now unsafe. AB went to this rendezvous, but was detected. He left his lamp behind and is certain that the Germans are now watching this point very closely. They have cut the grass down and are using a search light there. In his opinion the safest place for a landing party or any similar operation would be the coast near NOORDWIJK, where the patrols are clearly visible from the sea and it would not be difficult to slip through them to the well populated boulevard and comparative safety.

#### SCHENNINGEN PRISON.

This prison is not heavily guarded. The maximum number of guards, according to AB, being from 40 to 50 men. He thinks that it would not be a difficult task to attack the prison and successfully evacuate it.

#### JAN BOTTEMA.

One of the two friends of AB, DE HAAS, was sent to find BOTTEMA and this man has more information about him. He succeeded in finding him and considers him extremely reliable.

AB reports that, in BOTTEMA's view, the operation with the SWIER is absolutely impossible on account of the present patrols. Moreover, BOTTEMA, at the present time, is allowed to fish during the day only and not during the hours of darkness.

BOTTEMA is rather in favour with the Germans at the moment. Eight months ago, he picked up some crashed British airmen at sea. He asked them whether they knew any safe places to hide in Holland, as they did not, he told them that he would have to hand them over to the Germans, which he did. Later the Germans approached him and asked him whether he would be willing to take a couple of Germans over to Scotland. He asked to time to consider this and is in no hurry to commit himself.



BOTTEMA also mentioned to GCH that he had received a letter from BELWISL to say that he was to expect someone in the near future. This message must refer to a contact which was established by Captain KHUR - who went to Sweden for us in March - via Captain SALANOUS, the skipper of a Dutch coastal vessel.

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When asked if it was possible to move about freely immediately after being dropped by parachute, AB replied in the affirmative.

AB stated that silencers on the .32 Colt automatics were very much needed. / 17

2nd November 1942.

To: D/AIR

From: H

Re: a/P.O. Aat Albert HAMBURG 126169  
A.C.D.C.

Dear Sir,

Heaton Park, Manchester.  
Temporarily attached to Y E P T S  
Desford, Leicestershire.

FOUR

with us spoke, Redding-Bizard.

he able

As I explained to you this Officer was an agent of ours who returned from HOLLAND and as he could not be sent back was transferred to the Air Force.

It would be a great convenience to us, to say the least of it, if the whole of his training could be completed in this country instead of his being sent to CANADA or RHODESIA. We have occasion to consult him from time to time concerning the situation in the field and would be unable to do so if he were to leave ENGLAND.

I understand that he has now completed all his preliminary training and would normally be sent abroad within the next three weeks. He informs me that the officer who could arrange for his training to be completed in this country, if instructed to do so is -

Sq/Ldr. Stoke,  
Air Ministry A.F.L.4  
Turnstile House, High Holborn.

I should be much obliged if you would take what steps you think convenient in this case.

James Collage,  
CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON,

17th September 1942

Dear Ab,

I have just received your letter about KOUWENHOVEN and will certainly do what lies within my power to meet your wishes. I may not be able to tell you what results are obtained, but this will not mean that nothing has been done.

Do please let me know when you expect to be in LONDON again and what your future plans are. Amongst other things, there is still the little matter of your wedding presents to be settled. I should be very annoyed if you failed to let us know before long what Pamela and you would like to have as mementos of our present association.

Sincerely yours,

Pilot Officer A.A. Homburg,  
II I.T.W. Royal Air Force,  
Jesus College,  
CAMBRIDGE.



3/25/63

*Hennings  
file*

2.3.42.

To: D/CK 1

From: H.4.

One of our couriers called HENNING of the GLASSHOUSE operation has now returned to this country and cannot be used again as he has, at one time, been arrested by the Germans and through a great piece of luck was able to escape after intensive questioning.

He is a Dutch national and a reserve officer in the Dutch army. He wishes to join either the R.A.F. or the Dutch equivalent and it is our intention to approach our opposite number in the Dutch service with a view of arranging this. We would probably make a condition that he be sent to Canada at once for his training.

Will you please inform me whether, from the security point of view, this plan is thought feasible, or whether there are any special precautions which should be taken? As H. expects to see Major de Boe about this man fairly shortly, an urgent answer would be appreciated.

I would like to point out that, so far as his own past activities are concerned, the Germans know quite a lot, but that he has managed to hold back information which might have endangered another operation now in progress. Not only have we his own word for this, but we are in constant touch with the other operation and everything seems to advance normally and to schedule. HENNING himself strikes us as a discreet person.



OFFICERS' MESS,  
II F.T. Rd ROYAL AIR FORCE,  
JESUS COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.  
TEL. 55671.

Dear Major B.

Am London on the 30 of August

I had a very lucky chance-meeting with  
FRANK KUNENHOVEN. who was just released from  
the R.B.L. He had been there rather a long  
time and had not had a pleasant time,  
because people did not believe his really  
amazing stories (Kendal)

He is a chap I got in touch with about  
one year ago! He did quite a lot of things  
for me and was very useful because  
of his great experience. He cleared  
for instance up, my, travel staff I  
left behind some where, he lost some  
money in working for me, which I



could not restore because he lost  
evidence of each other and he tried  
to get me out of trouble.

He has now asked me only one thing  
namely to restore his name in the U.S.  
I like very much to do this because in  
the first place I think I can prove  
lots of his stories and in the second  
place to save him this, it is the  
least thing I can do for him.

I hope and trust you will look  
into this matter and in case  
you might like to get in touch with  
him, he is living 144 Atheneum St  
Hoping to hear from you

Yours

W. B.



HENNING, Albert

Extract from N.3's Report on visit to Arisaig House 2nd to 7th June, 1941.

HENNING. This man has father, mother and brother living at Ijmuiden. He left the garage of the A.R.P. at Ijmuiden without notice, and does not know whether the fact of his flight to England has been noised abroad or not. Unlike Steen, he did not have to leave tangible evidence of his flight in the form of the missing boat. He says he has a trusted friend in Haarlem who would give him cover for the necessary time, and make enquiries in Ijmuiden as to whether his absence had been registered at the Burgelijke-stand or not.

On the question of the name in which his Identity Card should be made out, he made the interesting suggestion that he should be given two cards, one in his own name and one in his pseudonym. The first would have to be produced if he were accosted by people who knew him beyond a doubt; the second if accosted by people who thought they knew him, but were not quite sure.

Should his friend report that no record of his flight has appeared against his name in the registers, he is quite prepared to assume his own identity and go back to work in the district. He points out, however, that papers than a bare Identity Card are necessary for this purpose. In the case of a new arrival, the authorities have a habit of asking whether all taxes have been paid and of demanding receipts. Also for a workman, Health Insurance Cards are necessary. He is therefore anxious to know that we will cover his identity completely in this respect.



Extract from N.3's Report on visit to Arisaig House, 2nd to 7th June, 1941:

STEEN & HENNING TOGETHER. These two men fall into the same category because they were enlisted at the same time, and have remained close friends since. They are also approximately of the same educational standard and social status.

Steen is perhaps the most adaptable of the two. As far as all manual processes are concerned, he has very great adaptability, and is far ahead of all the others in ability to grasp mechanical propositions. He is, in fact, a born mechanic. He also commands respect through a certain resilience of character, and by the exuberance of his personality can break down social barriers. I regard Steen as the saboteur par excellence, and also as a man likely to inspire others and be able to teach them how to do things. He is a determined character with just the right patriotic outlook; at the same time, he is very shrewd and outspoken. It would be difficult to get him to engage in an enterprise that did not commend itself to his reason as being well founded and well supported. My own feeling about Steen is that he should be employed as the first messenger to contact N.201 and to bring back a Report to the ship. After that he should be allowed to proceed to Helmond to his friend. He should then be instructed to report to the Radio Shop belonging to the brother of N.4's Contact in Amsterdam, with a view to being taken on there as a mechanic. Steen should then be available to meet the ship on its second arrival, and to bring with him certain people whom he has contacted in the meantime, who want to go to England for training or military service. These people should make their papers available, so that new arrivals can step into their identity completely equipped.....

I asked Steen whether he would like to work in double harness with Henning, or whether he would prefer to work alone. He said he would much prefer to work alone, while keeping contact with Henning for the purpose of mutual assistance in case of need.

Henning does not seem to have impressed the instructors as favourably as Steen. At Stn. IV he was regarded as being supercilious; at Stn. XXI it was felt that he did not pay proper attention to certain phases of the lectures. My own impression is that Henning is rather a self-sufficient person, and does not go out of his way to ingratiate himself with anyone. He lacks the buoyancy of temperament which compels people to accept Steen, and consequently an unfavourable view is taken of his character. Nevertheless, I think his Reports show that he has come through his tuition very well, and his record shows that he is a reliable and efficient person.

I think Henning should be landed from the vessel with two Identity Cards as he suggests, one in his pseudonym and one in his own name. He should then go to his friend in Haarlem and take cover for two or three days while his friend is finding out his present status in IJmuiden. If the enquiries are favourable, he can walk back into his old position, or some other position, using his own clothes and papers. He might also be able to get Steen's clothes and papers from his landlady for use by other Agents.



In this connection, we have to remember that Henning has family ties in Ijsuiden; but he seems to think there would be no risk of betrayal if he walked back into his old milieu, explaining that he had been working in another part of the country.

I personally think that one of the most useful functions these men could fulfill during their first two weeks in 33-land would be to find certain young men (of whom they assure me there are plenty) who want to go to England, and ensure that the cover provided by their identity could be taken over intact by Agents newly arrived in this country. I suggest that on their return to London they be taken to a trusted optician first of all for glasses, and then have photographs taken for their Identity Cards complete with glasses and moustaches. It seems to me that the identity and cover for Steen and Henning must be fixed first of all.....



HENNING

HENNING, ALBERT Albert.

Born 12.6.17 at Velsen. Education 5 yrs. H.B.S. Unmarried.  
Profession in civil life: Garage mechanic. Came to England on  
March 20th from IJmuiden, where he lives, with two other men in a  
rowing boat with outboard motor, which was picked up by H.M.S. "Leda".  
Driving and despatch riding instructor with the Dutch Army Motor  
Transport Corps. Was a Warrant Officer training recruits at Haarlem  
when the Invasion took place, so did not see any fighting. Was chief  
of the IJmuiden section of A.R.P. Address in Holland: Houtsastr. 35,  
Velsen. Passed as O.K. by M.I.5 on release from Patriotic School  
approx. 28.3.41. Recruited by us 2.4.41.

Quite a strong swimmer - about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.