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See Also

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Reference.....P.F. 600,513 V. 3

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10.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing documents found in LINDEMANS property. 55a

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10.11.44 To S.O.E. in reply to 54a 57a

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11.11.44 Extract from L.R.C. report on WINKEL mentioning LINDEMANS 62b
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12.11.44 From Camp 020 enclosing report on LINDEMANS. 63a

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18.11.44 To 1st Canadian Army forwarding copy of Interim Report
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Report re LINDEMANS

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18.11.44 To Camp 020 forwarding interrogation report re HENDRICKX

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18.11.44 To S.O.E. attaching copy of Interim Report re LINDEMANS

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18.11.44 To Camp 020 attaching report from G.P.O. on LINDEMANS'
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18.11.44 B.L.B. Note re telephone message from S.O.E. re LINDEMANS

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18.11.44 From Camp 020 forwarding report on the interrogation of
LINDEMANS

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18.11.44 From Camp 020 returning reports on LINDEMANS. Filed 2.12.44

91b

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19.11.44 To Camp 020 attaching result of interrogation of
LINDEMANS' contacts

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M.I.5
INTERIM INTERROGATION
REPORT
ON
THE CASE OF

Christiaan Anthonius LINDEMANS @ KING KONG

CAMP 020

DATE: November 1944.

Christiaan Antonius LINDEMANS @ KING KONG

In submitting this report on LINDEMANS we are conscious of its limitations. Although the man has broken in the sense that he has admitted to working for the Germans, denouncing patriots and passing military information, it has not been found possible to maintain the pressure upon him owing to the fits from which he suffers. The result has been that Camp 020 have been unable to report what information regarding Allied plans and military dispositions LINDEMANS has passed to the enemy. Furthermore his memory of events and dates is so weak that it has not so far been found possible to obtain such a detailed story of his movements during the weeks immediately prior to his arrest as would enable any safe deduction to be made as to the opportunities he had for passing on particulars of the information which he must have been in a position to acquire.

Moreover it is apparent from information supplied by Section V that LINDEMANS is lying in at least one very material and important respect. If he is lying in this respect he has probably lied in other respects. Point is given to the foregoing remarks by the report which has only just been received of the interrogation of the chauffeur, Sgt. C. GOORDEN, which shows that LINDEMANS has omitted to give particulars of some of his movements; an omission which may have great significance. In this connection we suggest that attention should be given in the Field to the question whether LINDEMANS had an opportunity to pass information to the enemy on any of the 3 occasions, on the 2nd, 20th or 24th October, when agents were conducted by him with the intention of passing them into enemy-held territory. Can LINDEMANS have played any part in the choice of any of these agents and was any one of them known to LINDEMANS before the mission took place?

The difficulty of dealing with LINDEMANS is illustrated by the somewhat trivial fact which is recorded in the Camp 020 report that he puts forward the ridiculous suggestion that he did not marry LETUPPE whom he had known since 1940 because his identity card was made out in the name of Christian BRAND: a name which in fact, he says, he did not receive until the beginning of 1944 which was about the time when LETUPPE was put in prison.

We are continuing the investigation in the light of the information provided by GOORDEN and in the light of any further information which may be available in the Field regarding LINDEMANS' movements. In the meantime we can only advise that LINDEMANS, if he had the opportunity, probably informed the enemy of all operational information which he had. On the other hand we think it probable that he can only have done this by personal contact with the enemy across the lines or by means of the messages carried by one of the agents he conducted to the front line on behalf of the Allies. The visit to Paris referred to by GOORDEN opens up a new line of enquiry but we have not so far obtained any indication at all that LINDEMANS had any other means of communication.

So far as regards the personalities mentioned in the Camp 020 report, we have nothing which we can at the present stage conveniently add to our note of 8.11.44.

Stamp
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M.I.5.
18.11.44.

G.M. Liddell.

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M.I.5 INTERIM INTERROGATION REPORT.

NAME: LINDEMANS.

CHRISTIAN NAMES: Christiaan Antonius.

ALIASES: Christian BRAND: (given to LINDEMANS in Holland, beginning of 1944 by ROELOF, a nephew of Dr. van der NAGEL, Resistance Group, as name LINDEMANS was well known to Germans.) LINDEMANS was also known to German I.S. under this name.

KING KONG: Nickname given to him about 10 years ago by his rowing trainer. Latterly, LINDEMANS had used this name when sending messages to the Resistance Group.

de VRIES: Name given him by Capt. BAKER to hide the identity of both LINDEMANS and BRAND.

SPY NAME: CHRISTIAN (sometimes known as BRAND).

Date and Place of Birth: 24th October 1912. Rotterdam.

Nationality: Dutch.

Occupation: Motor mechanic (working under his brother JAN).

Date of arrival at Camp 020: 3rd November 1944.



Height: 6' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Build: Thick set and very heavy build.

Hair: Brown.

Face: Full, short straight nose.

Physical

Peculiarities:

Paralysis of left arm.
Entry and exit of bullet wound, left thorax.
4 gold teeth upper jaw.
9" scar on left thigh.
Suffers from epilepsy.

Last Permanent Address: Westzeedyk 21, Rotterdam.

Languages: Dutch. French; German (both good) English (slight)

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Father: Joseph Hendrik LINDEMANS, aged about 70. Ship's chandler.

Mother: Christina Anthonia, nee van UDEN, aged about 67.

Brothers: Cornelis Joseph Hendrik .. aged about 41
 Jan Hendrik .. aged about 38
 Joseph Hendrik .. aged about 36
 Hendrik .. aged about 30

Wife: "Nominal wife" Gilberte LETUPPE French girl aged approximately 23.
 Met by LINDEMANS at Ronchin, near Lille - approximately October 1940.
 LINDEMANS states he was unable to marry this girl as his identity card was made out in the name of Christian BRAND.
 She was imprisoned at Fresnes by the Germans in January 1944 for working with the Resistance Group. Transferred later to Fort Romainville to be shot. Released by arrival of American Armies.

Children: Therese, aged 3.
 Christianne, aged 2 months. } Both by Gilberte LETUPPE.
 (born at Fort Romainville)

Identity Documents:

1. Identity card (false) made out in the name of Christian BRAND. Issued at Amsterdam and dated 14th May, 1941. This date is false and the card was not actually made out until the early part of 1944, when it was given to LINDEMANS by ROELOF. The address: Slaakstraat 10 is also false.
2. Membership Card of the O.M.B.R. 112 Brigade, no: 0410.
3. Belgian Driving Licence Nr: W.B. for La Salle in name of C. BRAND.
4. Membership Card of the Belgian Underground Army "Les Affranchis" Nr: 315, permitting LINDEMANS to be in possession of a machine gun and revolver.
5. Laissez-passer for BRAND issued by the Allied Army permitting LINDEMANS to proceed to Oostmasele, dated 4.10.44.
6. Passa allowing BRAND to circulate within the area of Antwerp and Lierre-Eindhoven, issued by the Allied authorities.
7. Pass for Christiaan BRAND issued by General Staff-Western European Area, allowing LINDEMANS to proceed to Eindhoven.

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R E P O R T.INTRODUCTION.

LINDEMAN, a Dutch subject, who had worked for the Resistance Group in passing genuine escapees, either across the demarcation line or to the Spanish frontier in the years 1942 and 1943, and early part of 1944, was denounced on October 26th, 1944, by a certain NELLIS @ BAKKER, as a German agent. LINDEMAN was attached at this time at the Headquarters of H. R.H. Prince BERNHARD, Chateau Wittouck, Drive de Lorraine, Bois de la Cambre, doing liaison work between the Canadian Forces and the Dutch Forces of the Interior. LINDEMAN was arrested on the afternoon of October 28th, 1944, without displaying any violence, and after five days in prison at St. Gilles, Brussels, was flown to this country on November 2nd, 1944. He was transferred to Camp 020 on 3rd November and interrogation here has produced the following story.

PRISONERS' ANTECEDENTS.

Christiaan Antonius LINDEMAN was born in Rotterdam on 24th October, 1912, the fourth son of Joseph Hendrik LINDEMAN and Christina Antonia (nee van UDEN).

(Note: Their youngest son, Hendrik, was imprisoned by the Germans in the Scheveningen Gaol in approximately December, 1943, for helping people to escape. He is thought to be still in prison.)

1917-1924.

Attended Lagire School, Rotterdam.

1924-1926.

Attended H.B.S., a Commercial School in Rotterdam.

1926-1929.

At the Ambachts School, a technical engineering school, Rotterdam.

1929-1940.

On leaving school, LINDEMAN was a qualified motor engineer and he got employment with his brother JAN, at a garage at Zalmhaven 17, Rotterdam, owned by his father. The family lived over this garage. In approximately 1934, the family moved to Westzeedyk 21, and LINDEMAN Senior bought another garage called "The Lindo Garage", Baan 88, and the business was now transferred from the Zalmhaven address. LINDEMAN continued to work at this garage for the next six years or so; issuing petrol, doing running repairs and in many cases testing cars out. This garage had approximately 18 cars and in addition his father owned some six other small garages in the vicinity. His wages were 10 Florins a week, but he lived at home for nothing.

LINDEMAN was not called up for military service in 1922, as in Holland only one son in each family has to serve.

In the summer of 1936, LINDEMAN was very badly hurt

* This NELLIS has since been established as VERLOOP, now at Camp 020.

when testing out a high powered "Brooks" motor cycle, sustaining a cracked skull and severe injuries to his left arm and leg. He spent some seven or eight months in hospital at Rotterdam and after a brief return home was transferred to the special hospital of the University of Leyden for the next year or so.

(Note: LINDEMANS is still suffering from this head injury; he is liable to blackouts and his memory is very bad. He has been under medical treatment at this camp since arrival, his dates therefore are not too reliable, but every endeavour has been made to get the approximate dates right.)

At the beginning of 1938, LINDEMANS returned to his work at the garage, and continued in this employment until the invasion of Holland in May, 1940.

May 10th, 1940.

The "Lindo" Garage was completely destroyed in the aerial bombardment of Rotterdam and for the next three months or so, LINDEMANS remained at home without any work.

August, 1940.

In August, 1940, LINDEMANS met a certain VERMAAT from Hellevoetsluys, whom he had known before the war, as he had bought petrol from his garage. This man told LINDEMANS that he was now working for the Luftwaffe, carrying stores and petrol in France by lorry, and offered LINDEMANS a job as driver. LINDEMANS accepted this job and was employed on the Lille-Paris route carrying petrol for the Luftwaffe.

Whilst working at this job, LINDEMANS stayed with some people called VERMEULEN, then in the Boulevard de la Liberte, Lille. The mother had been previously married to a Mons. LETUPPE, from which union there was one daughter Gilbert LETUPPE (later to become LINDEMANS' "wife"). GILBERT's mother married again a Mons. VERMEULEN, and she now called herself Mrs. LETUPPE-VERMEULEN. There were three children by this second marriage, Jacqueline (aged about 14), Mimi (aged about 12) and Paul (approximately 10). GILBERT at this time was working for the French Red Cross, driving an ambulance, and in collusion with her step-father, was able to smuggle a certain number of people across the first demarcation line at Peronne (Somme) in her ambulance. LINDEMANS states that he also helped various people, even at this early stage, by smuggling them to Paris in his lorry.

During his sojourn at Lille, LINDEMANS met many Frenchmen with anti-German and communistic views and a large number of Poles. One of these latter, called Stanislas SOBOV, whom he met at a cafe in the Place de Riscebe, Lille, introduced LINDEMANS to another Pole, who asked LINDEMANS whether it was not possible for him to procure workmen's cards and laissez-passeurs to enable workers to return to Holland. This, however, LINDEMANS was unable to do. LINDEMANS apparently decided to throw in his lot with these Resistance workers and in March, 1941, he gave up his job of lorry driving. For the next three months or so he stayed with the VERMEULENs and earned no money.

March, 1941.

June, 1941.

LINDEMANS now met a certain RYFF, a Dutch contractor, whose firm was working for the Luftwaffe on an airfield between Vendeville and Seclin (five miles South of Lille). RYFF's firm consisting of himself, SCHAUMYER (a German) and a Dutchman called Van der AA was also carrying out extensions on another airfield at Montescourt (approximately seven miles South of St. Quentin).

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KNYFF offered LINDEMANS a job at this aerodrome as caretaker to a requisitioned school, at which the workers on the airfield were billeted. LINDEMANS was responsible for the general cleanliness of the building and the purchase of food from the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood.

During this time, LINDEMANS states that he acted as a passeur to many persons on their way to cross over the demarcation line. He helped them as far as Ham (six miles S.W. St. Quentin), at which place they were picked up by another passeur. He states that many people trusted him and that many of them came from his brother HENDRIK in Rotterdam. He was assisted sometimes in this work by Mons. LACOCHE, who kept a shoe shop in St. Quentin.

December, 1941.

In about December, 1941, LINDEMANS was arrested by the Feldgendarmerie, on the instigation of SCHMITZMEYER. The latter had suspected for some time that LINDEMANS had been helping refugees to escape and had reported him to the Feldgendarmerie. LINDEMANS was now imprisoned for about a fortnight, during which time he was continually interrogated, but nothing could be proved against him, and he was released early in January, 1942.

Whilst LINDEMANS was working at Montescourt, the VERHEULINGS' house in the Boulevard de Liberte at Lille was suddenly requisitioned by the Germans. Many illegal arms were hidden in this house, and all the inhabitants of the house had to dispose of them quickly before the Germans took possession. The arms were all packed in a large trunk and dropped down a well, so that when the Germans took over, they only found various Allied flags and a Polish dagger, belonging to Stanislas SOBOV, then living in the house. This latter man was arrested, but after interrogation, as nothing could be proved against him, was released. The family now moved to his Avenue Jean Jaures, Ronchin, near Lille.

January, 1942.

On his release by the Feldgendarmerie, LINDEMANS returned to the VERHEULINGS at Ronchin, and stayed here for the next few months without doing any real work.

Beginning May,
1942

At about the beginning of May, 1942, LINDEMANS started to work with a certain van PUTTEN. They specialised in getting Jews out of Holland and smuggling them into Belgium. Van PUTTEN lived in Rotterdam, and it was he who introduced the various refugees to LINDEMANS. LINDEMANS would then take them across the frontier at either Esschen (S. of Roosendaal) or at Poppel (S.E. of Breda), and then accompany them to Brussels. The parties usually went on bicycle to within 20 kilometres of the frontier and from then onwards by foot, until they had crossed the border, when they took the train to Brussels.

September, 1942.

LINDEMANS states that during this time he was very hard up, as he very seldom received any money from the refugees he helped to smuggle into Belgium. Finally in about September, 1942, he discovered that van PUTTEN had been cheating him and had been receiving jewellery, clothes, and other valuables from the refugees, which he subsequently sold, keeping all the proceeds for himself, without dividing the spoil with LINDEMANS. He therefore quarrelled with van PUTTEN and demanded his share of the profits. Van PUTTEN tried to pacify him, telling him to return to Ronchin, where van PUTTEN would bring him his money. LINDEMANS never saw van PUTTEN again.

After this episode, LINDEMANS started an escape

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organisation of his own. This time he worked from Abbeville and in conjunction with a man named ~~BOUQUET~~. He was also helped by four Dutchmen called ~~ZON~~, ~~WIM~~, ~~HARRY~~ and a fourth whose name he cannot remember. There was also a doctor in Abbeville in this organisation (name unknown) and another man who always brought the false identity papers for the refugees.

November, 1942.

In November, 1942, the Germans occupied the remainder of France, but LINDEMANS continued with his organisation until arrested by the Germans in December, 1942.

December, 1942.

LINDEMANS believes that he was denounced by a woman called "COLETTE", as the Germans had information which LINDEMANS knew only COLETTE could have told them. This woman lived in Paris, but frequently came to Abbeville. LINDEMANS was the only one of the organisation to be arrested. BOUQUET and the doctor were not suspected by the Germans. ZON escaped to St. Quentin and WIM and HARRY to Paris.

LINDEMANS was imprisoned by the Germans for some five months in the Civil Prison, Abbeville.

End April, 1943.

On his release at approximately the end of April, 1943, LINDEMANS went to Cherbourg, where he was employed by a Dutch firm called LEIDENS, working for the Organisation TODT. His job was to collect men for this firm from Holland and take them to Cherbourg. The usual route was via Paris.

LINDEMANS was now also working for an escape organisation at Rotterdam run by a certain ~~RODMAN~~ his (LINDEMANS') brother ~~HENDRIK~~, with the assistance of ~~Dr. van der HAGE~~ and one other man, LINDEMANS cannot remember the name.

On the workmen being assembled at Rotterdam for transfer to Cherbourg, LINDEMANS used to mix in genuine escapees with each party. False papers for crossing the Dutch frontier were supplied by LINDEMANS. Travelling with them he passed these escapees from Holland into Belgium and from there to ~~the~~ ~~JANIS~~. At the head of the Paris Branch of the organisation was a ~~Victor SWAENE~~, working with a woman called ~~Baron de ROETSCLAER~~ who later succeeded Victor SWAENE. ~~15 NOV 1954~~ ~~living in the rue Clichy~~, a French aviator named ~~HENRI~~, and his wife called YVONNE or ~~SIENE~~, a certain ~~LINNENBANK~~ and another called Albert STARING. ~~19 APR 1955~~

LINDEMANS conducted each party from Rotterdam to Paris, where he took them to the house of Maurice de VOS in the rue de Ponthieu 61 (?), off the Champs Elysees. From there they were taken to another house called Hotel de Famille, Avenue des Ternes. The party then proceeded to Bordeaux, where they were put up at the Hotel Mon (?), near the Gare St. Jean. Here they awaited the arrival of Mme. "CLECHY", who took them on by car via Mont de Marsan to Peyrehorade. The next part of the journey as far as Hendaye on the Spanish frontier was usually done by taxi, the actual crossing taking place on foot under cover of darkness.

In approximately September, 1943, LINDEMANS moved from Cherbourg to Paris and here lived with his "wife" ~~Gilberte LEMPE~~ at the Hotel Berne, Boulevard de la Saussaye.

In Appendix VI will be found a list of the names that LINDEMANS has given of the people whom he helped to escape, the route they followed, and the names of the persons assisting.

End December, 1943.

Towards the end of 1943, GEWENDELD was arrested by the Germans in Rotterdam and with him a certain police officer (Marchohausee) working in the prison at The Hague. This latter man had often contacted LINDEMANS' brother HENDRIK by telephone, asking him to pick up certain escapees. After his capture, the Germans forced him to put through a similar call, telling HENDRIK to come to The Hague to collect some British escapees. On his arrival HENDRIK was arrested. Dr. van der NAGEL was not arrested, as he had not done any active work, but had simply allowed the organisation the use of his house.

~~RECORDED~~
~~VICTOR SWAENE~~ was also arrested at about this time. According to LINDEMANS, his arrest was largely his own fault, as LINDEMANS states that SWAENE when under the influence of liquor talked too much. Victor SWAENE was arrested at his H.Q., Hotel Montholon, Boulevard Montholon, and on being interrogated is reported to have denounced other members of the organisation. Included in the arrests made by the Germans was LINDEMANS' "wife", Gilberte LETUPPE. LINDEMANS at the time of the arrest was at Bordeaux, on returning to Paris, and on going to the Hotel Montholon was warned to get clear quickly, as the Germans had already arrested his "wife" and others of the organisation.

March, 1944.

After these arrests, LINDEMANS continued to work for the escape organisation, but on a much reduced scale. He returned first of all to Rotterdam and lay quiet for a month or so living with the family of his brother's wife, named BRAND. He continued making out false identity papers and in March, 1944, went back to Paris, staying with a Belgian or Dutch woman, Mme. Freule von VREDENBURGH, at rue de l'Université (5 or 6). He continued with his false papers, chiefly making out special leave passes for Frenchmen, to prevent their being deported to Germany. The cards were supplied to LINDEMANS by a man named SMIT, who had been introduced to LINDEMANS by Jos Goudriaan, of Overschie, near Rotterdam.

SMIT was the head of a Communist organisation in Paris and owned a printing press. LINDEMANS does not think he was the proprietor of the Fally Shoe Shop. LINDEMANS forged the cards and the signature of the usual issuing officer DURSELIN, but the person who was to use the card was left to fill in his own name.

After about a week, LINDEMANS left for Brussels. He still had no paid job and lived on 5,000 francs lent to him by Freule von VREDENBURGH. The purpose of this visit was to contact more Resistance people and to try and discover a new escape route. If possible, LINDEMANS wanted to cut away from Baron de BOETSSELAR. This man, who had succeeded Victor SWAENE as Head of the Paris organisation, was financed by the Philips Works, but he was in the habit of spending far too much money and LINDEMANS did not consider him to be a suitable leader. His place as head was finally taken by a woman named Isbeth BOON, whom LINDEMANS had previously met in Rotterdam.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF GIVEN BY PRISONER

It is not known what account LINDEMANS gave of his activities on being recruited by the Allied authorities in September, 1944. At the time of his denouncement (October 26th, 1944), he was attached to the Headquarters of H.R.H. Prince

BERNHARD, and was serving as a liaison agent between the Canadians and the Dutch Forces of the Interior. At his first interrogation at Camp O20, for the first hour he stoutly denied any association with the German I.S., and posed as a Dutch patriot, who had helped many people to escape.

ULTIMATE STORY TOLD UNDER INTERROGATION.

First Contact with and Recruitment by Enemy.

April, 1944.

In approximately April, 1944, LINDEMANS states that quite by chance he met ~~WIM van der~~ ^{DECARMEER} with whom he had previously worked at Lille in 1942, ^{31 DEC 1944} in the Place Rogier, Brussels. At this meeting LINDEMANS told him that he was out of work and very hard up. WIM at this time was working for a German canteen. Amongst subjects discussed were a possible entry into Black Market activities and the arrest of both LINDEMANS' "wife" and brother. WIM suggested that he might be able to arrange their release for the sum of 10,000 Florins, but on LINDEMANS stating that he could not possibly realise such a sum, WIM suggested that he might possibly be able to put him into touch with someone who might be able to help him.

LINDEMANS agreed to this last suggestion and a further rendez-vous was fixed up with WIM at a cafe near the Jardin Botanique. This time WIM was accompanied by another man (with the little finger missing on his right hand) called ^{© BAKKER} NELIS. LINDEMANS states that NELIS, after provisionally threatening him, saying that he knew all about LINDEMANS' past record as an active member of the Resistance Group and as a passeur, agreed to introduce LINDEMANS to the head of the German I.S. After a further discussion, when LINDEMANS was assured that he would not be arrested, he agreed of his own free will to go and see the Head of the German I.S. In return for the release of his brother and "wife", he would give the whole of the Allied set up as regards escape routes through France, Belgium, Holland and Spain, also the names of people connected with this and with the Resistance Group.

Some two or three days afterwards at approximately 25.00 hours, LINDEMANS was picked up in a car by NELIS and a certain ~~WIM~~ near the Jardin Botanique. He was taken to a large house on the road of Waterloo and was here introduced, firstly to Dr. VOGEL (LINDEMANS says that this man's Christian name is Walter) and subsequently to a ^{P.F.601,712} Dr. GERMAN. The latter told him again that they knew all about his record, and that his one hope of salvation was to work for the German I.S. LINDEMANS states that after getting all his personal details, the Germans did not ask him to give them the names of the members of the Resistance Groups, on this occasion. At this meeting LINDEMANS was carrying a Soldbuch, a Passierschein, laissez-passer, several rubber stamps and a sum of approximately 50,000 Belgian francs or equivalent value in French, Spanish or Belgian money. The Soldbuch had been given to LINDEMANS by a German named ~~Walter FUGLER~~ at the beginning of 1944, reputed to be working in the Resistance Organisation of ~~Victor~~ ^{Victor}. This man had served on the Russian Front with the N.S.K.K. and was an expert on all sorts of German documents. He had given the Soldbuch to LINDEMANS to enable him to cross the frontier between Holland and France.

(Note. VERHOOP at an interrogation has given a somewhat different version of his first meeting with LINDEMANS, and of LINDEMANS' first interview with the German I.S. This has already been sent out.)

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At a second meeting in the Place de l'Industrie, at which ~~VOGLER~~ and ~~WILLY~~ were present, they produced a large sheet of paper with a list of names down one side and columns drawn across the page. They then went down the list and LINDEMANS was told to indicate those he knew. All the names LINDEMANS picked out were those who had already been arrested.

It was not until two weeks later that LINDEMANS gave the name of ~~Baron de BOETSELAER~~ as his Chief in the Resistance Group.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES GENERALLY.

All future meetings were arranged by telephone with either ~~Dr. GERMAN~~ or ~~WILLY~~. LINDEMANS was given four separate telephone numbers. Meeting usually took place at the office in the Place de l'Industrie or in cafes two or three times a week and were generally with ~~WILLY~~ and ~~VOGLER~~.

At the instigation of the Germans, LINDEMANS telephoned a ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~ (also known as ~~Mme. MYARD~~ or "~~MAA~~"), a member of the organisation in Brussels. They had a conversation about buying tobacco, etc. for the Lager Vucht, from which ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~ would understand that LINDEMANS was short of money. A meeting was arranged at the Cafe Sondeman, at which ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~ gave LINDEMANS some money and was observed by ~~WIM van der MEER~~. She was later arrested.

DECLASSIFIED
3 DEC 1954

LINDEMANS states that the Germans did not make him telephone any of his other associates, but he kept in touch with members of the Resistance and met them in various cafes. One of these was ~~Mme. DECKER~~, whom he met in a church. This woman was a friend of ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~, and according to LINDEMANS was arrested following ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~'s denunciation of her to the Germans.

LINDEMANS admits, however, to having betrayed about ten of his associates in the Resistance Group to the Germans, among them ~~Mme. VERSPIJK~~, ~~Mme. DECKER~~, ~~Baron de BOETSELAER~~, ~~Lisbeth BOON~~, ~~Victor SWAENE~~'s brother ~~ALBERT~~, who had already been denounced, and a dentist in Rotterdam called ~~HENRI~~, who was arrested in Brussels. There seems little doubt that he also gave information on the various Resistance Groups, particularly those of Rotterdam and O.T.

May, 1944.

In May, 1944, LINDEMANS was shot by the S.D. while trying to help a friend of his, ~~HARRY~~, who had been arrested. He went to ~~HARRY~~'s house at Parklaan, Rotterdam, to see if there was anything he could do. ~~HARRY~~ had been denounced by some girl as being a member of the Resistance and for carrying a revolver. Whilst LINDEMANS was still in the house, the S.D. arrived and before LINDEMANS could explain to them who he really was, one of them shot him through the chest. LINDEMANS was taken by the Dutch Police to a hospital in Rotterdam for the night. The following morning, he was removed in a car by two Germans, one of whom he believes was ~~WILLY~~, to the Zuidwal Hospital in The Hague. LINDEMANS states that a ~~Dr. BADENDECK~~, at the instigation of the Germans, went to his brother ~~JAN~~, in order to get in touch with ~~ROELOF~~, a nephew of ~~Dr. van der NACE~~. ~~ROELOF~~ got hold of ~~SMIT~~ and three other men and came to the hospital to try and rescue LINDEMANS. The attempt was a failure as LINDEMANS was in the operating theatre. As a result of this, the S.D. had LINDEMANS transferred to a prison in Scheveningen. Here he was visited by an unknown German, reported to be

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a Commissaire, in civilian clothes. This man told LINDEMANS that he must go on working for the German I.S. and that he was to get in touch with all his friends and fix up his escape from a hospital to which he was being sent. After two or three days, LINDEMANS was transferred to another hospital in The Hague. One of the hospital sisters here again went to see ROELOF at Rotterdam, and they then made a second rescue attempt, with BOB (a friend of LINDEMANS' at Antwerp) and LINDEMANS' brother, JAN. They arrived at the hospital armed with revolvers and got past the guards, who were Dutch, who put up no resistance, without any difficulty. The rescuers came to LINDEMANS' beside with clothes and got him straight out to the car which they had waiting.

LINDEMANS is emphatic that no one was arrested as a result of this rescue, although it took place with the full knowledge of the Germans. He believes that his escape was arranged in this way so that he could continue his work for the Germans without arousing suspicion, whereas if he had been liberated by the Germans, everyone would have known that he was working for them.

(Note. In his denouncement of LINDEMANS, VERLOOP @ NELIS @ BAKKER states that 47 arrests were made on this occasion. This LINDEMANS stoutly denies, but states that about a month later, he heard from ROELOF that a number of people had been arrested, as the result of an attack on a prison at Vught. The people arrested in this case belonged to an entirely different group, of which LINDEMANS states he has no knowledge.)

26 MAY 1955

On his escape from hospital, LINDEMANS was taken to the house (Chateau Battel) of a Monsieur ZWAAN, a rich grain merchant of Malines, whose daughter ELLY LINDEMANS had first met about the end of 1943 in a cafe near the Bourse in Brussels. He was nursed by ELLY.

Mons. ZWAAN is the local leader of the Brigade Blanche and was continually giving LINDEMANS money for his ostensible work with the Orange Movement.

LINDEMANS states that during the time he was employed by the German I.S., he continued to carry out sabotage on behalf of the Brigade Blanche. This he states can be confirmed by Commandant REINIERS of Antwerp.

On being convalescent, LINDEMANS spent the next few weeks in travelling between Malines, Brussels and Antwerp. He still, however, had regular meetings with WILLY and VOGIER in various cafes, previously arranged by telephone. As LINDEMANS still maintained contact with various members of the Resistance Group, whom he also met in cafes, there can be but little doubt that many of his friends were arrested in this way.

CONTRACT.

LINDEMANS states that at no time did he sign a contract with the German I.S.

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ALIAS.

Christian. LINDEMANS was also known to the German I.S. as BRAND.

TRAINING.

Nil.

MISSION and/or ASSIGNMENTS.

LINDEMANS' chief task was to keep in touch with members of the Resistance Group and thus disclose their whereabouts to the German I.S., and to give all possible information about escape routes.

He was also given the task at a later date (August, 1944) of trying to trace down the whereabouts of his Chief of the Brigade Blanche, one Commandant RELIERS, and to find out from him, the exact date and time when the Belgian Resistance Movement was to rise in conjunction with the Allies. For this purpose he was constantly in touch with a George ANSLAUX and a Lieutenant PAUL (both of Antwerp), but was always told they had no news of the Chief.

LINDEMANS states that on one occasion (approximately August 20th) George ANSLAUX asked him to make him (ANSLAUX) a false pass for his motor cycle to enable him to get to the Ardennes. LINDEMANS was still in possession of many false rubber stamps and provided passes for the Resistance Group. LINDEMANS gave ANSLAUX this pass, whereupon the latter asked him to accompany him to the Ardennes, as ANSLAUX did not speak German and he might be able to help him.

LINDEMANS, when in Brussels, states he was always shadowed by WIM. He was, however, able to make out this pass at night without WIM knowing. LINDEMANS had to inform Dr. GERMAN of all his movements and on hearing that LINDEMANS wanted to go to Liege, was told by WILLY to contact the head of the A.S. (Armee Secrete) and to find out the following:-

- a) The exact date and place of invasion of Belgium.
- b) Whether the attack was to be from the sea or by airborne troops.
- c) Whether there were any parachutists in the Liege-Fumal area.
- d) The assistance which the Resistance Groups could give the Allies.

The Germans were also very anxious to find out the possible line of advance of the Allies, in order to blow up the bridges across the Meuse which they would cross. He was therefore to find out about these bridges, particularly the main one at Dinant. The Germans apparently expected an attack in the Charleville area (N.W. Sedan), in which airborne troops were to take a leading part.

They also feared a simultaneous attack on the Scheldt.

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DECARDED

26 MAY 1955

LINDEMANS and ANSTIAUX set out from Antwerp by motor cycle, but had a crash just outside Brussels. Though LINDEMANS was not badly hurt, he exaggerated his injuries, as he states he had no intention of carrying out his mission for the Germans. LINDEMANS stayed in Brussels for two days and then went back to the ZWAANS' house. Here he was quickly contacted by WIM and told to return immediately to Brussels. WILLY was very angry with him for not having carried out his mission to Liege. He was now ordered to return to Antwerp with WIM and to find out at all costs the whereabouts of Commandant REINIERS. Daily visits were paid to Antwerp and although they saw George ANSTIAUX on many occasions, chiefly at the Cafe Tonneau, Antwerp, they got no information. Reports to the German I.S. were now made by WIM.

LINDEMANS states that the last time he had contact with Dr. VOGIER and Dr. GERMAN was on September 1st, when they were preparing to leave Brussels. Their instructions to LINDEMANS were to stay put at his present address, rue Vilain 41, Brussels, XIV, until WILLY should return by re-crossing the Allied Lines.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES.

September 3rd, 1944.

When the Allies reached Brussels, LINDEMANS was near the Place Rogier. Most of the city was quickly captured by the Allies, but some Germans were still holding out in the Gare du Nord district. LINDEMANS states that with three police officers he attacked some German soldiers who had thrown hand grenades and machine gunned a police officer. He succeeded in killing two Germans and wounding two. LINDEMANS states this story can be corroborated at Police H.Q. rue des Croissades.

After this incident, LINDEMANS left for Antwerp to try and locate Commandant REINIERS and some other members of his Resistance Group. He had previously tried to contact them at Malines. After two or three days he was approached by Commandant REINIERS, who said that two Allied officers wished to speak to him. One was a Captain BAKER, the other was a Canadian officer. He was taken by these officers to the Hotel Century, where he remained for several days. LINDEMANS did not disclose to them that he had been working for the German I.S.

A week before the fall of Eindhoven, LINDEMANS left for this town, travelling under the name of de VRIES (given him by Captain BAKER), accompanied by Captain BAKER, Sergeant NORMAN, Corporal JONES, a Belgian named Lucien de NESS and a French Lieutenant attached to the British Army, and a Belgian chauffeur. They went via Diest, staying here for two or three days as their lorry had broken down. The Belgian chauffeur drove off with the lorry after it had been repaired. LINDEMANS was able to repair another lorry which he found in Diest and the party now proceeded to Bourg Leopold. From here LINDEMANS and de NESS went on alone to Eindhoven. Their mission was to contact a certain de JONGE and another man called de VRIES of the Dutch Resistance Group and tell them to keep quiet for the moment, as it was impossible to get further arms through to them. The Allied landings at Nijmegen and Arnhem had not yet taken place.

LINDEMANS and de NESS were escorted for the first part of their journey by a Dutchman named de WEISS, working for the British Intelligence Service, and a patrol of fourteen British soldiers under a Major ROSS (?). De WEISS had found two Dutchmen

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who knew the district well and they acted as guides. The night was spent at Valkenswaard (South of Eindhoven). The next morning the four of them (LINDEMANS, de NESS and the two Dutch guides) found themselves in No Man's Land between two lines of fire. The Dutch guides became afraid and ran away. LINDEMANS and de NESS were later captured by the Germans, de NESS having been seriously wounded. LINDEMANS was told at a later date by a Belgian police officer that de NESS, although now working for the Resistance, had previously been employed by the Germans.

LINDEMANS on arrest was taken by a German soldier to a cafe, serving as a German H.Q. From here he was taken to another H.Q., where after a quick interrogation he was taken by car to a large chateau near Hertogenbosch, belonging to a man called van BEUNINGEN, which LINDEMANS states was the Army H.Q. of Brabant. Here he was again interrogated and said that he was working for the Germans. Asked why he had not got the password for the day, he stated he had forgotten it and asked to be put in touch with the Wehrmachtbefehlshaber or with WILLY or Dr. GERMAN. He was then taken by car to Driebergen, where he was interviewed by a fat German, described by LINDEMANS as a Lieutenant.

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LINDEMANS admits that he gave the German officer information about the numbers of British troops and tanks he had seen, and possibly the name of Captain BAKER. He stoutly denies any knowledge of the Headquarters of 21st Army Group or 2nd British Army or 1st Canadian Army.

PF600,617

The following day he was taken back to the region of Eindhoven in a car driven by AENAUD, a man working with the German I.S. at Driebergen.

His instructions were to re-cross the Allied lines and proceed to Brussels and there find out whether certain acts of sabotage had been carried out by stay behind agents, as ordered. The password was "Bonifacius". He was expected to report back in the course of a week or so.

On reaching Eindhoven, LINDEMANS states that he got into communication with the Commissaire de Police there, and gave him the message that Captain BAKER had originally given him. He then went into hiding in a cellar for the next two or three days, and remained there until the town was liberated by the Allies.

He remained in Eindhoven for a few days with Captain BAKER, and was then sent by the latter to the H.Q. of H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD at Chateau Rubens, accompanied by an officer. Here he was interviewed by Captain de GRAF (whom LINDEMANS had previously helped to escape to England) and a Captain de JONG, just recently arrived from England and serving on Prince BERNHARD's Staff.

From here he was sent to Antwerp and worked now with a Lieutenant VERSTREFFEN and a Captain OSTIGUY, in pin-pointing all the various details of the district he knew. This work lasted some two or three weeks. LINDEMANS made two further trips to Eindhoven, once to take the V/T operator of Prince BERNHARD there, but as the V/T station was not yet organised, he returned again to the Chateau Rubens (date approximately 15th October). Then he was sent up by Prince BERNHARD to talk with PETER, Chief of the Resistance Group at Eindhoven, returning the same evening (date October 21st).

On October 26th LINDEMANS was denounced as a German spy by VERLOOP and on October 28th he was arrested at Prince BERNHARD's

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~~SECRET~~

Headquarters. From here he was transferred to St. Gilles Prison in Brussels and on November 2nd was flown to this country, arriving at Camp 020 on November 3rd.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

By telephone and by personal contact with the German I.S. By personal contact with various members of the Resistance Group.

(a) W/T.

- (i) Call Signs. NIL.
- (ii) Frequencies. NIL.
- (iii) Schedules. NIL.
- (iv) Codes & Cyphers. NIL.
- (v) Means of indicating whether operating freely or under control. NIL.

(b) Postal and Telegraphic. NIL.

(d) Couriers. NIL.

(e) Other Means. NIL.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

No definite dates can be established, but it would appear payments were roughly as follows:-

First Payment. About a fortnight after LINDEMANS started working for the German I.S. (? April, 1944). Paid by WILLY in his private apartment on the third or fourth floor at the Hotel Metropole, Brussels. Receipt signed CHRISTIAN. Sum: 5,000 Francs.

Second Payment. Some ten days later, 1,000 Francs paid by WILLY in a cafe near the Place Rogier.

Subsequent payments paid at erratic times seem to have been for 5,000 and 10,000 Francs and for odd sums of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 francs at a time.

In all LINDEMANS appears to have received some 30/40,000 Francs.

The sum of 10,000 Francs mentioned above was given to LINDEMANS to buy clothes. The greater portion of this sum, however, he states he gave to the Resistance Group.

The only promise made to LINDEMANS for his work for the German I.S. was that he would be given a garage after the war. No compensation was to be paid in the event of his death.

LINDEMANS accounts for the large sums of money in his property as follows:-

He sold two rings and a gold watch which had belonged to his grand-father and received the following money in exchange:-

Grand-father's Watch	20,000	Belgian	Francs.
Ring (1)	15,000	"	"
Ring (2)	7,000	"	"
Borrowed from Mr. ZWAAN ...	30,000	"	"

26 MAY 1955

COVER STORY.

NIL.

INDUCEMENT.

LINDEMANS states that his sole reason for joining the German I.S. was that by doing so, he thought he could obtain the release of both his brother and his "wife". It has been noticeable through interrogation that his one soft spot is his love for this woman, Gilberte LETUPPE.

RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION.

Briefly the case of LINDEMANS falls into three stages: There is a period up to early 1944, when he worked loyally as a "passeur", but it is noteworthy that he was disgruntled, because his partner, Van PUTTEN, kept all the profits. There is a period of black treachery from early 1944 until the Allies over-ran Brussels, namely, on the 3rd September, 1944. Thereafter, LINDEMANS would have us believe he thankfully plunged into pro-Resistance activities with redoubled vigour.

A feature of importance is that LINDEMANS has deliberately obstructed his investigation. For well over an hour of a driving interrogation by the Commandant, he maintained his complete innocence. Then he broke in part and a written confession was only obtained with difficulty. A second interrogation was necessary before a comprehensive picture of his guilt was obtained.

The man is a thug. He has certainly betrayed his countrymen (see pages 9 and 10 of Report) and it is probable that he has betrayed Allied personnel. Although LINDEMANS stoutly denies this under repeated interrogation, it is possible that he has betrayed operational plans to the Germans.

The obvious disposal is death.

Investigated by:

[Signature]

for Major Wall-Row.

[Signature]

It. Col.

for Colonel Stephens
Commandant, Camp 020.

17.

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List of Appendices:

- Appendix I G.I.S. contacts and addresses.
- II Suspected agents and other G.I.S. enterprises.
- III Property and documents of suspect character - NIL.
- IV Sabotage - NIL.
- V Operational Intelligence.
- VI List of the Names of People that LINDEMANS helped to escape.
- VII Translation of Confession submitted by LINDEMANS on 6.11.44.

Camp 020.
November, 1944.

Copy - S.F 52/Holland/5

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APPENDIX I.(a) Enemy Intelligence Service Contacts:1. Dr. GERMAN P.F. 601,712

Nationality: German. Age: about 40, looks younger. Build: large, but thin waisted. Height: 6'. Weight: about 80 kilos. Hair: fair, scanty, brushed back. Eyes: very light in colour. Complexion: brown. Nose: small, flattened. Chin: square. Teeth: good, but LINDEMANS thinks some of them were false. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Appearance: very military. Clothes: Seen once in uniform. He had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Voice: very military. Languages: Speaks English like an Englishman, French, German, and LINDEMANS believes he knows Dutch well. In what capacities employed: Head of the German I.S. in the organisation in the house on the road to Waterloo, where LINDEMANS met him, in May, 1944. Also seen three or four times afterwards.

2. Dr. VOGLER

Nationality: German. Age: about 50. Build: strong. Height: about 6'. Weight: 85 kilos. Hair: white, brushed back and cropped at sides, but very plentiful. Eyes: blue with brown flecks. Wears glasses for reading. Nose: normal. Chin: normal. Teeth: yellowish, smokes many cigars. Clean-shaven. Appearance: looks like a rich industrialist - in fact he told LINDEMANS that he owned a large clothes factory in Germany. Clothes: always seen in civilian clothes, although LINDEMANS had once seen him in uniform with one pip on his shoulder tab. Voice: has an Austrian accent. Languages: only German, LINDEMANS thinks. Places where seen: Seen in various cafes in Brussels in the company of WILLY and [NELIS]. In what capacities employed: Chief of the German I.S. in the Brussels district, LINDEMANS believes.

P.F. 600,56 VERLOOP

3. WILLY

Nationality: German. Age: about 45. Build: large. Height: 1.90m. Weight: about 100 kilos. Hair: black, grey at the temples. Eyes: blue, sometimes wears glasses. Complexion: brown. Nose: rather Jewish looking. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: well dressed, often wears a white mackintosh. Peculiarities: scar on the left side of his neck. Languages: German, very good Dutch. Places where seen: Brussels, where he was introduced to WILLY by NELIS. In what capacities employed: LINDEMANS believes that WILLY is Dr. GERMAN's secretary. Paid LINDEMANS his salary, etc.

4. German Lieutenant at Driebergen.

Nationality: German. Age: 50. Build: well built, but rather large and fat. Weight: about 100 kilos. Face: large. Complexion: ruddy. Clean-shaven. Clothes: in uniform. Languages: German, and a little Dutch. Places where seen: Driebergen on one occasion in September, 1944. In what capacities employed: he had taken over the German I.S. Office there, as he told LINDEMANS that Dr. GERMAN and VOGLER had left for Germany.

5. German Commissaire (name unknown).

Nationality: German. Age: about 33. Build: slim. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 75/80 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Voice: soft. Seen in prison at Scheveningen June, 1944. Reported to be a Commissaire.

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(b) Enemy Intelligence Service Addresses.

1. House on the road to Waterloo - Headquarters of German I.S. Brussels area.
2. German H.Q., Place de l'Universite, Brussels.
3. German H.Q. at Driebergen. LINDEMANS states there are two adjoining villas in this town called Beukestein and Heidestein, equipped with radio transmitters and receivers; reports from agents are sent here and replied to. In the event of moving from here, [Dr. GERMAN] had told LINDEMANS he would be at the Hotel Sterne at Elten (approximately 8 miles East of Nijmegen) on the Dutch-German border.

PF-601,712

Camp 020.

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APPENDIX II.(a) Suspected Enemy Agents operating or in Training.1. [ARNAUD] PF 600,617

Nationality: unknown. Age: 33/35. Build: small. Height: 1.70m. Hair: fair. Complexion: white. Nose and Chin normal. Clean-shaven. Voice: rather high. Languages: French and German (both fluent). Places where seen: Brussels, Driebergen. Only met once when ARNAUD drove LINDEMANS to Eindhoven (September, 1944). Often seen in the street in Brussels. Believed to have had a room in Grand Hotel. Employed at German I.S., Driebergen.

2. RECORDED
Louis Ball
3 JAN 1955

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 30. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: black. Face: round. Nose: aquat. Chin: normal. Teeth: very good. Clean-shaven. Appearance: Indian type. Well dressed. Voice: high pitched. Languages: Dutch, French (very good). Met by LINDEMANS in Paris, October, 1943, and in Holland, December, 1943. Understood captured by the Germans when trying to escape to Spain, and then had agreed to work for them. Admitted to LINDEMANS, in front of de GRAAF (then known to LINDEMANS as Klaas EVERDINGE) that he was working as an informer in a French aircraft factory. Later reported to have worked as an escape route under CHARRER, working in conjunction with Victor SWAENE.

3. COLETTE.

Nationality: French. Age: 22/24. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: very good. Voice: strong. Met in Paris and Abbeville, 1942. LINDEMANS states she was probably responsible for his arrest in Abbeville in December, 1942.

4. Akke HOLGENS.

Nationality: German, although she told LINDEMANS that she was Swedish. Age: 22/23. Build: small. Height: 5'6". Hair: fair. Eyes: blue, no glasses. Complexion: good. Nose: normal. Chin: normal. Teeth: one false tooth in the front. Hands: small. Clothes: well dressed. Voice: normal. Languages: French, German and a little Dutch. Places where seen: Brussels. Introduced to him by Mia MEERSMAN. She was an actress by profession. It was she who told LINDEMANS that Mia MEERSMAN worked for the Gestapo.

5. [Captain JACKSON] L397/Belgie/16

No real description available. LINDEMANS was instructed by a Commandant ANSIAUX, Deputy Chief of the Resistance Group at Antwerp, to kill this man. Description given as follows:- Little finger missing on left hand. Always to be found in the Scheers district of Brussels, accompanied by a blond woman and a large dog - de BOUTSELAER would point him out. Reported that a Commandant Albert CONINCK of Steenweg, Malines, now believed to be at Charleroi, can give a description of this man. Reported to have been dropped in Belgium in 1942 with British parachutist papers. Responsible for many arrests and for blowing escape routes to Spain.

6. Mia MEERSMAN.

Nationality: Belgium. Age: about 25. Build: small. Height: 5'4. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark, no glasses. Complexion: white, at times spotty. Nose: normal. Chin: round. Teeth: good. Hands: small. Clothes: well dressed, usually dressed in black, but sometimes wore grey trousers. Voice: high pitched. Languages: English, French, Flemish. Places where seen: Hotel Royal Nord, Brussels, during July, 1944. She left Brussels in August,

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a MEERSMAN (contd).

1944. During this time she did a certain amount of secretarial work for LINDEMANS in connection with his work for the Resistance Movement, although, according to HOLGENS, she worked for the Gestapo. She was introduced to LINDEMANS by Wim van der MEER.

[NELIS @ BAKKER.] P. F600,516 VERLOOP

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 31. Build: small and thin. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: chestnut, scanty. Eyes: very dark brown, sometimes wears sun glasses in the street. Complexion: white, but has burn scars. Nose: very narrow. Chin: normal. Teeth: white and good. Clean-shaven. Hands: has the little finger missing on his right hand. There are also burn scars on his hands. Clothes: well dressed, always wears grey. Languages: French (very good), English (slight), Dutch, German, a little Spanish and Norwegian. Places where seen: Brussels at the beginning of June, 1944. In what capacities employed: had worked for a long time in the German I.S. in France, Holland, Belgium. Told LINDEMANS that he had also worked for the British Intelligence Service. This man is really VERLOOP and is now at Camp 020.

Van den BERG.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 45. Build: small. Height: 5'6". Hair: pepper and salt in colour. Eyes: blue, wears gold rimmed glasses. Complexion: mottled, had been drinking. Nose: normal. Chin: pointed, he looks like a ferret. Clean-shaven. Places where seen: Taverne "Pol", Brussels, at the beginning of 1944. In what capacities employed: LINDEMANS told by Baron de BOETSELAER, working in the Resistance Movement, that van den BERG was an agent working for the Germans.

WIM van der MEER (or WILLY).
3 DEC 1944

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28/30. Build: large but thin with very broad shoulders. Height: 1.95m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair but scanty. Eyes: light blue, no glasses. Complexion: ruddy. Nose: normal. Chin: pointed. Teeth: one missing on the right, upper jaw. Clean-shaven. Hands: normal. Clothes: normal. Languages: French, but not well. German, excellent, Dutch, Flemish like a Belgian. In what capacities employed: believes he worked for the German Intelligence Service, although when LINDEMANS met him for the first time at the beginning of 1941, he used to allow him to have meals at his cafe in Brussels without paying. LINDEMANS met him again in Brussels in March, 1944, when WIM suggested that they should work on the Black Market together. Introduced LINDEMANS to NELIS. Worked with LINDEMANS in the German I.S. March-September, 1944.

(b) Other Espionage or Sabotage Enterprises (past, present or future)
known to Agent.

NIL.

(c) Names of People given by LINDEMANS, mostly connected with the Resistance
Group or Escape Organisations.

George ANSIAUX.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 22. Build: slight. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: chestnut. Eyes: brown. Nose: straight. Teeth: good. Languages: French, Dutch. Seen by LINDEMANS at Brussels, Antwerp and Malines. Connected with Resistance Group at Antwerp, 1944.

2.

Baron de BOETSELAER.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30/35. Build: slim. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair, curly. Eyes: blue. Complexion: pale. Chin: small. Teeth: good. Voice: normal. Languages: French, German, Dutch, English. Seen at Brussels and Paris. Worked in escape organisation Victor SWAENE, Paris, 1943. Later succeeded him as Chief, early, 1944. Gave LINDEMANS order to kill Van den BERG.

3.

Lisbeth BOON.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 27. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Complexion: pale. Nose and Chin normal. Well dressed. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Seen at Rotterdam and Brussels. Part of Victor SWAENE's escape organisation. In March, 1944 succeeded de BOETSELAER as Chief of Brussels organisation.

4.

BOUQUET.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 38/40. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair. Complexion: red. Teeth: bad. Appearance: That of a workman. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Lille, Rotterdam, Abbeville and Paris, 1942. Worked with LINDEMANS at Abbeville.

5.

Dora BRAND.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: fat. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark. Complexion: brown. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch. Lives at v. d. Heydestraat, Rotterdam. Hid LINDEMANS for a month after arrest of Victor SWAENE, January, 1944.

6.

Mme. "CLICHY".

Nationality: French. Age: 50. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: red. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Chin: small. Teeth: large. Voice: soft. Clothes: good. Languages: French. Met by LINDEMANS in Paris (rue Clichy) and Bordeaux. Part of Victor SWAENE's organisation 1943.

7.

Mme. DECKER.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 50. Build: normal. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Languages: French. Seen at Brussels. Arrested by Germans June, 1944 (?), on denouncement of either Mme. VERSPLJK or LINDEMANS.

8.

Doctor at Abbeville.

Nationality: French. Age: 45. Build: large. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: brown, getting thin. Face: round. Teeth: good. Well dressed. Seen by LINDEMANS September/December, 1942. House used to help escapees.

9.

GEORGE.

Nationality: Polish. Age: 40/45. Build: slim. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair. Seen at Mont de Marsan, end 1943. Acted as Passeur to Victor SWAENE.

10.

Max GOUDRIAAN.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 33. Build: slight. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Wears glasses. Face: round. Languages: Dutch, French, Spanish, English, German. Seen at Rotterdam. Supplied false identity cards, March, 1944.

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11. GROENEVELD.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30/32. Build: thin. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: grey blue. Wears glasses. Has a wooden hand. Languages: English and Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam April/September, 1943. Worked on escape organisation with Dr. van der NAGEL.

12. Unknown Man with GROENEVELD.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 22/24. Build: thin. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 67 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam. Worked on escape organisation.

13. HARRY.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: dark. Nose: straight. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Appearance: that of a workman. Languages: Dutch, German, French (slight). Seen at Abbeville, Amsterdam and Paris. Helped LINDEMANS at Abbeville September/December, 1942.

[Baron HEEMSTRA.] PF 602.024.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 35/40. Build: fat. Height: 1.70m. Languages: French, Dutch. Seen in Paris end 1943. Worked under de BOETSELAER.

15. HENRI (French Aviator).

Nationality: French. Age: about 25. Build: slim. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Languages: French, English, German. Lived at Paris Boulevard de Soussaye 3 bis. LINDEMANS passed people for this man, October/December, 1943.

16. Wife of above ? YVONNE or SIMONE.

Nationality: French. Age: 26. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: black. Complexion: rosy. Voice: soft. Languages: French. Seen in Paris October/December, 1943.

17. Adriaan KNYFF.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40/45. Build: large. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 100 kilos. Hair: fair and thick. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: ruddy. Hands: large. Languages: Dutch. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor in making aerodromes for Luftwaffe near Lille and St. Quentin. Employed LINDEMANS approximately June/December, 1941.

18. LACOCHE.

Nationality: French. Age: 40/45. Build: strong. Height: 1.85m. Weight: 85 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: brown. Nose: small. Teeth: good. Small moustache. Voice: strong. Languages: French. Seen at St. Quentin (owner of a shoe shop), Ham, and Montescourt. Helped LINDEMANS in June/December, 1941 to pass refugees across demarcation line.

19. Gilberte LENTUPPE.

Nationality: French. Age: 22/23. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Hands: long. Languages: French. Worked with LINDEMANS. Arrested in Paris end December, 1943. Imprisoned at Fresnes. Released by U.S. troops. Now lives 94 bis Avenue Jean Jaures, Ronchin, Near Lille. LINDEMANS always refers to her as his wife. Mother of his two children.

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20. Mme. LETUPPE-VERMEULEN.

Nationality: French. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.60m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. One front tooth missing. Shabbily dressed, appearance of working woman. Seen at Lille and Ronchin. Mother to Gilberte LETUPPE. Married for second time to VERMEULEN. Adopted name LETUPPE-VERMEULEN.

21. Cornelis Joseph Hendrik LINDEMANS.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 90 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. complexion: rosy. Languages: French, Spanish, English, German, Dutch. lives at Rotterdam. Eldest brother of LINDEMANS.

22. Hendrik LINDEMANS.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 27. Build: slim. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Complexion: rosy. Chin and nose: normal. Hands: long. Languages: Spanish, French, English, Dutch, German. Worked in Rotterdam on escape organisation with GROENEVELD. Youngest brother of LINDEMANS. Arrested by Germans end 1943. Believed still in prison at Scheveningen.

23. Jan LINDEMANS.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 43. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair, curly. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, German, English. Lives at Rodenhyschlaan, Rotterdam. Works for Diwero (Dienstwederopbouw) engaged in rebuilding Rotterdam. May have been visited by DAMEN, June, 1944. Second eldest brother of LINDEMANS.

24. Joseph Hendrik LINDEMANS.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 36. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 75/80 kilos. Hair: fair, plentiful. Eyes: brown. Face: round. Teeth: not good. Languages: Dutch, English. Lives at Rotterdam. Brother of LINDEMANS.

25. LINNEBANK.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: medium. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Complexion: white. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, French. Seen at Rotterdam, Brussels, Paris, 1943. Worked with Resistance Group and helped Victor SWAENE.

26. Dr. Van der NAGEL.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40/45. Build: strong. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 90 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: brown. Sometimes wears glasses. Face: round. Complexion: brown. Nose: straight. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, English, French, German. Dentist in Rotterdam. Part of escape organisation working with GROENEVELD. April/December, 1943.

27. Dr. Van der NAGEL.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 26. Build: slight. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Languages: Dutch, English, French. Seen at Paris, 1943. Worked with Victor SWAENE.

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28.

PAUL.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair, going white. Eyes: blue. Complexion: clear. Chin: square. Appearance: soldierly. Languages: Flemish. Seen at Antwerp, Brussels, Malines, 1944. Member of Resistance Group Antwerp. Explosive expert.

29.

Commandant REINLIERS.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: 37. Build: slight. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: ginger. Eyes: blue. Complexion: red. Teeth: good. Appearance: soldierly. Languages: Dutch, French. Head of Resistance Group at Antwerp.

30.

ROELOF.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 22. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: fair, plentiful. Eyes: brown, sometimes wears glasses. Complexion: white. Nose: straight. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch, German. Nephew of Dr. van der NAGEL. Assisted LINDEMANS in passing refugees from Holland to Belgium via Poppel and Esschen.

31.

Johnnie SCHMITTEYER.

Nationality: German. Age: about 33. Build: slim. Height: 1.68m. Weight: 65/70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: brown. Face: round. Teeth: good. Small moustache. Languages: Dutch, German. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor with KNYFF and van der AA, on aerodromes for Luftwaffe near Lille and St. Quentin, December, 1941. Denounced LINDEMANS to G.F.P. for suspected passing of refugees across demarcation line.

32.

SMIT.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: fair. Complexion: rosy. Languages: Dutch. Seen in Cafe Brussels, March, 1944.

33.

Stanislas SOBOVV.

Nationality: Polish. Age: 45. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: brown. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: sallow. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Languages: French, Russian, Polish, German. Seen at Lille, where he lived for a while with the LETUPPE-VERBULENS, December, 1941.

34.

Albert STARLING.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28. Build: medium. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Appearance: scholarly. Languages: Dutch, French. Seen at Paris September/December, 1943. Worked with Victor SWAENE and Mne. "GLICHY" on escape routes.

35.

Victor SWAENE.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 28/30. Build: strong. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: tanned. Nose: normal. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Small moustache. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Seen in Paris, Rotterdam, Brussels. Head of Paris organisation of escape route. Lived at Boulevard de la Soussaye 3 bis. Arrested by the Germans end December, 1943.

36. Albert SWAENE.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 40. Build: slight. Height: 1.68m. Weight: 65/70 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: brown. Complexion: tanned. Teeth: good. Languages: Dutch. Seen in Brussels early 1944. Brother of Victor. Worked with him. Arrested by the Germans.

37. Van der AA.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: medium. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: pepper and salt. Complexion: rosy. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Seen at Rotterdam, Lille, St. Quentin. Contractor for Luftwaffe on aerodromes near Lille and St. Quentin. In partnership with KNYFF and SCHMITZMEYER, June/December, 1941.

38. Willem van PUTTEN.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 34. Build: medium. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 80/90 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Complexion: tanned. Nose: medium. Chin: square. Teeth: good. Clean-shaven. Hands: large. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Worked with LINDEMANS in passing Jewish refugees over Dutch/Belgian border May/September, 1942. Reported to have made millions carrying out contracts later in Normandy.

39. Joop VERMAAT.

Nationality: Dutch. Build: normal. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair, thick. Eyes: blue. Complexion: red. Teeth: good. Contractor for Luftwaffe, carrying stores, September, 1940.

40. VERAEULEN.

Nationality: Belgian. Age: about 60. Build: thin. Height: 1.80m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: grey. Eyes: blue, wears glasses. Complexion: pale. Nose: straight. Chin: square with scar. Teeth: not good. Appearance: working man. Voice: speaks loudly as he is deaf from the last war. Languages: Dutch, French, German. Step-father of Gilberte LETHIEPE. Now lives at 94 bis Avenue Jean Jaures, Ronchin, Lille.

Mme. VERSPLJK (also known as Mme. MYARD, also known as MAA).

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 35. Build: slim. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 60 kilos. Hair: red. Eyes: brown. Complexion: spotty. Teeth: good. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Seen at Brussels. Arrested by the Germans at instigation of LINDEMANS.

42. VERSPLJK.

Nationality: Dutch. No description available. No relation to above. GAVE LINDEMANS 100,000 Francs for Resistance Movement. Director of a Margarine concern.

43. Maurice de VOS.

Nationality: French. Age: 37. Build: slight. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 65 kilos. Hair: black. Eyes: dark. Complexion: tanned. Languages: French, Dutch, German. Seen in Paris September/December, 1943. Worked with SWAENE. House used to hide refugees.

44. Fraule Anna von VREDENBURGH.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 30. Build: medium. Height: 1.75m. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: blue. Face: round. Complexion: brown. Chin: square.

27.

45. Freule Anna von VREDENBURGH (contd).

Voice: hard. Languages: French, German, Dutch, English. Seen in Paris and Brussels. Worked with Victor SWAENE. Sheltered LINDEMANS for one month in March, 1944, after arrest of SWAENE.

46. WEM.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: about 40. Build: thin. Weight: 75 kilos. Hair: brown, turning grey. Eyes: grey, wears glasses. Complexion: white. Chin: medium. Large Teeth. Clean-shaven. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Seen at Abbeville, where he helped LINDEMANS, September/December, 1942.

DECARDED

47. Elly ZWAAN.

26 MAY 1955

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 21/22. Build: strong. Height: 1.65m. Weight: 70 kilos. Hair: fair. Eyes: bluish grey. Face: round. Nose: small. Chin: normal. Teeth: good. Hands: normal. Clothes: good. Languages: Dutch, a little French. Art student; member of Resistance Group.

DECARDED

25 MAR 1955

48. ZON.

Nationality: Dutch. Age: 50. Build: strong. Height: 1.70m. Weight: 80 kilos. Hair: pepper and salt. Face: round. Nose: straight. Chin: round. Teeth: not good. Clean-shaven. Languages: French, English, Dutch, German. Worked at Abbeville with LINDEMANS as Chef de Bureau, September/December, 1942.

NOTE: Many names and addressees found in diaries in LINDEMANS' property are not connected with him. These papers in many cases belong to other members of the Resistance Group.

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APPENDIX III.(a) Incriminating Documents Captured.

As far as is known - None. The only papers which would have been incriminating were those given to LINDEMANS, by the Allies, had he fallen into German hands.

(b) Incriminating Nobody.(c) Property disposed of before Capture. None known of.APPENDIX IV.Sabotage Intelligence.

NIL.

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APPENDIX V.Operational Intelligence.Defences of Rotterdam.

Rotterdam is encircled by a wall approximately 7 feet high and 5 feet thick. This wall runs along the Westdijk, on Den Dijk, Kralinger, Hillegersberg. There are many small pillboxes in this wall used for M.G.'s and A/tk guns. An anti-tank ditch covers most of the roads leading to Rotterdam. There are many machine gun posts hidden in the cellars of houses. Pillboxes have also been erected in the Docks area.

There are fast motor boats kept in Ysselhaven, as well as mine and torpedo magazines. Many of the approaches to Rotterdam are flooded, but these fields would be usable after two days pumping.

There are also fire points in the woods at Kralingerhout and at Schiebroek and Overschie.

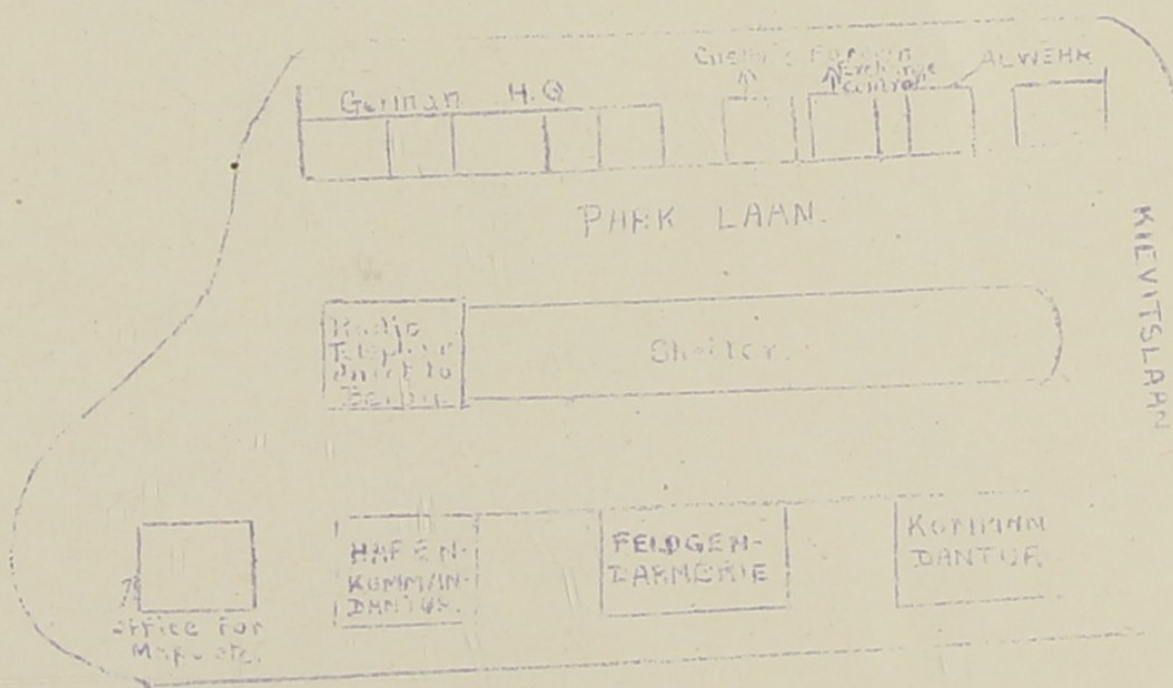
General Defences.

The Dordrecht road is not heavily guarded except by an anti-tank ditch. The bridges of Dordrecht and Swijndrecht are both mined. Blockhouses have been built in the dykes, and mines placed on the side of the road to Dubbeldam. There are several lines of defence as well as pill-boxes hidden in the dykes near the far side of the Moerdijk Bridge; there are two strong points and guns and everywhere is mined. There are many German troops in the neighbourhood. Both the railway bridge and the road bridge are mined.

There is a hidden post on this bridge, in which A/tk guns could easily be placed. The area of approximately 400 yards on either side of the bridge is heavily wired and mined below water. There are, however, ways round this if a suitable guide can be found.

German Headquarters at Rotterdam.

All situated in Parklaan (east of Parhaven). Here are to be found the following offices: Abwehr, Foreign Exchange Control, Customs, Command Post, Feldgendarmarie, Post Commander.



30.

It is possible that some of these have already left for either Zeist or Driebergen.

The Hague.

Most of the Staff at The Hague has already gone to Zeist.

Troops Seen.

Elements of S.S. Polizei Division and Adolf Hitler Divisions at Ede and Wageningen (both west of Arnhem).

V.2.

LINDEMANS has heard that new V.2. is a bomb weighing 12,000 kilos with a range of approximately 700 kilometres. He cannot remember its exact speed but thinks it is in the neighbourhood of 900 kilos an hour. WILLY told him this.

WILLY also spoke about a bomb by which everyone will be rendered unconscious; also of an atomic bomb which burns and destroys everything within a radius of 500 yards.

V.1. and V.2 sites are situated in the Marlot district of The Hague and at Duinrell, on the dunes just North of The Hague. There is also a secret installation at the point of the Rozenburg Island, called de Beer (opposite the harbour at The Hook of Holland).

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Box 3650 Supp

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APPENDIX VI.

List of the Names of the People that LINDEMANS helped to Escape.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Route.</u>	<u>Working with or Under.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
Hans JANSSEN.	Hillegersberg Lille Paris.	?	1942.
KLEINKAMER.	Rotterdam Esschen Antwerp Brussels.	Van PUTTEN.	1942.
DAVIDS.	Rotterdam Esschen Antwerp Lille.	do.	1942.
RAVESTEN.	Rotterdam Esschen Brussels Lille Beauvais.	do.	1942.
Joop VERMEER.	Lille St. Quentin Ham Paris.	do.	1942.
Jack VEID.	Lille St. Quentin Ham Paris.	do.	1942.
LEGENHOEK.	Rotterdam Antwerp.		1942.
2 Brothers GANDERHEIDEN.	Taken to Maurice de VOS' home for Paris.		1943.
WEBER.	Rotterdam Paris Bordeaux.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
Henklefeld JANSSEN.	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
LYSTER.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
A friend of LYSTER.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
LIJN.	Rotterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE or OKKY. RECORDED 15 NOV 1954	1943.
DEBETS.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
JOCKES.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
The son of a lawyer.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
CELOSSE.	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
GRAAF.	Amsterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
Director of Gusto Ship- building Co.	Rotterdam Paris ? Spain.	RECORDED OKKY. 15 NOV 1954	1943.
HAVERKAMP.	Rotterdam Cherbourg Paris.	Maurice de VOS.	1943.
GEEL.	Rotterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.

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<u>Name.</u>	<u>Route.</u>	<u>Working with or Under.</u>	<u>Date.</u>
SMIT.	Brussels Paris.	<u>Baron de BOETSELAER.</u>	1943.
JAN.	Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
Dr. CRIMER.	Rotterdam Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
v. ZIVET.	Amsterdam Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
GREFELD.	Paris ?	<u>LINMENBANK.</u>	1943.
VOORST.			1943.
NORTANGES.		GEORGE.	
BEAUFORT.			
MOEDAY.	The Hague, Rotterdam Brussels Paris.	DEBARDED 6 JAN 1956 <u>Victor SWAENE.</u>	1943.
SUDDERLAND.	The Hague, Rotterdam Brussels Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1943.
1 French airman and crew.	Paris Bordeaux Peyrehorade.	Mme. "CLICHY".	1943.
Some French seamen.	For Bordeaux.	False papers made out for them by LINDEMANS.	1943.
Some Dutch workmen.	Cherbourg Paris Bordeaux.	do. do.	1943.
HUGGENS.	Rotterdam Paris Cherbourg.	do. do.	1943.
v.d. WETERING.	Rotterdam Paris Cherbourg.		1943.
Captain de GENTER and a friend.	Rotterdam.		1943.
v. BURENCLAUW.	Brussels Paris.	<u>MAA</u> (Christian name of Mme. <u>VERSPLIJK</u>).	1944.
Carlos WINKEL.	Lille Paris.	Victor SWAENE.	1944.

Camp 020.

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APPENDIX VII.

Translation of Confession submitted by LINDEMANS on 6.11.44.

1. My first contact with the German Secret Service was in April, 1944. Willy v.d. MEER told me that he would put me in touch with the Abwehr. In May, 1944, WILLY and NELIS took me to the Villa on the way to Waterloo.

Of my own free will I offered to give the Germans information on my activities in connection with the Resistance Movement in exchange for the release of my wife and brother. I told my whole story to [GERMAN] and VOGLER, and showed them my Soldbuch and other personal papers.

PC601,712

2. Then, following WILLY's orders, I contacted a great many members of the Resistance Movement and in their turn the Germans were able to get into touch with these people.

3. I also gave information on several Resistance Groups, in particular those of Rotterdam and O.T.

4. In May 1944 I received a bullet wound in the chest from the Gestapo in Rotterdam, and was taken to hospital by the police. Two days later a German in civilian clothes, a "commissaire" came to tell me that I must carry on working for the Germans. He told me to get into touch with my friends through my nurses so that they could help me to escape. I obeyed these instructions.

5. In May 1944 I gave the Germans information on various Englishmen that I had passed across the Spanish frontier.

Read, confirmed and signed without pressure.

(signed) Christiaan LINDEMANS.

6th November, 1944.

Camp 020.

FILE CLOSED.

See Volume.....4.....

Closed by.....DJH/R. B......

Date.....24.11.44.....

Identity envelope, suspect
List, Regional traces,
Black lists, etc.,
to be removed to new volume.

SECRET.

To:

Colonel R. Stephens

92a
CAMP 020.

From:

Mr. E.B. Stamp.

I attach herewith further results of interrogations of LINDEMANS' contacts. You will no doubt be making copies and I should be grateful if your secretary would speak to me on Monday regarding the number of copies we require.

gHL
E.B. Stamp.

Blb/EBS/PT.600.513
19.11.44.

EBS/JEB

29 NOV 1944

✓
B/7/14

SECRET.

CAMP 020.

R.B.
R.A.
916
506

REPORT dated.....18th November, 1944.....

D.D.B.

LINDEMANS.

730
With reference to B.1.B. (Mr. Stamp's)
memo dated 15.11.44, I return the document
sent with it together with two copies of the
same.

I return also the report on the
interrogation of Sjt. C.GOORDEN which was
sent with a covering memo dated 17.11.44.

G. Russell

for Colonel Stephens.

Enc. as above.

23 NOV 1944

13/12/44

SECRET.

CAMP 020.

All copies destroyed 505

*EBH/amy
91a*

REPORT dated.....18th November, 1944.....

D.D.B.

LINDEMANS/DAMEN/VERLOOP.

With reference to B.1.B. (Mr. Stamp's)
memo of 16.11.44., the above men have
been interrogated with the attached results.

A. Rosell.
for Colonel Stephens.

Enc: 10 copies of Internal Memorandum
dated 17.11.44
Photograph.

21 NOV 1944

P. A. Lindemans -
13/12/44

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

From: Captain Bagge.

To: Colonel Stephens

LINDEMANS/DAMEN/VERLOOP

With reference to B.I.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum of 16.11.44., enclosing the photograph of an S.O.E. agent now operating in Holland, this photograph has been shown to LINDEMANS and DAMEN with negative results.

VERLOOP states that he recollects seeing either a full-sized portrait or somebody in person resembling this photograph, in northern France in 1942. He adds that the person he has in mind was about 1m75 in height, somewhat round-shouldered, with long, well-kept hands and came of the "office worker" class.

Camp 020
17.11.44.
TPB/DJT

T.P. Bagge

Hub

R.B & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

900

Date: 22.11.44. Name: LINDEMANS Christiaan

Reference: Camp 020 report dated 13.11.44. File No.: PF.600,5143

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
BOETSCLAIR Baron De (Alternative spelling)		N.T.
ASPATEROS Carlos		N.T.
VICTOR		N.L.T.
Cafe Sandeman Brussels		This cafe is mentioned by Andreas de WULF (German agent arrested at Ghent 12.9.44.) who states that he received a summons from the Germans to report to the "Cafe Sandeman", Place de Brouckere, Brussels from where he was taken to an address above a furniture shop in the rue Royale to receive W/T instruction. PF.600,350 DEWULF c.s.
ROULAFF (Alternative spelling)		N.T.
BOB		N.L.T But difficult to identify.
De BEAUFORT Agnes		N.T.
SCHMITT Karl		N.L.T under Karl. Cannot id under plain SCHMIDT.
Le GASCOGNE Jose		N.T.
TIMMERMAN'S Mme		N.L.T.

M.E.SPENCE/R.B/22.11.44.

SECRET.**CAMP 020.****REPORT** dated 18th November 1944.**D.D.B.**LINDEMANS & KING KONG

1. I interrogated LINDEMANS on my return for some hours on 17.11.44 and again today. The resulting confessions are attached, together with a supporting summary.
2. If I have not yet plumbed the depths of human degradation I am at least near it in the confession dated 17.11.44.
3. My present opinion is that three features of the case are unsatisfactory.

The first relates to the latter part of August 1944. So far I have not succeeded in extracting an admission from LINDEMANS that he went to Liège on either the 15th or the 22nd August.

The second is in reference to the period of October 1944. It is, however, clear that the account given under B.L.B.'s memo of 17.11.44 from the chauffeur GOORDENS is substantially accurate.

The third relates to LINDEMANS' meeting with the Germans when he gave the name of Captain BAKER to them. LINDEMANS would have us believe that the Germans were not interested, which is absurd.

4. Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in extracting any information from LINDEMANS at all. It would therefore be of assistance to me if further details could be obtained in regard to the alleged meeting in Liège on August 22nd, and in Driebergen in October 1944. With regard to the former, can it be confirmed whether the three officers did in fact hand over any Operational plan to the Resistance leaders? With regard to the latter, can details of Captain BAKER's disappearance be obtained?

N. P. [Signature]

RMS/MVR

Encl. Confession signed by LINDEMANS dated 17.11.44.
 Confession signed by LINDEMANS dated 18.11.44.
 Summary of Interrogations of LINDEMANS on 17/18.11.44.

27 NOV 1944

1. File
2. Folder
3. 21. A.G.
4. S.O.E.
5. L.V.
6. L.V.
7. L.V.
3. War Room

900
2

Translation of Statement by LINDEMANS handed in
on 17.11.44.

Further to the two written confessions made by me on the 6th November 1944, I admit the following:

1. I went to Paris with ~~[NEYLIS]~~ and betrayed the following persons to the Germans: -

M. VERSPYCK

~~X~~ Baron de BOETSCLAIR, who had already given me 15,000 frs. to secure my wife's release from prison.

~~X~~ MITT

~~X~~ Agnes de BEAUFORT

~~X~~ VREDENBURGH, the woman who shielded me from the Germans for a month.

2. In the course of this journey to Paris, I succeeded in bringing about the arrest of two Allied agents, ~~Charles ASPATEROS~~ and ~~VICTOR~~, which was effected by the German ~~ARNOLD~~. This latter handed them over to the Gendarmerie.

3. I showed my notebook to the Germans in Brussels. It contained the following names, with telephone numbers: -

~~X~~ M. LINNENBANK

~~X~~ Mme. VERSPYCK

~~X~~ The Proprietor of the Cafe Sandeman

~~X~~ The Proprietor of the Cafe d'Anvers.

(signed) C.A. LINDEMANS.

4. During the month of May, 1944, two attempts were made by the Resistance to get me out of the Hospital. I gave the name ~~ROULATTE~~ and that of ~~BOB~~ to the Germans.

5. ~~Dr. GERMAN~~, at Driebergen, showed me a long list of members of the Resistance, 25 of whom were known to me; I gave ~~GERMAN~~ information about them.

6. It was during the summer of 1944 that Dr. GERMAN gave me instructions to penetrate the escape routes used by the English, Dutch, Belgians, Americans, and other Allies. I gave ~~GERMAN~~ information about the Hendaye route.

7. I received about 80,000 frs. from the ~~ZWAAN~~ family. I slept with ~~Elly ZWAAN~~. On one occasion Elly ZWAAN gave me 8,000 frs. for Resistance purposes, but I spent 4,000 frs. on ~~Mia MEERSMAN~~, woman Gestapo agent, at the Royal Nord night-club, Place Roger.

Read, confirmed, and signed without compulsion.

(signed) C.A. LINDEMANS.

17th November, 1944.

4 crossings out. C.L.

Camp 020
18.11.44.
TEB/RMB.

This statement was drawn up and signed in my presence.

(signed) T.E. Reddard
(F/Lt.)

3

Translation of Statement by LINDEMANS handed
in on 18.11.44.

At Driebergen, I gave the name of Captain BAKER to a German lieutenant. The date of this was about the 15th September 1944.

I told the Germans that I worked as Captain BAKER's chauffeur. I told them that Captain BAKER's headquarters would be Eindhoven, and that we had come from Diest. The German lieutenant and ARNO were present. The German lieutenant asked me if I needed any money, as I belonged to their Service.

PF 600,617

I drove a black private car for Captain BAKER, but did not tell the Germans this.

The German officer was a sabotage expert. He asked me whether the Electric Power Plant had been blown up, whether the trams ran every day or whether they had been sabotaged some days ago, and whether the Plaza Hotel had been blown up. They also questioned me about the morale of the people. I replied truthfully to these questions. The Lieutenant told me to go to Eindhoven and to return to Driebergen after 2/3 days to see Dr. GERMAN.

He told me to obtain the following information at Eindhoven:

Information with regard to the army, the strength of divisions there, tank and infantry, and their divisional signs.

Read, confirmed and signed without compulsion.

(signed) C.A. LINDEMANS.

18th November, 1944.

4 crossings out. C.L.

This statement was drawn up and signed in my presence. (Signed) T.E. Beddard
 (F/Lt.)

Camp 020
 18.11.44.
 TEB/DJT.

+ N.B. The first four sentences of this paragraph refer to Brussels.

4

SUMMARY OF INTERROGATIONS OF LINDEMANS AT CAMP 020.
by Colonel Stephens.

Language: French.

Date: 17.11.44.

Time: 17.00 - 18.30 Hou

Present: F/Lt. Beddard.

Captain Ruffer (interpreting).

and Date: 18.11.44.

Time: 10.30 - 12.10 Hou

LINDEMANS was informed that fresh information on his case was coming in every day. The Commandant was extremely dissatisfied with LINDEMANS, as he had proof that he had not been telling the truth. He would now be given a last chance to do so.

Two Men in Train denounced by LINDEMANS.

LINDEMANS was asked whether he had not denounced a Russian and a Belgian to the Germans, as having false papers. He stated that he could not remember having denounced anyone of Russian nationality, but remembers that, when going to Paris by train with NELIS in, he thinks, April/May, 1944, he denounced a Spaniard, Carlos ASPATEROS and a Belgian, VICTOR (surname unknown) to the Germans. On arrival in Paris, LINDEMANS pointed out these men to ARNAUD (he states that he does not know whether ARNAUD was on the train with him or came to meet him at the station). NELIS and ARNAUD arrested the men when they got out of the train, but CARLOS managed to escape. VICTOR was, however, conducted by [NELIS] and ARNAUD to the Gendarmerie.

P.F 600,516 VERLOOP

April/May, 1944. People denounced by LINDEMANS when in Paris.

LINDEMANS states that when in Paris, he also denounced to NELIS:

Agnes de BEAUFORT.
VERSPIJCK.
Baron de BOETSELAER.
Karl SCHMITT.
Anna von VREDENBURGH.

Madame CLICHY was also arrested by the Germans at this time, but LINDEMANS states that he did not denounce her before he was asked to give information on her. She had worked with LINDEMANS passing people into Spain.

Baron de BOETSELAER had given about 15,000 Francs to LINDEMANS to assist in the liberation of his wife. Agnes de BEAUFORT had been arrested, as LINDEMANS told NELIS that she was the wife of de BOETSELAER. Anna von VREDENBURGH had sheltered LINDEMANS in March, 1944, after the arrest of Victor SWAENE. VERSPIJCK and SCHMITT he denounced as Resistance workers. He states that Anna had also helped the Resistance Movements financially, but had never given him any money.

LINDEMANS states that [ARNAUD] was not present when he gave these names to NELIS.

Trip to Lille.

May, 1944.

LINDEMANS states that, from Paris, he went to Lille, where he saw NELIS' mistress who lived in a small street behind the Eglise Pasteur. He states that this woman had worked with NELIS for the Germans. (VERLOOP gives her name as Jose Le CASCOCNE).

carded - P.F 600,516 VERLOOP

Trip to Driebergen.

From Lille, LINDEMANS states that he went to Utrecht whence he proceeded in a Ford car, with VOGLER, NELIS and WILLY to Driebergen to the house called Heidestein. There he met Dr. GERMAN, who showed him a card containing about 25 names of Resistance workers, who had been arrested in Paris or Brussels. GERMAN asked LINDEMANS whether he could identify these people as having worked with him for the Resistance, which LINDEMANS did.

LINDEMANS states that he received no payment from Dr. GERMAN on this occasion, but asked whether he would obtain the release of his brother and was promised that something would be done.

He then returned with WILLY and Dr. VOGLER by car to Utrecht, whence he states he took a train to Rotterdam to see his mother. The car was driven by a chauffeur and the return journey was made on the same day.

Attempts to rescue LINDEMANS from Hospital.

In May, 1944, two attempts were made to get LINDEMANS out of hospital, by members of the Resistance, after he had been shot and arrested by the S.D. in Rotterdam.

LINDEMANS thinks that five people were concerned in the first attempt, including ROELOF and BOB, which, however, failed. He was asked the names of these people by members of the S.D., but says he did not give them, as he did not see the people.

The second attempt, which was successful, was made by BOB, ROELOF and LINDEMANS' brother JAN. LINDEMANS gave the names of BOB and ROELOF to WILLY, but did not give the name of his brother, substituting a false name. He states that ROELOF and BOB both managed to evade arrest on this occasion.

Notebook containing Names and Telephone Numbers shown to the Germans.

LINDEMANS states that in about August, 1944, he showed to NELIS when in WIM's house in Brussels, a notebook containing 4/5 names of Resistance workers, with the telephone numbers. He thinks that NELIS made a note of the numbers. As far as he can remember, the names in the notebook were:

Madame VERSPIJCK.

LINNENBANK.

The Cafe d'Anvers, Brussels.

The Cafe Sandeman, Brussels.

"WIM" (not van der MEER).

LINDEMANS states that these cafes were used by members of the Resistance Movement as meeting places. He states that he did not know the name of the proprietor of these cafes; when he telephoned them, he would merely ask for LINNENBANK or some member of the Resistance Group. He thought that the proprietor of the Cafe d'Anvers was, however, in sympathy with the Resistance Movement and states that this man did not know that he, LINDEMANS, was working for the Germans.

As far as LINDEMANS knows, the only person arrested as a result of his having shown this book to NELIS was Mme. VERSPIJCK. The proprietor of the Cafe Sandeman was arrested, but LINDEMANS states that this was owing to an incident in the cafe. LINDEMANS states he has now destroyed the notebook.

6,

Fire in Telephone Exchange.

LINDEMANS stated that he had heard nothing of a fire in the Telephone Exchange in Brussels or anywhere else. (see Daily Report VERLOOP dated 16.11.44, Page 1).

Trip to Liege in August, 1944.

WILLY and [Dr. GERMAN] ^{PF 601,712} had instructed LINDEMANS to make a trip to Liege in August, 1944, to find out the following information:-

Information on Allied parachutists said to have been dropped in the Ardennes. (LINDEMANS states that he did not visit the Ardennes).

Information on the activities of the Resistance Group in the Liege and Fumal districts.
In this connection, LINDEMANS was to meet members of Resistance Groups, among them a Commandant REINIEBS, whom he had formerly met when working for the Resistance and who had asked him to go to Liege with him.

LINDEMANS' first attempt to get to Liege was made on about the 15th August, 1944. He went from Antwerp in the company of ANSIAUX, one of the Resistance leaders, riding pillion on his motor cycle, and states that ANSIAUX had no knowledge that he was on a mission for the Germans, but thought he was going to assist the Resistance Movement. This attempt proved abortive, on account of a crash just outside Brussels, and LINDEMANS states that he exaggerated his injuries, as he did not wish to fulfil his mission for the Germans.

Later LINDEMANS was instructed to set out again for Liege, but made the excuse that he could not make the journey as it was too dangerous to go by train and he could not get a car. The Germans were very angry with LINDEMANS at this refusal and sent another agent, but LINDEMANS does not know his name.

Escape Routes.

LINDEMANS had been instructed by Dr. GERMAN to try to discover Allied escape routes, including English, Dutch, Belgian and American routes. LINDEMANS states that he had found a route via Hendaye, which he had reported to [NELIS] ^{P.F. 600 516 VERLOOP}

Money received from Elly ZWAAN. ^{DECARDEL 26 MAY 1955}

LINDEMANS states that he had received on one occasion 30,000 francs from Elly ZWAAN, and about 8,000 francs on four occasions from her father, as well as 20,000 francs for his gold watch, making a rough total of 80,000 francs. LINDEMANS states that he told ELLY that this money was for the Resistance Movement and for the up-keep of his home.

LINDEMANS stated that he used this money for the Resistance Movement, but after interrogation, admitted that he had spent a good deal of the money in night clubs, and on one occasion had spent 4,000 francs when at a night club, the "Royal Nord", Place Rogier, with Mia MEERSMAN, a woman Gestapo agent.

- 4 -

LINDEMANS was asked about his activities during the month of October and said he was working with the Resistance people in Antwerp and in Paris. They carried out sabotage and obtained information about the Germans.

Dutch Agents sent through the Lines.

At the beginning of October, LINDEMANS was instructed by the Canadian Colonel De ROM (?) at Antwerp to pass some Dutch agents through the lines to find out the extent of the German troop concentrations. On the 2nd October he was told by Lieut. VERSTREETEN to pick up two men named MEINIZ and 'WIM' at Kappelle Opdenbosch and take them to Poppel, (Dutch-Belgian frontier). There they were to go to the house of a Doctor named MEUSE (?). After completing their mission, they returned the following day and made a report to Lieut. VERSTREETEN in Eindhoven. LINDEMANS did not inform the Germans about this.

A few days after this, LINDEMANS made a trip to the frontier with a Dutchman named GAZAN. He then returned to Antwerp and reported to Lieut. VERSTREETEN and a Canadian Captain OSTIGUEY.

Another journey was made to the Front near Putte with some Dutchmen, including MEINIZ. They were provided with a crystal radio set and code by Lieut. VERSTREETEN and were to go to the house of a Dr. LINDT, who would supply them with the addresses of other contacts. LINDEMANS believes they were to go to a place called Zevenbergsche Hoek, and not to Bergen op Zoom. LINDEMANS finally admitted that the party had consisted of four men, but he is unable to name the other members. Two of them returned to Antwerp and reported to Lieut. VERSTREETEN, but LINDEMANS never saw any of them again. LINDEMANS made no mention of this to the Germans.

Visits to Lille and Paris.

About the middle of October, LINDEMANS went to Lille and from there to Paris, ostensibly to visit his friends. He states that he saw some people at the Dutch Consulate, but is unable to give their names. He repaid 1,000 francs, borrowed from the Consulate to pay for clothes for his wife and child in prison. He also saw some Dutchmen and a man named Maurice de VOS, who was working for Paris Radio.

LINDEMANS then went to Brussels, where he saw Lieut. VERSTREETEN and asked for further instructions and was told to wait for about a week. He then travelled to Lille, Antwerp and Prince BERNHARDT's H.Q.

Second Crossing of the Lines by Dutch Agents.

At the end of October LINDEMANS passed GAZAN and a man from Eindhoven through the lines at Ostmalle. These men had come from somewhere near Tilburg and had been interrogated beforehand by Lieut. De GEUS, who worked with Lieut. VERSTREETEN at Malines.

After this episode, a week before his arrest, LINDEMANS went to Eindhoven to see Colonel de ROM and find out what he was to do next. He was told to wait.

Visits to St. Quentin.

LINDEMANS admitted that he had been to Putte, Tilburg, Poppel and Eindhoven and also that while making his two journeys to Paris, he had called in at St. Quentin on the way. The first visit to St. Quentin was made two weeks after the fall of Eindhoven. He went to see a M. LACOCHE, living in the rue Croix Belporte. This man is a member of the F.F.I., whom LINDEMANS first met in 1942. He had helped LINDEMANS to get escapees across the Demarcation Line.

8

- 5 -

LINDEMANS refused to admit that he had given LACOCHE any further instructions during his two visits to St. Quentin. He said they merely discussed old times and their work after the war, and LINDEMANS passed on to LACOCHE a gun which had been given to him in Antwerp by a seed merchant. He did not pass LACOCHE's name on to the Germans.

Captain BAKER.

LINDEMANS met Captain BAKER for the first time in Antwerp a week before the fall of Eindhoven. When he went to Driebergen, he passed on his name to the Germans, but he did not give a description of him. He told the Germans that Captain BAKER was in the British Army and that he had been acting as his chauffeur. According to LINDEMANS, the Germans showed no further curiosity about Captain BAKER or the type of work on which he was engaged.

After much pressure, LINDEMANS admitted that he had told the Germans that Captain BAKER was working with three other men named NORMAN, JONES and BAKER and that they had travelled from Diest to Eindhoven.

It was pointed out to LINDEMANS that as the Germans knew he was doing Resistance work in Antwerp and the car in which he drove Captain BAKER about was not an Army car, but a large black American private one, it must have been obvious to them that they were engaged on some kind of special duties connected with Resistance work.

LINDEMANS did not inform the Germans how much he was being paid for his work as a chauffeur, but during his interview at Driebergen, the German Lieutenant asked him if he was in need of money, to which LINDEMANS replied that he was not. He thinks the reason for this offer was because he was still employed by the German Service. He has no idea how much they would have been prepared to give him.

During the interview, the German Lieutenant called ARNOT into the room and he questioned LINDEMANS about Brussels. ARNOT wanted to know whether the electric power plant had been put out of action, whether the trams were still running, if the Hotel Plaza had been blown up and whether various other acts of sabotage had been committed. LINDEMANS was also asked about the morale of the population. He answered all these questions correctly.

As LINDEMANS' chief, Dr. GERMAN was away at the time, LINDEMANS was told to come back to Driebergen in a few days' time to see him. In the meantime, he was instructed to return to Eindhoven and find out the strength of the Allied troops being used against the Germans, with, if possible, the numbers of the Divisions, also the types of tanks in use with their insignias. LINDEMANS was not asked for any sabotage information in regard to Eindhoven.

Journey to Eindhoven.

LINDEMANS made the journey from Driebergen to Eindhoven by car as far as Diest, and from there he continued on foot, cutting across the fields. He walked altogether a distance of about 20 kms. and went via Valkenswaard.

Mme. TIMMERMAN.

LINDEMANS said Mme. TIMMERMAN was a friend of his doing Resistance work in Brussels. He did not betray her to the Germans. LINDEMANS often went to her house in Brussels, sometimes accompanied by Ellie ZWAAN.

DECLARÉ

26 MAY 1955

9

-6-

Connection with the ZWAAN Family.RECORDED
16 MAY 1955

The Germans knew that LINDEMANS was very friendly with the ZWAAN family, but he never told them that he received money from them. In fact, he did not tell the Germans where his money came from.

Disclosure of the Route to Hendaye.

LINDEMANS did not think that anyone had been arrested as a result of his having told the Germans about the route to Hendaye, although he knew that two agents, HANS and DAVID had been arrested beforehand. He heard about their arrest through Victor SWAENE.

Agents sent to Turnhout.

LINDEMANS denied any knowledge of two Dutch members of the Witte Brigade imprisoned at Antwerp, who were released and sent through the lines at Turnhout.

The first interrogation was largely based on denunciations of LINDEMANS by VERLOOP and the second one, beginning at Page 4, deals with subjects mentioned in the Interrogation Report of GOORDEN attached to B.I.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum of 17.11.44.

Two signed confessions were obtained from LINDEMANS during the interrogations, translations of which are attached hereto.

[Handwritten signature]

Camp 020.
18.11.44.
TEB/DJT:MEB.

R.B. 89a
P.A.

Note

LINDEMANN @ KING KONG

Major Delaforce of S.O.E. telephoned to suggest that a signal in the following terms might be made to the S.O.E. representative in Rotterdam:-

"Please check if Jan LINDEMANN living at is working for Resistance and if so for what organisation."

Major Delaforce was informed that so far as this office was concerned, the proposed message was approved, it was however, pointed out to him that we took no responsibility so far as 21st Army Group was concerned and that it would be for S.O.E. to consider whether 21st Army Group should be consulted before the message was despatched. In the event of consultation with 21st Army Group, it was suggested to Delaforce that it should be made clear to those in the Field that Jan LINDEMANN had been denounced. They will not be aware of this so far.

M. Johnstone

M. Johnstone.

B.1.B./PF.600,513
18.11.44.

2/12/44

SECRET.

To:

Colonel R. Stephens

880
CAMP 020.

From:

Blb Mr. E.B. Stamp

LINDEMANS

74
I attach herewith Mr. Hedger's report on LINDEMANS' property together with a piece of paper therein referred to. The property is being returned under separate cover.

E. B. Stamp.

Blb/EBS/FF.600,513
18.11.44.

19 NOV 1944

2/12/44

87a

PF.600,513/Blb/EBS

18th November 1944.

Dear John,

I am attaching herewith a report regarding the interrogation of LINDEMANS which will be of interest to you. Any comments on the characters mentioned would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

W.R.

Major M. Richardson.

Major M. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

EBS/JEB

29 NOV 1944

2/12/44

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens

86 CAMP 020.

From:

Mr. E.B. Stamp.

LINDEMANS.

I attach herewith an interrogation report regarding a certain Josef Henri HENDRICKX which has been submitted to us largely because of the man's connection with LINDEMANS. I expect you will think it desirable to have full copies of the report made for your file. If so we should be grateful if you could supply us with 17 copies. Alternatively if you are only making extracts perhaps we could have 17 copies of the extracts which you make. No registry action has yet been taken on this report.

E.B. Stamp.

B1b/EBS/FF.600,513
18.11.44.

EBS/JEB

19 NOV 1944

2/12/44

SECRET.

file

8 SA

DISTRIBUTION RECORD.

To.....G.S.O.2.I(b).....2nd British Army.....

Department.....No.1.....A.P.D.C. B.L.A.....

Case.....LINDEMANS......

Our Reference.....PF.600,513/B1b/IBS.....

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐

Date....18.11.44. Signed.....

BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

9 NOV 1944

2/12/44

SECRET.

84a

DISTRIBUTION RECORD.

To.....Major E.M. Furnival Jones,.....

Department...E.D.S. G.II (Int. Div.).....

Rear Echelon, S.H.A.E.F.

Case...LINDEMANS.....

Our Reference...PF. 600,513/B1b/EBS.....

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐

Date...18.11.44. Signed.....

W.B. Simpson

BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

2/12/44

SECRET.

432a

DISTRIBUTION RECORD.

To.....G.S.O.2. I(b) 1st Canadian Army.....

Department.....No. 1. A.P.D.C. B.L.A.

Case.....LINDEMANS......

Our Reference.....FF. 600,513/R1b/ERS.....

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐Date.....18.11.44..... Signed.....*W.B. Ramsey*.....BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.*2/12/44*

SECRET.

copy

32a

DISTRIBUTION RECORD.

To..... G.S.O.1. I(b) 21 Army Group

Department..... No. 1 A.P.D.C. B.L.A.

Case..... LINDEMANS

Our Reference..... PF. 600,513/B1b/EBS

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐Date 18. 11. 44. Signed.....BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

2/12/44

SECRET.

810

DISTRIBUTION RECORD.To.....Joseph Lynch Esq.,.....Department.....American Embassy......Case.....LINDEMANS......Our Reference.....FF. 600, 513/Blb/ERS.....

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐Date...18.11.44. Signed.....BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

2/12/44

SECRET.80a
DISTRIBUTION RECORD.

To.....Major Trevor Roper.....

Department.....R.I.S.....

Case.....LINDEMANS......

Our Reference.....PR. 600,513/B1b/EBS.....

Herewith:

Original documents from field:

Arrest Report

☐

Interrogation Report

☐

Proces Verbal

☐

Inventory of Property and/or Papers

☐

M.I.5 Interim Report

☒

M.I.5 Liquidation Report

☐

Miscellaneous Reports

☐Date....18.11.44. Signed.....*[Signature]*.....BOX 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.*[Signature]*
2/11/44

Copy
Original in P.F. Verloop

SECRET

P.A. Lindemans

DAILY REPORT

on the case of

Cornelis Johannes Antonius VERLOOP

Forwarded with

YP. 17.11.44

79a

VERLOOP has again been interrogated regarding his knowledge of LINDEMANS @ KING KONG's activities, and has added the following information to that already given in Camp 020 Daily Report of 12.11.44.:

DECARDED
26 MAY 1953

Although LINDEMANS was trying to get the Germans to release his wife from prison, he was very attached at the time to a young girl called Elly ZWAAN. This girl was very wealthy and LINDEMANS took a lot of money from her. LINDEMANS always carried large sums of money with him, and VERLOOP thinks these were obtained either from Elly ZWAAN or from the Underground Movement. He has seen LINDEMANS spend as much as 7 or 8,000 francs in a single evening.

VERLOOP's job was to shadow LINDEMANS when he kept his appointments with members of the Underground, so that he could see what the people looked like. LINDEMANS supplied him and GERHARD with their names and addresses in advance, but he warned them that they must be very careful about tracking them down, as they were very clever at evading detection. VERLOOP remembers a woman of about 50, whom LINDEMANS met outside a church, and another wearing a red fox coat that he met in a cafe. There was also a Russian man and a Belgian who had all kinds of false German stamps and seals and forged documents. He believes that all these people were subsequently arrested.

LINDEMANS knew the telephone numbers of all the people working for the Allies and he gave these away to the Germans, so that they could make a check on their telephone calls. However, the Underground Movement had an agent working in the telephone exchange who found out about this and staged a fire in the exchange, which interfered with the tapping of the telephone lines.

VERLOOP is unable to say whether LINDEMANS gave the Germans any military information. He recalls, however, that Dr. GERMAN told them on the first evening he interviewed LINDEMANS, that he had been informed that the invasion was to take place at the end of May or the beginning of June. He did not tell them where it was expected to take place or the source of his information.

Visit to Paris with LINDEMANS

After working for a short time in Brussels, VERLOOP went to Paris with LINDEMANS. ARNOULD also accompanied them. They travelled by train, LINDEMANS sitting in one compartment, while VERLOOP and ARNOULD were in another. During the journey, LINDEMANS rushed into their compartment to tell them that there were two spies, a Spaniard and a Belgian, on the train, who were carrying German seals and rubber stamps and false documents. When the train stopped in Paris, LINDEMANS, VERLOOP, and ARNOULD walked up the platform behind these two men. ARNOULD then arrested them and handed them over to a German officer in the station.

- 2 -

PF602,024

They stayed one or two days in Paris, and during this time LINDEMANS denounced several people, among them Jan SMIDT (a Dutchman belonging to the Queen's Military Police), the Baron HEEMSTRA, and a Swiss who manufactured false German documents. Their names were all carefully noted by ARNOULD. LINDEMANS also gave the name of Frl. VREDENBURGH, a woman who had been working for the English for a long time both in Holland and Paris, but she was not arrested until later as LINDEMANS was not yet sure of her exact function in the organisation. There was also another woman in the rue Clichy.

GERHARD's instructions to LINDEMANS had been not to have anyone arrested until he knew all the details of the route for which they were working. LINDEMANS knew that escapes were organised by the English, the Americans, the Australians, the French and the Brigade Blanche, each using a different route, but he did not know all about them because so many passeurs were used besides himself. GERHARD gave him permission to penetrate any of these routes in order to learn the whole organisation.

They returned to Brussels via Lille, where LINDEMANS visited one of his children who was being looked after by his wife's parents. He and VERLOOP then went to see VERLOOP's mistress and then went on to Brussels.

Visit to Driebergen.

The next day VERLOOP was told to take LINDEMANS to Driebergen. They went by train to Utrecht, where they were picked up in a car by Willy KUPP and taken to Dr. GERHARD's private house. VERLOOP believes that Dr. VOGLER of IC was there, but he never had a chance to find out as Dr. BODENS told him that there was no need for him to stay and he returned at once to Utrecht in the same car.

Camp 020.
16.11.44.
TEB/PDS.

78a

file

War Room

The interrogation of Sgt. C. GOORDEN, LINDEMANS' chauffeur, in the Field on 7.11.44. shows that about 12.10.44. LINDEMANS paid a visit to Paris to see a Dutchman called Maurice de VOS. GOORDEN believed this man worked in Paris Radio and transmitted messages to the U.K. He described him as 1.65 m in height, slim, long thin face, black hair, brown eyes, clean shaven, long thin nose, Jewish appearance.

John Doe
LINDEMANS has already mentioned this man but only as a 1943 contact assisting him in the passing of escapers from Holland through Paris. ~~He says~~ LINDEMANS says of De VOS that he lived at Rue de Ponthieur 61 (?) off the Champs Elysees. In view of the fact that LINDEMANS has not mentioned any visit to this man in October of this year it may be that there is significance in the visit and we think that enquiries ought to be made in Paris with a view to locating Maurice De VOS and finding out for what purpose LINDEMANS then visited him.

B1b/EBS/PF.600,513
17.11.44.

E.B. Stamp.

28 NOV 1944

19/11/44

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens

779
CAMP 020.

From: Mr. E.B. Stamp.

I attach herewith a report received from the Field regarding the interrogation of Sgt. C. GOORDEN, LINDEMANS' chauffeur. This document indicates that LINDEMANS has not disclosed to us various journeys which he made after the beginning of October of this year. It would be interesting to know the purpose of the visit to Paris and the visits to St. QUENTIN

GOORDEN in fact arrived at the L.R.C. in June 1943. He was subsequently enlisted by S.O.E. The incident which has been mentioned in which there was a suggested indiscretion by GOORDEN was subsequently investigated and found to have no substance whatsoever.

Would you be good enough to return the documents when you have finished with it.

Blb/EBS/PT. 600,513
17.11.44.

E.B. Stamp.
19/11/44

28 NOV 1944

COPY.

MIS/1117 Bird
Copies have
already been made of
this report for your Room.
This is for you for E.O. etc
0007
103/712/503, J: 16/11
12 Nov 44.

To: VBZ.

From: 12700/B

29 NOV 1944

R.B.
R.A. Wideman

Herewith copy of interrogation of Sjt C. GOORDEN,
chauffeur of KING KONG.

I.S.9 are making further enquiries of the three
missions mentioned and hope to let you know details
shortly.

12700/B.

2/12/44

COPY.

76

R.P.S 15050

Interrogation of [Sgt. C. GOORDEN] 7 Nov 44.

1. Born 17 May 1919 at BREDA. Source escaped from Holland and reached UK in 1942.
2. He eventually left UK and arrived in AMIENS 23 Sep, and as he worked in LONDON for Col. SOMERS, eventually reported to Capt de JONGH.
3. there was no work for him, nor were the Princess Irene Bde able to use his services. He accordingly attached himself to a signals capt (name unknown) at EINDHOVEN.
4. He then suggested that, as he knew all the BREDA area, he would be more use to Cdn Army than to the unknown signals officer, and accordingly betook himself to ANTWERP.
5. There he met King Kong on 1/2 Oct and entered into his service as a driver.
6. On Oct 2 he and K.K. took two Dutchmen to MOLL to launch them on a mission to TILBURG.
7. On 3 Oct they returned to ANTWERP and on 4 Oct reported to H.R.H.'s HQ, returning the same day to ANTWERP.
8. About 12 Oct K.K. paid a visit to PARIS to see a Dutchman called Maurice De Vos, who, source believed, worked for Paris radio. De Vos is said to have transmitted messages to U.K. His address is not known, but source thinks he could find it, but his description is as follows:-

Height 1.65m, slim, long narrow face, black hair, brown eyes, clean shaven, long thin nose, Jewish appearance.
9. Their next mission (which we know from another source was about 20 Oct), consisted of taking two agents with transmitters and codes from EINDHOVEN and passing them through the lines to set them on their way to BERGEN op ZOOM. This party was joined at the last moment by two other Dutchmen. The first two agents eventually returned and were, source believes, interrogated at H.R.H.'s HQ in BRUSSELS.
10. About 24 Oct a third operation was undertaken; Two Dutchmen were taken from prison in ANTWERP, where they were being detained by the WITTE BRIGADE and put through the lines near TURNHOUT, with instructions to go to BREDA and return to TILBURG.
11. During the period 1 Oct until his arrest K.K. visited ST. QUENTIN about four times, to see a man whom he used as a cover address and who, source believes, was part of K.K.'s escape line. He also visited his wife in LILLE.
12. CONTACTS OF K.K.

Lt. VERSTREPEN, RUBENSLEI, BRUSSELS.

Mme TIMMERMANS, 9 Avenue Emile de Mot, BRUSSELS.

THIS IS A COPY
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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
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R.B & Central Reg Look Up

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

76b

Date: 19.11.44. Name: LINDEMANS Christian

Reference: Interim Report dated Nov. 1944. File No.: PF.600.513

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
COLETTE		N.T.
DE BOETSELAER Baron		N.T.
BOON Lisbeth		N.T.
BOUQUET		There is a Lieut: BOUQUET known to BRIERE who had a letter for him of Lt BOEUS of the Feldkommandantur, Mentone. BRIERE does not know to which service he actually belongs - to the Sicherheitsdienst or the German Intelligence Service. P.F.600,155 BRIERE Vol.2 c.s.
BRAND Dora		N.T.
DECKER Mme		There is a Jacqueline DECKERS @ DECK.J. who is known to DE DUVE to be connected with a resistance organisation in Belgium in 1940. She had been in St Julien de Beychevelle until Christmas 1940. Her father and brother Eddy were notaries. They lived in the rue Arenberg, Antwerp. Her aunt had a house near Brussels, whose grounds had been used as a landing ground by planes to the U.K. Through Jacqueline DECKERS, DE DUVE asked if he might be evacuated to the U.K. but was told there was no chance as he had not the necessary technical qualifications. PF.66116 DE DUVE Vols.1 & 2 c.s.
GOUDRIAAN Max		? GOUDRIAN Von Nievelt of Rotterdam. Subject of PF.290/60 Vols.1 & 2. N.B. Vol.2 deals nearly entirely with Messrs OMMEREN. Files attached. (C.R)
GROENEVELD		There is an H.GROENEVELD who on 17.5.41. was reported to be responsible for the formation of the new patriotic Dutch pamphlet "Pro Patria", to oppose Van BUREN's schemes and associates. C.C.413,106 PRO PATRIA cs (File with EIA/S) SF.464/69 c.s. (File with C.3.D)
HARRY		? HEINMANN Hermann @ HARRY known to Stella LONSDALE who stated in Nov 1941 he was reported to be a German agent who may come to U.K.. Has two married sisters living in London, was interned in Australia in last war. Present wife pro-Nazi Australian. Aged 55-58. Hotel Bismarck Central, rue Blanche, Paris. PF.63191 LONSDALE Vols.1,2 & 6 c.s.

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	PP.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
HEEMSTRA Baron		This man is known to Louis DEBRAY who never met him personally but heard he assisted the WIENTJES Organisation financially and that he came from Paris. PF.66224 DEBRAY Vol.4 c.s.
HENRI		N.L.T. Very difficult to identify.
YVONNE or SIMONE		There is a SIMONE known to Hans RUPPOLT who states she was a Frenchwoman, real name unknown who lived in Paris. Last heard of with the Trupp in Fontainebleau on 20.8.44. after which she returned to Paris. 1.65m. -1.70m. Dark blond hair. Oval face, Grey eyes. Aged about 30. Owned a large brown sporting bitch. PF.600,401 RUPPOLT c.s. N.L.T under YVONNE
KNYFF Adriaan		N.T.
LACOCHE		N.T.
LETUPPE VERMEULEN Mme		N.T.
LINDEMANS Cornelis Joseph Hendrik		N.T.
LINDEMANS Hendrik		N.T.
LINDEMANS Jospeh H.		N.T.
OKKY		N.T.
PAUL		Mentioned previously by LINDEMANS as POL.
ROELOF		? ROELOFFS known to GOLDSCHMIDT Helmuth to whom ROELOFFS had suggested in Jan 1942 that if he were escaping from Holland he should try and contact other Esperantists as they could be relied upon to be anti-German. ROELOFFS parents lived at Soest. GOLDSCHMIDT describes him as a young man aged about 30. 1.78m. Clear complexion. Wavy fair hair. Married. Living in Amsterdam PF.65926 GOLDSCHMIDT Vol.1 c.s.
SCHMITMEYER Johnnie		N.T.
SOBOVV Stanislas		N.T.
Van der AA		N.T.
VAN PUTTEN Willem		N.T.
VERMAAT Joop		N.T.
VERMEULEN		The name VERMEULEN is included in a list of individuals stated by ERNSTING to have been contacted and recruited in Belgium and Holland in 1937, by him. He could give no further particulars except VERMEULEN was a Belgian contacted at Antwerp. PF.65726 ERNSTING c.s. The name Julien VERMEULEN also appears in the property of SEGHERS.

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

Date: 20.11.44. Name: LINDEMANS Christiaan

Reference: Interim report dated Nov. 1944. File No.: P.F. 600, 513

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
VERSPIJK Mme @ MAA		N.T.
VERSPIJK		N.T.
DE VOS Maurice		There is a Maurice DELFOSSE mentioned in S.I.S report dated 3.8.37. as being responsible for the publication of "DEMOCRATI" which was to spread propoganda in favour of democracy and to oppose the policy of the Greek Premier among Greek nationals in France. O.F.550/1 3a.
VREDENBURGH Freule Anna von		N.L.T.
WEA		N.T.
ZON		N.T R.B N.L.T C.R.
JANSEN Hans		N.L.T.
KLEINKAMER		N.T.
DAVIDS		N.L.T.
RAVESTEIN		N.T R.B N.L.T C.R.
VERMEER Joop		N.T.
VELD Jack		N.L.T.
LEGENHOEK		N.T.
GANDERHEIDEN		N.T.
WEBER		Not attempted as impossible to id.
JANSEN Henklefeld		N.L.T.
LYSTER		N.T R.B N.L.T C.R.
DEBETS		N.T.
JOCKES		N.T.
HAVERKAMP		N.L.T.
GEEL		N.L.T.
JAN		Impossible to id.
Dr CREMER		Impossible to id.
ZIVET Van		N.T.
CREFELD		N.T.
VOORST		N.T R.B Cannot id in C.R. There are many VOORETS in Holland.

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
NORTANGES		N.T.
BEAUFORT		Impossible to identify
HOBDAV		N.L.T.
SODDERLAND		N.T.
HUGGENS		N.T.
WETERING Van de		N.T.
BURENCLAUW Van		N.T.
WINKEL Carlos		N.T.
<p>N.B. Many of these names in Appendix VI may have traces or even RPS files but it is quite impossible in most cases to identify them with no particulars at all except their escape route.</p>		
<p>M.E.SPENCE/R.B/19.11.44.</p>		

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CAMP 020 REPORTS.

NAME.....LINDEMANS.....

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	<u>30. 1st Cdu Army</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*To see, and return to R.B.

†Without Y.P.

31-35 spare.

P.A. Lindemans
TOP SECRET

76a
File

PF. 600,513/B. 1. b/EBS

16th November, 1944.

Dear Delaforce,

KING KONG @ LINDEMANS.

I return herewith the report on KING KONG by De Graaf, which has been copied and which will be of considerable assistance to us in the interrogation of this man.

We are most grateful to you for calling it to our attention.

Yours sincerely,

W.K.J.

Mark Johnstone,
Major.

Major J. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

EBS/MG.

17 NOV 1944

19/11/44

TOP SECRET.

7676

CAMP 020.

REPORT dated.....16th November, 1944.....

D.D.B.

L I N D E M A N S .

I send you herewith 35 copies of the Interim
Report in this case.

Encl.

As above.

M. Dandison.
(for Colonel Stephens)

19/11/44

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens,

75 *rice*
CAMP 020.

From: Mr. E.B. Stamp,
B.1.b.

LINDEMANS.

S.O.E. have passed to us the photograph of an agent of theirs now operating in Holland, who, they think, may possibly have been in contact with, or have been denounced by, LINDEMANS.

We should accordingly be most grateful if a photograph could be shown to LINDEMANS and perhaps also to VERLOOP and DAMEN with a view to extracting any information which they may have.

E.B. Stamp

E.B. Stamp.

PF.600,513/B.1.b/EBS
16.11.44.

17 NOV 1944

file
Your Ref: AF.600,513/B1b/AB3.
Our Ref: 63/B/2/39.

A.6.,
c/o G.P.O.

15th November, 1944.

Dear Stamp,

LINDHOLM, Christian Antholius.

BROWN LEATHER BRIEF CASE marked 2.

The thirteen white tablets contained in an envelope were identified as containing a member of the group of drugs known as Sulphonamides, similar to Sulphathiazole, and can be used for secret writing with a fair degree of security. While we have not had evidence of the use of these drugs so far for this purpose, the frequency with which they are being met warrants close inspection, although these compounds are now widely used in the treatment of general infections of the streptococcal type.

The brown leather wallet was examined and a small piece of paper with writing in ink was found tucked under a flap, and may have intelligence value. The wallet was otherwise innocent. The piece of paper is enclosed with the report.

A silk tie, two pairs of socks, hand towel and handkerchief were scrutinised for duffs and where likely for concealment and tested for impregnation with material for secret writing, the handkerchief being also tested for likely forms of secret writing, all without result.

A white metal self-propelling graphite pencil was free from duffs and concealment and was of no interest for secret writing.

The two fully loaded automatic revolver magazines, a new, apparently unused fountain pen, wooden handled gum brush, torn part of airborne smock, broken comb, stop watch in metal case marked BERLIN, box compass and two leather wallets were all examined but revealed nothing unusual or suspicious.

A 35 mm Kodak camera with the cap loose on the lens and containing no film or spools was searched for duffs and concealment, but nothing was found.

Envelope.

One of the two metal studs had a dark gray deposit on the top which was found to consist mainly of sugar contaminated with dirt and of no interest.

The other stud, bullets, boiled sweet and wrapping, graphite pencil and piece of wire gauze revealed no unusual features and were genuine. The pencil, which was of no use for secret writing, was destroyed in the search.

WHITE KITBAG marked 1.

The pair of brown shoes with laces was examined visually, revealing nothing unusual, but a portion of the upper of the left shoe appeared suspicious in the X-ray and on unstitching a lead shot was found embedded. As no evidence could be found of the shoe having been penetrated, it is assumed that the animal from which the hide was made had been hit with the pellet. No suspicion is attached to this. The shoes were not further damaged in the search.

The clothing, including a camouflaged airborne smock, khaki shirt and battle dress with shoulder flash "NEDERLAND", cotton shorts, vest and pair of braces were scrutinised for duffs and other suspicious features, the pair of cotton socks and pair of woollen socks with elastic tops being also tested for impregnation, all without result.

A piece of cork was normal and of no interest.

/Envelope.

9 NOV 1944

Envelope.

The contents, consisting of a cigarette end, piece of graphite pencil, nail, three brass stars and a brass crown, piece of black boot lace, two pieces of wood and a part metal tin opener were all examined, the lace being also tested for impregnation with material for secret writing. Nothing of interest was found. The piece of pencil was destroyed during the process.

The property is now returned under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) R. E. HEDGER.

R. E. Stamp, Esq.

Copies to:- B.I.B.

Camp, GPO

Professor R. V. Harrison.

PF.600,513/Blb/EBS

15th November 1944.

Dear John,

LINDEMANS @ KING KONG

Thank you for your letter of 13.11.44 regarding the above-named and for the report attached thereto.

It seems probable that the reference to the suspicious girl and the heavy drinking in the mysterious message which you received from the Field on 16.5.44 related to LINDEMANS and not to HENDRIKUS. LINDEMANS has told us that in May 1944 in Rotterdam (LINDEMANS' recollection for dates is highly inaccurate) he was shot through the chest in a raid carried out by the Gestapo. He was taken by the Dutch Police to a hospital and later was contacted by an unknown German who told him that he must go on working for the German I.S. and instructed him to get in touch with all his friends through his nurse to fix up his escape from hospital. This plan was duly arranged with the full knowledge of the Germans and in fact was carried out. Many of LINDEMANS' friends were arrested. It may be that HENDRIKUS was arrested and possibly the message of 16.5.44 was sent at a time when your agent had come under control. Would you like us to have LINDEMANS questioned regarding this agent whose name we do not appear to have or would you prefer nothing to be said on the matter?

So far as regards the second heading in the report attached to your letter, we think it is clear that the identity documents which SCHARER was in a position to provide and was providing for would be escapers were obtained from Hauptsturmfuehrer STUBBE of the Sicherheitsdienst in Toulouse. DE GRAAF or CELOSSE stated at the L.R.C. that the documents were in fact issued from the Office of the S.D. at Toulouse and DE GRAAF told us that LOWRY-BALL was working for Hauptsturmfuehrer of STUBBE the S.D. in Toulouse with other Dutchmen. When LINDEMANS was arrested it was assumed here that he had been working for the Germans over a long period and that he had probably been

DECARDED

13 MAY 1955

DECARDED

3 JAN 1955

6 NOV 1944

responsible for the betrayal of the escape route with which he was connected. On the other hand no evidence to this effect has been obtained in the course of the interrogation and both LINDEMANS and VERLOOP have given a circumstantial account of LINDEMANS' recruitment for the Abwehr which happened, at the earliest, after January 1944. It therefore looks very much as though, despite the very suspicious circumstances, LINDEMANS was not working for the Germans at the time de GRAAF came out of occupied territory. The astonishing feature of the business is that De GRAAF seemed to have no doubt whatever that LOWRY-BALL was working for the Germans whereas LINDEMANS who was in close touch with LOWRY-BALL apparently had no such suspicion.

Yours sincerely,

MJ

Major M. Johnstone.

Major J. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

EBS/JEB

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens

CAMP 020.

From:

Hib Mr. Stamp.

LINDSMANS

I attach herewith a letter and enclosure which has been received from S.O.E. which may help to fix the date when LINDSMANS was shot in the Gestapo raid on Rotterdam. It appears that by 16.5.44, LINDSMANS had been in hospital and the attempt to rescue him had taken place. Could LINDSMANS please be questioned regarding INTERVIEW.

Hib/ERS/PP.600,513
15.11.44.

ERS/JEB

E.B. Stamp.

PS. I should be grateful for 2 copies if you are making copies.

2.6 NOV 1944

19/11/44

LINDEMANS
712a.

Mr. Stamp.

In accordance with the wishes of the D.G.
I spoke to the Foreign Office, Mr. Bromley, about
LINDEMANS in view of his connection with the entourage
of Prince Bernhard.

The purpose of the conversation was to
put our Foreign Office link into the picture in case
any question were to arise on the case in Foreign
Office circles.

B.l.B.
15.11.44.

H.P. Milmo

H.P. Milmo.

17 NOV 1944

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Noble - War Room

PA Lindemans.
Copy. Original in
DAMEN.

I attach herewith a statement received from DAMEN which may be of interest and importance. It seems plain that LINDEMANS' brother Jan of Rodenryschlaan, Rotterdam, is at least known to the Abwehr. It seems probable from what DAMEN says that Jan is working for the other side, on the other hand we have seen so much information recently showing the way in which Abteilung III in Holland is willing to let patriots run with a view to making a bog coup, & It is possible that Jan is merely an innocent stooge.

B1b/EBS/PF.600,513
15.11.44.

E.B. Stamp.

17 NOV 1944

19/11/44.

Copy
Original in P.F. Damen

PA. Lindemans
70 ~~700~~

PF.600,513/B.1.b/EBS

15th November, 1944.

Dear John,

DAMEN has told us that early in June 1944 he was asked by HAGER at the Abwehr Office in Utrecht to take an envelope containing money and food coupons to a certain man. The name and address on the envelope was Jan LINDEMAN (?), Rodenrijschelaan. (DAMEN does not remember the number). LINDEMANS when interrogated about his brother JAN said that his address is Rodenryschlaan Rotterdam. LINDEMANS states that his brother is aged 38 and he has given a description of him which is very similar to DAMEN's description of the man to whom he delivered the letter, viz. curly hair, age about 35, clean-shaven and of medium height.

LINDEMANS states that Jan LINDEMANS works for the resistance but strenuously denies that he has at any time been connected with the German Intelligence Service.

I should be most grateful for any information which you may have regarding Jan LINDEMANS.

Yours sincerely,

Major J. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

MAJOR M. JOINSTONE.

17 NOV 1944

19/11/44

Copies in: SEGHERS/DESMEDT,
PF.600,506
Ivan ROY PF.600,482
LEFILS PF.600,483

Pa PF 600, 513 Lindemann
69a

D.4.(L)

We do not appear to have received Waybills in respect of the following Category A prisoners who have recently arrived in this country from the field.

LINDEMANN	arrived	7.11.44.
DESMEDT	"	" " "
Ivan ROY	"	" " "
SEGHERS	"	" " "
LEFILS	"	9.10.44.

As far as I can see from the papers relating to these characters, they all arrived at Croydon with the exception of LEFILS who appears to have come in by way of Hendon. I would be grateful if the S.C.Os. could be asked whether Waybills for these men were presented on their arrival and if so if they can say how these bills were disposed of.

WJ.

B.1.B.
14.11.44.

M. Johnstone.

26 NOV 1944

19/11/44

SECRET & PERSONAL.

119
Bigea

JD/KV/2154

14th November, 1944

Dear Stamp,

I attach a photograph
which I should be grateful if you
could have shown to KINGKONG now
under interrogation at 020.

Could he be asked if he has
ever seen this man, and if so, give
details.

Please return this photograph
when you have finished with it.

Yours sincerely,

John Delaforce

JOHN DELAFORCE, MAJOR

Mr. E. Stamp,
M.I.5.

17 NOV 1944

18/11/44

Pa
↓

672

PF.600,513/B.I.B./MJ 14th November '44

Dear John,

SH

Many thanks for your JD/KV/2150
of 13.11.44. enclosing extracts from
your files relating to LINDEMANN.

Yours sincerely,

MJ

M. Johnstone,
Major.

Major J. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

MJ/MG

26 NOV 1944

19/11/44

SECRET.

CAMP 020.

M.B.
P.A. 66 a 471

REPORT dated.....14th November, 1944.....

D.D.B.

LINDEMANS.

500
With reference to B.1.B. (Mr. Milmo's) memo of 11.11.44, I return the Preliminary Report on Lindemans together with 3 copies of a translation of the same.

A. Russell.
for Colonel Stephens.

Enc: as above.

26 NOV 1944

19/11/44

SECRET & PERSONAL.

~~B.I.B. (Mr. Stamp)~~ 222
 R.B. P.A. 656

JD/KV/2150

13th November, 1944

Dear Mark,

Christiaan LINDEMANN @ KING KONG R.B.

With reference to the above mentioned now under interrogation at O20, the attached extracts from our files may be of interest to you.

The R.P.S. reports on DE GRAAF and CELOSSE will also contain a certain amount of information of interest in this case, and our own interrogation reports of these two men which you hold, also contain references to LINDEMANN etc.

Yours sincerely,

John De Laforce

JOHN DELAFORCE, MAJOR.

Major Mark Johnstone, M.I.5.

23 NOV 1944

R.B.
 2/12/44

13th November, 1944. 656

Christiaan LINDEMANN @ KING KONG.

1. On 16.5.44 a message was received from one of our agents in the Field in HOLLAND, as follows :-

"9 NR NINE HENDRIUS DOES NOT FOLLOW UP MY INSTRUCTIONS HAS AGAINST STRICT ORDERS MIXED WITH KING KONG AND THOUGH HIM BOUGVT D LOU LJWN ADRBSS HE ALSB HAS ABEU OUT WITH SUSPICIOUS GIRL COMINF HOME PARALATIC DRUNK NO CONTACT WITH HIM PRO TMN UAYS NOTHING HEARD OF POSSIRZE ARREST KINGKONG. REPEAH KINK KONG ON NINE MAR SHJT DOWN AND ARRESTEI ATTENTYG RESCUE FROM HOSPITTL K ONE WRWNG NO CASUALTIZS."

This telegram presents several difficulties as follows :-

KING KONG is CHRISTIAAN LINDEMAN, who was formerly living in ROTTERDAM and has lately been interested in the somewhat bogus escape escape line with LOWEY BALL in PARIS (see 2(a) below); it is, of course, possible that he has returned to HOLLAND.

LINDEMAN's wife is GILOU LETOUE. It may, therefore, be that the LINDEMANs have returned to HOLLAND and that HENDRIKUS, who is PINGPONG (instructor to FARO with C.S.6) has contacted them, upon which assumption the telegram may be interpreted as reading in the relative part "Mixed with KINGKONG and through him brought Gilou to own address." There are, however, certain difficulties in this interpretation; the group TMN might possibly be "Two", but much more likely "Ten", which latter figure would fit in with the SWALE telegram of the 13th May, from which it is clear that HENDRIKUS must have been missing for more than two days; if, however, FARO has had no contact with PINGPONG for 10 days, it is a little difficult to see how he could know about the suspicious girl and the heavy drinking. The last part of the telegram is also not at all clear, since there are two places in which it would be possible to insert a STOP, in each case giving a different interpretation. It may be that the STOP should come after the word "Arrest", in which case the telegram would read ".... No contact with him for 10 days nothing heard of possible arrest. KINGKONG on 9th December shot down and arrested" in which case the arrest would apply to PINGPONG. On the other hand the STOP might come after the word "days", in which case the arrest would apply to KING KONG and the subsequent piece would be a relay of a current story. In any event, the shooting, arrest and attempted rescue from hospital are a little obscure, since, due to corruption, it is not at all clear whether KING KONG was shot down and arrested while attempting a rescue, or that he was shot down and arrested and a rescue has been attempted and gone wrong. The latter is probably the explanation.

In any event, this message is extremely suspect because PINGPONG @ HENDRIKUS is a Dutchman whose training name was SCHOUTEN and under no circumstances could he be thought to be the sort of man who, even if suffering from a complete loss of nerve, would be likely to behave in the manner indicated. He was trained quite some time ago and has therefore been under the control of the S.O.E. Country Section for a considerable period, during the whole of which he has behaved extremely quietly; he was married in ENGLAND and is virtually the only Dutch student who has not been in the habit of going on parties, and he is quite unique in that he has never asked for more money or an advance of pay.

2. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE HOLLAND. (i.e. prior to 24.5.44.)

During the course of the last two months a good deal of further information has come to light which has a very distinct bearing upon the situation under review in this paper :-

- 2 -

(a) First of all, the escape organisation in HOLLAND and PARIS with which LINDEMAN @ KING KONG is connected, has succeeded in ex-filtrating quite an appreciable number of bodies. This organisation has admittedly had a fair measure of success, but it is known that it has suffered certain arrests in PARIS, and some other aspects of it have given rise to anxiety. There is possibly no suggestion that it is in any way in contact with the enemy, but at the same time it does appear clear that the organisation is a somewhat haphazard one, and is run more for the object of turning a dishonest penny than for any other reason. LOWEY BALL, associate of LINDEMAN in PARIS and member of the escape organisation, is a highly suspicious half-caste, and the contact in HOLLAND is SCHARPER. Intending escapees have to pay over quite large sums of money to SCHARPER in Dutch florins against a future reimbursement by LOWEY BALL in French francs. This curious procedure has in nearly every case given rise to ill-feeling, since a good deal of the money seems to disappear between the two of them and LOWEY BALL invariably says that he had never received any notification from SCHARPER, and makes his payments as though they were of an exgratia nature.

(b) SCHARPER, as well as being connected with the financial swindle referred to above, is also the source of Sicherheitsdienst papers with which he provides intending escapees. Several of these papers taken from different people have been secured by S.O.E. and submitted for scrutiny. They seem generally to consist of the following documents :-

- (1) Gestapo Identity Card
- (2) Sonderausweis, which allows train travelling in HOLLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM and GERMANY.
- (3) Grenz Bescheinigung, allowing the holder to cross frontiers without question, and also permitting the carriage of arms.

It is understood that these documents are of such a standard of excellence that it is extremely unlikely that they have been forged. He has also drawn attention to the fact that, although purporting to be issued in different places, they have all been stamped with the same rubber stamp, in which there is a slight flaw in one of the arms of the swastika.

(c) DE GRAAF came out of HOLLAND with Sicherheitsdienst papers provided by SCHARPER, and down LINDEMAN's escape line. Before leaving HOLLAND, DE GRAAF was a very active member of the Security Section of C.S.6. and worked in the Rijksbureau voor Voedsel Voorzinning in Oorlogstijd (State Office for the Provision of Food in Wartime), which organisation he alleged to be staffed by true patriots, and to do a good deal for the Resistance Movement by the provision of illicit rations. Many of the contacts of FARO are people connected either with this State Department or with the Public Kitchens which are run under its auspices.

(d) SCHRADER is well-known for his escape operations from HOLLAND by means of various motor-boats, but since his own arrival in the U.K. by the same means, he has recently achieved considerable notoriety and it is understood that he is now the subject of fairly wide-spread enquiries on account of his very peculiar activities. It is interesting to note that SCHRADER, when he was in HOLLAND, was also employed by the Rijksbureau voor Voedsel Voorzinning in Oorlogstijd.

SECRET.

To: Colonel Stephens.

650 CAMP 020.

From: Mr Stamp. B.I.B.

P.F. 600513.

Christian LINDEMAN.

I enclose herewith further traces
on the names mentioned in Camp 020
report on this man dated 7.11.44.

E. B. Stamp.

B.I.B.
13.11.44.

25 NOV 1944

✓
19/11/44

P.A.R.B.
via
Flag.

SECRET.
650

LOOK-UP SUMMARY.

M.I.5 Sources.

CASE:— Christian LINDEMANS.

FILE REF.: P.F.600,513.

DATE: 11th November, 1944.

NAME OR ADDRESS	SER.	B. INFORM. SECTION	B.1 REG.	CEN. REG.	L.R.C.
		<u>Traces on Camp 020 Report of 7.11.44.</u>			
Cafe Tonneau, Brussels.		N.T.			
Cafe Antwerp, Brussels.		N.T.			
Cafe La Wimera, Brussels.		N.T.			
Maison de Lopez, Brussels.		N.T.			
<u>POL.</u>		VERLOOP. ROY. ? id/w POL, wireless operator whom VERLOOP was told to contact. ? id/w POL mentioned by Yvan ROY as an alias used by a member of the Legion Wallonie. Said to be a W/T agent. Described as thin, with pointed nose, slightly bald on the right side.			
HANS and DAVID.		N.T.			L.R.C.
KOYTER.		No further information. He was arrested in the Pyrenees by the Germans and "broke down" and caused many arrests.			
					L.R.C.
<u>STARING or STARING.</u>		Well known to L.R.C. who state that Jan STARING vets would-be escapees from Holland. He then sends them to Paris and on to Spain using LINDEMANS route as well as another. He is a Dutch engineer, who assisted LINDEMANS with his escape route in Paris - travels frequently between Paris and Holland. Is in contact with members of practically every Dutch Escape route passing through Paris.			
					L.R.C.
<u>SWAAN Victor.</u>		Known to L.R.C. as a Dutch law student who assisted one GEORGE WISAGOTA, organiser of escape routes, working for patriotic Dutch organisations, but mostly for himself. Victor SWAAN looked after the escapees in Paris. The name of Victor SWANE was mentioned by Louis DEBRAY. One L.R.C. source states that Victor SWAAN was arrested in a Paris hotel, and later executed in March 1944, and that one HEUKELON, Dutch leader of escape line is in possession of the name of his betrayer. ? com/w Elly ZWAAN, mistress of LINDEMANS.			

2.

SECRET.

LOOK-UP SUMMARY.M.I.5 Sources.

CASE:— Christian LINDEMANS.

FILE REF.:

DATE:

NAME OR ADDRESS	SER.	B. INFORM. SECTION	B.1 REG.	CEN. REG.	L.R.C.
<u>Dr NAGEL.</u>		Identical with Dr NAGEL mentioned by GANDER-HEYDEN, who arrived at L.R.C. ??? id/w NAGEL Pierre @ NAGELS @ HAMMER, Gruppe III agent working at Le Touquet. Seen and described by JANOWSKI and SCHITT.			
LURET Henrietta.		Mentioned by Hans DE GRASS, who passed through			
<u>CLICHEY Mme.</u>		No trace of the name, but LINDEMANS may be referring to a woman known as 'Madame' of 27 rue Clichy, Paris, - who was an important member of the passeur side and in touch with LINDEMANS and Victor SWAAN. ? id/w a Mme VASIAS of 26 rue Clichy, Paris - fair, plump and pretty, aged about 35. Accompanied Dutch escapees sent by "GEORGES" @ WISAGOTA to the South of France. May be mistress of WISAGOTA.			
<u>GEORGE.</u>		Probably identical with WISAGOTA-ZAKRZEWSKI @ CLAUDE @ MARTIN @ GEORGES, known to L.R.C. Polish. In 1940, arranged for parties of Poles to escape from France, but it was suspected that he denounced the escapees to the authorities. In 1943, WISAGOTA re-appeared in Paris, universally known as 'M. GEORGES'. He was engaged in operating an escape route from Amsterdam, Paris, Bordeaux to Spain. On 26.11.43 WISAGOTA was arrested while taking escapees to Spain, and thereafter his organisation used the escape route organised by LINDEMANS. In February, an S.I.S. report stated that he was an agent provocateur used by the Germans. ?? id/w Gustave HOLVOET @ GEORGES, known from many OZO-cases. ?? id/w VAN VLIET @ RIDDERHOF @ GEORGE, known from the DAMEN case.			
<u>De BEAUFORT.</u>		Probably id/w DE BEAUFORT, brother-in-law of Baron van BOETZELAAR of Amsterdam, known to L.R.C.			
Cdt RENIER.		? id/w Cdt REGNIER who is stated by L.R.C. to hold some position in the Legion Belge (i.e. Witte Brigade) in Brussels in April 1942.			
<u>WILLY.</u>		? id/w Willy de HARTOG @ WILLY @ STIENSTRA - Dutch, aged c.30/35, lanky build, dark greying hair, hunched back, unhealthy yellowish complexion, slight limp. Denounced by the Dutch as a penetrator. In November 1943 penetrated another Dutch organisation, and shot the guide escorting RAF personnel at Breda.			
[Dr GERMAN] PR 601,712		?? id/w GISKES @ GERHARD.			

B.P./1000/9.44.

COPY

6thb.

P.A. in P.F.600,513 LINDEMANS.

Original in R.P.S. 24,157 WINKEL 9a.

NOTE FOR FILE

Name WINKEL, Carlos

RP.S. No. 24157

WINKEL was seen again to ascertain how much knowledge he has of Chris LINDEMANS' present whereabouts, and when he last heard of him.

WINKEL states that the last time he heard of LINDEMANS was when he (WINKEL) was attending a reception at the Dutch Legation in Paris on the birthday of the Queen of Holland at the end of August, and met Baron Van HEEMSTRA, who told him that LINDEMANS had been in hospital in Belgium with a bullet wound in the head, but was taken from there by German Green Police.

This was the last that had been heard of LINDEMANS himself. His wife was last heard of when she was arrested in hotel Montholon in Paris, in the early part of March 1944.

WINKEL had no further information.

Date 12.11.44

(Sgd) A.Walters (Captain)

DJH/R.B.

9/12/44

P.A. L P.F. 600, S13 LINDEMANS

Original in P.F. 600, S16 VERLOOP. h.v. Cornelis,
SECRET. under cover of Y.P. for
Camp 020 dated 12.11.44
DAILY REPORT

642

- on -

VERLOOP, Cornelis @ NELIS @ de BAKKER.

VERLOOP has been interrogated on two occasions. So far the only names which have not appeared in the Proces Verbal from the Field are as follows:-

Abwehr Officers - Lille.

Oberstleutnant SCHOPTLINGER
Sonderfuhrer ELMER
STAHL (Private soldier, 1st class).

Abwehr Officers - Belgium.

Rittmeister NOLLEN.
Unteroffizier RALPH.

Sonderstab O.K.W. Driebergen.

Oberleutnant WALTER.

Abwehr Agents in N. France.

VERLOOP states he knows of the existence of agents in Boulogne, Dunkirk, Arras, one of whom may be MAX or MICHEL, who previously worked in a paper mill in Douai, and lives in Brussels.

Abwehr Agents in Brussels.

Two W/T agents, one living at Mme. LAMBOT's, (address given by DAMEN as 15 rue d'Alliance), the other living at Mme. LAMBOT's sister-in-law's house.

Abwehr Agents in Holland.

van den BERG, Harry, (junior)
SLOKKER, W/T agent, Amsterdam.
TEUNIS.

VERLOOP knows of the existence of 5 or 6 others in Amsterdam, who are to remain after the Germans leave the town.

LINDEMANS @ KING KONG.

VERLOOP, in a written statement and later under interrogation, has given the following version of LINDEMANS' activities, partly from personal knowledge and partly from hearsay.

VERLOOP first met LINDEMANS @ KING KONG early in March 1944 at the Grand Hotel Boulevard in Brussels. They were introduced by Willy (or Wim) van der MEER, a former member of the N.S.B. in Holland. The introduction was made in order that LINDEMANS might obtain VERLOOP's help, as he was in great trouble.

It then appeared that LINDEMANS' mistress and his brother had both been imprisoned by the Germans for Resistance activities, and that he wished at all costs to obtain their release.

- 2 -

In addition, he had been detailed by the Brigade Blanche to kill a German agent named van den BERG. This agent, when in Brussels, visited the Cafe Poi, opposite the Gare du Nord, and LINDEMANS was told to go to this cafe with another man and shoot van den BERG from behind a curtain. LINDEMANS' courage had failed him and he felt he could not kill a man in cold blood.

LINDEMANS, who was in a highly overwrought condition, offered to give the German I.S. all information in his possession about the Resistance Movement in Holland and Belgium, on the condition that his brother and mistress should be released from prison.

VERLOOP went to the Abwehr office in the rue de la Loi and telephoned to his chief, Oberstleutnant GIESKENS @ Dr. GERHARD (N.B. LINDEMANS refers to this man as Dr. GERMAN, but VERLOOP does not know him by this name). Dr. GERHARD summoned VERLOOP to Driebergen, where he went to the Abwehr III office and was received by GERHARD and Oberleutnant WALTER. VERLOOP told them that he had guaranteed the release of LINDEMANS' mistress and brother, in return for full information on Resistance Movements and had promised that LINDEMANS himself would not be arrested. GERHARD was delighted with VERLOOP's news and told him to return to Brussels at once. The next day he met LINDEMANS and WIL van der MEER and told them that the Abwehr chief of Holland and Belgium DEG 1954 arriving the following morning to see LINDEMANS. P.F.601.712

GERHARD duly arrived and a rendezvous was arranged for the same evening. VERLOOP took LINDEMANS to a spot behind a hotel near the Jardin Botanique, where at about 21.00 hours they were picked up by a car containing Willy KUPP and a chauffeur, and driven to a house on some high ground outside Brussels (address unknown).

Shortly after their arrival, GERHARD appeared with Oberleutnant WALTER. VERLOOP was present during the whole interview. He states that LINDEMANS was at no time threatened by Dr. GERHARD and that he offered his information freely in exchange for the release of his brother and mistress. He laid on the table a false German Soldbuch, made for him by a Swiss who specialised in false documents. He also showed GERHARD false German seals and stamps and a number of forged laissez-passers. He also produced 50,000 Spanish pesetas to be used for passing escapees through to Spain. This money he was allowed to retain.

LINDEMANS gave particulars of his work for the Allied cause, and said that he had worked for the English since 1939 and had helped many Allied pilots who had baled out over Holland or escaped from Germany to reach Spain and Switzerland. He showed them a forged Organisation TODT pass stating that he was an official responsible for transporting workmen from Maastricht to France and explained that he had sent escapees along with workmen's certificates. LINDEMANS then gave various names of members of the Resistance, the only two which VERLOOP can remember being MYARD and ZWAARD. MAY 1955

VERLOOP was subsequently informed by KIESEWETTER at Driebergen that in all 267 persons had been arrested as the result of denunciations by LINDEMANS. VERLOOP states that he does not mean by this that LINDEMANS gave away all these persons himself, but that his indirect denunciations had led to their arrest in snowball fashion.

LINDEMANS was instructed at this first interview to telephone to various people in the Resistance Group and fix rendezvous with them in cafes, churches, etc. and VERLOOP believes that he did this, being shadowed on these occasions by Willy KUPP and ARNAUD, who would

86 600, 617

- 3 -

make arrests in certain cases, while leaving some people to go free, who might unconsciously lead them to other contacts. In this way Arrests were made in Rotterdam, Leiden, the Hague, Antwerp, Malines, Brussels and Paris.

P.F. 601,712
VERLOOP states that on a later occasion LINDEMANS was shot in the chest at The Hague or Rotterdam by a member of the S.D. who was unaware of his work for the Abwehr, and that with the knowledge of GERHARD he was rescued by his friends from hospital, as a result of which VERLOOP believes that more arrests were made by the Germans, and that another attack on Vught prison by members of the Resistance engineered by LINDEMANS resulted in the arrest of 47 more. VERLOOP agrees that he has only second-hand knowledge of these incidents and LINDEMANS himself strenuously denies that he had any connection with the Vught incident or that any arrests were made after his rescue from the hospital, or that at any time he has betrayed British agents.

About ten days after LINDEMANS' first contact with the Abwehr, VERLOOP himself was sent to Holland, and thereafter his information about LINDEMANS was mostly second-hand and supplied by KIESEWETTER of the Driebergen Stelle.

P.F. 600,804
He was told that early in September 1944, LINDEMANS arrived by night in torn clothes at Driebergen and asked to see the chief, [Major KIESEWETTER] and told him that he had come from Eindhoven, where there were a number of British Intelligence personnel, including Captain BAKER, Major PICOW (?) and Sergeant MONTFORT. He also gave KIESEWETTER a report about the dispositions of the British line. VERLOOP does not know how LINDEMANS reached Driebergen, but he is convinced that he came voluntarily.

LINDEMANS was escorted back through the lines the same night or the next morning and was, according to VERLOOP, given another mission (unknown) and told to report back in two or three weeks. LINDEMANS was considered a very reliable agent by Dr. GERHARD.

VERLOOP thinks that LINDEMANS' mind had become deranged by worry about his brother and mistress and that his actions may to some extent be accounted for by this fact.

LINDEMANS' own version of his introduction to the Abwehr and subsequent activities differs in many instances from the above, as will be seen from the Interim Report on his case, which is in course of preparation. He claims that much of the information which he gave to the Germans was deliberately false.

Handwritten signature

Camp 020.
12.11.44.
TEB/MEB.

SECRET.CAMP 020.R.B. 630
P.A.
Card.

REPORT dated 12th November, 1944.

D.D.B.L I N D E M A N S .Z.B. Stamp
RMB

Will you please refer to B.l.B. (Mr. Stamp's) memorandum of 8.11.44. I enclose a note from Major Wall-Row in connection with the photograph of de ZITTER. The photograph is returned herewith.

M. Dandison
For Colonel R. Stephens.

MD.Enc.

Internal Memorandum from Major Wall-Row to Lt.-Col. Stimson dated 11.11.44.

Photograph of de ZITTER.

14 NOV 1944

Spans attach 1

19/11/44

SECRET

63a

Internal Memorandum.From: Major Wall-Row.To: Lt. Col. Stimson.Christiaan LINDEMANS.

With reference to B.I.B(Mr. Stamp's) memorandum of 8.11.44, LINDEMANS was shown the photograph of de ZITTER and said that this would resemble Van den BERG without his glasses. LINDEMANS had seen this man two or three times in January 1944, at the Cafe Pol in Brussels.

LINDEMANS states at a later date that he was given orders by Baron de BOETSELAER to kill this man.

LINDEMANS had also received orders from Commandant ANSIAUX to kill a Sept. JACKSON. The only description of this man that was given to LINDEMANS was that he had one little finger missing, was always accompanied by a blonde woman and a large dog. He was always to be found in the Scheers district of Brussels, and de BOETSELAER would point him out. He sometimes heard JACKSON referred to under the name of ZITTER or ZITTERER.

VERLOOP was also shown this photograph, but states emphatically that it is not that of Van den BERG.

Trace Rm.

CAMP 020
11.11.44.
HWR/TC.

Probably
DeZitter
B.I.B.

S. Form 81/B.P./5000/10.44

EXTRACT.

62b

Extract for File No.: P.F. 600,513..... Name: LINDEMANS.....

Original in File No.: R.P.S. 24,157 WINKEL..... Serial: 7a..... Dated: 11.11.44.....

Original from: L.R.C..... Under Ref:

Extracted on: 9.12.44..... by: DJH..... Section: R.B.....

Extract from L.R.C. report on Carlos Alberto WINKEL
Dutchmen who escaped from Holland with the help of a
suspect escape organisation

.....
Experiences in France and trip back to Holland.

At hotel Montholen WINKEL was introduced to SWAENE Vic, a prominent Dutch underground member who confirmed that the Dutch organisations wanted a man with a knowledge of Spanish in Spain. Arrangements were being made, but before everything could be put in order and WINKEL could start for Spain, they ran short of funds. It was therefore decided that WINKEL should return to Holland to fetch more money, and he went back with two other organisation members, LINDEMANS Chris (now believed to be shot) and FUGLER Walter, a Swiss (now arrested). WINKEL had been introduced to these people in hotel Montholen in Paris.

.....
WINKEL made his way to M. de POURTALES James, living at 40 Rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris, of whom he knew as he was a cousin of Gigi DAENDELS'. From this address he tried to telephone Van VREDENBURGH Anna, another member of SWAENE's organisation, who operated under the alias of "YVONNE". He was unsuccessful
/in

in contacting her, but was well received by POOURTALES, who allowed him to stay the night.

Next morning he returned to Morsang where he met another organisation member, COUTINON: Gerald, and informed him about FURGLER's arrest. On arrival at his hotel he found that all their own and LINDEMAN 's luggage had disappeared during the night. He therefore returned to POURTALES, where he met YVONNE and asked her advice as to what he should do. She told him that under the circumstances he would do best to lie low in the north of France, and sent him to one of their cover addresses at 948 Ave. Jean Jaures in Ronchin, near Lille. There he would receive further instructions, and be contacted in due course by LINDEMANS, Chris.

A month later LINDEMANS turned up and told him to wait another week but WINKEL never saw him again.

.....

.....

CX

11.11.44

62 a

TP NR 16

LINDEMANN'S

Bullion 10 .11.44 1250

CXG 55 of November 9th

Addressed London 55 RE

Reference VAR 3358 November 5th.

A. We are trying to get a coherent story together as soon as possible.

B. Difficulty lies in number of persons with whom subject had dealings.

15 NOV 1944

[Handwritten signature]
19/11/44

THIS IS A COPY
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CENTRAL REG: & R.B. L.U.

SECRET

SUMMARY OF TRACES.

61a

Date : 13.11.44. Name : LINDEMANS, Christaan.

Reference : Internal Memo from Camp 026 of 11.11.44. File No. : P.F. 600,513.

NAME; ADDRESS; PARTICULARS; INFORMATION	pp.	SUMMARY OF TRACES
LINDEMAN, Jan. Rodenrijschelaan, Rotterdam.		<p>N.T. N.T.</p> <p>M.E. Burt. R.B. Oxford. 13.11.44.</p>

Original L P.F. 600,388 DAMEN
Under cover of V.P. from Camp 020
dated 11.11.44

LINDEMANS 610

SECRET

From: F/Lt. Beddard.

To: Colonel Stephens.

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

LINDEMANS.

A statement has been received from DAMEN to the following effect.

Early in June, 1944, in the town office of the Abwehr, 92, Maliebaan, Utrecht, HARGER asked DAMEN to go to Rotterdam and to hand an envelope containing money and food coupons to a certain man. HARGER said that on this occasion he was too busy to go himself.

The name and address on the envelope was Jan LINDEMAN (?), Roden-rijdschelaan (DAMEN does not remember the number).

DAMEN went to the house in Rotterdam. The door was opened by a man with curly hair aged about 35, clean-shaven and of medium height, who appeared at first very nervous, but was very pleased when he was given the envelope, which he appeared to have been expecting.

DAMEN saw a woman in the hall whom he took to be his wife.

LINDEMANS was re-interrogated about his brother JAN. He states that his address is Rodenrijdschelaan, Rotterdam. He is aged 38 and the description of him is very similar to DAMEN's. LINDEMANS states that JAN works for a Dutch company the DEWERO (Dienstwederopbouw), engaged in the rebuilding of Rotterdam.

He says that his brother works for the Resistance, and though JAN has made money in the Black Market, he strenuously denies that he has been at any time connected with the German I.S.

Camp 020.
11.11.44
TEE/FHL.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
19/11/44

SECRET.

To: Colonel R. Stephens *608* CAMP 020.

From: Blb Mr. E.B. Stamp

LINDEMANS

542
I attach herewith a report on
LINDEMANS @ KING KONG mad by De GRAAF
and passed to us by S.O.E.

I should be grateful for two
copies of any translation thereof
which you may be making.

E.B. Stamp.

Blb/EBS/PT. 600,513
11.11.44.

EBS/JEB

file

12 NOV 1944

19/11/44

To: Lt.Colonel Stimson,
CAMP 020

From: Mr. Milmo, SECRET.
B.I.B.
P.F.600,513/B.I.B./H.M.


55^a LINDEMANS.

As spoken, I return the attached documents sent from Camp 020 under cover of your memorandum of the 10th November.

Although LINDEMANS asserts that none of these papers are his property, which assertion may or may not be correct, the fact of the matter is that as far as can be ascertained from the reports at our disposal the documents in question were found in his possession, or together with his admitted property. In these circumstances it is felt that they should be retained with the rest of the property sent over with the body, and returned with it in due course.

It is right in cases of this kind to draw our attention to any articles the ownership of which the prisoner repudiates, but unless and until we ask for them to be forwarded to Head Office it is considered that they should be retained.

11.11.44.
H.P.M./H.M.


H.P. Milmo.

22 NOV 1944

CX

10.11.44

586
Lindemann file

Telegram for BULLION
CXG.....

For XB.

- A. Apart from two confession by LINDEMANS admitting having worked for Germans little fresh information forthcoming.
- B. We are sending you by bag details of progress made with comments.
- C. Can you let us have most urgently as detailed a report as possible on LINDEMANS movements and activities when working for I.S. 9 and 2 S.F.
- D. What progress on wireless transmitter reported by VERLOOP.

19 NOV 1944

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1103 58a
P.A.

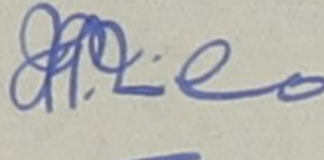
Mr. Stamp.

LINDEMANS

The D.G. has seen the folder on this case containing all documents up to and including the letter to S.O.E. dated 8.11.44. He had his attention specially invited to:

1. Mr. Hart's note dated 7.11.44.
2. Camp 020's note of 7.11.44. attaching a confession submitted by LINDEMANS.
3. Your note on the case sent to the Field dated 8.11.44.

B.I.B.
10.11.44.


H.P. Milmo.

22 NOV 1944

19/11/44

57a

B.1.B./GEN/MJ

10th November, 1941

Dear John,

Many thanks for your ^{5th} JD/KV/2130
enclosing a report on KING KONG
which I am sure will prove to be
of great assistance.

Yours sincerely,

MJ.

Major M. Johnstone.

Major J. Delaforce,
S.O.E.

MJ/MG

19/11/41

56a

CX/12733/66

10.11.44

fell

CXG.....

- A. Apart from two confession by LINDEMANS admitting having worked for Germans little fresh information forthcoming.
- B. We are sending you by bag details of progress made with comments.
- C. Can you let us have most urgently as detailed a report as possible on LINDEMANS movements and activities when working for I.S. 9 and 2 S.F.
- D. What progress on wireless transmitter reported by VERLOOP.

NOV 1944

19/11/44

SECRET55¹³2

Telephone Nos.
 REGENT 6050.
 WHITEHALL 6789.

BOX No. 500,
 PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
 LONDON, S.W.1.

10th November, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

To: B.I.B., - Mr. H.P. Milmo.

LINDEMANS, C.A.

The documents in the attached envelope have been removed from Lindeman's property as he does not lay claim to them.

As a result of interrogation he has identified this property as belonging to various people whom he has named. These documents have been marked accordingly.

Enclosed is an additional copy of this letter, which kindly sign and return to serve as receipt.

I.4/Camp 020
DBS/JG

[Signature]

 Lt.-Col.

Encl: Envelope containing various documents.

Copy of letter for signature
 and return.

[Signature]
 19/11/44