

CAULI LOWER  
MOOY, Adriaan Klaas.

22666/A

DUTCH Section.

Born: AMERSFOORT, 11.7.19.

186  
Alias: COLENBRANDER, Adriaan Klaas @ THOMAS, GERARD @ MOOY, Willem  
Wijnand.

Sent: From U.K. 24.9.42.

Reported in concentration camp at HAAREN. Information was received in June 43 in 'C' and/or SOE telegram. Later this was confirmed by 2 SOE agents, who escaped from HAAREN in Aug 43. and arrived U.K., Nov 43.

Height: 5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Square face; broad low forehead; brown eyes; straight nose; full mouth; round chin; dark hair; regular teeth; small ears;

P.T.O.

MOOY, Adriaan Klaas

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MOOY, Willem Wijnand.

Sent: From U.K. 24.9.1942.

Reported in concentration camp at HAAREN. Information was received in June 1943 in 'C' and/or S.O.E. telegram. Later this was confirmed by two S.O.E. agents, who escaped from HAAREN in Aug 43 and arrived U.K. Nov. 43.

Height 5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Square face; broad, low forehead; brown eyes; straight nose; full mouth; round chin; dark hair; regular teeth; small ears.

No. 5706.

MOOY, Adriaan Elans

Nationality. Dutch.  
 Born. 11.7.1919. Amerafoort.  
 Occupation. Army Cadet.  
 Mother. Janajo BERNHARDT. Deceased 1937.  
 Father. Anton Jacobus Cornelis. Musician. Deceased 1941.  
 Brother. Willem Wijnand, aged 24. Army Cadet.  
 Present address unknown. Previous to father's death, 13 Prinses Julianalaan, Amerafoort.  
 Sister. Engelina Adriaans, aged 21. School-mistress. Address: 62 Oelmustraat, Amerafoort.  
 Languages. English, French and German.  
 Last permanent address. 13 Prinses Julianalaan, Amerafoort.  
 Documents. Dutch Passport No. 555126. issued Zurich 21.11.41. (False Age 11.7.25).  
 Documents for entrance to Brazil issued Geneva 16.3.42.  
 Letter of introduction from Dutch Legation Lisbon, dated 8.4.42.  
 Date & Port of embarkation. 9.4.42. Lisbon.  
 Date & Port of arrival. 9.4.42. Bristol. ex aircraft G-AMHE.  
 Date of arrival at R.V.P.S. 10.4.42.

# HISTORY.

(1) MOOY went to Elementary and H.B.S. Schools at Amerafoort until 1936, following which he attended the Royal Marine College at Den Helder where he remained until February 1938, when he left as he did not like the work. He then went in the middle of September 1938 to the Military Academy at Breda for instruction for the Indian Army Artillery.

(2) On the 15.7.40, after being kept in Haarlem at the H.T.S. School during the invasion days, he was discharged and from then until 16.9.40. he was attached to the labour corps. He then obtained his discharge and returned home to his father who supported him and with whom he remained for a year hoping to hear of some

/Contd.....

means of getting away from Holland.

(3) Eventually, the 19.10.41. he left by train with his friends the two BLOM brothers, for Breda and on arrival there, took a taxi to the region of the Dutch-Belgian border where in the darkness they started to walk towards same.

Hearing footsteps, they fell to the ground but the oncomers tripped over them, turning out to be Belgian smugglers, who proved to be quite friendly and assisted them to enter Belgium. At the village of Merle they caught a tram to Antwerp. Here they remained a week with relations of BLOM (address unknown but name is Hamburger), during which time one of the brothers BLOM returned to Holland.

(4) MOOY and Karel BLOM continued to Brussels and on to Mons where they spent the night at a small hotel, the name of which he has forgotten, and next day continued to Tournay. From here they walked across country, eventually arriving at Lille without any difficulty.

From Lille they caught the train to Albert and from there walked to Corbie where during the hours of darkness they swam across the Somme, tying their clothes as best they could to their heads. However, the clothes became fairly wet and having reached the other side, he states, they went to the first farm they came to and found the people to be Flemish by the name of Van der HAGEN and that they were at the hamlet Cubigny in the region of Amiens.

The people at the farm were very kind to them and they spent the night there while their clothes were drying. They were also supplied with Food Coupons.

(5) The next morning they left by train from Villers Bretonneux, which was quite close by, for Amiens where they changed and continued by Express Train to Lille and Paris.

At Paris they stayed at Perceux which is just outside, with the uncle of his companion by the same name BLOM. Address: 62 quai de l'Artois. They remained here 2 days and then continued by train, in the company of the uncle, to Vierzon near the demarcation line, where they changed and went by local train to Blere la Croix.

(6) Here the uncle handed them over to a 'passeurs' whose name he does not know but states that she is a girl of about 25, the meeting taking place in the Cafe opposite the station.

/Contd.....

(7) This girl led MOOY and his companion over the line to a small place called Franceuil where they got the bus to Chateauroux and there boarded an Express for Toulouse. They arrived here too late to go to the Office Neerlandais and MOOY states that they therefore spent the night in the local Cemetery.

Next morning they went to the above Office which is on the Hld. Strassbourg, from where they were taken to the Dutch Refugee Camp at La Fourgette. A few days later, all the youths of military age were transferred to the French Camp Clerfond, apparently with a view to them being put to work.

(8) MOOY declares that he quickly saw that he was not going to get any further from there and as he was unable to contemplate an attempt to cross the Pyrenees owing to the snow, he decided that the only thing to do was to return to Chateauroux, which he did by rail, hoping to be able to get back the same way to BLOM's uncle.

From Chateauroux he went by bus to Loches where the servants at the Hotel St. Antoine told him how best to cross the line, which in accordance with their advice, he successfully managed to do, seeing no German Patrols.

He then continued on foot as far as Combeurie and here got the bus to Tours where he entrained for Paris.

(9) On arriving in Paris, he went straight to BLOM's uncle who was naturally very surprised to see him, especially without his nephew Karel whom, MOOY states, he left at Clerfond Camp.

Two days later, with money lent to him by Mr. BLOM, he caught the train to Amiens where he went to the farm at which they had previously stayed the night and these people smuggled him over the Somme bridge hidden in the bottom of a farm cart.

Having been safely deposited some distance over the other side, he continued to Lille where he stayed at the Hotel Russe near the station and the next day continued by rail to Brussels. At the French-Belgian border, on the way, he showed his Dutch Identity Card which he states the man either could not have understood or did not want to understand.

(10) At Brussels, he changed and went via Antwerp to Merle where he met the smugglers who had previously helped them to get into Belgium, by the name of Van BAVEL, living opposite the Mill.

In the evening, this man took him over the border into Holland. He walked to Gann from where he continued to Breda,

(7) This girl led MOOY and his companion over the line to a small place called Francoeul where they got the bus to Chateauroux and there boarded an Express for Toulouse. They arrived here too late to go to the Office Neerlandais and MOOY states that they therefore spent the night in the local Cemetery.

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From Chateauroux he went by bus to Leches where the servants at the Hotel St. Antoine told him how best to cross the line, which in accordance with their advice, he successfully managed to do, seeing no German Patrols.

He then continued on foot as far as Comaurie and here got the bus to Tours where he entrained for Paris.

(9) On arriving in Paris, he went straight to BLOM's uncle who was naturally very surprised to see him, especially without his nephew Karel whom, MOOY states, he left at Clerfond Camp.

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Having been safely deposited some distance over the other side, he continued to Lille where he stayed at the Hotel Russe near the station and the next day continued by rail to Brussels. At the French-Belgian border, on the way, he showed his Dutch Identity Card which he states the man either could not have understood or did not want to understand.

(10) At Brussels, he changed and went via Antwerp to Merlo where he met the smugglers who had previously helped them to get into Belgium, by the name of Van BAVEL, living opposite the Mill.

In the evening, this man took him over the border into Holland. He walked to Genn from where he continued to Breda,

there catching the train to Alkmaarfoort, arriving home on the 18.11.41. exactly a month after his departure. Fortunately his absence had not been noticed.

(11) On the 5.12.41. together with another friend, Willem BOLDINGH, he took the train to Eindhoven, from where they continued by bus to Reusel. Here, MOOY asserts, with the aid of a small pocket compass they had with them, they walked over the border in the region of Turnhout across country during the afternoon, without meeting with any difficulty at all.

From Turnhout they went by train to Liège where his friend knew a girl MEELAERTS (Christian name forgotten, also the address). They remained at this girl's house for 2 days and on the morning of 8.12.41. intended to catch the train but unfortunately the R.A.F. had just completed a raid and all traffic was at a standstill. They therefore had to return to the address of Miss MEELAERTS where they were given the address in Namur of de HULSTER, which he cannot remember but who is the editor of "Le Peuple".

They spent the night with this man and next day went by train from Namur to Huno in the Ardennes where they arrived in the afternoon and MOOY declares calmly walked along a secondary road into France, meeting no Control of any kind.

(12) They arrived at Pourou-Sans-Remy and took the train to Longuyon, from where, after spending the night in the waiting room, they continued by train to Besancon where they again changed and proceeded to Morteau close to the Swiss border.

They then walked to Les Gras from where they continued on foot, with the help of their compass, across country, as they thought, in the direction of Switzerland, but unfortunately rather lost their way and on enquiry at a lonely farm, found that they were still just in France.

MOOY cannot recall the name of the farm but the people there allowed them to stay the night. The next morning, about 10 o'clock, they hastily proceeded on foot in accordance with the instructions they were given, across the border, over some fields and round the side of a hill, before the Patrol arrived.

(13) They came eventually to a small hamlet, the name of which he does not know, and here succeeded in obtaining a lift in a cart as far as Les Verrières where they were immediately arrested

by the Gendarmerie who took them to Neuchâtel, from where, after being kept 4 days in prison, they were transferred to Berne. Here they were interrogated and subsequently taken before General Van TRICHT at the Dutch Legation. Two days later, they were sent to Geneva and here put in the Hotel du Lac on the outskirts of Geneva, where MOOY remained about 3½ months.

#### JOURNEY TO THIS COUNTRY.

(14) Eventually, after his papers had been put in order and a passport with the necessary visas (false age) supplied for Brazil with final destination as Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, he left the 26.3.42. in the "sealed" train for Barcelona where he changed and continued to Madrid. From there, he arrived after an uneventful journey at Lisbon on the 31.3.42. where he stayed at the Pensao Lda, 180 Avenida da Libertada, and was sent by the Dutch Consul to the British Consulate where he was given his visa for the United Kingdom.

The necessary Exit Visa having also been obtained for him, he embarked the 9.4.42. in the plane G-MHE. for this country.

#### SPECIAL POINTS.

(15) The money which MOOY has brought with him, he changed in Switzerland where he had been receiving a salary of 350 francs per month; He was also given 150 francs for the journey.

(16) His friend, Willem BOLDINGH, is still in Switzerland as, up to the time of MOOY's departure, he had been unable to obtain the necessary papers for him to leave.

#### CONCLUSION.

(17) During their journey to Switzerland, MOOY and his companion appear to have been very fortunate in not being 'controlled' anywhere.

He makes a very good and frank impression, however, and I do not think there is any reason to doubt his integrity.

From Switzerland he has been passed on to this country with a false passport in the usual manner.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

(18) To be released to the Dutch Authorities.

R.S.Senda.

N

DUTCH

✓ 1.

33F 1

NAME	MOOY, Adriaan Klaas (2/Lt.)
P.T.C.	8.5.42.
N.R.A.	11.5.42.
BORN	11.7.19. Amersfoort, Holland
PVTE. ADDRESS	Not known
PRE. EMPLOY.	Professional soldier - officer
REMARKS	To be employed as an agent.
13.5.42.	Commencing employment 18.5.42.
	Signed S.D. 5.7.42
ALIAS	COLENBRANDER, Adriaan

S.T.S. 44 9.6.42.

Instructor's Remarks. An intelligent Student. He has mastered all subjects with ease, but has lately been handicapped by a sprained arm. Commandant's Report: Shows organizing ability. He is inclined to be self-centred and moody.

S.T.S. 17 23.9.42.

Commandant's Report: Had no previous mechanical or Industrial experience but was an intelligent and interested student who acquired a fair grasp of all the lectures he attended. Demolition work moderate. He would have done better if he could have remained until the end of the Course.

N

DUTCH

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N.R.A.	11.5.42.
BORN	11.7.19. Amersfoort, Holland
PVTE. ADDRESS	Not known
PRE. EMPLOY.	Professional soldier - officer
REMARKS	To be employed as an agent.
13.5.42.	Commencing employment 18.5.42.
	<i>Signed S.D. 5.7.42</i>
ALIAS	COLENBRANDER, Adriaan

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Instructor's Remarks. An intelligent Student. He has mastered all subjects with ease, but has lately been handicapped by a sprained arm. Commandant's Report: Shows organizing ability. He is inclined to be self-centred and moody.

S.T.S. 17 23.9.42.

Commandant's Report: Had no previous mechanical or Industrial experience but was an intelligent and interested student who acquired a fair grasp of all the lectures he attended. Demolition work moderate. He would have done better if he could have remained until the end of the Course.

MOOY, A.V.

SPECIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS,

ROOM 98,

HORSE GUARDS,

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

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## DECLARATION

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I declare that I will never disclose to anyone any information which I have acquired or may at any future time acquire as the result of my connection with this Department, unless such disclosure is necessary for my work for the Department.

In particular I declare that except under the conditions aforementioned, I will in no circumstances give away any information concerning :—

1. The name, alias description, identity, location or duties of any past, present or future member of this Department.
2. The name, alias description, identity, location or duties of any member of the staff, or any persons working with this Department, either as a member of the forces or as a civilian.
3. The nature, methods, objects or subjects of instruction of this Department.
4. The location or name of any establishment of this Department.
5. The past, present or future location, movement or employment, either potential or factual, of myself, any other member of or any person working with this Department.

I declare moreover that I understand that I am personally responsible for any disclosure of such information I may make and that disciplinary proceedings under the Official Secrets Acts 1911 and 1920, the Treachery Act 1940, or the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 may be taken against me if I at any time or in any way contravene the terms of this declaration.

Signature

Witness

Date 5-III-'42

COLENBRANDER

3)

CARD 22666/A

Date 30th May 1942

5.

SURNAME

(State name at birth if different from that shown by any other names.)

FULL CHRISTIAN NAMES

Adrian Kless

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

Amersfoort, Holland, 11.7.1919

NATIONALITY

Dutch

NATIONALITY AT BIRTH

(if different from above.)

PRIVATE ADDRESS

Not known.

PERMANENT ADDRESSNATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBERBRIEF PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

Professional soldier - Officer.

FULL NAME, NATIONALITY AT BIRTH AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER, MOTHER, HUSBAND/WIFE.

NOTE—if applicant or parents naturalised, state Number, Date and Name in which Certificate was granted.)

PARTICULARS OF RELATIVES NOW IN ENEMY OR ENEMY-OCCUPIED OR CONTROLLED COUNTRIES (Husband, wife, father, mother, brothers, sisters, sons or daughters only.)NAMERELATIONSHIPPRESENT ADDRESSAPPLICANT FOR EMPLOYMENT AS—

Prospective student.

Nothing against.

11/5/42

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958

No. 6736.MOY, Adrian Elias

Nationality. Dutch.  
 Born. 11.7.1919. Amerfoort.  
 Occupation. Army Cadet.  
 Mother. Janajo BERNHARDT. Deceased 1937.  
 Father. Anton Jacobus Cornelis. Musician. Deceased 1941.  
 Brother. Willem Wijnand, aged 24. Army Cadet.  
 Present address unknown. Previous to father's death, 13 Princes Julianaalaan, Amerfoort.  
 Sister. Engelina Adriana, aged 21. School-mistress. Address: 62 Oelahustraat, Amerfoort.  
 Languages. English, French and German.  
 Last permanent address. 13 Princes Julianaalaan, Amerfoort.  
 Documents. Dutch Passport No. 555126. issued Surinam 21.11.41. (Valid age 11.7.25).  
 Documents for entrance to Brazil issued Geneva 16.3.42.  
 Letter of introduction from Dutch Legation Lisbon, dated 8.4.42.  
 Date & Port of embarkation. 9.4.42. Lisbon.  
 Date & Port of arrival. 9.4.42. Bristol. ex aircraft C-MNH.  
 Date of arrival at R.V.P.S. 10.4.42.

HISTORY.

(1) MOY went to Elementary and H.B.S. Schools at Amerfoort until 1936, following which he attended the Royal Marine College at Den Helder where he remained until February 1938, when he left as he did not like the work. He then went in the middle of September 1938 to the Military Academy at Breda for instruction for the Indian Army Artillery.

(2) On the 15.7.40, after being kept in Haarlem at the H.T.S. School during the invasion days, he was discharged and from then until 16.9.40. he was attached to the labour corps. He then obtained his discharge and returned home to his father who supported him and with whom he remained for a year hoping to hear of some

/Contd.....

means of getting away from Holland.

(3) Eventually, the 19.10.41. he left by train with his friends the two RIEM brothers, for Breda and on arrival there, took a taxi to the region of the Dutch-Belgian border where in the darkness they started to walk towards home.

Hearing footsteps, they fell to the ground but the croakers tripped over them, turning out to be Belgian smugglers, who proved to be quite friendly and assisted them to enter Belgium. At the village of Merle they caught a train to Antwerp. Here they remained a week with relations of RIEM (address unknown but name Hendrik), during which time one of the brothers RIEM returned to Holland.

(4) MOFF and Karel RIEM continued to Brussels and on to Mons where they spent the night at a small hotel, the name of which he has forgotten, and next day continued to Tournay. From here they walked across country, eventually arriving at Lille without any difficulty.

From Lille they caught the train to Albert and from there walked to Cortice where during the hours of darkness they swam across the Sambre, tying their clothes as best they could to their heads. However, the clothes became fairly wet and having reached the other side, he states, they went to the first farm they came to and found the people to be Flemish by the name of Van der HAMMEN and that they were at the hamlet Ouhigny in the region of Aniene.

The people at the farm were very kind to them and they spent the night there while their clothes were drying. They were also supplied with Food Coupons.

(5) The next morning they left by train from Villers Bretonneux, which was quite close by, for Aniene where they changed and continued by Express Train to Lille and Paris.

At Paris they stayed at Pereux which is just outside, with the uncle of his companion by the name RIEM. Address: 62 quai de l'Artois. They remained here 2 days and then continued by train, in the company of the uncle, to Vierson near the demarcation line, where they changed and went by local train to Flers la Croix.

(6) Here the uncle handed them over to a 'passant' whose name he does not know but states that she is a girl of about 25, the meeting taking place in the Cafe opposite the station.

(7) This girl led HONK and his companion over the line to a small place called Frenouail where they got the bus to Chateauroux and there boarded an Express for Toulouse. They arrived here too late to go to the Office Neerlandais and HONK states that they therefore spent the night in the local Cemetery.

Next morning they went to the above Office which is on the Blvd. Strasbourg, from where they were taken to the Dutch Refugee Camp at La Fourgette. A few days later, all the youths of military age were transferred to the French Camp Clerfond, apparently with a view to them being put to work.

(8) HONK declares that he quickly saw that he was not going to get any further from there and as he was unable to contemplate an attempt to cross the Pyrenees owing to the snow, he decided that the only thing to do was to return to Chateauroux, which he did by rail, hoping to be able to get back the same way to HONK's uncle.

From Chateauroux he went by bus to Lodges where the servants at the Hotel St. Antoine told him how best to cross the line, which in accordance with their advice, he successfully managed to do, seeing no German Patrols.

He then continued on foot as far as Commarie and here got the bus to Tours where he entrained for Paris.

(9) On arriving in Paris, he went straight to HONK's uncle who was naturally very surprised to see him, especially without his nephew Karel whom, HONK states, he left at Clerfond Camp.

Two days later, with money lent to him by Mr. HONK, he caught the train to Amiens where he went to the farm at which they had previously stayed the night and those people smuggled him over the Somme bridge hidden in the bottom of a farm cart.

Having been safely deposited some distance over the other side, he continued to Lille where he stayed at the Hotel Russe near the station and the next day continued by rail to Brussels. At the French-Belgian border, on the way, he showed his Dutch Identity Card which he states the men either could not have understood or did not want to understand.

(10) At Brussels, he changed and went via Antwerp to Merlo where he met the smugglers who had previously helped them to get into Belgium, by the name of Van RAVEL, living opposite the Mill.

In the evening, this man took him over the border into Holland. He walked to Genn from where he continued to Breda,

there catching the train to Alenstort, arriving here on the 18.11.41. exactly a month after his departure. Fortunately his absence had not been noticed.

(11) On the 9.12.41. together with another friend, Willem BULMANN, he took the train to Eindhoven, from where they continued by bus to Roessel. Here, MOFF asserts, with the aid of a small pocket compass they had with them, they walked over the border in the region of Turnhout across country during the afternoon, without meeting with any difficulty at all.

From Turnhout they went by train to Liège where his friend knew a girl BULMANN (Christian name forgotten, also the address). They remained at this girl's house for 2 days and on the morning of 8.12.41. intended to catch the train but unfortunately the R.A.F. had just completed a raid and all traffic was at a standstill. They therefore had to return to the address of Miss BULMANN where they were given the address in Roux of de HUYSTEN, which he cannot remember but who is the editor of "Le Peuple".

They spent the night with this man and next day went by train from Roux to Lure in the Ardennes where they arrived in the afternoon and MOFF declares calmly walked along a secondary road into France, meeting no Control of any kind.

(12) They arrived at Pourrai-lane-Rouy and took the train to Longuyon, from where, after spending the night in the waiting room, they continued by train to Besancon where they again changed and proceeded to Morteau close to the Swiss border.

They then walked to Les Cras from where they continued on foot, with the help of their compass, across country, as they thought, in the direction of Switzerland, but unfortunately rather lost their way and on enquiry at a lovely farm, found that they were still just in France.

MOFF cannot recall the name of the farm but the people there allowed them to stay the night. The next morning, about 10 o'clock, they hastily proceeded on foot in accordance with the instructions they were given, across the border, over some fields and round the side of a hill, before the Patrol arrived.

(13) They came eventually to a small hamlet, the name of which he does not know, and here succeeded in obtaining a lift in a cart as far as Les Verrieres where they were immediately arrested.

by the Gendarmerie who took them to Neuchâtel, from where, after being kept 4 days in prison, they were transferred to Bern. Here they were interrogated and subsequently taken before General Van THIEFF at the Dutch Legation. Two days later, they were sent to Geneva and here put in the Hotel du Lac on the outskirts of Geneva, where MOY remained about 3 months.

#### JOURNEY TO THIS COUNTRY.

(12) Eventually, after his papers had been put in order and a passport with the necessary visas (false age) supplied for Brazil with final destination as Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, he left the 26.3.42. in the "sealed" train for Barcelona where he changed and continued to Madrid. From there, he arrived after an uneventful journey at Lisbon on the 31.3.42. where he stayed at the Pensao Lda, 180 Avenida da Liberdade, and was sent by the Dutch Consul to the British Consulate where he was given his visa for the United Kingdom.

The necessary Exit Visa having also been obtained for him, he embarked the 9.4.42. in the plane G-4232. for this country.

#### SPECIAL POINTS.

(13) The money which MOY has brought with him, he changed in Switzerland where he had been receiving a salary of 350 francs per month; he also received 150 francs for the journey.

(14) His friend, Willem BOLDINGH, is still in Switzerland as, up to the time of MOY's departure, he had been unable to obtain the necessary papers for him to leave.

#### CONCLUSION.

(15) During their journey to Switzerland, MOY and his companion appear to have been very fortunate in not being 'controlled' anywhere.

He makes a very good and frank impression, however, and I do not think there is any reason to doubt his integrity.

From Switzerland he has been passed on to this country with a false passport in the usual manner.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

(16) To be released to the Dutch authorities.

MINUTE SHEET.  
MOVEMENTS

3381  
Reference MOCY

<u>20.5.42.</u>	S.T.S. 44
<u>10.6.42.</u>	Green Park
<u>15.6.42.</u>	S.T.S. 44
<u>5.7.42.</u>	S.T.S. 51
<u>10.7.42.</u>	Flat
<u>19.7.42.</u>	S.T.S. 51
<u>25.7.42.</u>	Hyde Park Hotel
<u>25.7.42.</u>	S.T.S. 34A
<u>18.8.42.</u>	S.T.S. 61
<u>21.8.42.</u>	Crofton Hotel.
<u>26.8.42.</u>	S.T.S. 34
<u>27.8.42.</u>	Crofton Hotel
<u>31.8.42.</u>	S.T.S. 17
<u>12.9.42.</u>	Waldorf Hotel
<u>13.9.42.</u>	S.T.S. 61
<u>18.9.42.</u>	Flat
<u>24.9.42.</u>	S.T.S. 61 (field)

N/PD/562

21st November 1942

To: D/FIN

From: N

MOOY

With reference to your FIN/PD/5448 of 16 Nov 42,  
I am now able to give you the following additional  
information:-

This man, who was at the time a Dutch East Indian  
Army cadet, arrived in the U.K. on 9 Apr 42 at WHITCHURCH  
from LISBON ex Aircraft G-AGEE. He left the R.V.P.S.  
on 17 Apr 42.

I hope that despite the fact that MOOY has now  
left this country and has given no instructions in  
regard to the recovery of the £31 impounded, it may  
none-the-less be possible for you to obtain a refund  
from the Bank of England, which we will then credit to  
his account with the Dutch authorities in LONDON.

It would seem on the face of it  
that he was brought over at the instigation of the  
Dutch Government.

I do not quite understand why it is up to us  
to get this man's money from the Bank of England. It seems  
to me that it is up to the Dutch unless he left you  
written instructions before you sent him to the Bank.

TO: *d*

FROM: D/CE 7

19th November 1942

DCE7/KV/482

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Adriaan MOOY

The following are the only details that I can get you from the R. V. P. S. about the abovenamed Dutchman. He was born 11. 7. 1919 at Amersfoort, was an Army Cadet and arrived in the United Kingdom 9. 4. 42. at Whitechurch from Lisbon ex plane G - AGBE. He left the R. V. P. S. 17. 4. 42. giving as his destination the Dutch Consul. It would seem on the face of it that he was brought over at the instigation of the Dutch Government.

I do not quite understand why it is up to us to get this man's money from the Bank of England. It seems to me that it is up to the Dutch unless he left you written instructions before you sent him into the field. In any case, as I have stated before, the Immigration authorities are of the opinion that it will not be easy to extract the £31. unless we have MOOY's signature but if anybody can do it it will be his own Government.

*Rur.*

*AL*  
*B*  
TO: NO

FROM: D/CE 7

18th November 1942

DCE7/KV/476

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M O O Y

I have talked to the Immigration authorities at the R.V.P.S. and they are of the opinion that the Bank of England, Issue Department, Threadneedle Street will refuse to pay out this man's money unless they receive written authority from him. It is just possible that they would hand it over to the Dutch Government if they would be prepared to certify that the man is in the field and he had definitely charged them to collect the money on his behalf.

*lv*

N/KV/545

17th November 1942.

To: D/CE.7

From: N

Adriaan MOOY.

I passed on to D/FIN the information given in your DCE7/KV/407 dated 2 Nov. 1942, but unfortunately this is not sufficient for his purposes.

It is necessary to know how, why and whence this man entered this country before steps can be taken to recover the £31.0.0 in question.

I have no record of these details and would therefore be obliged if you could obtain them from the R.V.P.S.

REF: FIN/FD/5448


16th November 1942

TO: M.

FROM: D/FIN

Mooy

With reference to your N/FD/537 dated 13th November I quite understand how the £31 was impounded, but what you have not yet explained is how, why and whence this man entered the country, which information I must have before applying to the Bank of England for refund.



N/FD/537

13th November 1942

To: D/FIN: *d*

From: FIN: D/CE 7

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11. 11. 1942

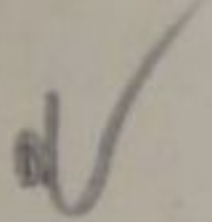
Adriaan MOOY

D/CE 7/KV/437

With reference to your FIN/FD/5311 dated 30 Oct 42, I am informed that the amount of £31 sterling, which this man had on him when he arrived in this country, was impounded by the Chief Immigration Officer and can be obtained by application to the Bank of England Issue Department, Threadneedle Street.

It seems to me that it may be rather difficult to deal with this matter, as the subject in question is no longer in this country, but I should be obliged if you would do what you can in the circumstances.

*RW*

TO: 

FROM: D/CE 7

2. 11. 1942

DCE7/KV/407

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Adriaan MOOY

I have made enquiries about this man at the R.V.P.S. He arrived with £31 sterling on him which sum was impounded by the Chief Immigration Officer and can be had by applying to the Bank of England, Issue Dept. Threadneedle Street.

Rw.

REF: FIN/FD/5607.

11th December 1942.

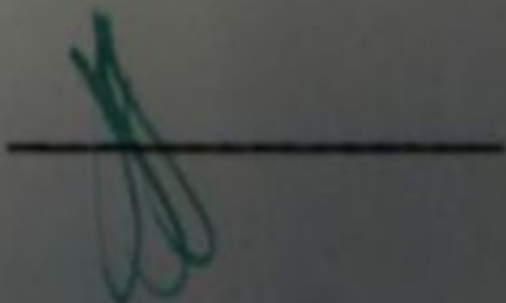
TO: N.

FROM: D/FIN.

A. K. MOOY

In reply to your N/FD/581 dated 10/12/42 herewith Foreign Exchange Control receipt for £31 (Thirty-one pounds) which I note you will be handing back to the Dutch.

Please acknowledge receipt on the attached carbon.



E/FD/581

10th December 1942

D: D/FIN

From: N

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A.K. MOOY

Thank you for your FIN/FD/5586 dated 8 Dec 42.

In the circumstances we have no alternative but to postpone further action, but I would be obliged if you would return the receipt to me. I shall hand it back to the Dutch, who hold all other documents and the account for this agent.

REF: FIN/FD/5586.

8th December 1942.

TO: N.

FROM: D/FIN.

A. K. MOOY

I am sorry to trouble you again on this matter, but the Bank of England will not redeem these receipts for money taken by Immigration Officers unless they are satisfied that it is "clean" money - i.e. that it has not been acquired on Black Markets and that the holder gave proper value in acquiring the notes concerned.

I am unable to certify to the Bank that we are satisfied that the £31 is properly payable to Mooy and I suggest, therefore, that all we can do is to hold the receipt on our file here and make a claim at a subsequent date when Mooy is available.

Do you agree, please.

No 3

APPENDIX A

RECORDED SHEET FOR LYTANDBER TRAINING

To be returned to S.T.S. H.Q. when completed.

NAME BY WHICH KNOWN: COLENGRANDER.

CODE NAME:

TRAINING:

From (dates)	18/September/1942	14/9/42
To (date)		17/9/42
At (place)		Tempstord
By (Pilot's signature)		

Pilot's remarks:

This Officer has an excellent judgement of distances, and is very intelligent. He fully understands everything that is required for a successful operation. He speaks good English.

Signal letter:- 'K.B.'

Answering ":- 'A.Y.'

CALL SIGN:

PICKING UP AREA:

DATE DROPPED OR LANDED:

PROVISIONAL PICK UP DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH: