

UBBINK, Johan Bernard  
22666A

UBBINK, Johan Bernard

22666/A

© LOUIS

(© BERNARD UDEMA)

DOB: 22/5/1921

RETURN TO  
R/A ARCHIVES

With the report DAVIDS in ULLSBRUUT.

The question Bingham.

By request I wish to make a report regarding the question Bingham, which is very difficult for me, as I do not dispose of any definite data, which would lead to his arrest. Although not intelligent, when born I got the gift to be able to judge human characters, which gift developed during my many journeys.

The fact that the agents with whom I was imprisoned all pointed their suspicion to Bingham plus the fact that I suspect him personally, is enough to enter into further particulars, but also dangerous. Therefore I do not wish to accept any responsibility in this difficulty. I do not accuse B., I only do my duty to put my personal feeling on paper and to describe insinuations which attracted my attention.

During my interrogation in The Hague the S.D. officers insisted upon an accurate description of all people connected with the organisation, except of Bingham. During the same interrogation I was told that it was of no avail to keep silent, as the S.D. maintained to have their spies in our organisation. This might be Bingham as he left Holland during the invasion or immediately afterwards.

Bingham is cunning, very cunning. If a normal person is under the influence of spirits he is inclined to tell a lot of things. Not so Bingham. As soon as he feels that he is somewhat under the influence, his brain is working double quickly; I noticed this myself in a Club in London where I came into contact with an acquaintance of them. I asked this acquaintance for his nationality.

He declared to be British whereas I thought that he was French. Bingham who was also present urgently requested us not to talk about such matters.

Bingham many times spoke pessimistically to my friends about the Allied conduct of the war.

Whereas other officers sometimes spoke about friends of me who were already in Holland, Bingham never said anything and was doubly on his guard when such questions were put.

The case of Rost van Tonningen described in the report of P. Dourlein is typical.

I again repeat that I do not accept any responsibility for this question. It is not my duty either to investigate this and this is the more difficult as I find his person sympathetic.

During my interrogation some points struck me which in my opinion should be mentioned.

The S.D. were of the opinion that they would be able to continue their play until the end of the war to get to know invasion landing points by means of provocation.

When I was interrogated in Haren by Mr. May I told him that the provocation would go wrong before long in connection with the courier who regularly flew from England to Holland and back. He declared that it was already going on for a whole year and was sure to be able to play this game until the finish.

The couriers most probably come into contact with members of the S.D. without knowing it and returned to England assured of the purity of the whole business. This would not have happened if the Dutch organisation had done the same as the Belgian and French organisations, i.e. recall the agents every six months to spend leave in England.

The facts are now that the Germans dispose of valuable instruments that have been dropped over Holland and many British S.S. officers are fully known. Also the sending-out from England of people, who were more suitable for anything else than agent, cries to Heaven. Boys have been sent out, who have not been in Holland since they were two years old and have f.i. had their education in the Dutch/Indies. They were 19 years old. Boys, with Indian complexion, who are treated in Holland like Jews, have been sent out. They have no idea whatsoever what an occupation means. F.i. I know a nice boy also from the Dutch/Indies who was not able to use the telephone or f.i. to knot his tie himself. If new agents were needed for the training then a dip was made in the camp in Wolverhampton and trusting good luck some were picked up according to ~~number~~ without paying attention to it whether they were suitable. The German officers were indignant that such people were sent out to do such very important and dangerous work.

In my opinion it would be advisable to send the officers who dispose of these agents to a Dutch underground organisation for instruction.

East

East

The security measures in London were so absurd that I am not surprised at all about the run of affairs. P.i. Lt. KNI - (now a captain for his great achievements) had instruction to clothe me before my departure to Holland. When I asked him whether I would not be allowed to use a suit brought by me from Holland, he said that they would give me a new suit that had been made so dirty according to security measures and orders that I hardly dare show myself in the street and a farmerhand would refuse to put it on when feeding pigs.

I talked with British security-officers about these things before my departure from England and they were surprised that boys were sent out who had never been in Holland and with complexions like negroes.

Also in Spain I came into contact with British intelligence officers, who were very indignant about the fact that people in England will not understand the difficulties connected with operating in occupied territory.

I also know that this report will not contribute to improvement, but it gives me satisfaction to be able to express the feelings of those who work with the underground organisations in Holland, who do not know in the morning whether they will still be alive at nighttime. It is to be hoped that from these men will arise the leader who shall have to take in hand the initiative instead of this flat-foot crew who fill our Government-buildings in London and who are too cowardly to put on a uniform.

Every week sixty members of the illegal organisations are put against the wall. They would turn in their graves if they knew that there are people in London who declare to feel like Dutchmen, but have nothing to do with the Dutch character, who use the war to better themselves by means of bartering.

Dourlein and I have made preparations in Holland to facilitate a possible return to Holland by means of looking for suitable landing-points, addresses where we could possibly stay, etc.

These addresses have been coded and have been hidden in toilet-articles, a.o.

This report has been made by me in the greatest hurry.

(signed) J.B. Ubbink.

REPORT.

1943. 9

Report made up by Johan Bernard Ubbink, Naval Lieutenant 3rd class, Lieutenant General Service.  
Made up at the request of the Delegate of the Netherlands Embassy at Madrid, Mrs. Grince le Roy, at Lerida, Spain on the 19th Dec. 1943.

Herewith the undersigned declares, that he left England as a radio-telegraphist with known orders during the night of the 29th/30th November 1942. When leaving Major Bland and Captain of Marines Liefertink and also Lt. Snowing of the Intelligence Service were present. We obtained our papers in the afternoon of the 29th November together with instructions for Holland which consisted in seeking contact with the leader of the Reception-committee who would be present at the spot, where we would land by means of parachutes.

"We" means : Sergeant OVERES, known in England as COHEN and myself. Also present at the place of departure were : Sergeant RUTGERS and Sergeant ARIE....., whose exact name I have forgotten. These people departed from the same place as we did in another aeroplane in the evening of the 29th/30th November 1942.

After the four agents, amongst whom myself, had dined at the place of departure, a training-school No. 61 near London, we got ready for the voyage after which Sergeant Arie X and Rutgers drove to the aerodrome in one car and Sergeant Overes and the undersigned in an other car. After Overes and myself had installed ourselves in the aeroplane, a Whitley bomber, we started. After five minutes in the air it appeared that the engine was not right, after which the pilot obtained orders to land again on the same aerodrome, after which it turned out to be impossible to start that same night, so that we drove to No. 61 again and had to depart the following evening, on the 30th November. In the meantime Major Bland and Captain Liefertink had returned to London and in the afternoon Capt. Bingham arrived to dine with us and to see us off. During the afternoon he had a telephone call from London and afterwards told us that Sergeant Arie X. and Rutgers had arrived in Holland safely and well to which he added that we would certainly also be successful. We were told in the afternoon that we would depart at 10 o'clock in the morning.

After drinking several apparatuses in the evening before dinner I asked Captain Bingham whether in Holland the same time was used as in England, which question he answered in the affirmative. This in connection with my possible use of radio-telegraphy.

Then I made the remark that the time would now soon come for me to be of use to my Fatherland against the Germans, after which Captain Bingham assured me that I should not underestimate the Germans and that especially the German counter-espionage consisted of very well trained units, which remark looked a bit suspicious to me for a moment.

After dinner we again prepared ourselves and we started from the aerodrome at midnight. However the tail-wheel of the aeroplane got stuck in the mud. This incident caused a delay of 2 hours so that it was already 2 o'clock in the morning before we left the ground.

At 4 o'clock we arrived over the spot where we would jump and after me Overes jumped from the plane on the sign "despatcher". The landingplace was near Amerongen in the province of Utrecht. After I had reached the ground I discarded my parachute-costume and reconnoitred the surroundings.

After some time I heard somebody call my code-name "LOUIS", which was a sign for me to make myself known according to instructions from England, which I did. So I came into contact with this person, who helped me to take down the parachute, which had become entangled in a tree. This person made himself known as the leader of the Reception-Committee and congratulated me with the safe landing. After that he asked me whether I was armed to which I replied in the affirmative. He proposed to hand the weapon to him for the reason that I would certainly be arrested if I was stopped by the German Police. I consented, after I had refused at first. He then enquired after Major Bland and after the situation in England regarding the food position etc.

We then walked to a spot outside the wood where I landed to find my colleague Overes with about another 5 members of the reception-committee.

When we had arrived there the leader asked me for my real name to obtain a real identity-card, which could be classified under my real name.

He would see to it that I obtained a correct identity-card which he would obtain illegally.

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

This would be much safer for me as according to the leader the identity-card given to me in England was not correct and notably bad.

As I did not understand this logic and also had received order not to enter into particulars with the leader I declared my dissatisfaction with this proposal and refused to give my name; my colleague however gave his. At this moment I began to feel less at ease although I did not doubt the correctness of the intentions of the reception-committee, as they knew our correct code-names and were able to name officers and acquaintances of the organisation. The leader told us that a certain van der CAMP, KAMP or KAMPHORST, he was not sure of the name, had been killed when landing some weeks before our landing took place. My colleague knew this man, who later on appeared to be Kamphorst, personally. After the leader had again asked me for my real name, which I refused to give, he asked me particulars about England which were of no importance.

While we stood talking on a small path along the wood, other members of the reception-committee were busy searching for the 6 containers and 2 radio-sets which had been dropped from the plane together with us. When these people were ready, we hid our parachutes and other instruments such as torches, compasses, knives in a hereto prepared hole in the ground and we were assured that these instruments would be returned to us when we had arrived at a small farm, where we would have to stay a week and in which time our new identity-card would be made ready. Then we were suddenly seized from behind by two persons who immediately handcuffed us, after which the cloven foot appeared and the pseudo reception-committee showed itself up and appeared to be in the service of the German "Sicherheitsdienst".

They told us that the people in England did not enough take the counter-espionage into account, that the entire organisation was in the hands of the "Sicherheitsdienst" and that these provoked the people in England in an excellent way. I did not believe this but later on it turned out to be but too true. One of the men left us and later on returned with German Gestapo-officers and soldiers, who had completely surrounded the wood. We were taken to a car under guard of the reception-committee and German officers, whereas the containers, etc. were loaded in a truck. All this took some time but at seven o'clock in the morning of the 1st December 1942 we drove to The Hague to an office of the Sicherheitsdienst installed in one of the former Government-buildings.

There I was offered coffee and cigarettes which I accepted as I smoke a lot and the emotion of that morning made a cigarette a welcome object of diversion, especially as my brains had to work at a feverish pace. Then the chief of the reception-committee came to me and the handcuffs were fixed to the arms of the chair. I gave him my name, date and place of birth.

I forgot to mention that before my arrest the chief had requested me to give the names and addresses, given to us in England, where we had to report in case we should miss the reception-committee. I refused to give this name as I had received instructions to that effect. Overes however walked into the trap and gave the address. Presumably this man also worked for the S.D. I forgot his name, his Christian name was LEO. The street was 28 Hendrick de Keiserstraat, at the moment I do not remember the town either.

After the chief had asked my name etc. the interrogation was taken over by a certain Mr. LAHR, "Reichsdeutscher, Unter-Sturmführer of the S.D. As I refused to say a word in the beginning he started to say that it served no purpose to be silent as they knew everything already. When I asked a proof, he told me the names of all the boys who had undergone their training in England together with myself, whereas my name was known already before I arrived in Holland. Then it became clear to me that the S.D. had everything in hand and disposed of all information regarding the organisation. All the 8 training-schools with complete situation, of which the interiors were known unto the smallest details had been taken down in a sketch. All agents were picked up together with the containers and contents, amongst which there were very valuable instruments, of which they have made a very grateful use of course. The S.D. knew where, when and in which school I had received my training and also who were the intelligence and other officers, etc.

They made a complete report about every agent, the extent of which came near the size of a book.

They asked me everything and I did not keep silent because it was of no avail as everything was known already, apart from ~~my~~ code I have been able to refrain from telling all those things which were of importance. I gave my code away, perhaps from cowardice, but I can also give here the assurance that everybody speaks who is interrogated by an able and experienced interrogator of the S.D. My interrogation lasted from 4 to 5 days with so little sleep that I was dead-tired and appeared to myself as a being that was speaking, absolutely mellow, without being able to put up any mental or personal initiative.

I have asked them to kill me because that was the only way not to speak anymore, after which they declared that dead people were of no use to them and that they appreciated our bravery, that we have been misled by people in England, who do not care to do themselves what we are doing and that they therefore needed us for the rebuilding of the new Europe.

Lahr showed us the reports of other agents who had told everything to the smallest details, which only somebody who has been the suffering object can understand. The reports are made in multiple of seven. I cannot tell in this report what they asked me, as this report would then become a book. Literally everything was asked. P.i. they wanted to know which was the colour of a door of a certain room of a school and what material it was made of, also the distance between the windows.

Things of essential importance I have been able to evade by simply saying that I did not know it.

During my interrogation I was put up in the Police prison in Scheveningen, where there were <sup>many</sup> German prisoners.

Also the chief of the reception-committee came in during the interrogation in the evening of the 1st December and said that new students had to be captured again.

In connection with the 2-hour delay of our plane two German fighters missed their objective to shoot down our plane on the way home. The chief told us that the fighters had orders to return to their base when it became 3.45 hrs. Our plane arrived however at about 4 o'clock, so that this plane has probably arrived at its destination in England. Had we started in the normal way this would certainly not have happened.

The pilot told us also, that it was much easier for him to drop agents over Holland than over any other country as the reception-committees in Holland were much better organised. Later on this was of course easy to understand.

After my interrogation was finished, I was brought to Haaren (North-Brabant) in the evening of the 5th December together with my colleague Overes who had been interrogated by somebody else. I was given a cell there.

The prison there is a seminary of the Catholic Church, that had been arranged as a prison. The next day I contacted Overes by knock-signals against the wall. He was stationed in cell No. 53 and I in No. 52.

Later on I contacted cell 51 in the same way, where 2 boys of our organisation were imprisoned, who made themselves known as VULKAAN and LOUWERS. They declared to have been in prison for about a year and to have operated for 3 months, after which the entire organisation had been picked up and taken over by the S.D. They informed me of their dissatisfaction about the bad organisation of the British. They were treated in a better way than we as they were allowed to air a quarter of an hour each day and I on Tuesdays and Fridays only at the beginning of my imprisonment. When we obtained cigarettes they had a double ration and many a time they were granted requests which were refused to me.

I suspected that they were provocateurs, which I found out later on by trick and which was not true.

After 10 weeks my colleague Overes became my cell-companion. From time to time we were visited by S.D. officers, who tried to obtain particulars from us and to make us ready for the Nazi-idea.

Regularly new agents arrived from England from which we concluded that the S.D. was still playing the same game.

Unter-Sturmführer Mey was also stationed in Haaren as he was a code-specialist, who asked further particulars about this.

In those cases where I did not tell the truth he could immediately draw my attention to it. For instance the address of Serge Lang, Kanonnengasse 27, Basle, an address where we had to report in case of an escape and which was hidden in a match-box in playfair-code, was completely known to him.

Our treatment in the prison was bad in the beginning, improved later on. We were aired cells-wise and were so strongly guarded that it was impossible to talk to other Hollanders who did not belong to our organisation. However by looking out of my small window I recognised several of our agents while they were aired, a.o. NIERMEYER, a personal friend of mine, with whom I came to England; further Sergeant ARIE X, RUTGERS, PREEK and PIET de Wilde ADRI MOOY, BAKER, etc. Also Captain VELING was a prisoner there. He was the captain of a coaster, who assisted me with my first escape from Holland and had been arrested on account of this fact. However he did not belong to our department and was aired with other political prisoners in groups.

Overes and I regularly made plans for an escape but these were given up again as our neighbours declared that every attempt caused death-sentence and it was absolutely impossible.

On the 26th May 1943 we were put in cell No. 45 together with Pieter Arendse, who had been imprisoned after us.

Pieter Dourlein, Pieter Bleeker and Klaas de Bor were in cell No. 46.

In course of time Pieter Dourlein and I decided to escape. We felt that we did not have another choice as the danger existed that an invasion attempt by the Allies would result in a catastrophe.

On the 28th August our first attempt was a failure, on the 29th August we repeated this with complete success.

The corridor on which our cells opened was guarded by one man only on Saturday and Sunday evenings instead of 2 or 3 on other days. This one-man-guard lasted till 8 o'clock in the evening, after which the night-guard started his duty and we had to put our clothes in the corridor.

It was customary to let us have our food towards 5.30 in the evening by means of a small cart on which our bread had been placed. Every cell was opened in turn after which we were given our bread and the door was closed again.

Dourlein and I had decided to escape through the window over the door while the guard was walking with his back to us, whereas the cart made the required noise. The corridor was a square with 2 corners, so actually had the shape of a "U". The window was closed but in the days before the escape I forced it with an iron rod from the bed. The window was provided with thick bars. However we had found out that if we undressed partly we would just be able to slip through the bars. While the guard was busy round the corner distributing the bread, we slipped through the bars in turn with the help of our respective cell-companions and went to the cell next to mine, of which I knew that it was empty and not closed. Then the guard passed and went on. We used this opportunity to walk through the corridor from where he had come and where we knew was a cloak-room with three toilets for the use of the German guard. The windows of the three toilets were also provided with bars of which we hoped that the distances between the bars were the same as in our cells. We hid in one of the three toilets and in that one which we thought would be least in use and again luck was with us.

Each of us had a rope, of about 12 metres made from jute covers of our mattresses. When it had become about 12.30 and completely dark we left the toilet after having taken black-out precautions to prevent the light from shining outside. We knotted the ropes together and let ourselves down from the toilet-window to the ground about 10 metres down. This was very dangerous, at a distance of about 5 metres a guard was shining ~~with~~ searchlights. Arrived on the ground we loosened the rope and dropped it in a drain. After that we succeeded in climbing over three barbed wire obstacles, which were also strongly guarded. As there was a wind blowing, the noise we made did not give us away.

Then we had to undress to wade through a small canal, after which we succeeded in finding the road to Tilburg. This in short was our escape. Now it seems rather easy, ~~to us~~, but the difficulties were so great and every step was so dangerous that it would be a joke to talk about luck. We have been led by Providence whom I had begged to guard us. During the night we went to Tilburg taking all security measures in connection with possible following of traces. In Tilburg we had an address of a personal friend of one of our cell-neighbours, Jan Kist,; the man to whom we had to

go was a Mr. MITSMAERTS, chemist in Tilburg. His shop was closed however and we went to a Catholic Church and succeeded in talking to the Priest. This priest brought us in contact with Mr. van Bilzen, formerly Inspector of Police at Ginneken, discharged because he refused to collaborate with the Nazi-party. Now he lived in Tilburg and worked for the underground press and movement as an editor of the illegal paper "The Voice of the Free Netherlands". He thought our story very important and in the evening of the 30th August he accommodated us in the surroundings of Tilburg in a small farm in Moergestel.

We have been there for about 10 days, from where we sent a telegram to England via an illegal sender with sufficient particulars to let them know the ins and outs of this matter. We were very annoyed and surprised to receive a telegram in reply to say that we were advised to stay in Holland if we did not have a chance to escape to neutral territory.

In the evening of the 1st September we were brought to people in Tilburg: Family LAUWERIJSEN, Piusploin No. 9, with whom we stayed until the 24th October and who hid us. After that we stayed with other people for a week and then moved to the house of van Bilzen, where we remained until our departure., that was until the 11th November.

As no initiative at all was shown from England, and we heard that other parachutists had landed and were picked up, we prepared our trip to Switzerland with no other papers than a false passport. The question of money was the most difficult, as it was impossible to obtain French currency. Here however my brother was able to help, he succeeded in obtaining 12.000 french francs for a lot of money.

I had asked my brother to come and see us while we were staying with the van Bilzen's. He told us amongst other things that my mother and my 2 sisters had been arrested on the day of my escape and had been brought to the Police prison in Arnhem, whereas German soldiers installed themselves in our house and were waiting armed with handcuffs until I should come and present myself. In our house they found silver money and illegal papers belonging to my brother, who is working for underground organisations. Up to the day of our departure he had not yet heard anything about them, our house had been cleared of everything and transformed into a pigsty.

From Tilburg we passed the Dutch-Belgian border at Poppel with the assistance of the Dutch Police. From there we took the bus to Turnhout, from where we went to Antwerp & by tram. Further by train to Brussels, where we changed for Mons, in which place we had an address to pass the border.

After many difficulties however we were eventually assisted by a Capuciner Monk who trusted us after interrogation. We stayed the night in a hotel in Mons, after which we continued our journey on the 12th November<sup>43</sup> and came to a Dutch family who contacted us again with a French family. We stayed there the night and they helped us to pass the border. The railway station, from where we had to depart was controlled by "Feld-Gendarmerie" but assisted by railway-personnel we were smuggled on the train. The same afternoon we arrived in Paris where we found to our great terror that our contact-point, a Lazarist monk, was not at home and would not come home for at least 8 days.

We were in a very difficult position, as it was dangerous to sleep in a hotel without papers. It was however a case of "force majeure" and we went to hotel, where other Hollanders were staying, who happened to be workers passing through. Thus we attracted less attention. Our money was nearly finished and the money transferred by my brother to a Parisian Bank had not arrived by a mistake. After some time the mistake was corrected so that in the morning of the 17th November we bought a ticket to Mont-Belica from where we went by bus in the evening to Maché, a place at a short distance from the Franco-Swiss border, where we ~~thought~~ sought contact with a family Birnie, a Dutch family, who brought us into contact the next day with a smuggler, with whom we passed the border after a very heavy trip during the night of the 18th/19th November. The smugglers brought us to some Dutchmen, who gave us money to buy a ticket to Bern, which town we reached again without control. We reported to the British Legation and met Intelligence Officers who brought us to the Military Attaché, Major General van Tricht. The next day, the 20th November, we sent an extensive telegram to London, whereas we succeeded in deceiving the Swiss Police, who interrogated us.

There we received the advice to ~~report to~~ depart for London as soon as possible, which we did on the 25th November from Geneva through an organisation, led by van Tricht.

7a





✓

Name	UBBINK, Johan Bernard
P.T.C.	15.5.42
N.R.A.	20.5.42
Born	22.5.21 Doesburg
Occupation	Sgt. in Dutch Army
Nationality	Dutch
Remarks	To be trained as agent in the field commencing 22.5.42.
N/21.5.42.	
Landed	1.2.44 from Lisbon
SD signed	5.7.42.
OSA signed	

Scheme at Edinburgh 23-27.10.42.

House	Miss Young, 15 Marmion Road, N. Berwick
General remarks	This student appears to be keen, competent and hardworking. Owing to the distance of N. Berwick from Edinburgh it was impossible to devote to his security training the time he deserved, but in the limited time available he did some valuable work which he admitted was useful security. He is most security minded, discreet in his behaviour and conversation and was careful to dispose of his set and papers on leaving his house.

/most/

NS to D/CE.3a 30.12.42.

Attaching letter from Royal Victoria Hospital addressed to 2/Lieut. J.B. Udem. He suffered from a mild form of V.D. for which he was treated and he left for the field 29.11.42.

D/CE.3a to NS 5.1.43.

Suggested that the Hospital Authorities be informed that the student was suddenly mobilised and despatched overseas at the beginning of December. Letter should be referred to D/Med.

Stn.28 25.3.44.

Has caused no trouble. An appointment is being arranged for him at the Surrey County Hospital.

1.4.44.

Nothing to add to last week's report. He is now attending the Surrey Country Hospital for regular daily treatment.

22.4.44.

No further development regarding his assertion last week that he would take his liberty if it were not given to him. Apart from a "lie down" strike by 33 F.4 I have nothing to report. His attitude was: "Why should he do odd jobs to keep up his morale when he did not want his morale kept up, anyway?" This lasted during the one day that 33 I.2 was away for interview.

Sgt. Kerr to Capt. Varcoe 26.4.44.

I wish to draw your attention to the disobedient and arrogant attitude of Ubbink and Diepenbroek, under my supervision. They refuse to join in with the other students at work in the garden and on occasions, when my back is turned, they will walk away together through the grounds, eventually climbing the area fence, if they realise that I am not in the vicinity. On the morning of 25.4.44 whilst I was engaged with two other students, Dipenbroek and Ubbink walked away towards the area fence. I followed them ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ after an interval of five minutes, and eventually found them near St. Martha's Church, in conversation with two young girls, about 16 years of age. They had apparently just stopped to talk to them as they moved off in

the direction of Tyting House when I arrived with Sgt. Cartwright. On a previous occasion, when following them through the grounds, I heard Ubbink say to Diepenbroek in Dutch: "Here are the bastards!" They both enquired if I were looking for somebody. They thereupon returned to the house, where I warned Ubbink about using insulting language. He became agitated and said that the British Security was responsible for his family being in prison, and that I was always spying on them --- after all that they had done for Britain. This evening I followed them again, accompanying them as far as St. Martha's Church. They stated openly that they refuse to take any orders from me or from the British. I asked them to be reasonable, as I was doing my duty as instructed by my Commanding officer. They said that it was immaterial to them whether I go into trouble or not. It was pointed out by me that there was no need to do things surreptitiously; if at any time they wished to walk out, I could always ask for permission for them to do so. This does not appear to satisfy them, as they are intent on walking out without an escort.

Capt. Varcoe 26.4.44

Passing the above to HQs.

D/CEM to D/CE 27.4.44.

Passing on the above and stating that unfortunately there are no facilities at Stn. 28 for confining the men and it would not be surprising if they succeeded in making a break.

D/CE to D/CEM. (undated)

M.I.5 have been spoken to regarding this matter. They are still undecided between the other two alternatives. In the meantime the two men have asked for a further interrogation so there will be further delay.

Stn.28-29.4.44.

Is now inciting Dipenbroek to a policy of non-co-operation and is gradually working himself up to a serious frame of mind. 9.H.9 came to the Orderly Room to ask for information as to how he could send and receive mail at this Station. On his being told that he had to hand in his letters at a certain time, unopened for censorship, Ubbing, (who was present) made the following comments to him; "You won't get any reply to your letters if you do that; the best thing to do is to put your letters in the post-box up the road, and that's the only way to make sure they get through." As will be seen from the report submitted by the NCO detailed to accompany them, forwarded under cover of this station letter dated 26.4.44, Ubbink and Dipenbroek are adopting the attitude of running foul of as many of the restrictions imposed upon them as possible.

Stn.28-6.5.44.

His attitude remains unchanged, and trouble seems to be simmering beneath the surface, but has not yet erupted. On 4.5.44 he requested an interview with the Officer who was interrogating him, for the purpose of clearing up some points in his original report. I do not think that this is a genuine request, but believe he wished an opportunity to air his grievance at his protracted incarceration at Stn.28.

13.5.44.

Has started a campaign of petty annoyance. This consists of going into the greenhouse with 33 I.2, whilst thinking themselves unobserved, and planting seeds in amongst those already planted of a different variety. Also, of mating the various doe-rabbits with the buck, in order, it is presumed, to upset the government here. It does nothing more than upset the rabbits. Apart from these childish tricks, they have been very quiet since their interview on 6.5.44.

30p.28-27.5.44.

During the past week, has become so tame that one has but to whistle and he comes to eat out of one's hand. Whether it was a premonition of his impending departure, or whether it was just the exhaustion of his powers of invention in trouble-making, I am unable to state. However, everyone was much gratified by the change in demeanour. He trimmed a privet hedge and the ivy from round his window, and destroyed at least 2 square yards of nettles, truly a remarkable piece of work. On being told of his departure, this morning, he was almost speechless with delight, but received a shock when it was pointed out to him that he may be exchanging Old Nick for the Devil.

BSS to D/CEM.2 6.6.44.

The examination of this agent @ Chive, has now been completed. Under Detention in Brixton Prison under Article 12(5)A Vide M.I.5 letter L.397/HOLLAND/1.(B.I.B.) 2.6.44.

London, June 1st, 1944.

MINISTERIE  
VAN OORLOG

No. K. 90.

Dear Lord Selborne,

I should like to ask your personal attention for the fate of two of my country-men, named DOURLEIN and UBBINK, who were sent out in 1943 as secret agents to Holland by S.O.E. in concert with Colonel de Bruyne.

They were captured there, escaped from prison to Switzerland and arrived here again some time ago. They were interned here upon arrival.

Meanwhile a hearing took place and although there is no evidence of any guilt, so far they have not been released. Apparently it is feared that they might commit indiscretions in their bitterness about their experiences. I do not share this fear, as they are both known as absolutely reliable and loyal.

It would be appreciated very much if a second hearing were to be held in the presence of one of the officers of our military intelligence service. Not only would this contribute to obtaining a much clearer picture of the occurrences, but also it would give both men the confidence that they are not left in the lurch by their Dutch chiefs.

I may enclose herewith a copy of a letter of UBBINK to Colonel de Bruyne - a similar letter in Dutch was written by DOURLEIN - from Brixton Prison, where they are detained.

I sincerely believe their detention is not deserved, after what they have gone through and I feel inclined to discontinue the enlisting of agents for this service, as I am afraid that this example will create serious ill-feeling.

You would do me a great favour indeed by reconsidering this case, for which I thank you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

VAN LIDTH DE JEUNE.

Jonkheer O.C.A. van Lidth de  
Jeune.

JHA.

Name: UBBINK J. BRIXTON PRISON

To A.M. de Bruyne,  
Colonel Royal Dutch Marines

Sir,

For the last time I ask your attention in the matter in which Dourlein and I are concerned.

On 27 of May we are arrested and detained in Brixton Prison without any form of trial. I include the detention order which was given to us when we were arrested.

It is clear that we are not trusted. I want to explain that if the people who did this to us got information out of Occupied Country, the information given was given by the Gestapo.

We have nothing done that was not our duty and the people who think that the Germans helped us to come in England, what I suppose they think, then they are mistaken.

I swear by the Mighty God, in whom I believe, that I am not guilty.

This Sir, you can regard as my oath.

I want you to come in touch with H.M. the Queen and with the highest officers of the Intelligence Service. If this cannot help you, I ask you kindly to complain in the House of Lords.

I should like it very much to have an interview with you personal; if this is not possible, I ask you to use your influence to bring us in contact with Intelligence Officers and if this cannot be done, I want you to bring this matter before Court, where I can defend myself.

If the people, who ordered our arrest, think that it is better to separate us from the outside world, then there are places enough outside a prison, where I am between walls and bars and I consider it as hurting my feelings of honour to be in the same prison as deserters and criminals.

I ask you, Sir, respectfully but with the utmost pressure to do everything you can do to help us, as Dourlein and I are unable to do anything at all. I feel that I cannot live longer in these circumstances and I fear to loose my mind very soon.

In the hope that you get cleared the matter quickly, I sign,

Respectfully yours,

(sgd) J.B. UBBINK  
Lt.ter Zee III S.D.



ALIENS ORDER, 1920, AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED

DETENTION ORDER.

WHEREAS in pursuance of paragraph (2) of Article 22 of the Aliens Order, 1920, as subsequently amended, (hereinafter described as the Aliens Order) I have directed that the provisions of the said paragraph shall not have effect in relation to the alien:

Johan Bernard UBBINK © UDEMA © Frans VAN DER HALEN:

AND WHEREAS a Deportation Order has been made with respect to the said:

Johan Bernard UBBINK © UDEMA © Frans VAN DER HALEN

AND WHEREAS I am of opinion that the deportation of the said alien would be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war and that the detention of the said alien is necessary or expedient for securing the defence of the realm:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by paragraph (5A) of Article 12 of the Aliens Order, I hereby direct that the said

Johan Bernhard UBBINK © UDEMA © Frans VAN DER HALEN  
be detained.

One of His Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

23.5.44.

Home Office,  
Whitehall.

F.127.

10th June, 1944.

My dear Minister,

Thank you for your letter of the 1st June about the case of Dourlein and Ubbink.

As I expect you are aware, Colonel de Bruyne has been in touch with Major Wethered of M.I.5 on this subject and I understand that it has been confirmed to Colonel de Bruyne that it is not intended to detain these men in custody after the present special security precautions have been relaxed. I hope that thereafter it may be possible to allow both these men to serve at sea with the Dutch Navy.

In the circumstances, I do not think you will wish to press your request for the case to be re-considered, but hope and believe that with the start of operations in the West this matter will shortly be settled to our mutual satisfaction.

I understand that Colonel de Bruyne has obtained permission from the Home Office to visit the men in Brixton.

Yours sincerely,

The Dutch Minister of War.

---



---

## DECLARATION

---



---

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.

Witness

*M. M. M. M.*  
*Capt*

Signature

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Date

*5-7-42*

*Udema*

HISTORY SHEET

Party 33.F.

(To be submitted to S.T.S.H.Q., in duplicate after 1st. week. Third copy to be attached to Form T.2.)

S.T.S.No.44.School No. 4.Name by which known

B. UDEMA

Nationality

DUTCH

Born at DOESBURG

Date of birth 22. 5. 1921.

Profession

Dutch Merchant Navy.

Family

(giving particulars of circumstances, location, etc.,)

FATHER

Died on 19.12.1937 at Doesburg.

MOTHER

Lives at Doesburg.

BROTHER

Living and probably working in Doesburg.

SISTERS (2)

One at School - Both living at Doesburg.

Married or Single

Single.

ChildrenLanguages

(With order and degree of proficiency)

DUTCH (AS A NATIVE)GERMAN GOOD.ENGLISH FAIRLY GOODFRENCH SLIGHT.Hobbies

Swimming, sailing and hockey.

Areas intimately knownHOLLAND

(Doesburg and neighbourhood, Gromigen De Gxyl and districts)

SWEDEN

Stockholm.

Military History

In Dutch Navy November, 1941 - May, 1942.

Past History

(including Education, diplomas, etc: in chronological order and past employment)

1927/1935 - At prep. school Doesburg.

1935/1938 - H.B.S. in ZUTSHEN.

1938/1940 - Naval School at DELFZYL

Oct. 40 to Apr. 41. Dutch Merchant Service.

Apr. 41 to May. 41. In Sweden.

May. 41 to Sep. 41. Travelled Russia, Persia, Irak, India and then to England.

Measurements to be given in inches and weight in pounds.

Height 5' 11" Weight  
Chest (normal) 38" Seat 40" Waist 32"  
Expanded 40"

Length of back from nape to waist - 19½"

Width of back from centre to:-

(i) Shoulder 8½" (ii) Elbow (iii) Wrist. 12"

Length of leg

(i) outside (waist to ground) 45½" (ii) inside 32"

Size round head 21½" Length of foot. 10½"

Description

(including peculiarities, etc.,)

Brown Hair  
Blue Grey Eyes  
Fresh Complexion (pink)  
Teeth slightly irregular  
Small ears, well set back.  
Chin - normal  
Forehead - normal  
Face slightly full, round smooth chin. Scar on left knee.

OWN NAME

✓ NAME WHEN IN TRAINING

NAME USED IN THE FIELD

Johan Bernard Ubbink

Bernard Udema

P. VAN DER HALEN

22666/A.

CODE NAME

NAME OF OPERATION

LOUIS

CHIVE

MINUTE SHEET.  
MOVEMENTS

Reference UDEMA

<u>23.5.42.</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.52
<u>24.8.42</u>	Hospital
<u>27.8.42.</u>	S.T.S. 52
<u>31.10.42</u>	London
<u>1.11.42</u>	S.T.S.51
<u>7.11.42.</u>	Lonsdale Hotel
<u>8.11.42.</u>	S.T.S. 52
<u>21.11.42.</u>	London
<u>22.11.42.</u>	S.T.S. 52
<u>23.11.42.</u>	Lonsdale Hotel
<u>28.11.42.</u>	S.T.S. 51
<u>29.11.42.</u>	In the field