

# KV 2/1699 – KV 2/1700

## Part I

Carl H. Meier

Charles A. Kieboom

and

Sjoerd Pons

Jose Waldberg

PF 53125

This contribution is, in my perception, unique; as it starts with - the chain of events on the bases of New Scotland Yard's Sergeant Buswell, and Mr. Hinsley-Cooke's interrogations. What becomes evident, is, that the German espionage organisations, in respect to the invasion of the U.K. (Unternehmen Seelöwe (Seelöwe)), were hardly prepared for such an endeavour. As Hitler expected, in the pre-phase of his Poland campaign, which was initiated on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939, that England again would ultimately not stand to their promises given to the Polish Government. On 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939, however, War was declared on Germany; by France and the United Kingdom.

The reason might have been: that Hitler was not prepared for such an engagement against England; unlike a war against France. Why should they otherwise have had to rely upon, for instance, Dutch citizens? Who weren't even trained when they became engaged; with the exception of Jose Waldberg, albeit that he was partially a 'foreigner'.

What, nevertheless, should be taken into consideration, is, that the German military planning counted that those currently at England's soil' - would soon be joined again after their successful occupation of the U.K. territories.

As usually in my KV 2/xxx file series, all selected sections are my own considerations. My additional comments are clearly recognisable in the colours: red; blue and sometimes green.

Its purpose: is for studying exceptional aspects of history.

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By Arthur O. Bauer

PF 53125/SAV1

CARL H. MEIER (ALSO  
CONTAINS PAPERS  
CONCERNING JOSE  
WALDBERG,  
C.A. KIEBOOM AND  
SJOERD POMS)

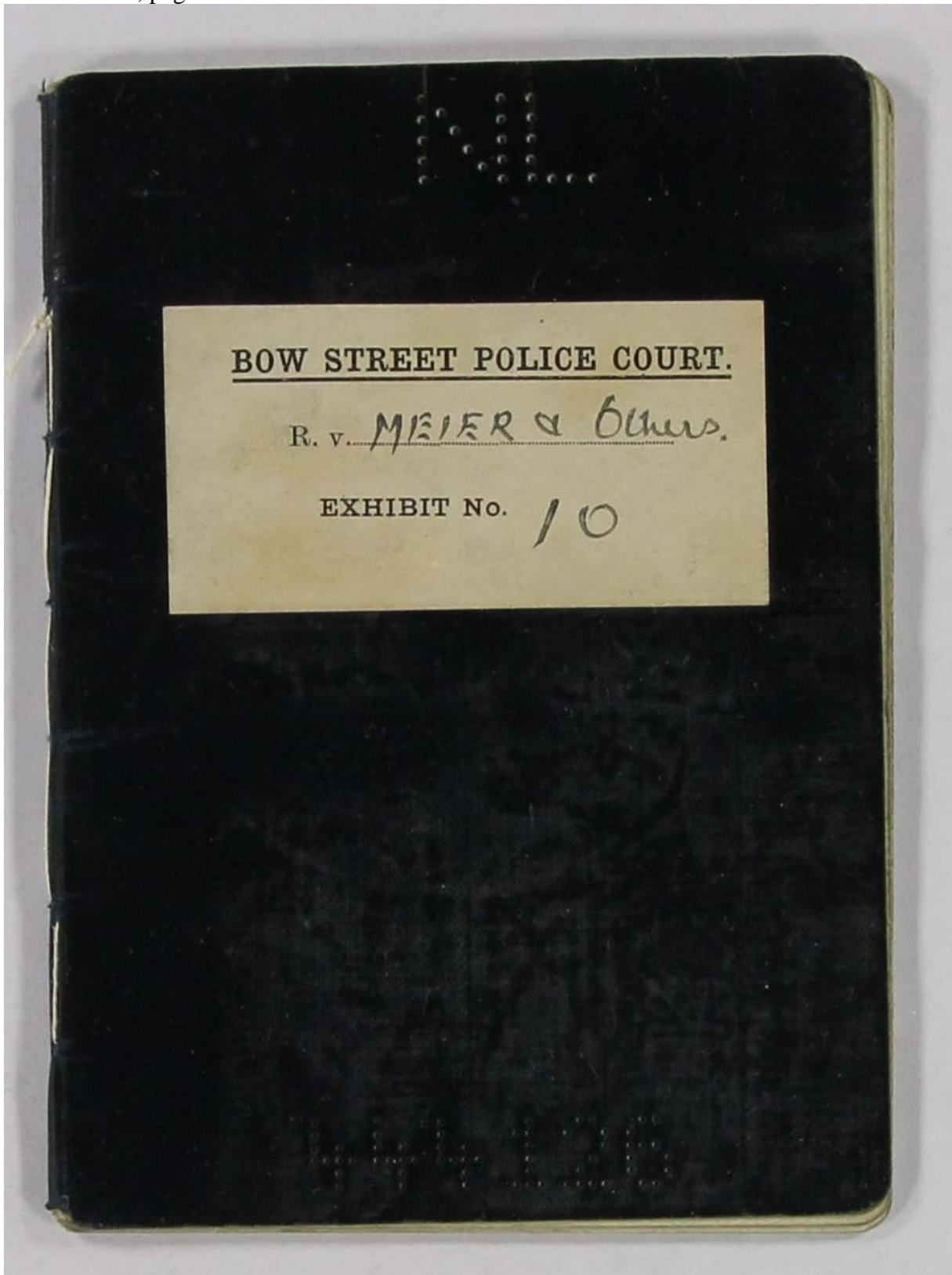
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KV 2/1699  
Carl H. Meier  
C.A. Kieboom  
Sjoerd Pons  
Jose Waldberg  
PF 53125



Bow Street Police Court  
R.v. Meier a others

Exhibit No. 10  
'NL' points at a typical Dutch passport jacket  
(AOB, I even possessed a similarly looking passport myself some decades ago)



Passport No. 444126

Even today passport numbers being punched similarly

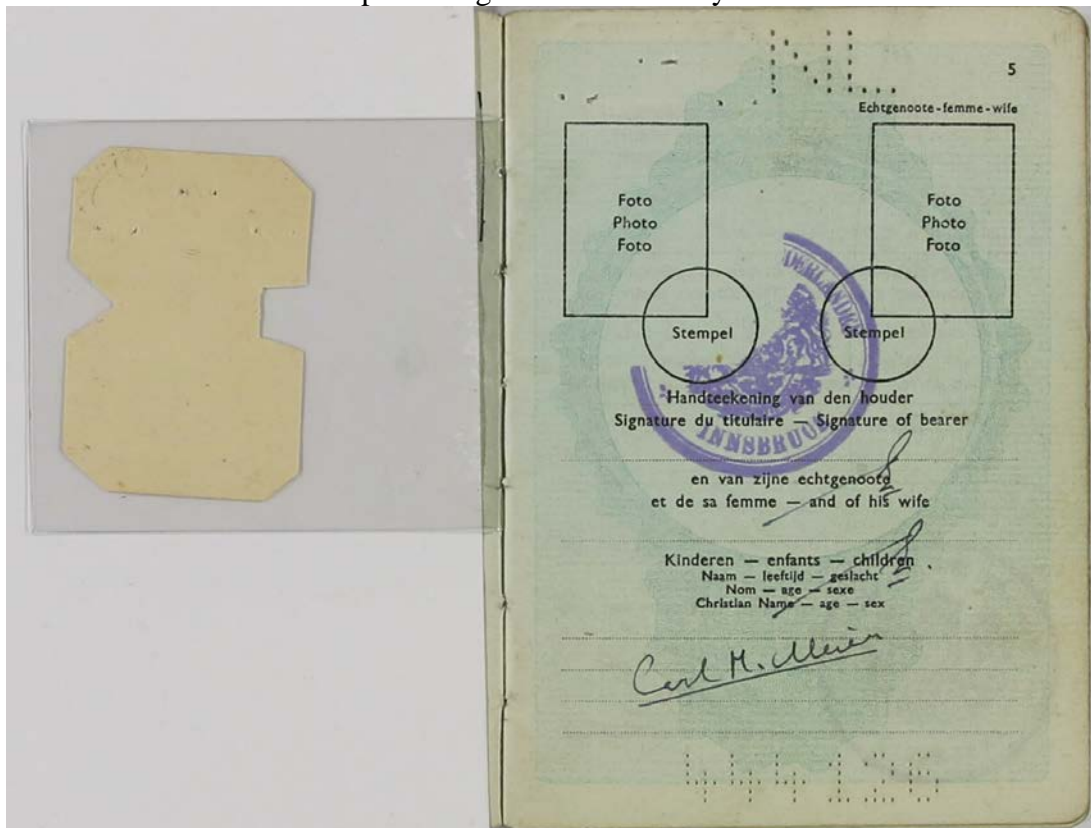


Passport is not valid for Spain and Spanish North Africa  
Passport had been issued by the Dutch Consulate in Innsbruck (Austria)

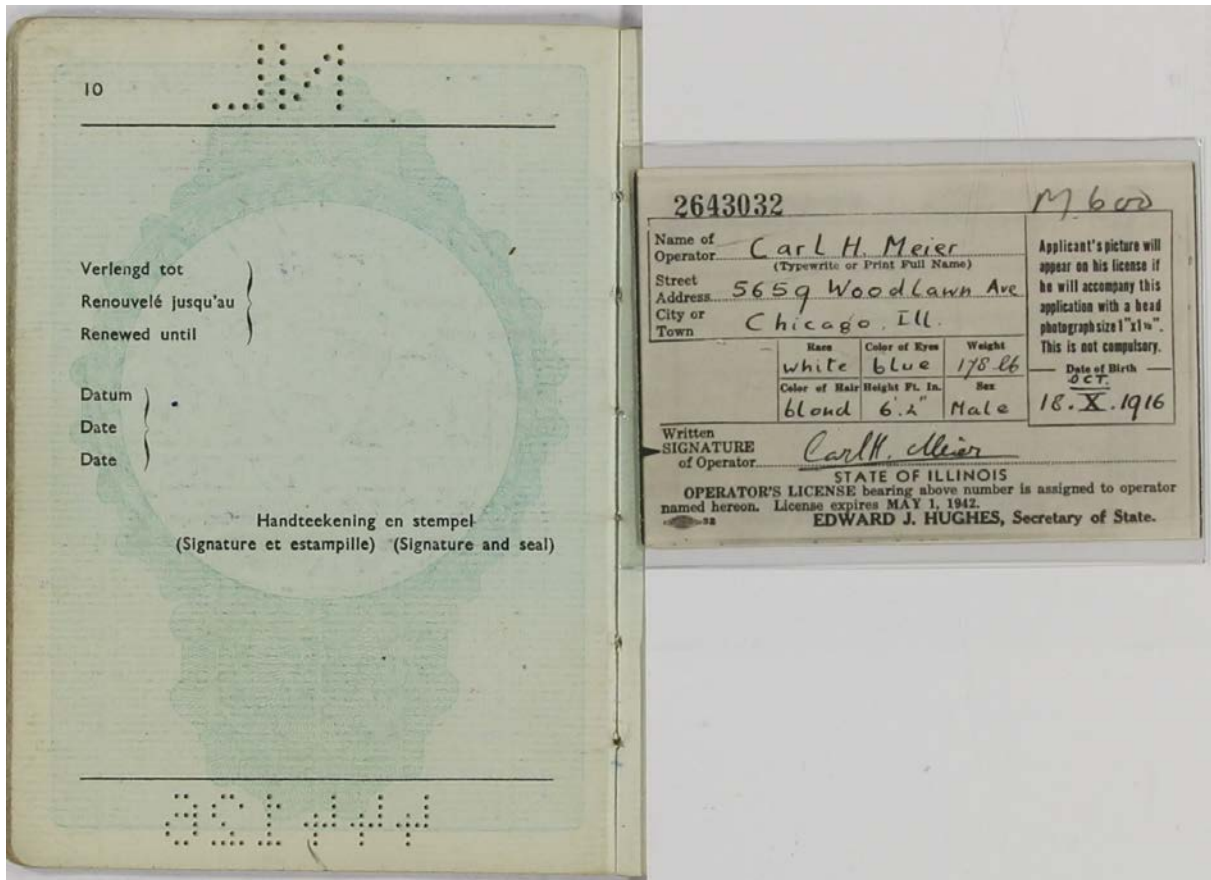
Beroep: (Profession) Zonder = none



Place of birth Coblenz, on 18 October 1916  
 Place of living Innsbruck  
 Passport being issued 25 January 1939

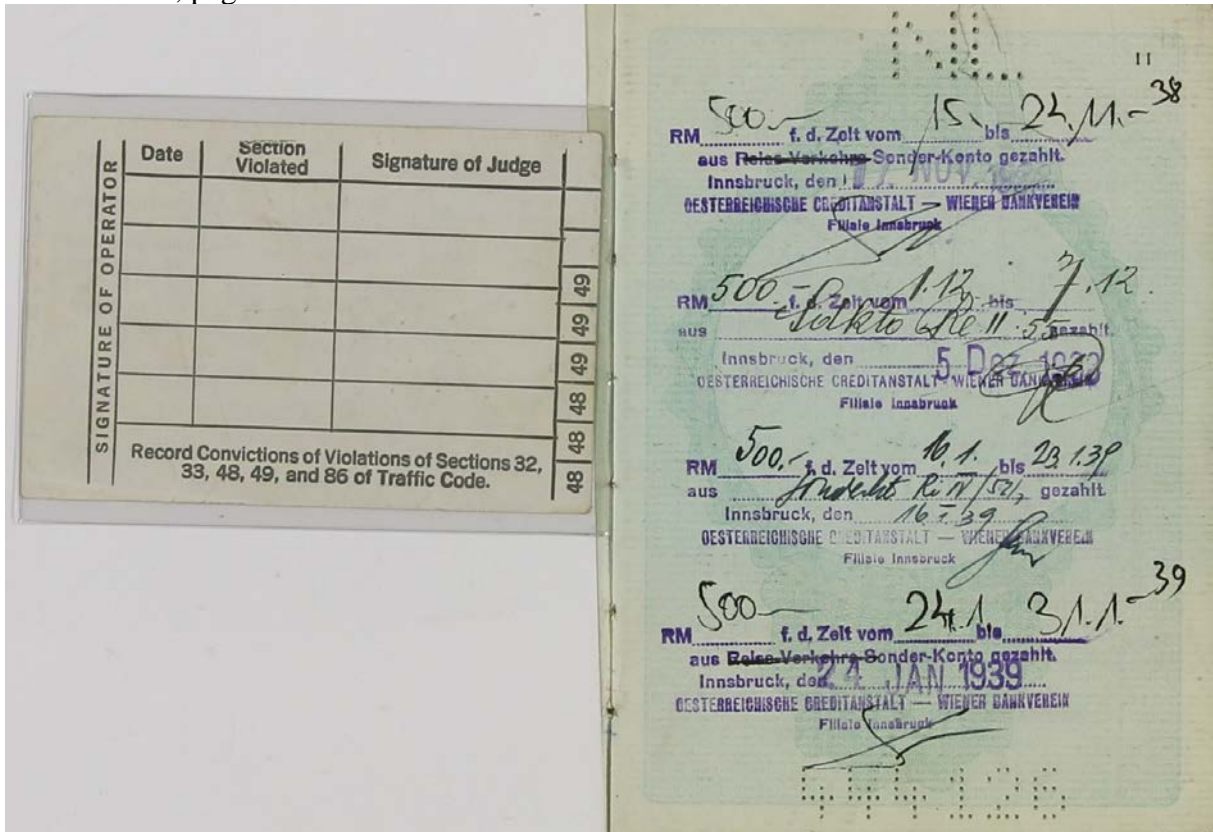


(AOB, a quite newly learned signature, I suppose)

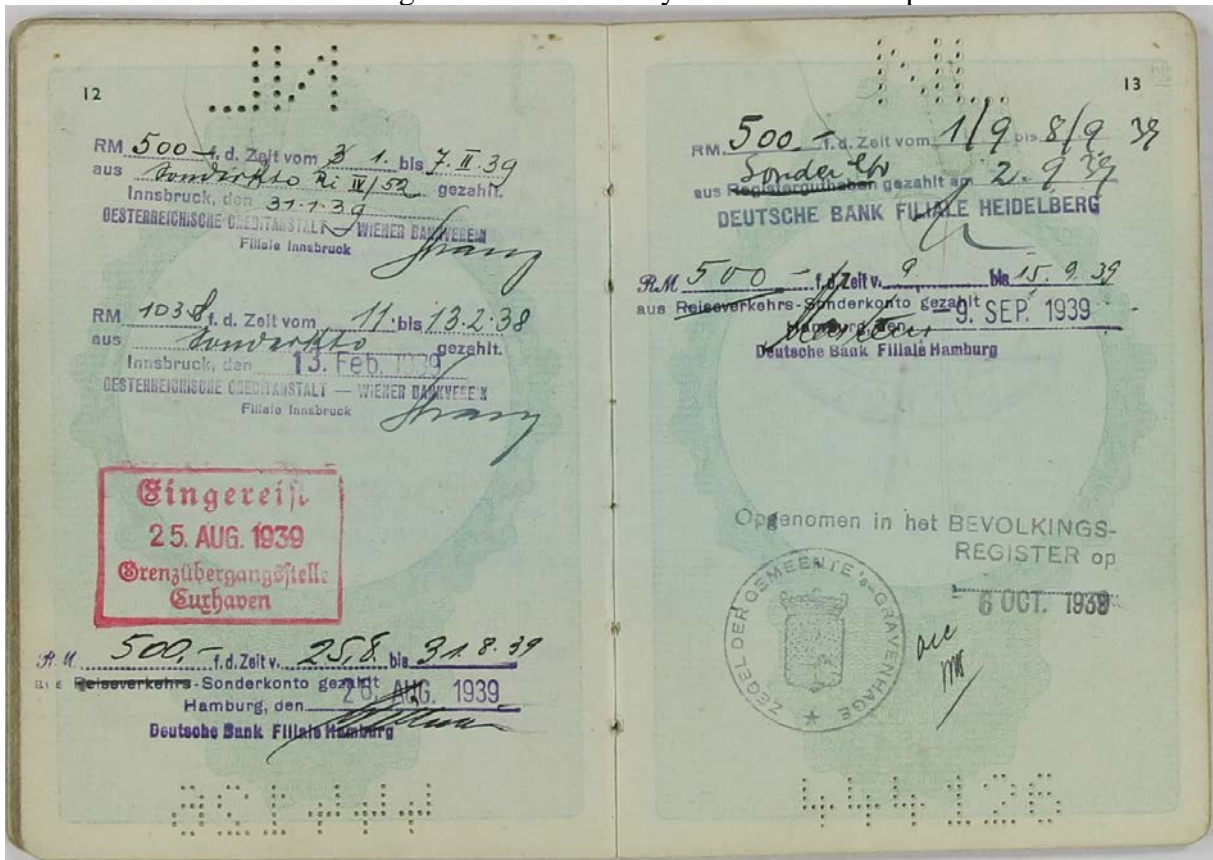


All a bit curious, as on page 7 the box: Profession 'Beroep' being filled-in: Zonder (= none)

One the right-hand side his temporary US driver-licence



On the right-hand side: money transactions stamps

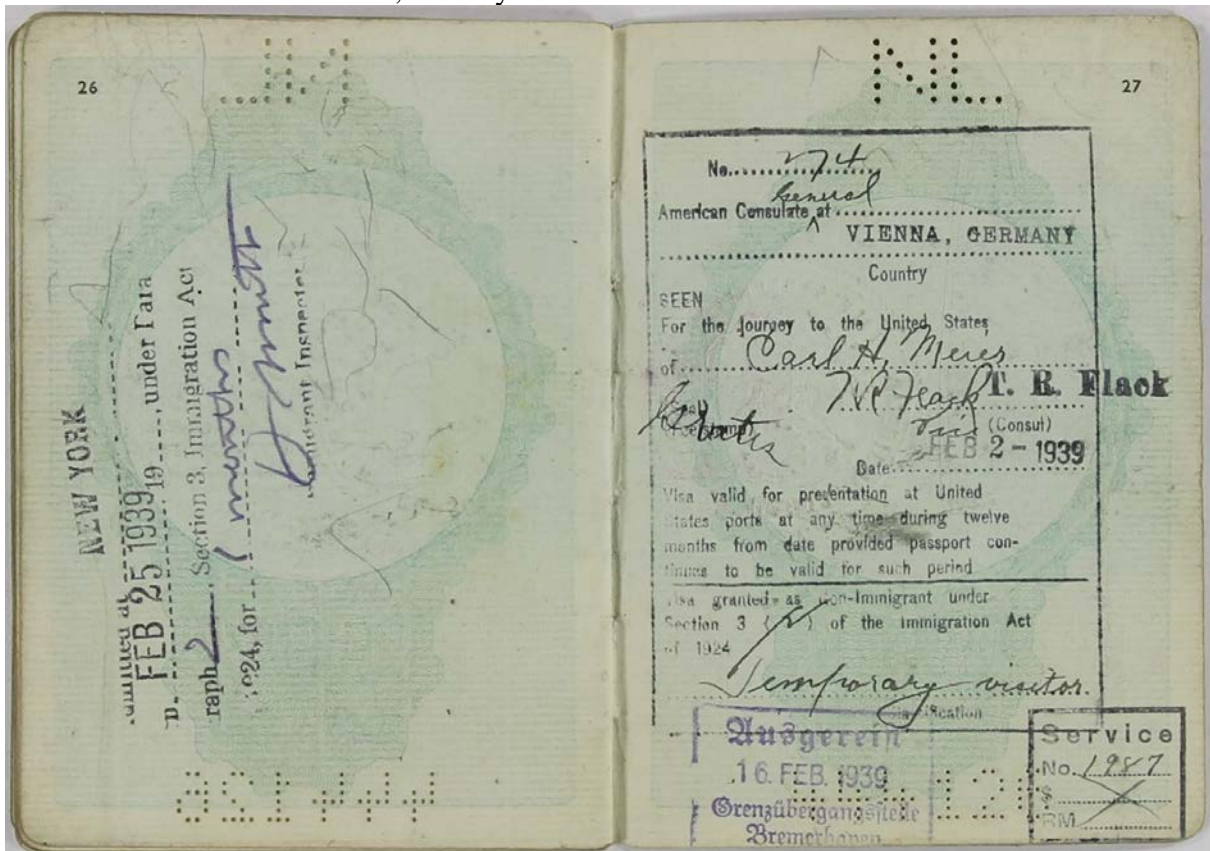


The red stamp on the left-hand side indicates that he entered Germany on 25 August 1939, at Cuxhaven, just in time before the war started

On the right-hand side indicates that on 6 October 1939 the Counsel of The Hague added him onto their citizens register.

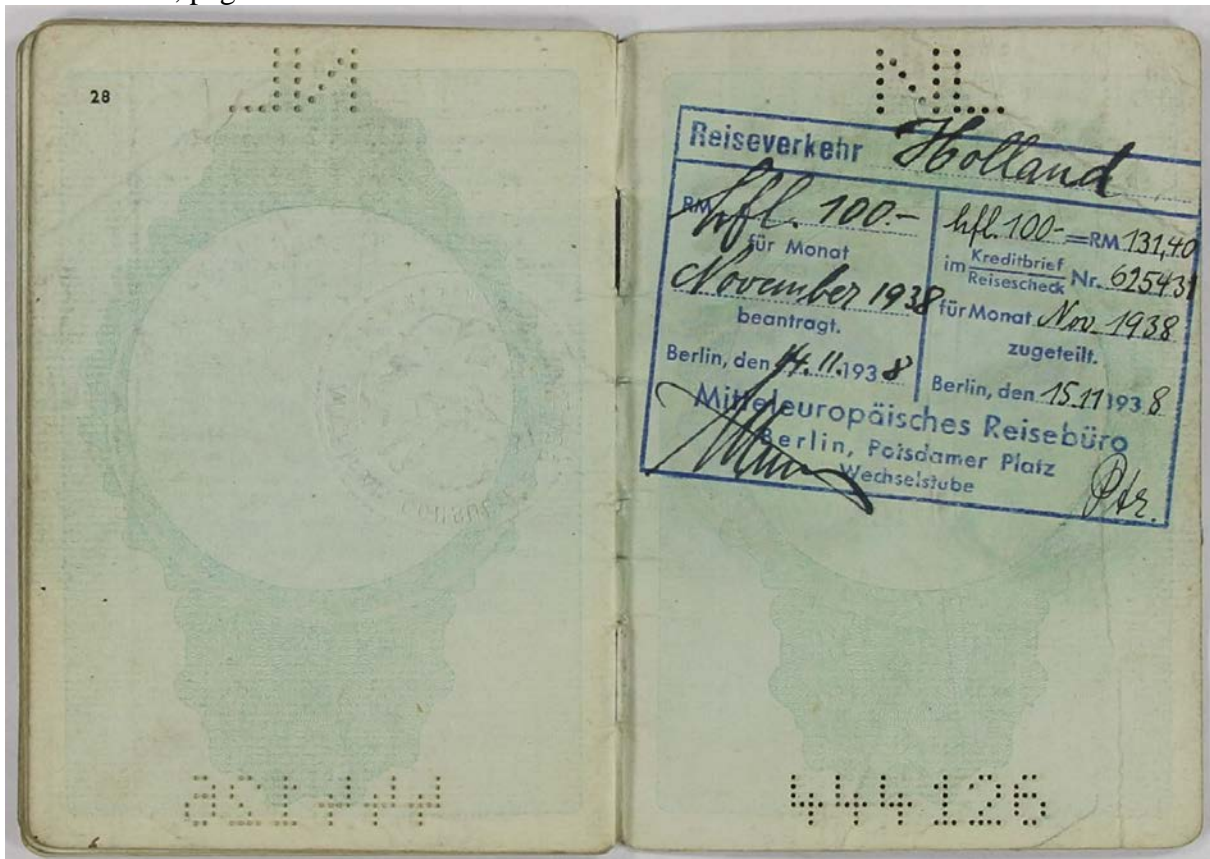


Curious, we may later learn more about this facet



Rather mystical journeys, whereas 'normal people' did not travel to the US in pre-war times; he did this even without possessing a job!





In Yiddish language: they would say: "nicht kosher"

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**BOW STREET POLICE COURT.**

R. v. MEIER & Others.

EXHIBIT No.

17  
(17)

Veldleger  
Mobilisatie

**MILITAIR RIJBEWIJS No. 196**

De ondergeteekende, Commandant van

VI Inf. Bad.

verleent aan sergeant

(<sup>1</sup>)

v.d. Kieboom, Charles  
Albert.

vergunning tot het besturen van militaire  
automobielen. en  
motorrijwielen.

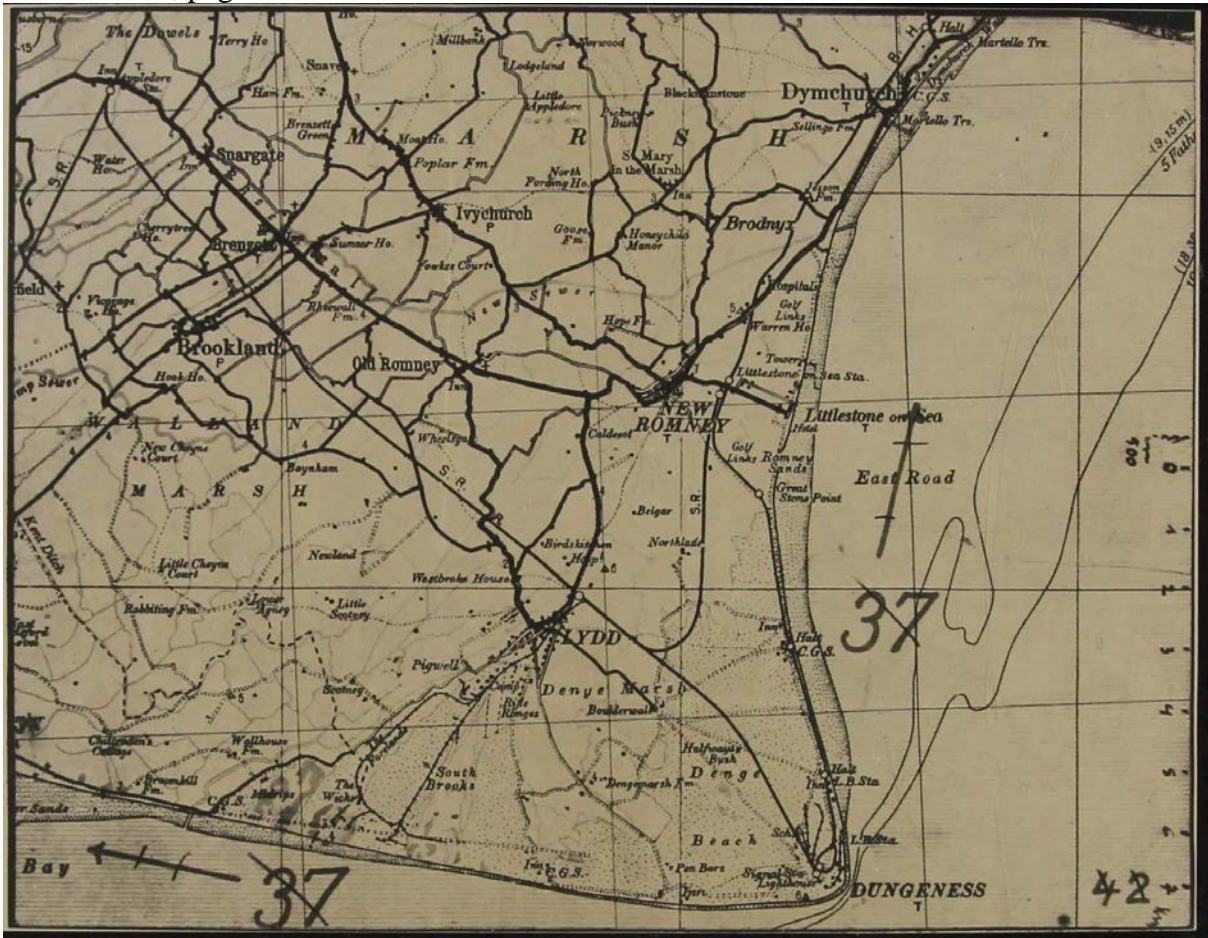
Afgegeven den 15 Nov. 1939

De Commandant,

[Signature]

(<sup>1</sup>) Rang, naam en voornaam.

Van der Kieboom Charles Albert  
Military Driver Licence issued on 15 No. 1939  
Valid for motor-cars and motor-bikes



I suppose the map used for their landing at England's shore  
We will learn later that: Carl Heinrich Meier was caught during his visit to Lydd village,  
where he was looking for a beverage and something to eat.

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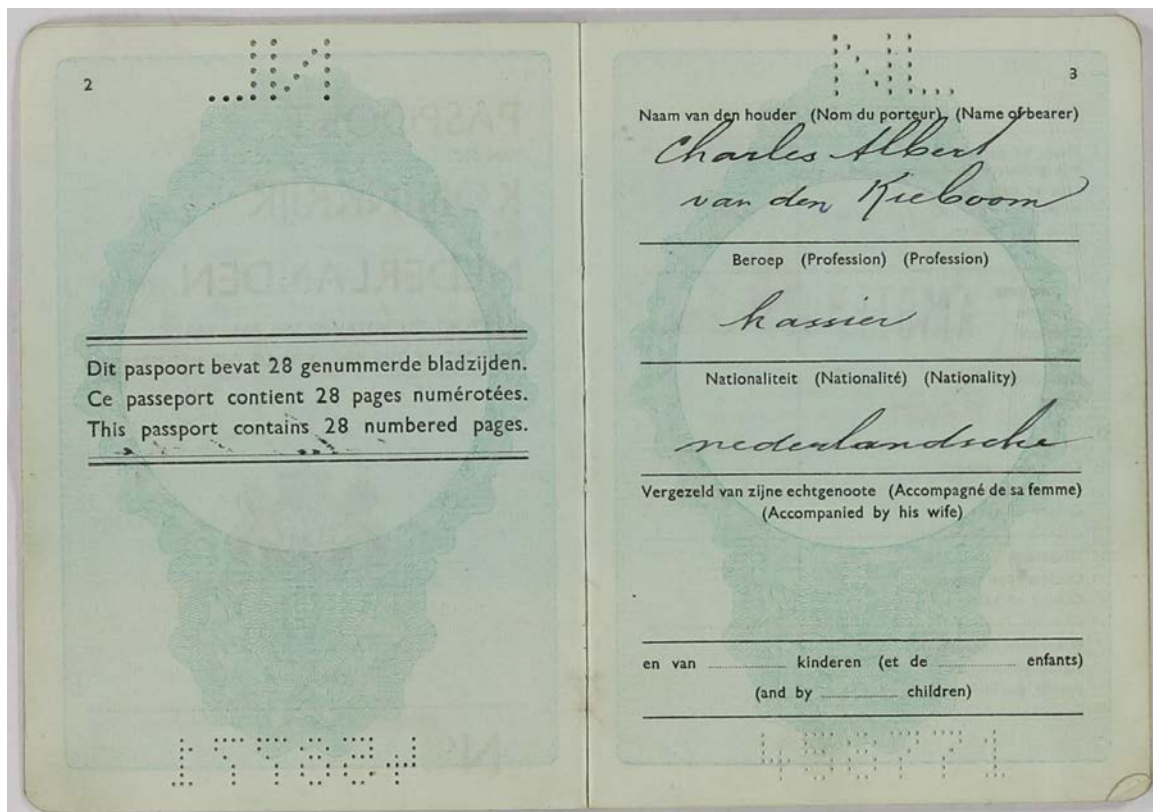
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This map is showing both: their landing area as well as how to approach the London area



This passport had been issued in Amsterdam



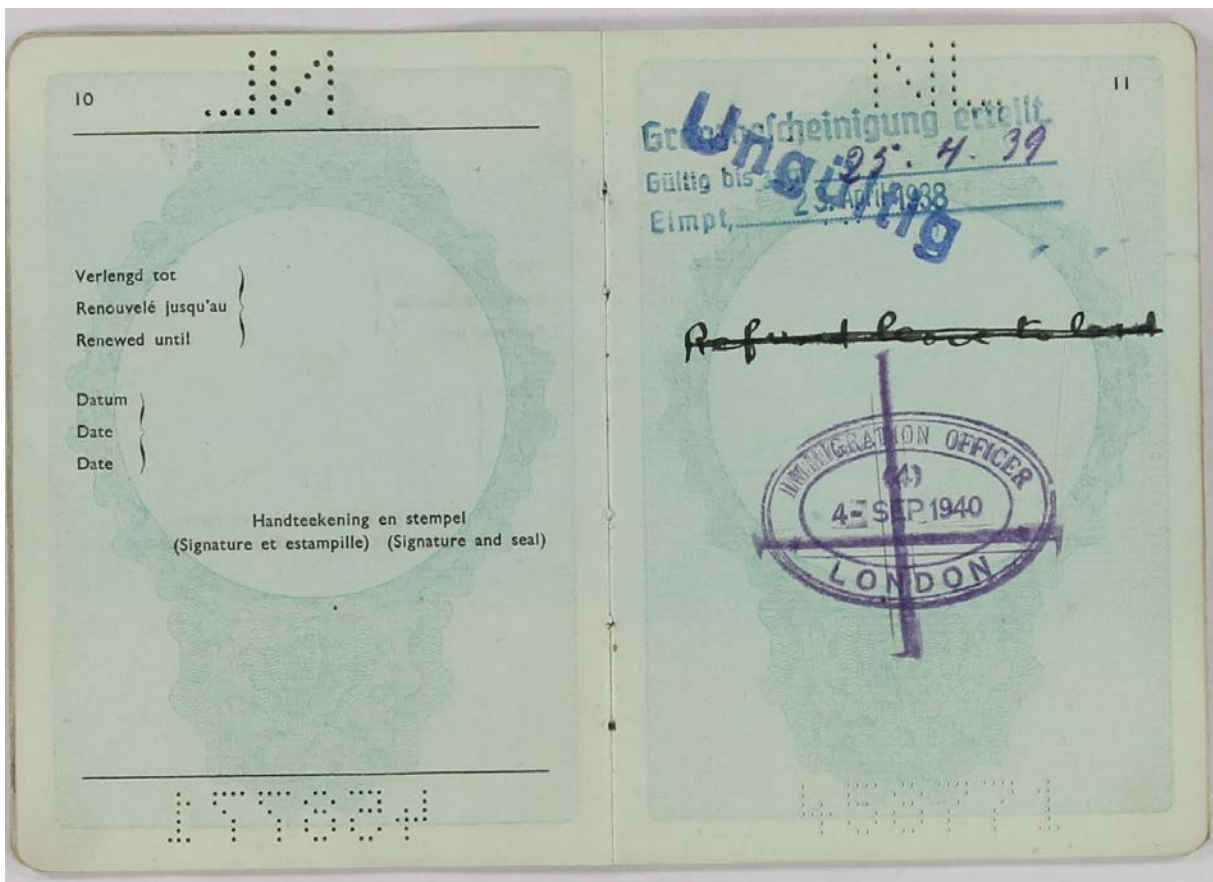
Passport number: 458771  
on: Charles Albert van den Kieboom; cassier; Nederlandsche = Dutch



Born in Taharazuka (Japan) on 6 September 1914  
(His face shows, that he is of “mixed” background, likely European/Indonesian or other Asian)



Valid for Europe with the exception of Spain, issued on 8 April 1938 and expires on 8 April 1940



He apparently visited Germany expiring on 25.4.1939



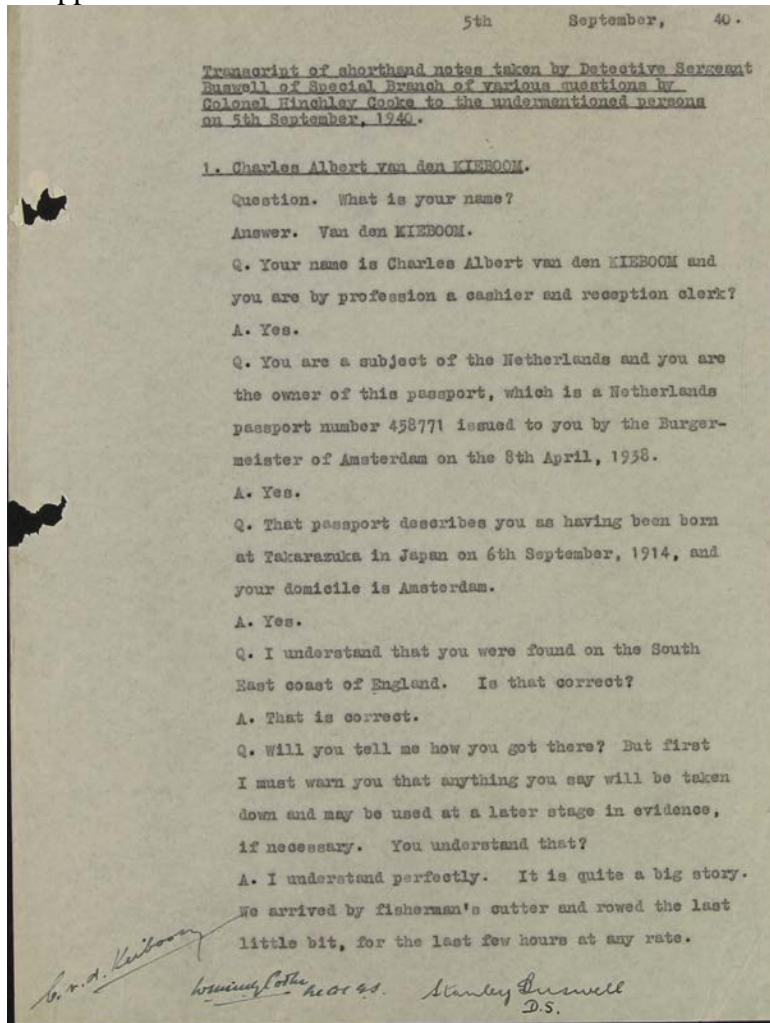
On the last page: a stamp confirming that he cashed a check of RM 100, on 27 April 1939, at a bank in Gelsenkirchen a city east of Oberhausen

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5<sup>th</sup> September 1940

Transcription of shorthand note taken by the Detective Sergeant Buswell of Special Branch of various questions by Colonel Hinchley Cooke of the under mentioned persons on 5<sup>th</sup> September, 1940.

(AOB, [Hinsley Cooke will be encountered in many later documents, not necessarily these files](#))

1. Charles Albert van den Kieboom.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Van den Kieboom (AOB, [I never encountered such a name before](#))

Q. Your name is Charles Albert van den Kieboom and you are by profession a cashier and reception clerk?

A. Yes

Q. You are a subject of the Netherlands and you are the owner of this passport, which is a Netherlands passport number 458771 issued to you by the Burgemeester ([Mayor](#)) of Amsterdam on the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1938.

A. Yes.

Q. That passport describes you as having been born Takarazuka in Japan on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1914, and your domicile is Amsterdam.

A. Yes.

Q. I understand that you were found on the South East coast of England. I that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Will you tell me how you got there? But first I must warn you that anything you say will be taken down and may be used at a later stage in evidence, if necessary. You understand that?

A. I understand perfectly. It is quite a big story. We arrived by fisher man's cutter and rowed the last little bit, for the last few hours at any rate.



2.

After having left the Dutch Army after the end of the war in Holland, there were two things to be chosen from to remain in the service and to be incorporated in the so-called Opbouw<sup>dienst</sup>, that is something like the arbeidsdienst, otherwise <sup>to be sent to Germany in order to find work</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>to</sup> go out of Germany entirely. But you must have work to live. I used to be a reception clerk before mobilization and I was a bookkeeper in the Amsterdam Y.M.C.A. but after the war I could not get back any more. So I had no work. So I went out of the service because I had some friends in Amsterdam. I left the service, military, on 30th June and I had been looking round for work for a month or so. One day a gentleman came to me <sup>offering me</sup> to work for the Germans. Because I had nothing to do I said I would be willing. He said he would send someone to see me but seemed to know everything about me - where I worked and where I had done my military service. He knew who my commander was. A few days later a German gentleman came, was very friendly and invited me to lunch and said, 'Would you like to work for us as perhaps we could use you'. He said it would be mostly listening in on the radio messages, mostly translation work. He took me to Brussels in a car. Then he brought us to a family pension and gave us money and gave us meals and we did not hear anything for a few days.

Q. You say 'us'. With whom were you?

A. I was with a friend of mine called Pons.

Q. How did you know Pons?

A. We served together in the sixth auto-battalion. Have you not got my military driver's licence? <sup>not you this paper?</sup>

Q. I have nothing of yours, merely this passport.

A. I was in the second company of the sixth auto-battalion for ambulance troops. However, in about four or five days someone came and told us we would have to follow a little training in order to get accustomed to the instruments they had. We learned the morse code and to do that we had to go to a house in the rue Stevân in Brussels, number four. And there we received morse lessons for approximately one

*W. van Lierden*  
*W. van Lierden* *1941-42* *Stanley G. Russell* *DS*

After having left the Dutch Army after the end of the war in Holland, there were two things to be chosen from to remain in the service and to be incorporated in the so-called Opbouwdienst, that is something like the arbeidsdienst, otherwise is ??? Germany in order to find work. But you must have work to live. I used to be reception clerk before mobilisation and I was a bookkeeper in the Amsterdam Y.M.C.A. ([Vondelstraat/Leidsche Bosje](#)) but after the war I could not get back anymore. So I had no work. So I went out of the service because I had some friends in Amsterdam. I left the service, military, on 30<sup>th</sup> June and I had been looking around for work for aa month or so. One day a gentleman came to me offering me to work for the Germans. Because I had nothing to do I said I would be willing. He said he would send someone to see me but seemed to know everything about me - where I worked and where I had done my military service. He knew who my commander was. A few days later a German gentleman came, was very friendly and invited me to lunch and said, 'would you like to work for us as perhaps we could use you'. He said it would be mostly listening on the radio messages, most translation work. Then he took me to Brussels in a car. Then he brought us ([who else?](#)) to a family pension and gave us and gave us meals and we did not hear anything for a few days.

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A. I was with a friend of mine called Pons.

Q. How did you know Pons?

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or two hours per day at different times of the day for about a month very irregularly. But still we did not know exactly what we were going to do. We kept on asking and they told us the idea was to go to England and try to acquire information of military importance. They asked us if we were willing to do that. I said, 'No, of course not'. Then they started talking about what had happened before the war. That I had been engaged in some illicit smuggling of German paper marks and threatened to put me in prison if I did not work for them. They gave me two or three days to think it over and after that I had to accept. After that I accepted.

Q. Well, what happened then.

A. We went on with the training until about the end of

*Ans.* August and then suddenly we were transported away to Brest. *I said Brest but we were actually transported to Boulogne.* There we learned to know some other young men who had

probably been trained for the same thing. Well we were

*Ans.* put up in an empty house outside <sup>Boulogne</sup> ~~Brest~~ and not allowed to go out.

Q. Where was the house?

*Ans.* A. I do not know the address. We arrived at <sup>Boulogne</sup> ~~Brest~~ in the middle of the night. Then on 2nd September we were taken away and put into a boat - a plain fishing boat.

Q. Did you go voluntarily or were you pushed into the boat?

*Ans.* A. I had to go. We sailed through the night from <sup>Paris-Plage</sup> ~~Brest~~. Then about twelve midnight or one in the morning they put us into a dinghy to row to the shore and then we had to keep direction north west. We rowed ashore Pons and I and landed. We started to unload our kit from the boat and were looking for a place to hide everything when we were challenged by the sentry - at least I was. I asked the sentry to take me to his superior officer. Two sentries took me. An officer arrived and went away to fetch someone else and we waited there for about an hour and then some Colonel arrived in a car. The other soldiers had fetched up our kit and everything was loaded into the car and we went to the Major's headquarters.

*C. O. D. Kirkwood*

*William Foster*

*C. O. D.*

*Stanley Durrell*

*D.S.*

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A. We went on with the training until about the end of August and then suddenly we were transported away to Brest. I said Brest but we were actually transported to Boulogne. There we learned to know some other young man who had probably been trained for the same thing. Well we were put in an empty house outside Boulogne and not allowed to go out.

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Q. You speak about kit. What was the kit?

A. One suitcase containing clothing and other necessities, toilet necessities for Pons and myself.

Q. And what else?

A. One sack containing provisions.

Q. What sort of provisions?

A. Tinned meat, biscuits, chocolate, cigarettes - that is everything.

Q. What else?

*Ans.*

A. Two overcoats and raincoats.

Q. Did you have anything else with you?

A. Oh yes. A radio set. But we had to take the set out of the boat at the very first in order to find a safe hiding place as that would be incriminating for us if found. We did not succeed as I could not find a hiding place. I left it in the grass.

Q. On the beach?

A. On the other side of the street behind the dyke.

Q. This is the first time you have told me about the radio set. Who gave it to you?

A. The German authorities.

Q. And for what purpose had they given you that radio set?

A. We were supposed to look for things of military importance in this part of the country and send messages in code. The times of transmission were fixed too.

Q. What were these times?

A. 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from midnight to 2 a.m., excuse me, from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. This code was a sheet of brown linen perforated with holes at irregular intervals, and it was the intention to fill in the message horizontally and transmit vertically.

Q. Did you send any message?

*Ans.*

A. No sir. I did not have any chance. We were arrested about <sup>fifteen</sup>~~fifty~~ minutes after we arrived. I had this code in my pocket wrapped up in a piece of stone. That is to say it was

*G. v. d. Vliet* *William Coker* *W. G. G.* *Stanley Brunwell*  
D.S.

- Q. You speak about kit. What was the kit?
- A. One suitcase containing clothing the other necessities, toilet necessities for Pons and myself.
- Q. And what else?
- A. Two raincoats.
- Q. Did you have anything else with you?
- A. Oh yes. A radio set. But we had to take the set out of the boat at the very first in order to find a safe hiding place as that would be incriminating for us if found. I did not succeed as I did not find a hiding place. I left it in the grass.
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- Q. What were these times?
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- Q. Did you sent any message?
- A. No Sir. I did not have a chance. We were arrested about fifteen minutes after we arrived. I had this code in my pocket wrapped up in a piece of stone. That it is to say it was →

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wrapped round a piece of stone. As it was a very dangerous thing to have on me, I decided to get rid of it on the very first opportunity. This opportunity presented itself when I was taken to the Major's headquarters and put in the guard room. I asked one of the soldiers where the W.C. was and I twisted this code into a spill and threw it into the closet - the pan. The stone I laid next to the pan. That is everything, sir.

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*Read over, agreed to as being correct and signed by me*

*C. R. D. Kilboon*

*Witness: - William Cohen Lt. Col. G.S.*

*Stanley Dinswell,  
Detective Sergeant,  
New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.*

*10 October 1940*

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10 October 1940

Charles Albert Kieboom  
Hinsley-Cooke Lt.Colonel Es (Gs?)

Signed also by: Stanley Buswell Detective Sergeant  
New Scotland Yard S.W.1

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2. Sjoerd PONS.

Question. You are Sjoerd Pons?

Answer. Yes.

Q. And you are a commercial traveller?

A. Yes.

Q. And you are a subject of the Netherlands?

A. I am of Netherlands nationality.

Q. And you were born at Amsterdam on 5th June, 1912? And you are domiciled in Amsterdam?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this your passport?

A. That is my passport.

Q. It is numbered 604920.

A. That is my passport and also it is numbered as you say.

Q. I understand that you landed on the South East coast of England irregularly?

A. Yes.

Q. Before I go any further I want to ask you : do you speak English properly? Can you understand me?

A. I do not understand all but when you speak slowly I can understand.

Q. I will speak very slowly.

A. When I do not understand you I will tell you.

Q. Let me repeat so as to make sure you understand me. I understand that you landed irregularly on the South East coast of England?

A. I want to ask this. Regularly would be to come into the harbour on a steamer. Irregularly is to come in any other way - in a hidden way.

Q. You understand what I mean by irregularly?

A. Yes, I understand.

Q. Before I go any further I must warn you that anything you say will be taken down by this officer (indicating me) and it may at a future date be used in evidence. Do you understand that?

*S. Pons*

*W. J. P. O. H. 25.*

*Stanley Dunsell  
D.S.*

*INT 20.*

2. Sjoerd Pons.

Question you are Sjoerd Pons?

Answer. Yes.

Q. You are a commercial traveller?

A. Yes.

Q. An you are a subject of the Netherlands?

A. I am of Netherlands nationality.

Q. You are born at Amsterdam on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1912? And you are domiciled in Amsterdam?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this your passport?

A. This is my passport.

Q. It is numbered 604902.

A. This is my passport and also it is numbered as you say.

Q. I understand that you landed on the south east coast of England irregularly?

A. Yes.

Q. Before I go any further I want to ask you: do you speak English properly? Can you understand me?

A. I do not understand all, but when you speak slowly I can understand.

Q. I will speak very slowly.

A. When I do not understand I will tell you.

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A. In evidence?

Q. Evidence means before a court of law.

A. Judges?

Q. Yes.

A. Some people who says you are guilty or not guilty.

Q. Yes. You understand. I want to be quite fair to you.

A. You will note all I say now so that you can later use it before a court?

Q. And that may be before a Judge or before a court martial.

A. What is a court martial?

Q. A Kriegsgericht.

A. Yes, that is the German. It means a military court.

Q. I understand that you were found on the south east coast of England.

A. No. I must say I was going to give myself to the soldiers.

Q. You do not understand me correctly. Let me put it this way.

You have come to England not by a regular steamship route. Is that correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. How did you come to England?

A. I came with a rowing boat.

Q. Why did you come to England in a rowing boat?

A. They pressed me.

Q. Who pressed you?

A. The Germans pressed me to come to England.

Q. Can you tell me how and why?

A. Yes. I shall tell you. When I left the Dutch Army some German officer, I believe he was of the Gestapo, visited me and says, "You are Sjoerd Pons". Then he said you have made smuggle affairs, and that was true. When after the Dutch Army is given up and the Germans was coming to Holland they sought all the people who has done something against Germany. Then they told me I must go to Germany. I know what it means to go to Germany. I had to stay home. Then the man came and told me I could choose between coming to Germany or to do something for them - the Germans. And then I must go

*[Signature]*

*Witnessed by* 4.21.45.

Stanley Burwell  
D.S.

- A. In evidence?  
Q. Evidence means before court of law.  
A. Judges?  
Q. Yes.  
A. Some people who say you are guilty or not guilty.  
Q. Yes. You understand. I want to be quite fair to you.  
A. You will note all I say now so that you can later use it before court?  
Q. And that can be before a Judge or before a court martial.  
A. What is a court martial.  
Q. A Kriegsgericht.  
A. Yes, that is the German. I mean a military court.  
Q. I understand you were found on the south east coast of England.  
A. No. I must say that I was going to give myself to the soldiers.  
Q. You do not understand me correctly. Let us put it this way. You have come to England not by regular steamship route. Is that correct?  
A. Yes, that is correct.  
Q. How did you come to England?  
A. I came with a rowing boat.  
Q. Why did you come by rowing boat?  
A. They pressed me.  
Q. Who pressed you?  
A. The Germans pressed me to come to England.  
Q. Can you tell me how and why?  
A. Yes, I can tell you. When I left the Dutch Army some German officer, I think he was of the Gestapo, and says, "You are Sjoerd Pons". You have made smuggle affairs, and that was true. When after the Dutch Army is given up and Germans was coming to Holland they sought who has done something against Germany. Then they told me I have to go to Germany. I know what it means to go to Germany. I had to stay home. Then the man came and told me that I could chose between coming to Germany or do something for them – the Germans. And then I must go to Brussels ... →

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to Brussels and in Brussels they told me we had to go to England to tell all the things that is here. How the people is living, how many soldiers there are, and all the things that could interest them. So when I do that they promised me they will forget the things I have done against Germany. And so I thought I should do it but when I am in England I go to the police and tell them, 'Here I am. Here are the things. I would not do it'. That is why I came to the police.

Q. Did you go to the police?

A. I arrived in England by a rowing boat. They had given me a wireless, so I had fear to go with a wireless to the police. When they say to me, 'What are you doing?' and so I could not prove that I was not coming here to tell all of the English people about the German people. They would not believe me - the English. So I ~~stopped a while~~ <sup>put the wireless into</sup> on the ground and then I was going to the soldier and saying, 'Here I am' and I am from Holland and they bring me to the police station and when I am there I would say, 'They have sent me to England to do this work for them - for the Germans'. So I was going to the English soldier with nothing and saying, 'There is the apparatus'.

*R.P. I meant to say that!*  
 (~~clearly meaning that he was prepared to point out~~ <sup>on my part</sup> the hiding place of the radio set).

Q. Who arrested you?

A. That was a policeman.

Q. Whom did you see first?

A. A soldier and I was going to the soldier and he asked me what are you doing, and I said, 'I am a Dutchman'. So I said to him, 'I am coming from Holland'. Then they have given me food and dried my clothes and I have said, 'You have seen my friend?' - I was with a friend of mine.

Q. Who was your friend?

A. Kieboom. I said, 'You have seen him?' And they have not seen him and have sent a patrol to look for him. And they have also sent someone to their officer and then the officer

*R.P. Kieboom, Co. 1st Lt. Stanley Russell D.S.*

To Brussels and in Brussels they told me we had to go to England to tell all the things that is there. How the people is living, how many soldiers there are, and all the things that could interest them. So when I do that they promised me that they will forget the things I have done against Germany. And so I thought I should do it but when I am in England I go to the police and tell them. 'Here I am. Here are the things. I would not do it'. That is why I came to the police.

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(Meant to say? was prepared to the point out of my own the hiding place of the radio set).

Q. Who arrested you.

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Q. Who was your friend?

A. Kieboom. I have said you have seen him?' And they have not seen him and have sent a patrol to look for him. And they have also sent someone to their officer and then the officer came and he was going →

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And he came and was going, I think, to the police station.

Q. Where did you get this. Who gave it to you?

A. The Germans gave it to me.

Q. And did you know how to use it?

A. I studied a month in Brussels to learn it. I was told I had to learn to work with that wireless.

Q. And did you learn?

A. It was my meaning to go to England for when I did not go to England I go to Germany for smuggle affairs, and they say if you do not do it we will get you later when we come to England. But I did not believe they come here. It was a way of escape from the Germans so I said I would do it. So I have the meaning to go to the police directly and report myself.

Q. Where did you learn English?

A. At school in Amsterdam. There are many faults in it.

Q. You were with Kieboom?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you have with you beside your wireless?

A. They gave me a sack with food and my luggage.

Q. And what were you told to do when you get ashore? What information were you to send by wireless?

A. I must tell how many soldiers to look for, are there many obstacles, what weapons you can see, and all other military things.

Q. And you arrived on the beach with Kieboom? How did you get to the beach?

A. In a fishing boat, and the Germans slipped the fishing boat in the channel.

Q. And what happened then?

A. And then after some time they let us go and the fishing boat went and the men in the fishing boat said we must go in the rowing boat and you must row in this direction and so we got on the shore.

Q. I think that is all I have to ask you.

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A. It was my meaning to go to England and give all I had to the Englishmen. I have told you all I could do. I have told you the truth.

Q. How did you propose to communicate with Germany?

A. With morse and they gave us a code, so any message must be sent to Germany in code.

Q. Who has got the code?

A. That I do not know. I was in the boat and the code was in the boat.

Q. Where is the code now?

A. I do not know.

Q. What sort of code was it?

A. It was something like a sheet of paper with holes all over it and there were a lot of holes and on the top were numbers, and so you must take one to go to the end and go one, two, three, four, five, etc., so as to get groups.

Q. Where did you come from?

A. The boat it came from Le Touquet.

Q. Who were the crew of the fishing vessel?

A. Two were Norwegians - the captain was Norwegian and one other member of the crew was Norwegian and the third was a Russian. You will understand I could not use the wireless as I had put it under water.

Q. You made no mention of water in the first place.

*50.* A. I put it in a <sup>drainage ditch</sup> ~~ditch~~ and you know well it is not possible <sup>has been</sup> to use wireless when it ~~is~~ under water. And after that I was going with the soldier. And could I have the use of a pair of shoes.

Q. Yes.

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Read over, agreed to as being correct - and signed by me

Witnesses:-

*William Coker* *1st Lt. G.S.*

*Stanley Crumwell,*  
Detective Sergeant  
New Scotland Yard,  
S.W.1.

10 October 1940

- A. It was my meaning to go to England and give all I had to the Englishmen. I have told you all I could do. I have told you the truth.
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- A. The boat it came from Le Touquet.
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- A. Two were Norwegians – the captain was Norwegian and one other member of the crew was Norwegian and the third was a Russian. You will understand that I could not use the wireless as I had put it under water.
- Q. You made no mention of water in the first place.
- A. I put it in a drainage ditch and you know well it is not possible to use wireless when it has been under water. And after that I was going with the soldier. An could I have the use of a pair of shoes.
- Q. Yes.

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3. Carl Heinrich MEIER.

Question: You are Carl Heinrich Meier and you are without occupation?

Answer. Yes, I am without occupation at the moment.

Q. You were born at Coblenz, Germany, on the 18th October, 1916, and at the time when this passport was issued to you you were domiciled at Innsbruck?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this your passport?

A. Yes.

Q. It is number 444126 issued at Innsbruck on the 8th November, 1938. That is correct is it not?

A. That is correct.

Q. Before I go any further it is my duty to warn you that anything you may say will be taken down by this officer (indicating me) and may on a future occasion be used in evidence.

A. It may be used against me.

Q. No, it may be given in evidence in your favour or against you. You understand? English law is very fair.

A. I understand.

Q. I understand you have arrived irregularly in this country?

A. That is right sir.

Q. Will you tell me how you arrived?

A. I have arrived by rowing boat. The rowing boat contained four oars which were bright shining new. The rowing boat I believe was black with a border of yellow and white. I do not remember having seen any initials or anything on the rowing boat itself. The rowing boat came from the cutter which was a fish cutter.

Q. Where did you come from?

A. I came from France, from Le Touquet.

Q. How did you get to Le Touquet?

A. I got to Le Touquet by car from Boulogne.

Q. Where did you get the car?

A. I was driven in a German army car.

Q. Why?

A. Because I was connected with the German authorities.

Carl H. Meier

*Witnessed by*  
S. Brumwell D.S.

3. Carl Heinrich Meier.

Question: You are Carl Heinrich Meier and you are without occupation?

Answer: Yes, I am without occupation at the moment.

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A. Yes.

Q. Is this your passport?

A. Yes.

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A. That is correct.

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Q. How did you come to Le Touquet?

A. I got to Le Touquet by car from Boulogne.

Q. Where did you get the car?

A. I was driven in a German Army car.

Q. Why?

A. Because I was connected with the German authorities.

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Q. How did you come to be connected with the German authorities?

A. I came to be connected with them because they looked for people in the Hague who were willing to take on several kinds of jobs.

Q. What sort of jobs?

A. They were rather risky but were to be very well paid. Among these were schemes to go to England and to do different sorts of things there. There are only two things I know of. The one thing was sabotage, the other one was spying by means of a small radio transmitter.

Q. How did you get in touch with the German authorities?

A. I got into touch with them because I had heard of possibilities like these, and I heard of them through a friend. Somebody I knew at the place where I was working. He was working at the same table at the Food Control department at the Hague. He was a member of the party that aims at Anschluss of Germany with Holland. Now he told me about things like that.

Q. About things like what?

A. About things that were going and I said I was interested and I had to become a member of the party first. So I joined the party. So he got me in touch with his group leader who was in touch with a German army officer and his assistant.

Q. What rank had this German officer.

A. A Rittmeister, and his assistant, who was not in uniform, was a Gefreiter.

Q. When was that?

A. It was on a Sunday at the end of July. One of the last Sundays in July, probably the very last. He told me about a risky job which would involve learning how to use morse code and listening to them and whether you were afraid of flying and I said no. I was air-sick at one time. I said I thought it was a very interesting proposal and that I would like to go along with him and do the thing. I knew, however, beforehand

*because of the total 4*  
what exactly the proposal involved.

Q. How did you know?

A. Because this friend from the Food Control department who had

*Carl H. Miller*

*because of the total 4*  
*Sturwell*  
*D.S.*

- Q. How did you become connected with the German authorities?
- A. I came to be connected with them because they looked for people in the Hague who were willing to take on several kinds of jobs.
- Q. What sort of jobs?
- A. They were rather risky but were very well paid. Among these were schemes to go to England and to do different sorts of things there. There are only two things I know of. The one thing was sabotage, the other was spying by means of a small radio transmitter.
- Q. How did you come in touch with the German authorities?
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- Q. About things like what?
- A. At things that were going and I said that I was interested and I had to become a member of the party first. So I joined the party. So he got me in touch with the group leader who was in touch with a German army officer and his assistant.
- Q. What rank had this officer?
- A. A Rittmeister ([Hptm. = Captain](#)), and his assistant, who was not in uniform, was a Gefreiter.
- Q. When was that?
- A. It was on a Sunday at the end of July (1940). One of the last Sundays of July, probably the very last. He told me about a risky job which would involve learning how to use morse code and listening to them and whether you were afraid of flying and I said no. I was air-sick at one time. I said I thought it was a very interesting proposal and that I would like to go along with him and to do the thing. I knew, however, beforehand what exactly the proposal involved.
- Q. How did you know?

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got me into the party had told me about this. They had asked him the same thing and he said I would probably be asked by the Group leader to do this. He was asked and had refused. As the job involved speaking English, a knowledge of English, and learning how to listen to morse code and how to use it, he said he could not do it. So when I saw the Group leader I asked him why he did not tell me immediately what it's all about. I said, you want me to go to England and send information by radio. The Group leader replied, yes that is it. So I knew what I was in for. The German military told me later. They worked it up with a nice little technique slowly and surely so you would not be scared. So I knew from the start what was to happen. I accepted service with the Germans.

Q. How much did they pay you?

A. They did not pay me anything. They promised me things and they trained me in morse. That happened in Brussels.

Q. How long were you training there?

A. I came to Brussels on the 30th or 31st of July, I believe it was on Wednesday. I got to Brussels by car from the Hague. They have a little house there and it is on the Parkweg.

There they made a frontier passport ready for us. It is a little orange card with which we were allowed to cross the Belgian frontier. We stopped at Breda, that is the only place where we stopped. No, we also stopped at the frontier. <sup>Then</sup> ~~when~~ I got to Brussels. <sup>There</sup> ~~there~~ was another man.

Q. who was that?

A. De Wreede. We went to Brussels together and we put up in the Hotel Metropole. We stayed there for about a week and we were very lavishly entertained. During this week they did not tell us the exact truth about the action we were supposed to take place in and said we would hear. We went from there to the Hotel Les Ambassadeurs in the Avenue Des Astronomies No.2. Then they told us what it was about, that we were to go to England and to send radio messages from here and they gave us time to think it over. Two or three days we were given. I

*Carl H. Miller*

*Waining Foster 4161. 41.*

*S. Curwell DS*

- A. Because this friend was from the Food Control department who had got me into the party (NSDAP? I hardly believe the Dutch 'NSB'; but, Dutch citizen could they become a NSDAP member, as even the access for Germans was restricted?) had told me about this. They had asked him the same thing and he said that I would probably be asked by the group leader to do this. He was asked and refused. As the job involved speaking English, a knowledge of English, and learning how to listen to morse code and how to use it, he said he could not do it. So when I saw the group leader I asked him why he did not tell me immediately what it all was about. I said you want me to go to England and send information by radio. The Group leader (**Gruppenleiter**) replied yes that is it. So I knew where I was in for. The German military told me later. They worked it up with a nice little technique slowly and secure so you would not be scared. So I knew from the start what was to happen. I accepted service with the Germans.
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- Q. Who was that?
- A. De Wreede. We went to Brussels together and we put up in the Hotel Metropole (a place often frequented by German Secret Services). We stayed there for about a week and we were very lavishly entertained. During this week they did not tell us exactly the truth about the action we were supposed to take place in and said we will hear. We went from there to the Hotel Ambassadeurs in the Avenue De Astronomie No. 2. Then they told us what it was about, that we were to go to England and to send radio messages from here and they gave us time to think it over. Two or three days we were given. I →

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decided yes. I was the only one and had to sign a paper. I was the only one who accepted service with the Germans. The next day they started the training. It must have been about a week or a week and a half after we came to Brussels - the training was morse. After a couple of days they also gave me lessons in the structure of the English army - divisions and Brigades, what they are formed of. What were important things to tell. For instance, where battalions were situated and how we could recognise them. Go to the cafe and listen, for soldiers always talk. Make friends. There were more things than that, if you see tanks or something pass, give their exact number if possible; also about troops marching through towns, remember their direction and destination. Then, as far as the R.A.F. was concerned, they wanted to know where there were new aerodromes, these field aerodromes newly erected, where they put the anti-aircraft guns, how heavy and the exact position. What kind of planes were on the field and what number and which type.

Q. You agreed to do this?

A. I said yes.

Q. What happened then?

A. I was taken to Le Touquet. I was not alone, I was there with Mr. Waldberg, Pons and Kieboom. We had a merry party just before we started out. We had our lunch at Le Touquet before we started out. They took a picture of us. They gave us our last instructions there. The region we were going to work in.

Q. What was that area?

A. Dungeness. The area that was cut off from the peninsular by the Royal Military canal and we were supposed to land on the west coast - I am sorry, on the east coast. Perhaps I mean the south coast. Can I have a piece of paper to write it down. We were supposed to land on one side of the coast and two of us on the other. (Meier then made a sketch of the coast as known to him). After we had left the coast we were supposed to go up to Ashford, Kent. There might be important places there for there

*Carl H. Meier*

*Waldberg Pons Kieboom*

*Sturwell D.S.*

decided yes. I was the only one who accepted service with the Germans. (AOB, what might have played on the background, was his Austrian-German past; remember his passport copy shown at the beginning of this file Part I) The next day started the training. I must have been about a week and a half after we came to Brussels – the training was morse. After a couple of days they also gave me lessons on the structure of the English army – division and Brigades, what they are formed of. What were important things to tell. For instance, where battalions were situated and how we could recognise them. Go to the Café (pub) and listen, for soldiers always talk. Make friends. There were more things than that, if you see tank or something pass, give their exact number if possible; also about troops marching through towns, remember their direction and destination. Then as far as the R.A.F. was concerned, they wanted to know where there were new aerodromes, these field aerodromes newly erected, where they put the anti-aircraft guns, how heavy and the exact position. What kinds of planes were on the field and what number and which type.

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were many rail roads there, and from there we were going to see the rail roads east of that. They gave us little maps but I threw them overboard. They gave us one little map that came out of a naval book describing the south coast of England and the other map was a German edition of your own standard maps. They cut a piece out of it.

Q. Let us get back to Le Touquet.

A. The fish cutter called 'Mascot' from Brest was working for the Germans there. In the beginning it had a German flag and on top of that a white flag as is used by the French fishing vessels from the occupied territory. We embarked on the fish cutter together with Mr. Waldberg and a crew consisting of three Russians and a Latvian.

Q. When did you leave Le Touquet?

A. Approximately two o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. What happened then?

A. We went over to Boulogne but did not land there. Shortly before the port of Boulogne we stopped three miles out of the coast at a point called Cap d'Albrecht. There were two mine sweepers, German, which came to direct us over. These mine sweepers came at about five o'clock. They directed us to seven miles east of Dungeness and they gave the order to the fishing cutter to continue on a course exactly west for two hours; after this time the cutter was to turn to the north, go exactly north for twenty minutes then we were to put off in a little row boat and to continue the same course. We took on board a little dinghy, two fenders in which in one a transmitter was hidden and in the other the batteries were hidden. Then myself and Waldberg rowed ashore. That is in the dinghy.

Q. What happened then?

A. Nothing. Before we got ashore I threw overboard the code pattern and made Waldberg throw over his gun.

Q. Why did you do that?

A. Because I did not want them to be found on us. As a matter

*Carl H. Olliver*

*H. S. G. 1941*  
*Burnell, D.S.*

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of fact I never wanted to go in for this spying business at all. I accepted because I saw a good way of getting to England and I thought I might in that way be of service to you, to my own country, and that perhaps as a reward you would help me to obtain what I have desired ever since I was in America. The first time after I had met my fiancée who was an American, I decided to go back there. So perhaps you could help me. My fiancée does not want to go to Europe. I have been to America and I see the difference. I behaved very foolishly when I got here. I did not create the impression of being honest because I thought of the possibility that the Germans might come over here and find out. So I was scared to carry on my original plan for I had signed up with them.

Q. How did you get arrested?

A. I arrived on the shore and left the boat there and Waldberg went with me with the transmitting set and we went across the road.

Q. Did you carry your transmitting set with you?

A. We carried all the stuff to the Life Boat of the Normandie - I did not know it was a Life Boat at first. From there we went to look for a place to hide the transmitting set. We hid the transmitting set under what I think to be an overturned road advertisement. We had with us two little spades about one and a half feet long. Our original intention was to dig with these and make holes and hide the transmitting set in the earth. The spades we put against the wall of a wooden house. Against this wooden house were roof tiles and they formed a little hole between the piece of house and the soil. We had to go for the fenders to get the radio. After that we carried the big sack of victuals up. Then we took our little bags and my raincoat but Waldberg had no raincoat but he had his swimming vest. We then went behind two houses and went to sleep behind the garage doors. At about seven o'clock in the morning we got up and looked for a place where to hide the radio better.

We found it. I told Waldberg not to go back anymore - not for

*Waldberg's letter 6/11/41*

*S. B. D. S.*

*Carl H. Blair*

of fact I never wanted to go in for spying business at all. I accepted as I saw a good way of getting to England and I thought it might in that way be a service to you, to my own county, and that perhaps as a reward you would help me to obtain what I have desired ever since I was in America. The first time after I had met my fiancé who was an American, I decided to go back there. So perhaps you could help me. My fiancé does not want to go to Europe. I have been to America and have seen the difference. I behaved very foolishly when I got here. I did not create the impression of being honest because I thought of the possibility that the German would come over and find out. So I am scared to carry on my original plan for I had signed up with them.

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A. I arrived on the shore and left the boat there and Walberg went with me with the transmitting set and went across the road.

Q. Did you carry the transmitting set with you?

A. We carried all the stuff of the life boat of the Normandie – I did not know it was the lifeboat at first. From there we went to look for a place to hide the transmitting set in the earth. The spate we put against the wall of a wooden house. Against this wooden house were roof tiles and they formed a little hole between the pieces of the house and the soil. We had to go for the fenders to get the radio. After that we carried the victuals up. Then we took our little bag and my raincoat but Walberg had no raincoat but he had his swimming vest. Then we went after the two houses and went to sleep behind the garage doors. About seven o'clock in the morning we got up and looked for a place where to hide the radio better. We found it. I told Waldberg not to go back anymore – nor for →

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anything. Leave them there and perhaps during the night we might get them.

Q. How did you come to be arrested?

A. I went to Lydd by myself. Waldberg had a terrible thirst and as we did not want to go back for the sack he said to me can you not go up to the town to fetch a drink, and I did. The first thing I did was to buy some English cigarettes in Lydd. I went into an Inn owned by Mr. Cow and Mrs. Cow said it is not ten o'clock yet, we are not open. I stepped into the room and hit my head on the lamp. I went out and walked round the town. I believe it was at that moment about 9-30 a.m. by my watch. I went to the old church, went out the other side and came to another hotel and tried to get some cider. I could not get it. I then just walked round for a bit and then I heard a church clock chime. I went to the Inn and had some cider. I spoke to Mr. Cow and asked for something to eat. He gave me some cakes with cheese with it and talked to me. He said, "Have you ever been to Lydd before?" I said I <sup>liked</sup> ~~have~~ ~~heard of~~ the church. He said that the Canadian soldiers there liked it too.

Q. How did you get arrested?

A. Two people came in, one from the Air Ministry. I then left and went to another store and wanted some cream crackers and some butter. She asked me if I was rationed there. I said no. The proprietress was called and I said I would have it without butter as they could not give it to me. Then I went along to bring the stuff to Waldberg. At that moment the man from the Air Ministry came and asked me for my passport. He asked if I was registered here. He said, you are in a prohibited area, would you come to the police station. It will probably be all right.

Q. Where did you get your English money?

A. I got it from a German naval officer - £65 altogether.

Witnesses: - Read over, agreed to as being correct and signed by me  
 Stanley Dunsell, 10 Oct 1940  
 Carl H. Miller

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4. JOSE WALDBERG.

(This interrogation was conducted in German and French, and the replies from Waldberg were in these languages).

Question. Can you speak English?

Answer. I cannot speak a word of English.

Q. I am an officer of the General Staff and I want to know whence you are coming. Under English law you are entitled to refuse to answer questions. Are you prepared to answer?

A. Yes.

Q. As far as I am aware you were arrested on the South East coast of England and your name is Jose Waldberg.

A. Yes. I was born at Mayence on 15th July, 1918. My father's name was Waldberg Heinrich. My mother's name is Andreas and her christian name Maria.

Q. I want to warn you again that under English law you have the right to refuse to answer my questions. Are you prepared to answer?

A. Yes. When I was arrested I said I would speak the truth.

Q. You were arrested on the South East coast of England. How did you come to be on the South East coast?

A. I arrived at 1.30 on Tuesday morning.

Q. By what means did you arrive?

A. I came by boat.

Q. How did you arrive?

A. A German vessel conducted us to a point approximately five miles from the coast. That German vessel was towing a fishing smack. We were cut adrift from the German ship, the sailing vessel sailed on for two hours to the west and then twenty minutes to the north. I was put into a rowing boat and rowed to the coast. I was not alone. I had a Dutchman with me who speaks very good English.

Q. Who was this Dutchman?

A. Do you mean his name?

Q. Yes.

A. His name was Meier.

4. Jose Walberg.

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Q. Who was this Dutchman?

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Q. How was it that you came to England?

A. My chief sent me.

Q. What do you mean by 'my chief'?

A. A Major of the Espionage Service.

Q. A Major of the German Espionage Service?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you know this Major?

A. I knew him from Wiesbaden.

Q. How did you get to know him in Wiesbaden?

A. He was my chief.

Q. Chief of what?

A. Chief of my service.

Q. What service?

A. Espionage Service. This was how I learned my trade as a spy.

Q. Are you then a spy by profession?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you get into the Espionage Service?

A. I have been in the Espionage Service for two years.

Q. Where?

A. In Wiesbaden.

Q. When did you get to Wiesbaden?

A. I came to Wiesbaden on 28th March, 1938.

Q. Why did you go to Wiesbaden?

A. Because I was summoned there.

Q. Who summoned you there?

A. I was in Strasbourg when I got an unsigned letter which summoned me to Wiesbaden. I answered this letter because I am a German. My father is a German, merely my mother is French. When I arrived at Wiesbaden they made me work in an office. It was the office of the espionage centre at Wiesbaden. I did not do much until the war between Germany and France broke out. When the war broke out, they sent me to Belgium and then they sent me to France. Then I was told to go back to Belgium and then back to Germany. I

Q. How was it that you came to England?  
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A. Yes.  
Q. How did you know this this major?  
A. I knew him from Wiesbaden.  
Q. How did you get to know him in Wiesbaden?  
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Q. Chief of what?  
A. Chief of my service.  
Q. What service?  
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returned to Mayence where there is a big prisoners of war camp. At Mayence I wore a German military uniform and I was the secretary of the Major of the espionage centre. I have never performed any military service in the German Army with a regiment, but I have worn German military uniform in the prisoners of war concentration camp in Mayence as a private. I was a private and wore private's uniform with a small dagger and star on the left sleeve. The sentries knew me well because they knew I belonged to the staff of the Major.

Q. Why did you come here?

A. I came here to find out what divisions and brigades were on the south coast, what type of guns, coast artillery and anti-aircraft artillery and what type of fortifications there were. The Dutchman Meier who was with me had also to find out the economic situation, how much butter, etc., was available. We were told to examine the area between Dungeness and the canal which goes round in a bend. We were also told to find out what troops there were and we were told to stay there until German troops arrived, or in the case of the civil population being evacuated we were to get ourselves evacuated with them. On Tuesday morning my Dutch comrade....but before I continue I should say about 200 metres before I arrived a small boat approached us. When it was about 100 metres away from us, I dropped my automatic pistol into the water and we continued to row and I also dropped my secret code overboard and my maps. I had two small maps, one just of the coast of Kent and a bigger one which took in London. Our landing was not interrupted and we brought our stuff on shore in two fenders - the stuff included a wireless telegraphy outfit.

Q. Do you know how to use morse code?

A. Yes. I know it well. I was taught it at Wiesbaden.

Q. After landing did you do anything?

A. After landing I sent two messages and I gave a copy of these two messages to the officer who arrested me.

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Q. What did you send?

A. I sent the message, 'I have arrived'. The second message was that there was an English patrol two hundred yards from the coast.

Q. At what hour did you send these?

A. Tuesday evening at 10.15 about. I sent a long message then. I also told them I had destroyed my documents. I also told them there was barbed wire on the coast and no mines. That was the first telegram. The second telegram I sent at six o'clock in the morning. In that telegram I told them that Meier had been taken prisoner and that the English police were in search of me, and that I could exist on my own until Saturday and that the situation was difficult and that if I was to stick it out they were to send a plane to me on Wednesday within two kilometres of the point of my arrival. They knew where I was because the night before when I arrived they sent an aircraft overhead especially to show the way. After I had sent my message I went back to the beach and on my way to the beach I saw troops patrolling, and then I saw a police officer. He called me and a number of civilians asked me details as to where I had come from, for my passport and where I had slept. I had installed my wireless set and when they got me I showed them my wireless installation. I told them how to assemble the apparatus.

Q. Have you any identity papers?

A. No. I have no papers of identity, none of the Germans who come here will carry any papers. There are three Germans who are coming - a lieutenant, a non commissioned officer and a soldier. I had two secret codes, one which I carried in my head and the other was a sheet of paper with holes in it. I left France within eight days of the outbreak of war and went back to Belgium. I sent merely political information from France. I had no instructions to report on the mobilisation of the French army. I was at

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Le Havre to see what boats were arriving but I had no other instructions. At the outbreak of war I was accompanying a German in his motor car. The German used to drive me from town to town and leave me for two or three days. I was at Paris, Le Havre and Rouen, in fact I went all over the north of France. I was told to make a note of the names of the boats which were arriving, and which were leaving and I was told to try and find out the feeling and opinion of the people about the war and also pick up information as to whether England would come into the war. I reported all these things to the German who drove me round.

Q. Who was the German?

A. I do not know his name. I have never known it. His christian name is Hermann.

Q. Who accompanied you when you came to England?

A. Meier. There were two parties of two. Myself and one Dutchman and two other Dutchman. The night before last at five o'clock in the evening a German plane came over me and they signalled me. They dived down to the place where I was standing. I gave them a signal with my handkerchief. I put my bathing towel down and it showed up in a nice square. The first message I sent I said there were few troops about. When I was caught I rolled in my aerial and I packed it all up and handed it all over to the person who arrested me. I did not break anything and I can make it work in five minutes.

Q. Who was the senior of the two - you or Meier?

A. I was the leader and I was to occupy myself with military questions.

Q. Are you in fact a German soldier?

A. I am a German soldier on paper, but I have not done any military training.

Q. What are the names of the other Dutchmen apart from Meier?

A. Pons, but I cannot remember the other name. I knew them from the journey across and I also knew them from the journey

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from Brussels, but otherwise I know nothing of any of them. They had not been long with us at Brussels. They took their instructions in morse at Brussels.

Q. What did you mean by 'with us'?

A. In our bureau.

Q. Do you mean your espionage bureau?

A. Yes.

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The above are a transcript of shorthand notes taken by me on 5th September, 1940.

*S. Orswell*  
Detective Sergeant.



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Q. What did you mean by 'with us'?

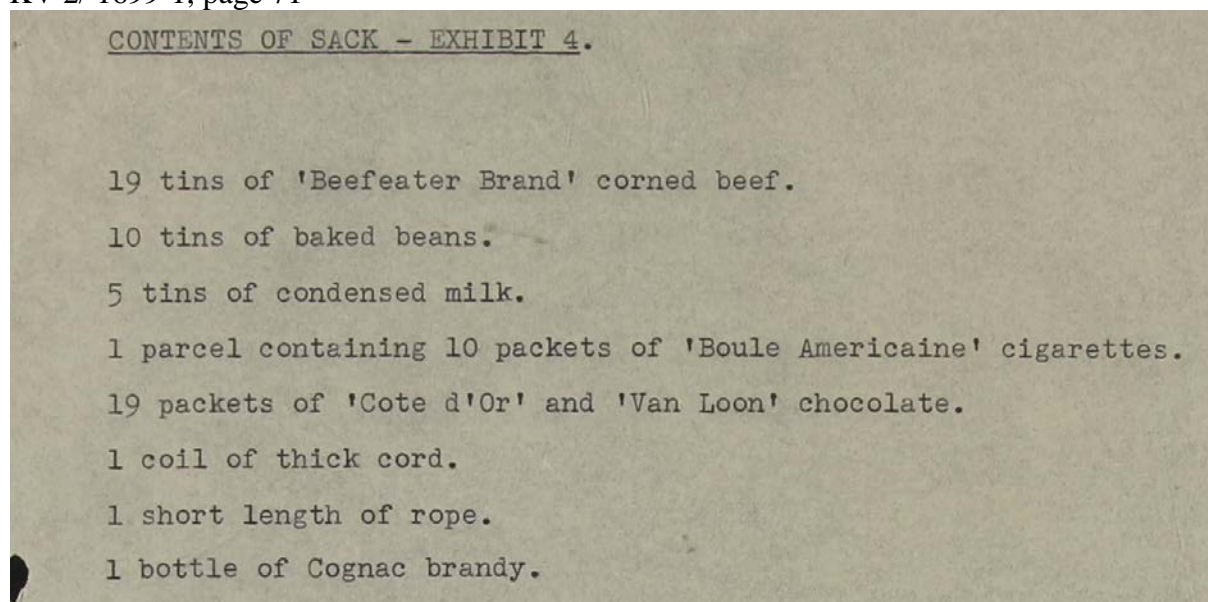
A. In our own bureau.

Q. Do you mean your espionage bureau?

A. Yes. ([dependence of Ast Wiesbaden](#))

Detective Sergeant  
Buswell

KV 2/ 1699-1, page 71



Quite interesting what one of their sacks contained.

**A personal reflection:**

The constellation of their passports might engender a major question: Might it be – that their Dutch travel documents involved, implied a completely different background?

**Part I**

terminated 4 August 2019