

KV 2/12

Carl Heinrich Meier

Part I

He was one of the three Dutch agents, who landed on England's South-East coast in the night/early morning of 3rd September 1940.

His Dutch colleagues were:

Charles Albert van den Kieboom;
and
Sjoerd Pons;

the latter was ultimately found not guilty, because he was forced - by blackmail - to work for the Germans. But stayed, likely for the rest of war, in British captivity.

Leaving here beside, Meier landed accompanied with: Jose Waldberg, the French/German, who was considered the most experienced of all four men.
For it, we have, in due course, to study the latter's comprehensive file

KV 2/1452.

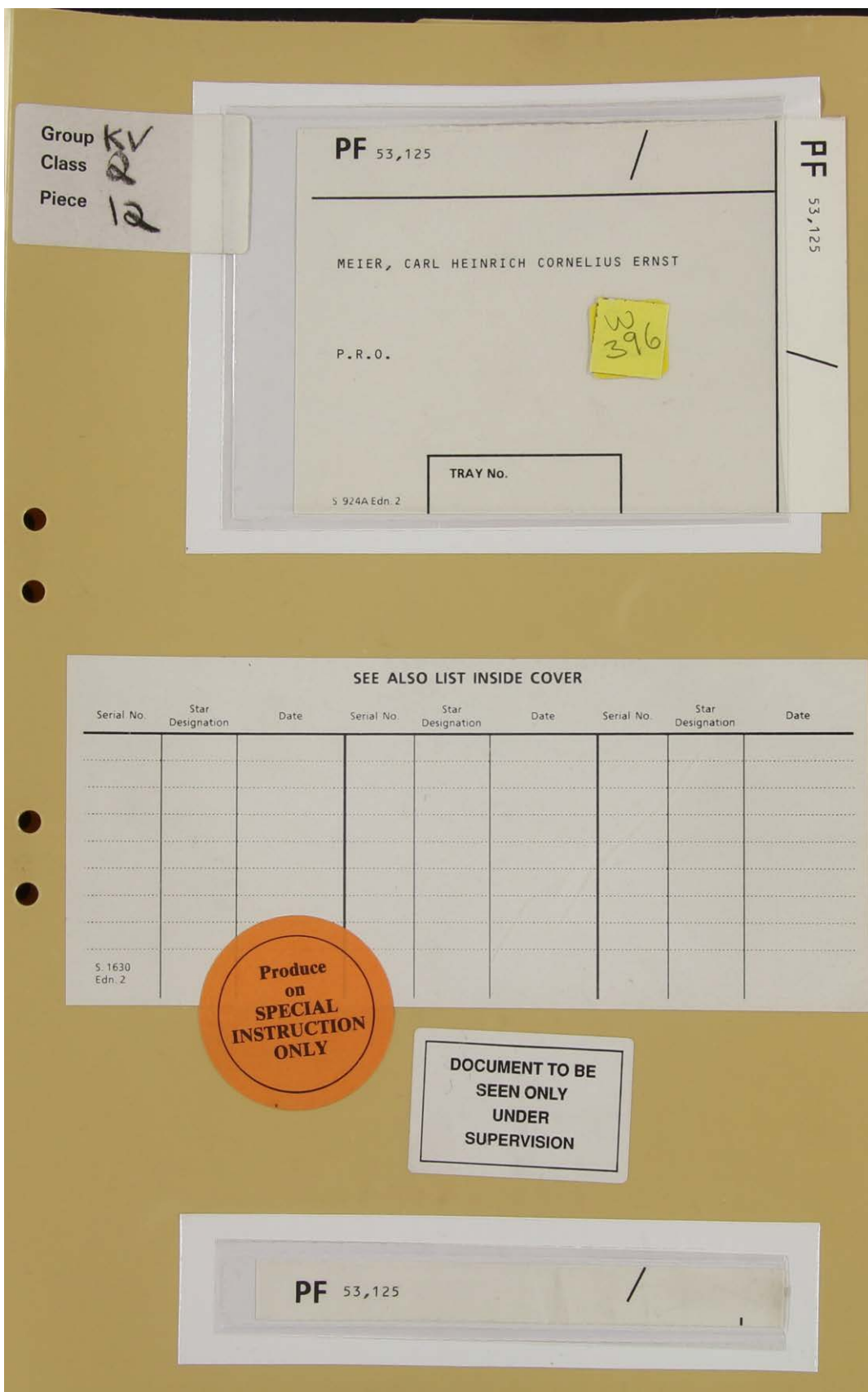
It all went rather tragic.

All chosen text-passages are my selections, however, transcribed and commented where considered appropriate; all well recognisable in: **blue**, **red** or sometimes **green** colours.

This document is meant for studying purposes only.

Therefore, please do not multiply it, as some still obeys to Crown Copyright.

By Arthur O. Bauer



KV 2/12

Meier, Carl Heinrich Cornelius Ernst

(the latter two names are not in accordance to Meier's passport shown next)

[KV 2/1966-1](#)

PF 53125

MASTER CARDS

THIS PERSONAL PARTICULARS SHEET IS FOR REGISTRY
USE AND TO FACILITATE INDEX AMENDMENTS. IT MAY
NOT BE CHANGED EXCEPT BY AUTHORISED MEMBERS
OF THE REGISTRY.

<p>Reg. No.: Nat.: German, Nat. Dutch Born at: Koblenz on: 18.10.16. Occ./Emp.: 1934/1938: Student, Freiburg & Berlin</p>	<p>MEIER, Carl Heinrich Cornelius Erich</p> <p>1940: Arrived U.K.</p>
<p>FILE DESTROYED M.E.</p>	
<p>Ref.: PF.53,125 ARCHIVES</p>	
<p>Inf.: 940: German Agent. Executed for espionage.</p>	
<p>Date ...27.4.72 (5.12.63.)</p>	
<p>Ini <u>JC.</u> Sect <u>R2B.</u></p>	

<p>@</p>	<p>Name:</p>
<p>Occ.:</p>	<p>Ref.:</p>
<p>Inf.:</p>	

Nat: German, **Naturalised Dutch** (after his father's death, in 1921) Meier, Carl Heinrich Cornelius Erich (the latter two names cannot be found in his passport)

Born at: Koblenz

On: 18.10.16. (his mother was Dutch)

Occ./Emplm: Student
Freiburg & Berlin ([medical student](#))

1940: Arrived U.K.

PF. 53125

Inf:

September 1940- Executed ([hung on 10 December 1940, at Penton Ville Prison](#))

Date 27.4.1972 (5.12.63)

KV 2/12-1, page 5

28.10.41.	[Report and result of proceedings taken against MEIER, WALDBERG, KIEBOOM and PONS.	23a
19.12.41.	Report on MEIER by person living at same student's hostel in 1937.	23b
23.5.42	B.1.A note on HOOGEBOOM	24a
25.		
26.	enclosing report.	
17.7.44.	To F.B.I. re MEIER and de VREEDE enclosing copy of 2a in reply to 25a.	26a.
12.2.46	Letter from Metcalf SILVESTER	27a.

THIS IS A COPY ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION 3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958.
Nov '98

28.10.41 Report and result of proceedings taken against Meier, Waldberg, Kieboom and Pons.

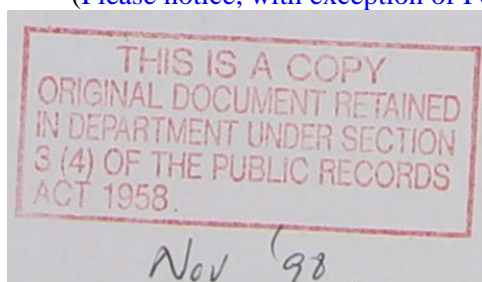
19.12.41 Report on Meier by person living same student's hostel in 1937

23.5.42 B.1.A. ([M.I.5](#)) note on Hoogeboom

17.4.44 To F.B.I. re Meier and de Vreede enclosing copy of ([Minute](#)) 2a in reply to 25a (see above)

12.2.46 Letter from Metcalf Silvester

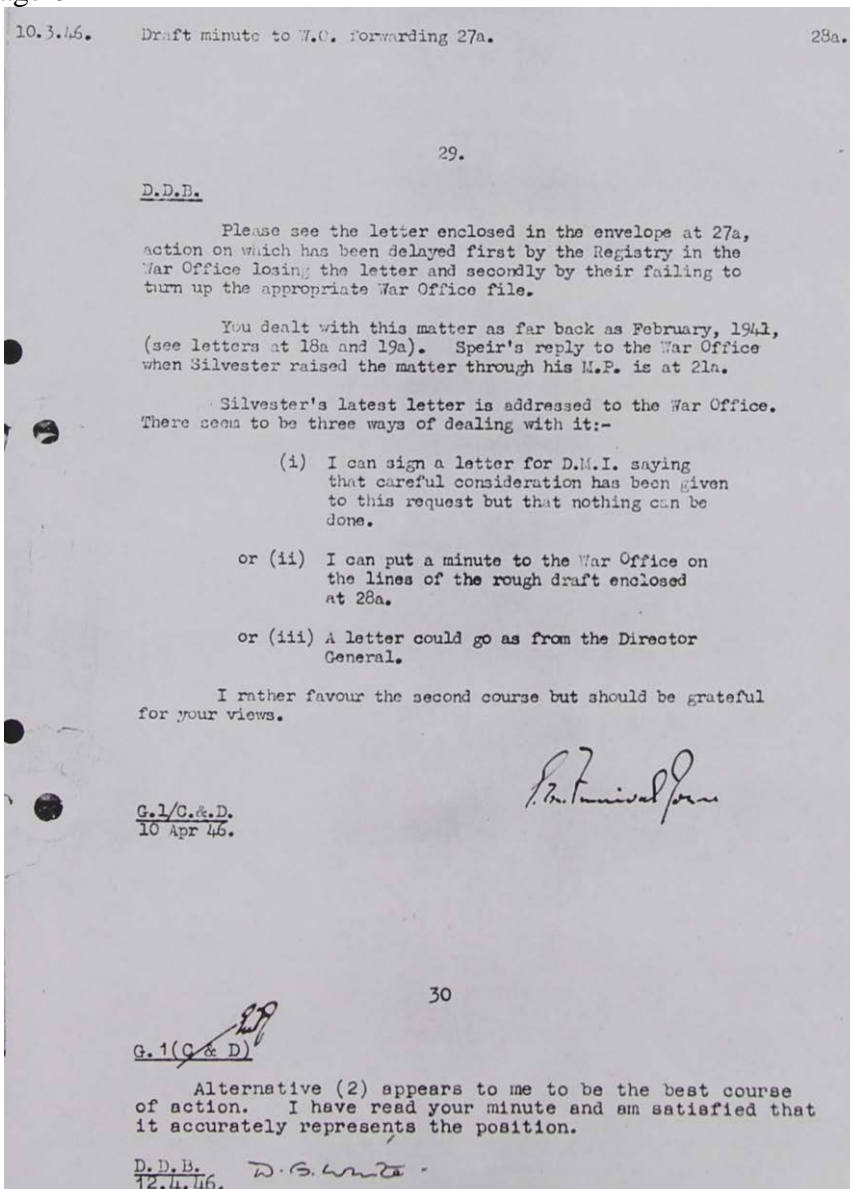
([Please notice, with exception of Pons, the three men had been executed in December 1940](#))



This stamp + date - indicates that the original copy remains, likely at R8 or R5; and in November 1998 this file was prepared for publication in the KV 2/series. But not yet accessible on the web, which started about, say, 2015.

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KV 2/12-1, page 6

D.D.B.

Please see the letter enclosed in the envelope at 27a, action on which has been delayed first by Registry in the War Office losing the letter and secondly by their failing to turn up the appropriate War Office file. (might have been due to M.I.5.'s resistance in wartime days)

You dealt with this matter as far back as February, 1941, (see letters at 18a and 19a). Speir's reply to the War Office when Silvester raised the matter through his M.P (member of Parliament) is at 21a.

Silvester's latest letter is addressed to the War Office.

There seem to be three ways of dealing with it:-

(i) I can sign a letter for D.M.I. saying that careful consideration has been given to this request but that nothing can be done.

or (ii) I can put a minute to the War Office on the lines of the rough draft enclosed at 28a.

or (iii) A letter could go as from the Director General.

I rather favour the second course but should be grateful for your views.

(AOB, it concerned a matter going back to September 1940 to the second person involved (Mr. Sylvester) in handing-over Meier - who was met in the "Rising Sun" pub at Lydd; on 3rd September 1940. As to obtain some kind of reward to the fact that they have actually caught Meier once) G.1 Alternative (2) appears to me to be the best course of action. I have read your minute and am satisfied that it accurately represents the position.

D.D.B. 12.4.46 D.G. White (M.I.5)

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KV 2/12-1, page 7

15.4.46.	Loose Minute to M.S.3. re Mr R.M. SILVESTER's claim for an award	31a.
15.4.46.	Loose Minute to M.S.3 re Mr. R.M. Silverster's claim for an award	
21.8.59.	Copy of letter from Home Office	32a
21.8.59.	Copy of letter from Home Office	
28.8.59.	Copy of letter to Home Office	33a
28.8.59.	Copy of letter to Home Office	

(AOB, those who ever visited India, and travelled in that vast country, might now understand where they have got their administrative education from!)

KV 2/12-1, page 11

Loose Minute to
FF.53125/D.

M.S.3. CONFIDENTIAL

The enclosed letter from Mr R.M. SILVESTER, addressed to the War Office, is forwarded to you for action. The delay in forwarding this to you is explained by Registry's covering note and also by their inability to trace the S. of S. B.M. referred to below.

The Karl MEIER referred to is Carl Heinrich MEIER (Dutch), an enemy agent, who landed from an open boat on the beach between Rythe and Dungeness on 3 Sep 40. He was taken to Lydd Police Station by H.R. MANSFIELD, a civilian, who met him at "The Rising Sun" at Lydd.

He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty, & executed at Pentonville Prison on 10 Dec 40.

In 1941 Mr SILVESTER, through his M.P., raised with the Home Office the question of reward and/or acknowledgement of the value of his services. The matter was referred to the War Office and, in S.of.S. B.M. (?)L/3485, we suggested to P.S./F.M. that Mr SILVESTER should be informed that his claim for a reward or other acknowledgement for services rendered would be noted with other such claims and would come up for consideration at the successful conclusion of hostilities.

The following is an extract from a report by an Officer of the Security Service:-

"..... there is no record of Mr SILVESTER having played any part in the capture of Karl MEIER. It is true that he was with MANSFIELD, but the latter was the person who questioned MEIER and asked him to produce his passport.

MANSFIELD became suspicious of MEIER and took him to the police station. Had SILVESTER done what he now alleges he did, why did he not inform the police when he went to the police station with MANSFIELD and MEIER?

As SILVESTER did nothing in the case beyond accompanying MANSFIELD to the police station, the question of rewarding him does not arise."

You may consider that a satisfactory answer to Mr SILVESTER's letter would be that it is not felt that the circumstances are such as to warrant the granting of an award.

M.I.5.
15 Apr 46.

(Sp) H. G. Quinlan
Capt.
for Lieut. Colonel.

↓

Loose minute to PF. 53125/D

M.S. 3

The enclosed letter from Mr. R.M. Silvester, addressed to the War Office, is forwarded to you for action. The delay in forwarding this to you is explained by Registry/s covering note and also by their inability to trace the S. of S. B.M. referred to below.

The Karl Meier referred to is Carl Heinrich Meier (Dutch), and enemy agent, who landed from open an open boat on the beach between Hythe and Dungeness on 3 September 40. He was taken to Lydd Police Station by H.R. Mansfield, a civilian, who met him at "Rising Sun"(pub) at Lydd.

He was tried at the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), found guilty, and executed (hung) at Pentonville Prison on 10 December 40.

In 1941 Mr. Sylvester through his M.P. (his local Member of Parliament), raised with the Home Office the question of reward and/or acknowledgement of the value of his services. The matter was referred to the War Office and, in S. of S. B.M.(?)L/3485, we suggested to P.S./F.M. that Silvester should be informed that his claims for a reward or other acknowledgement for services rendered would be noted with other such claims and would come up for consideration at the successful conclusion of hostilities.

The following is an extract from a report by an Officer of the Security Service (M.I.5):-

"... there is no record of Mr. Silvester having played and part in the capture of Karl Meier. It is true that he was with Mansfield, but the latter was the person who questioned Meier and asked him to produce his passport.

Mansfield became suspicious of Meier and took him to the police station. Had Silvester done what he now alleges he did, why did he not inform the police when he went to the police station with Mansfield and Meier?

As Silvester did nothing in the case beyond accompanying Mansfield to the police station. The question of rewarding him does not arise."

You may consider that a satisfactory answer to Mr. Silvester's letter would be that it is not felt that the circumstances are such as to warrant the granting of an award.

M.I.5.

15 April 46

L.G. Quilan (?)

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Crown Copyright

Carl Heinrich Meier

Photo taken likely in September 1940, whilst in captivity.



KV 2/15-1, page 15

COPY

R. METCALF SILVESTER

F.A.L.P.A.

Telephone: HASTINGS 1978

The Estate Offices

The War Office.
Whitehall,
London S.W.1.

3 East Ascent,
St. Leonards-on-Sea,
Sussex.

Feb 12th 1946.

Dear Sirs,

M.2. Karl Meier

I received a communication from the Home Office on January 15th 1941 which was sent to me whilst at Minehead, Somerset in connection with the above enemy alien who was detained and handed over to the Lydd Police by my friend Mr Mansfield and I.

It seems strange that after all this time I have had no acknowledgement for the service and probable risk involved in detaining this man and yet one constantly reads of dear old ladies receiving the M.B.E. for selling Savings Stamps!

Had I some acknowledgement from you I had hopes that this would have helped me in getting into the Army Intelligence Corps but as it was despite the fact that I volunteered for the Army I was much against my inclination consigned to the Royal Signals.

As you have, I read in the press, lost valuable records through fire the enclosed report may be of some value to you and I should appreciate some acknowledgement in due course as so far the Police have been wrongly given the credit despite the fact that he was wandering around a garrison town with no suspicion on their part.

Late Signalman 2598496

Yours faithfully,
(SGD) R.M. SILVESTER.

not extracted

Dear Sirs,

Feb 12th 1946M.2. Karl Meier.

I received a communication from the Home Office (AOB, by the way, this British Ministry I admire, because of their sense for "legality", a quality so lacking in, at least, M.I.5.'s organisation!) on January 15th 1941 which was sent to me whilst at Minehead, Somerset in connection with the above enemy alien who was detained and handed over to the Lydd Police by my friend Mr Mansfield and I.

It seems strange that after all this time I have had no acknowledgement for the service and probable risk involved in detaining this man and yet one constantly reads of dear old ladies receiving M.B.E. for selling Saving Stamps!

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Late Signalman 2598496

Yours faithfully (sgd.) R.M. Silvester

KV 2/12-1, page 19

CARL HEINRICH MEIER

From April - July 1937 I lived in the same students' hostel in Berlin as Carl Meier. I knew him quite well, as we spent a fair amount of our free time together in company with his unofficial fiancée, Miss Margaret Moseley, and other students.

He was irresponsible, easy-going and rather a weak character, but very good-natured and quite intelligent. Everybody liked him and he got on equally well with Dutch, American and German students.

He was a great admirer of anything and anyone American and spoke English with a strong American accent. He was always very pleased when anyone took him for an American, which often happened. He showed no pro-Nazi or anti-British feelings: indeed, though there were several violently anti-British students in the hostel (Boers etc.) Meier took no active part in any of the discussions which arose, as far as I knew. He regarded himself as American and therefore detached from any problem, political or otherwise, which did not concern America.

I see from a letter from Silvester about Meier's capture that Meier told him his fiancée was Scotch and that her father was a tobacco manufacturer in Scotland. There was a girl in the hostel who fitted this description: Meier probably mentioned her to try to prove British connections.

19.12.41

Carl Heinrich Meier

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He was irresponsible (careless), easy-going and rather a weak character, but very good natured and quite intelligent. Everybody liked him and he got equally well with Dutch, American and German students.

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19.12.41



KV 2/12-1, page 26

It is suggested therefore that Mr. Sylvester should be informed that his claim for a reward or other acknowledgement for services rendered will be noted with other such claims and will come up for consideration at the successful conclusion of present hostilities.

M.I.5.
27.4.41.

Sgd. R.N. Speir

It is suggested therefore that Mr. Sylvester (not unlikely correct) should be informed that his claim for a reward or other acknowledgement for services rendered will be noted with other such claims and will come up for consideration at the successful conclusion of present hostilities.

M.I.5.
27.4.41

Sgd. R.N. Speir

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KV 2/12-1, page 27

COPY.

Extract from S. of S. B.M.L/3485 - R.M. SYLVESTER - Recognition
for part played in capture Karl MEIER.

1C.

THE OCEAN
ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED.
Incorporated in England, 1871.

Agent
R.M. Silvester
A.A.L.P.A.

16 De Cham Road,
St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Sussex,

2.4.41.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of March
31st. In order that you may be aware of the
facts I enclose a statement of the facts relating
to the capture of Meier.

Quite seriously I do not expect any
reward but I had an idea that the property found
on a spy or prisoner could be claimed by the
Captor. I am probably wrong ober this.

I did think that the capture might
keep me in my future R.A.F. career and that one
of the reasons I venture to place the matter
before you.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your
reply.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. R.M. Silvester.

M. Hely-Hutchinson Esq.,
The House of Commons,
London.

Copies: might imply the danger of incorrect reproduction!

Copy.

Extract from S. of S. B.M.L/3485 - R.M. Silvester - Recognition for part played in capture
Karl Meier.

1C.

The Ocean
Accident and Guarantee Corporation Limited.
Incorporated in England, 1871.

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R.M. Silvester
A.A.L.P.A.

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St. Leonards-on-Sea
Sussex,

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Thanking for your courtesy of your reply.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. R.M Silvester.

M. Hely-Hutchinson Esq [Silvester's M.P.](#)
The House of commons,
London

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KV 12-1, page 29

COPY.

Extract from S. of S. B.M.L/3485 - R.M.SYLVESTER - Recognition for
 rt played in capture Karl MEIER.

I.D.

Related by R.M.Silvester.

KARL MEIER. Captured August 1940. Executed December
 1940 at Pentonville.

I had to visit Lydd, Kent on business and stayed with some friends at Ness Road there. Having transacted my business I suggested to my friend that we should go for a stroll and reaching the "Rising Sun" I suggested the heat (it was August) called for a drink. On entering we were struck by the agitation of the Landlord's wife. The reason for this was soon made clear to us. In a whisper she told us "There is a strange man in the next Bar and he has been hanging about outside since 9 o'clock this morning; I'm sure he's up to no good; he came in as soon as we opened and ordered a Champagne cider and some biscuits and has been here about an hour, do please go in the Private Bar and see what you think of him. Our curiosity being aroused we at once entered the next Bar. His appearance and unusual style of clothing struck us immediately as he sat at a small table sipping his drink and munching biscuits. His clothes touched the Sea and contrasted strangely with his rather refined appearance. We perhaps were too obvious in our scrutiny of him as he looked decidedly ill at ease and gulping down his drink called for the Landlord's wife to pay for what he had consumed, rising to his feet he pulled some loose change from his pocket which he regardedl dubiously showing clearly that our money was strange to him. Strangely enough his accent was distinctly American and we were expecting to hear broken English as he had a most Teutonic caste of features. Pocketing his change and with a gruff "Good morning gentlemen" he made his way into the street, crossed the road and entered a small General Stores opposite.

"Come on" said my friend let's follow him. We watched him purchase more biscuits and lemonade, emerging he set off down the Dungeness Road towards the Sea. We rushed to my friend's car got in and drove off in the same direction stopping a little ahead of him and alighting.

"Can I see your Identity Card" I queried accosting him "I am very sorry" he said "I have not got one yet but shall be having one shortly but you can see this" and he then handed us a Passport shewing him to be a naturalized Dutch subject born in Coblenz, Germany, his name was given as Karl Heinrich Meier and he told us he was a Medical Student and had been to Heidelberg

Copy.

Extract from S. of S. B.M. 3485 - R.M. Sylvester - Recognition for played in capture Karl Meier.

I.D.

Related by R.M. Silvester.

Karl Meier. Captured August ~~August~~ September 1940 Executed December 10 1940
 At Pentonville.

I had to visit Lydd, Kent on business and stayed with some friends at Ness Road there. Having transacted my business I suggested to my friend (Mansfield) that we should go for a stroll and reaching the "Rising Sun" I suggested the heat (it was August ~~August~~ September 3) called for a drink. On ? entering we were struck by the agitation of the Landlord's ???. The reason for this was soon made clear to us. In a whisper she told us "There is a strange man in the next

Bar and he has been hanging about outside since 9 o'clock this morning; I am sure he's up to no good; he came in as soon as we opened and ordered a Champagne cider and some biscuits and has been here about an hour, do please go the Private Bar and see what you think of him. (AOB, Meier suffered, as must have suffered this colleagues, of heavy thirst, because they were sent to England - without sufficient drinkable water, nor they possessed any means to safely obtain it!)

Our curiosity being aroused we at once entered the next Bar. His appearance and unusual style of clothing struck us immediately as he sat at a small table sipping his drink and munching biscuits. His clothes touched the Sea and contrasted strangely with his rather refined appearance. We perhaps were too obvious in our scrutiny of him as he looked decidedly ill at ease and gulping down his drink called for the Landlord's wife to pay for what he had consumed, rising to his feet he pulled some loose change from his pocket which he regardless? dubiously showing clearly for that money was strange to him. Strangely enough his accent was distinctly American and we were expecting to hear broken English as he had a most Teutonic caste of features. Pocketing his change and with a gruff "Good morning gentlemen" he made his way into the street, crossed the road and entered a small General Stores opposite.

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KV 2/12-1, page 30

and other German Universities.

He also elicited the information that he had paid the Skipper of a French Cutter, 5,000 francs for his passage and 1500 francs for a sack of food, cigarettes and Cognac.

He had been dropped at dead of night several miles off the coast in a small rowing boat and had landed in the early hours of the morning on Dungeness Beach, hidden his sack of food in a wrecked lifeboat which came off the French Liner "Normandie" and had to our knowledge been lying on the beach for some months. He had then made his way across a long stretch of rough beach and open country, slept behind an empty bungalow and then made his way into Lydd town. How he managed to elude the vigilance of the sentries and patrols which are posted at frequent intervals guarding the coast, is a mystery; beaching a boat and walking over shingle must have made a great deal of noise in the still of the night.

After a little more questioning we prevailed upon him to enter the car, turned round and took him up to Lydd Police Station.

Meier seemed very much taken aback (this was probably due to the fact that he had not been in touch with his compatriot who had landed in the same fashion equipped with a portable wireless transmitter and both we subsequently learned had been told that if captured they would soon be released on the arrival of Hitler's Invasion troops) at being captured so soon and wanted to know what authority we had to detain him but we skipped over that and told him if he was all right we should be the ones to get into trouble....As he entered the car he said "You've caught me I guess and I don't mind what happens to me but I refuse to go back to Germany". He had either some good reason to fear going back or possibly having failed in his mission was in dread of some punishment. At the Police Station he was searched and found to be unarmed but had nearly £50 in English money on him, a small collection of foreign stamps, French coins and Cigarettes and a few personal papers. These were retained by the Police.

The Police gave him a good meal and washing facilities. We were asked to wait at the Police Station whilst they contacted Seabrook Police Station (Near Hythe) for further instructions. He was asked to send the prisoner to Seabrook and we were asked to take Meier over there with Police Sergeant Tye. We set off and passing through Dungeness we encountered a boy with a bicycle on which was balanced a large sack, fairly well filled. He turned out to be the Coastguard's son and he had found the sack of provisions in the derelict lifeboat as Meier had informed us. The sack was thereupon handed to Tye and was packed into the car and a little further on we stopped at the Coastguard's lookout there to learn that several other fugitives were being searched for who had reached the coast in the same manner as Meier.

and other German Universities.

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KV 2/12-1, page 31

We were later to hear at Seabrook that another man had been found posing also as a Dutchman and having in his possession over £80 in English money (£ 250) also revolver and ammunition.

Passing through Dymchurch our captive expressed surprise on the havoc wrought by German bombers but remarking that Holland had suffered much more in comparison with what little he could see. He also informed us that he had earlier in the morning been all over Lydd Church and expressed his admiration of the building.

After a few minutes conversation he asked for permission to look in his sack and shewed us the contents which included Iron rations, cigarettes, French bread, cheese and other foodstuffs, and several bottles of French Cognac. A bottle of the latter he wished us to accept but Tye gave us no chance of accepting he just put it back in the sack.

Running the gauntlet of fairly intensive Air activity we arrived at Seabrook Police Station. Meier there pleaded that he was a Dutch subject but was asked to complete a lengthy form which he did quite willingly until the question of signing and stating his birthplace and nationality. He here protested stating that he would be signing his death Warrant.

This formality he was allowed to rest on a bench in the Police Court and went out into the Station yard where we saw the other "Dutchman" taking a little exercise with a Police guard. He like Meier seemed resigned to his fate and anxious to be on good terms with us all.

Sgd. R.M. Silvester

16 De Cham Road,
St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Sussex.

We were later to hear at Seabrook that another man had been found posing also as a Dutchman and having in his possession over £80 in English money (\$ 250) also revolver and ammunition.

Passing through Dymchurch our captive expressed surprise on the havoc wrought by German bombers wrought by German bombers but remarking that Holland had suffered much more in comparison with what little he could see. He also informed us that he had earlier in the morning been all over Lydd Church and expressed his admiration of the building.

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He here protested stating that he would be signing his death Warrant. (Which might be true)

This formality he allowed to rest on a bench in the Police Court and went out into the Station yard where we saw the other "Dutchman" taking a little exercise with a Police guard. He like Meier seemed resigned to his fate and anxious to be on good terms with us all.

Sgd. R.M. Silvester

16 De Cham Road
St. Leonards-on-Sea
Sussex.

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REPORT OF INTERROGATION of MEIER, Heinrich Karl
by Mr. Meurig Evans at Latchmere House
13. 9. 40.

~~DECLARDED~~
Description of HEIDENREICH, Robert.
~~25 MAR 1959~~

Occupation: Joint Manager of a big garage in Amsterdam, NEDAM, or some such name.

Age: in the late thirties. Height: 5 ft. 9 in. normal figure. Hair, going grey, smooth, part on side. Eyes, brown(?) Clean shaven, oval face, highly strung. Dresses quietly but well, often in brown.

Languages: Dutch, German and fluent French (MEIER does not know whether he speaks English).

MEIER first met HEIDENREICH at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs in Brussels on August 7th: HEIDENREICH belonged to another group, the other members of which were Nagelvoort & Hooeboom.

HEIDENREICH had been in the Dutch East Indies, in what capacity and at what time unknown.

HEIDENREICH was living with a woman not his wife and was in financial difficulties: it was because the proposed work was so unremunerative that he refused the Sonderauftrag.

~~DECLARDED~~
HOOEBOOM, Christian name unknown.
25 MAR 1959

Ex-student at University of Utrecht - Dutch nationality - age 26 or 27 - height 6 ft., slender build but not thin - hair fair, abundant and worn in a mop, with part on side - blue eyes, clean shaven - long face with pointed chin. Fanatical expression - dressed in plus-four suit.

Languages: Dutch, German and some French.

Though strongly sympathetic to the Nazi cause, refused Sonderauftrag because he felt himself temperamentally unfitted for such work.

B.S.L.
13. 9. 40

ME/EB

M. V. Meurig Evans

Report on Interrogation of Meier, Heinrich ~~Karl~~ Carl
By Mr. Meurig Evans at Latchmere House
13.9.40

Description of Heidenreich Robert.

Occupation: Joint Manager of a big garage in Amsterdam, Nedam, or some such name..

Age: in the late thirties. Height: 5 ft 9 inch (ca 1.75 m) normal figure. Hair, going grey, smooth, part on side, Eyes brown(?) Clean shaven, oval face, highly strung.

Dresses quietly but well, often in brown.

Languages: Dutch, German and fluent French (Meier does not know whether he speaks English).

Meier first met Heidenreich at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs in Brussels on August 7th: Heidenreich belonged to another group, the other members of which Nagelvoort, Hooeboom.

Heidenreich had been in the Dutch East Indies, in what capacity and what time unknown.

Heidenreich was living with a woman not his wife and was in financial difficulties: it was because the proposed work was so unremunerative? That he refused the Sonderauftrag.

hat he refused the Sonderauftrag.

Hooeboom. Christian name unknown. (Hooeboom was "decarded on 25 March 1959)

Ex-student at University of Utrecht - Dutch nationality - age 26 or 27 - height 6 ft (ca 1.82 m), slender build but not thin - hair fair, abundant and worn in a mop, with part on side - blue eyes, clean shaven - long face with pointed chin. Fanatical expression - dressed in plus-four suit.

Languages: Dutch, German and some French.

Though strongly sympathetic to the Nazi cause, refused Sonderauftrag because he felt himself temperamentally unfitted for such work.

B.8.L.

13.9.40

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Carl Heinrich MEIER

Summary

Biographical Details:

Born 19. 10. 16 at Koblenz. German father, Dutch mother
On father's death - 1921 - taken to Holland by mother, and naturalised
Dutch.

Stepfather - W.C.F.A. van WALTMEYER - Captain of Gendarmerie
in Southern Limbourg. Provisionally arrested for two days by Germans
but then retained at his post.

Education:

At school in Holland. Autumn 1934 to Spring 1937 medical
student in Freiburg i.Br. where he met Margareth MOSLEY in 1936.

Spring 1937 to Summer 1938 medical student at Berlin, where
he went with Margareth MOSLEY.

American Connections:

1934 - round trip to America on Freighter Delfshaven, owned
by can UDEN, Veerhaven, Rotterdam; MEIER is related to certain
members of this firm, whom he describes as anti-Aazi.

Summer 1938 - applied for immigration visa for U.S.A.,
obtaining affidavit from Margareth MOSLEY's father.
28 MAR 1939

Early 1939 - to avoid delay, went to U.S.A., on visitor's visa,
with intention of studying at University of Chicago.

June 1939 - attempted to enlist in U.S. Army with Belgian
named de ROOVER.

July 1939 - returned to Europe to collect immigration visa
which had unexpectedly come through from American Consul at Rotterdam.

Landed at Hamburg and motored to Innsbruck, where he had also
stayed prior to leaving for America.

Learned from American Consulate in Rotterdam that immigration
visa had been automatically cancelled by visitor's visa.

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Carl Heinrich Meier.
Summary.

Biographical Details:

Born 19.10.16 at Koblenz. German father, Dutch mother. On father's death – 1921 – taken to Holland by mother, and naturalised Dutch.

Stepfather – W.C.F.A. van Waltmeyer – Captain of Gendarmerie in Southern Limburg. Provisionally arrested for two days by Germans, but then retained at his post.

Education:

At school in Holland. Autumn 1934 to Spring 1937 medical student in Freiburg im Breisgau where he met Margreth Mosley in 1936.

Spring 1937 to Summer 1938 medical student at Berlin, where he went with Margareth Mosley.

American Connections:

1934 – round trip to America on Freighter Delfshaven, owned by van Uden, Veerhaven Rotterdam; Meier is related to certain members of the firm, whom he describes as anti-Nazi.

Summer 1938, applied for immigration visa for U.S.A., obtaining affidavit from Margreth Mosley's father. (Margreth or his father had been decarded on 28 March 1960)

Early 1939 – to avoid delay, went to the U.S.A. on visitor's visa with intention of studying at University of Chicago.

June 1939 – attended to enlist in U.S. Army with Belgian named Roover.

July 1939 – returned to Europe to collect immigration visa which was unexpectedly come through from American Consul at Rotterdam.

Landed at Hamburg (his passport was stamped at Cuxhaven) and motored (with a friend from his last passage) to Innsbruck, where he had also stayed prior to leaving for America.

Learned from American Consulate in Rotterdam that his immigration visa had been automatically cancelled by his visitor's visa.



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Last Occupation:

11.11.39 obtained post in Food Control Department at Bezuidenhout, The Hague. Here met ~~VORRINK~~, member of the N.S.N.A.P who attempted to interest him in work for Germany.

First German Contacts:

13. 7. 40 (about) met GOYVAERTS, Hague Group Leader of N.S.N.A.P.

26. 7. 40 GOYVAERTS suggests work for Germany, requiring knowledge of English, and involving some risk. MEIER accepted.

28. 7. 40 meets ~~KURT MIROW~~ and Doctor ~~ERFURT~~ at GOYVAERTS' flat. De VREEDE, ~~KLEIN~~, ~~NAGELVOORT~~ and GOYVAERTS' wife were also present. MIROW repeats GOYVAERTS' proposal, but still in general terms.

31. 7. 40 MEIER leaves for Brussels with MIROW and de VREEDE.

Training in Brussels:

1. 8. 40 to 15. 8. 40 (approx) MEIER, de VREEDE, NAGELVOORT, together with HEIDENREICH and HOOGEBOOM after 7. 8. 40, having riotous times and living at Hotel Metropole and Hotel des Ambassadeurs. *Decarded 25/3/60*

15. 8. 40 (approx) taken to 4, rue Stevin; MEIER (the others refusing) signed Sonderauftrag in presence of MIROW and [KOHLER] (here known as [Doctor KUEHN]). By Sonderauftrag, MEIER undertook:
1. To go to England. 2. To send information on food situation and civilian morale under air attack, but not on military matters. *Decarded 25/3/60*

15. 8. 40 to 26. 8. 40 (approx) training at 4 Rue Stevin in wireless receiving (forty words a minute) and transmitting (fifty words a minute) by ~~SCHEINACKE~~ and ~~GARFUNTHE~~, soldiers in Engineer Corps. *Decarded*

Last Occupation:

11.11.39 obtained post in Food Control Department (**Distribution**) at Bezuidenhout, The Hague. Here met Vorrink (**post war decarded**) member of the N.S.N.A. P. (Nationaal Socialistische Nederlandsche Arbeiders Partij) who attempted to interest him in work for Germany.

First German contacts:

13.7.40 (about) met Goyvaerts, The Hague Leader of N.S.N.A.P.

26.7.40 meets Kurt Mirow (**decarded**) and Dr. Erfurt at Goyvaerts' flat. De Vreede, Klein Nagelvoort and Goyvaerts' wife were also present. Mirow repeats Goyvearts' proposal, but still in general terms.

31.7.40 Meier leaves for Brussels with Mirow and de Vreede.

Training in Brussels:

1.8.40 to 15.8.40 (approx) Meier, de Vreede, Nagelvoort, together with Heidenreich (**also decarded on 25.3.60**) and Hoogeboom (**also decarded on 25.3.60**) after 7.8.40, having riotous tomes and living at Hotel Metropole and Hotel des Ambassadeurs.

15.8.40 (approx) taken to 4, rue Stevin; Meier (the others refusing) signed Sonderauftrag in presence of Mirow and Kohle (here known as Doctor Kuehn) By Sonderauftrag, Meier undertook:

1.To go to England. 2.To send information on food situation and civilian morale under air attack, but not on military matters.

15.8.40 to 26.8.40 (approx) training at 4 Rue Stevin in wireless receiving (forty words a minute)(AOB, **rubbish! Meant, most like, was: 40 characters or letters (or numbers) a minute; generally in the west, it was counted 5 characters per word. Hence: 40 : 5 = 8 words per minute, instead!**)(AOB, **notice:- they did not possess any form of a receiver!**) and transmitting by Schnacke and Garfunthe? (**both man had also been decarded in post-war days**), soldiers in

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Also at 48 Rue Joseph Deux, where he was also instructed by KOHLE (and on one occasion by ^{Pf 600,055} WERNER) in the kind of information he was to send: this included military information.

26.8.40 (approx) taken to Wimille with PONS, KIEBOOM, WALDBERG and Peter SCHROEDER

2.9.40 taken to Le Touquet.

Other men whom MEIER believed to be coming to England.

1. ^{Pf 600,862} [Peter SCHROEDER] who went with MIROW from Brussels to Wimille.
2. ^{DECLASSIFIED 28 JAN 1994} KUHII who was already at Wimille, operating wireless in communication with Brussels S. S. Station, which MEIER believes to be in, or near the Rue de la Loi.

Military information to be supplied.

General character.

- a. Troops in area.
- b. Movements and armament.
- c. New aerodromes.
- d. A. A. defences, fixed or mobile, light or heavy, etc.
- e. Number and type of planes
- f. Damaged ships in Ports.

Areas. →

- a. At 48 Rue Joseph Deux, were mentioned: 1. The area contained within the line London, Reading, Oxford, Northampton, Peterborough, Kings Lynn, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, London. 2. The line Croydon, Aldershot, Andover Salisbury: what KOHLE particularly wanted was information regarding the reserves stationed along this line.

Also at 48 Rue Joseph Deux, where he also instructed by Kohle (and on one occasion by Werner in the kind of information he was to send: this included military information.

26.8.40 (approx) taken to Wimille with Pons, Kieboom, Waldberg and peter Schroeder.

2.9.40 taken to Le Touquet.

Other men whom Meier believed to be coming to England.

1. Peter Schroeder who went with Mirow from Brussels to Wimille.
2. Kuhl??, who was already at Wimille, operating wireless ?? in communication with Brussels **Secret Service** Station, which Meier believes to be in, or near the Rue de la Lai (**Wetstraat**)

Military information to be supplied.

General character.

- a. Troops in area
- b. Movements and armament
- c. New aerodromes.
- d. **Anti Air** defences, fixed or mobile, light or heavy, etc.
- e. Number and type of planes
- f. Damaged ships in Ports.

Areas.

- a. At 48 Rue Joseph Deux, were mentioned: 1. The area contained within the line London, reading, Oxford, Northampton,, Peterborough, Kings Lynn, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, London. 2. The line Croydon, Aldershot, Andover, Salisbury: what Kohle particularly wanted was information regarding the reserves stationed along this line.

b. At Wimille, August 26th (approx), one short lesson by KOHLE, at which MEIER, PONS, KIEBOOM, WALDBERG and Peter SCHROEDER were all present. MEIER was told that the previous areas were no longer under consideration, and that he would work on the coast line from Margate to Folkestone: this was to be divided up between various Agents in twenty-kilometer sectors.

c. At Le Touquet, September 2nd, one and a half hours before leaving. MEIER, WALDBERG, PONS and KIEBOOM instructed by Major SENSBURG to work Dungeness peninsula to Military Canal, after which they were to fall back on Ashford, and ascertain if railway lines Folkestone and Dover - Canterbury, Whitstable were fortified: the expression used might also indicate a belief that the railways had been converted into fortified lines.

MEIER was not aware that WALDBERG had received additional instructions.

Codes;

1. Grid (brown linen square with perforations) which was thrown away before landing.
2. Emergency code, Call Signal RGB, Code Word RANGIERBAHNHOF Messages were to be sent by portable wireless set No.4.

Contact with German troops after invasion.

Wave white handkerchief, say "Ich bin hier mit einem Sonderauftrag für Deutschen Wehrmann, etc." Give correct name and password Elizabeth.

Arrival in England;

Night of September 2-3, brought with WALDBERG in steam-trawler to point 1 to 1½ miles from Dungeness: thence to coast in rowing boat.

N.B. Early in August, MIROW had told MEIER that he would go to England as Refugee; next day, he said scheme had been abandoned as unworkable.

b. At Wimille, August 26th (approx) one short lesson by Kohle, at which Meier, Pons, Kieboom, Waldberg and Peter Schroeder were all present, Meier was told that the previous areas were no longer under consideration, and that he would work on the coast line from Margate to Folkstone: this was to be divided up between various Agents in twenty-kilometer sectors.

c. At Le Touquet, September 2nd, one and a half hours before leaving. Meier, Waldberg, Pons and Kieboom (**the latter two form one party**) instructed by Major Sensburg (**also decarded**) to work Dungeness peninsula to Military Canal, after which they were to fall back on Ashford, and ascertain if railway lines Folkstone and Dover – Canterbury, Whitstable were fortified; the expression used might also indicate a belief that the that the railways had been converted into fortified lines.

Codes.

1. Grid (brown linen square with perforations) which was thrown away before landing.
2. Emergency code, Call Signal RGB, Code Word Rangierbahnhof Message were to be sent by portable wireless set No. 4 (**serial number**).

Contact with German troops after invasion.

Wave white handkerchief, say „Ich bin hier mit einem Sonderauftrag für Deutschen ~~Wehrmann~~ Wehrmacht, etc. Give correct name and password Elisabeth.

Arrival in England;

Night of September 2-3, brought with Waldberg in steam-trawler to point 1 to 1½ miles from Dungeness; thence to coast in rowing boat.

N.B. Early in August, Mirow had told Meier that he would go to England as Refugee, next day, he said scheme had been abandoned as unworkable.

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Contacts in England;

None.

German troop movements;

September 3rd, MEIER noticed large bodies of Mountain Troops with mules at Le Touquet.

General;

MEIER reports MIROW as having told him on September 1st of an assertion of GOERING's 'By September 10th not a house would be standing in England: this period coincides roughly with the period of intensive air attacks; it should also be noted that MEIER and WALDBERG were supplied with provisions intended to last ten days.

They were also provided with £60 in £5 notes.

N. S. Quincy Evans.

B.8.L.
14.9.40.

Contacts in England;

None.

German troop movements;

September 3rd Meier noticed large bodies of Mountain Troops with mules at the Le Touquet.

General;

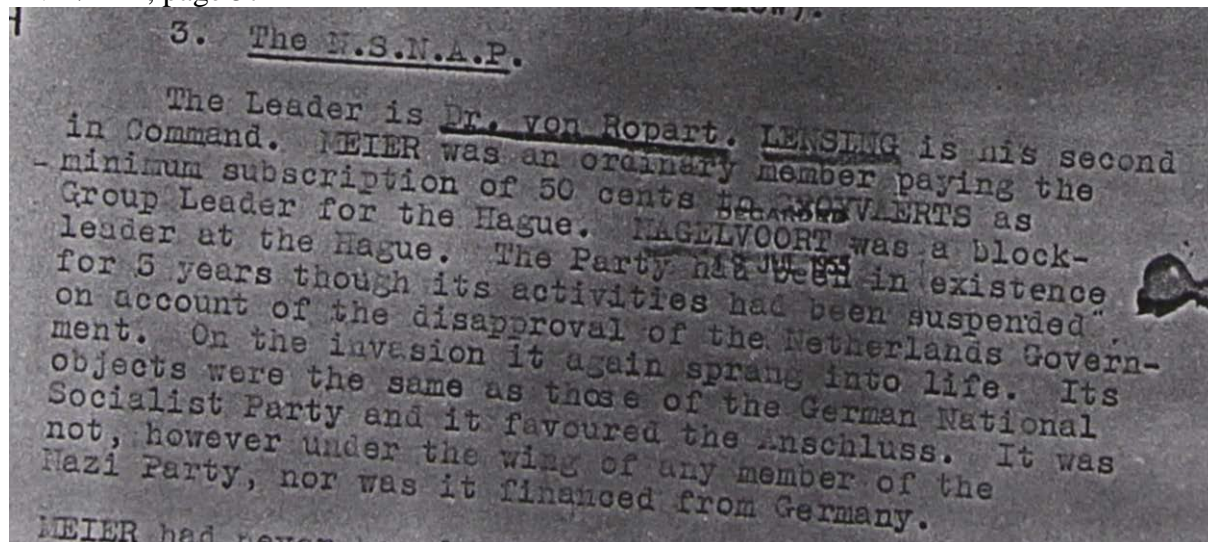
Meier reports Mirow as having told him on September 1st of an assertion of Goering's by September 10th not a house would be standing in England: this period coincides roughly with the period of intensive air attacks; it should also be noted that Meier and Waldberg were supplied with provisions intended to last ten days. (AOB, but no drinking water - not even for an entire single day!)

They were also provided with £60 in £5 notes

B.8.L.
14.9.40 (notice: they had been captured on 3 and 4 September)

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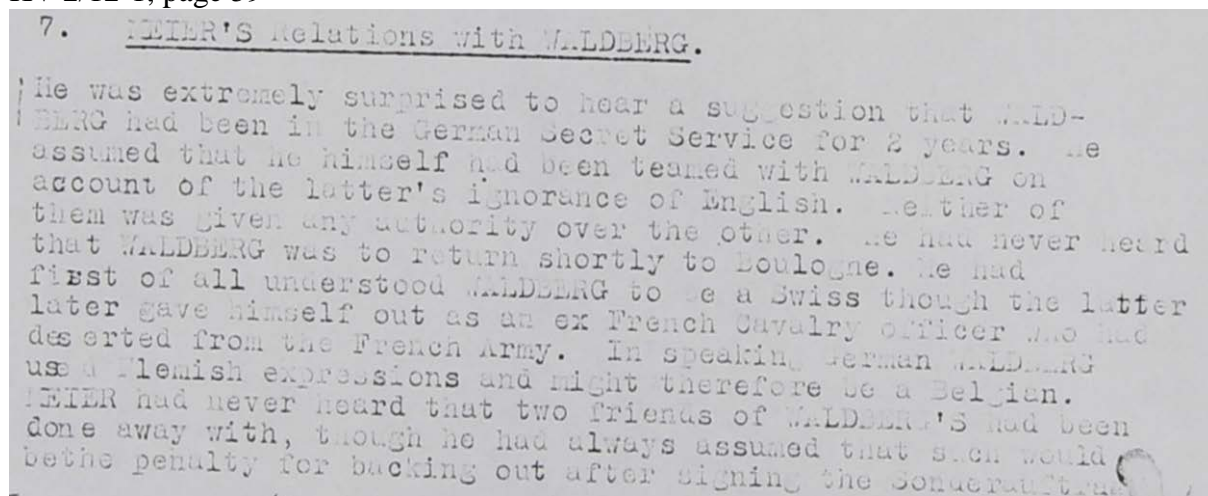
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3. The N.S.N.A.P.

The leader is Dr. van Rappard (Ropart). Lensing is his second in Command. Meier was an ordinary member paying the minimum subscription of 50 cents to Goyvaerts as Group Leader for the Hague. (Klein) Nagelvoort was a block-leader at the Hague. The Party has been in existence for 3 years though its activities had been suspended on account of the disapproval of the Netherlands Government. On the invasion it again sprang into life. Its objects were the same as those of the German National Socialist Party and it favoured the Anschluss. It was not, however, under the wing of any member of the Nazi Party, nor was it financed from Germany.

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7. Meier's Relations with Waldberg.

He was extremely surprised to hear a suggestion that Waldheim had been in the German Secret Service for 2 years, He assumed that he himself had been teamed with Waldberg on account of the latter's ignorance of English. Neither of them was given any authority over the other. He had never heard that Waldberg was to return shortly to Boulogne. He had first of all understood Waldberg to be a Swiss though the latter later gave himself out as an ex French Cavalry officer who had deserted from the French Army. In speaking German Waldberg used Flemish expressions and might therefore be a Belgian. Meier had never heard that two friends of Waldberg's had been done away with, though he had always assumed that such would be the penalty for backing out after signing the Sonderauftrag.