

PF47,151/LAV1

ASHLEY, MRS GISELA

PF47,151/LAV1

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

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S. 960 Edn2

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

January 2024

File closed

March 17th, 1940 342

REPORT

GERTRUD HAGEMANN.

Former address : c/o Frank Scott, 77, Fountailhall Rd. Aberdeen
German address: Malente - Grossmuehlen, Mindenallee 9, Holstein

As instructed by Mr. D.G. White, I asked Miss Hagemann to stay with me for 2 days on her way back to Germany.

I met her on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 7.30 a.m. and spent all morning with her going to the police, Cooks, etc., finding out her views and adjusting my views to hers. In accordance with her age - she is 18 - she is a Nazi, though at present has no particularly violent views and is quite happy to criticise certain things in Germany. This is obviously due to her stay in this country and will not last once she is back home.

As Miss Hagemann's cousin (German, married to an Englishman for about 4 years) and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blake Lawson, of Leigh-on-Sea, were coming to lunch I was careful what I said to Miss Hagemann that morning in case she told them that I was pro-German, in which case Mr. Lawson would have been bound to denounce me to the British. As it was, Mr. Lawson put Miss H.'s back up with some derogatory remarks about the Nazis and she became a raving Nazi for a time. One unfortunate remark was made by Mrs. Lawson during lunch, though I do not know if it is of any importance. She told Miss H. that a great many ships were always assembling for convoy opposite Leigh-on-Sea.

On Wednesday evening Captain R. Stephens called on us, as arranged by Mr. White. His anti-semitic views met with great approval. We discussed him after he had left and Miss H. thought that he was very interesting but obviously an adventurer who drank too much and who seemed very discontent with everything. I had to assure her that he was British as she could hardly believe it. She had been told by me beforehand that he had a lot to do with internees and had assisted me in my endeavours to help her.

On Thursday morning, the 14th, I went to the bank by myself and during my absence as arranged with Major G. Lennox, a Captain Berry or Merry rang up for me but left no message. As luck would have it, Dr. Kauffmann also rang up while I was out and again later trying to persuade me to do some work for him the next day. Miss H. knew that I had been working for him before and was going to again the week after next, also that I did temporary work for other firms in the City, and she wholeheartedly approved of my

attitude that I refused to be at the beck and call of a Jew.

From Wednesday evening onwards I put over my pro-German views to her and my desire that Germany should win this war. She thought it wonderful that I felt like that, I gave her all my reasons for it, at the same time explaining that I was not necessarily a Nazi, an attitude she perfectly understood as I had not lived enough in Germany lately. (I gather her father does not wholeheartedly approve of the regime).

Major G. Lennox, who was apparently up for the day from Southampton, came to lunch on Thursday. I had told her about him before and that we had written plays together. She was thrilled to meet him. They had a serious discussion on all sorts of non-political subjects as, for instance, "what is a Nordic" and got on very well. A cutting remark of Major Lennox's during lunch that politics was a forbidden subject with me, gave me the lead to explain to her later that I could not very well air my pro-German views without getting into trouble which would be a very stupid thing to do and be of no good to anybody. Besides, people were apt to say far more if one seemed to agree with their views. She thought that was very wise.

In the evening unexpectedly, as arranged by Major G. Lennox, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain dropped in for a drink. He behaved like a friend, asked us out to dinner which I refused and generally made himself pleasant. Although he never mentioned that he was Mr. Neville Chamberlain's nephew it was obvious from his stories that he must be the son of somebody important. It had also been arranged beforehand that I should mention something to him about a bet regarding the release of the Italian ships which he had refused to accept, as he knew for a certainty that they would be released. The inference being that he had heard from his uncle beforehand about the release and might hear other things and pass them on to me. Attention was also drawn to the buttons on his tunic and he explained his regiment to Miss H. He stayed for an hour and seemed to drink vast quantities of gin. He then asked me to go out with him to a supposed party a friend of his was giving on Saturday.

I am glad to say, Miss H. missed nothing of this performance. No sooner had he left when she asked if he was a connection of the Prime Minister's. I explained to her exactly who he was and how I had met him about a fortnight ago at a party.

A little later the thought struck me that it might be of ~~interest~~ interest to the Germans to know about him. Apparently she had thought of that even before me but had not liked to say so. We then settled down to a discussion on the subject.

If she saw either Lili Wortmann or Captain Besthorn in Holland

she would tell them about it. If that was not possible, she would tell her father who is a naval doctor, attached to Kiel, and ask his advice whom she should tell about this in Germany or how to write it to Captain Besthorn. Her idea was that I ought to be given an address in this country to write to in case I heard anything interesting.

When I suggested that it seemed a pity that the young man drank so much, she said: "No. That is good. He might tell you far more of what he had heard when he is not quite sober." I apologised that I had not accepted the invitation for us to go out with him that evening and explained that I did not think it wise for any of us that she should be seen in his company. She quite agreed but thought that he could not be very clever not to have seen that for himself.

The next morning she referred several times to various things Mr. Chamberlain had said and off her own bat said that that would be the most important thing she would have to attend to either in Holland or when she got back to Germany.

One of her remarks on Thursday evening was: "You really have a lot of friends". As Major Lennox had rung up several times during those two days under different names to create this impression, this was a satisfactory remark. I also told her that I went out a lot.

Although she is only 18, Miss H. is quite an intelligent young woman and I have not the slightest doubt that she is going to do her best for Germany by telling her story to the right people. I do not think that she had heard or seen anything of particular interest to the Germans in Scotland, but if she had she would certainly pass it on.

Although we sent a wire to Lili Wortmann on Thursday afternoon, saying: "Hope to see you Saturday Hagemann", we cannot be too sure that she will actually be met by either Lili Wortmann or Captain Besthorn.

I am glad to say that I am positive that Miss Hagemann never doubted my sincerity and would be very angry if anybody did. I did everything I could to make her stay in London pleasant as last impressions are usually the ones one talks about first.

A J.
P.S. I forgot to mention above that Miss H. said that her brother is a pilot in the German air force doing reconnaissance and she wondered and hoped if he had been over Britain.

31a
32a
33a.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

33X

15th March, 1940.

Received the sum of £23.0.0.

A. Ashley

Lettersent to: G.Beekman, 12, rue Sanssouci, Brussels
G.I.Wortman, Stadhouderslaan 98, Den Haag
4, Egmont House,
116, Shaftesbury Avenue,
London W.1.

31k

Office copy

March 4th, 1940

Darling Gertie,

I am so sorry not to have answered your letter before. I have no excuse really, except that I have been going rather gay and have been to lots of parties and meeting dozens of people. You know how I used to hate that sort of thing but somehow the war changes one's outlook.

I did love hearing from you and getting all your news. Between ourselves, life is a bit difficult at times. As Lilly must have told you I have lost my job and unfortunately I haven't got another one yet and funds are running damned low. I am just praying that something will turn up soon.

Guess who I met at a cocktail party the other day. That youngster whom we saw a lot of in Switzerland two years ago. The one you called Bill and flirted outrageously with! Do you remember all the rumours about him and that queer skiing crowd he was with? Well - I asked him and he told me the real truth about the rumours. It is quite different to what we all imagine and I was so glad to have it cleared up. I just wish I could tell you the details, but I can't in a letter or I might get run in for libel or something! Bill sent you his love. He is now in the army and is off "somewhere" in a few days. What a marvellous time we had in Chamonix, didn't we? I do wish this wretched war was over.

Last Wednesday my friend Robert took me to the theatre. It was only a musical show, but even that was a concession on his part. After the show it was, of course, much too early for him to go to bed and we went on to one of his night clubs. For a change we ran into an awfully nice lot of fellows. I was glad I was all dressed up, and to dance with men in uniform, instead of poor old Robert, does make one feel extra good. One of them I think you would have liked for lots of reasons. He was just your type although he does drink a bit too much, but you can't blame people for that nowadays. Anyhow, he was very sweet to me and took me out to dinner last night and we are going to a big dance next week. I think I am going to have fun with him. His father is also in the army and he says his mother is working in the Censor's Office so I'd better not tell you his name in case by bad luck she opened this!!

But don't think I'm just being frivolous. It's only on the surface. Underneath it all I am desperately worried. I told you all about my poor little cousin Daisy and how the doctor :

Letter to: G. B. ...
G.I. ...

she ought to go abroad for her health. He seemed to think it was quite simple. So did I, at first. But with my losing my job and everything it is, of course, quite impossible. How can I afford it? What in the world am I to do about her? I feel so helpless about it all and have no one to confide in. I just wish it were possible to talk it over with you. I feel letters are so useless. And yet, I rely on you, so please do write soon and give me your advice and tell me what I ought to do.

Yours ever,

office copy

4, Egmont House,
116, Shaftesbury Avenue,
London W.1.

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Yours ever,

urgent
Draft of letter to go to Lili Wortman at the Hague uncensored & to G. Beckmann (Beckman) at Brussels, censored

March 3rd, 1940

31K

Darling Gertie, (Lili)

I am so sorry not to have answered your letter before, I have no excuse really, except that I have been going rather gay and have been to lots of parties and meeting dozens of people. You know how I used to hate that sort of thing but somehow the war changes one's outlook.

must have I did love hearing from you and getting all your news. Between ourselves, life is a bit difficult at times. ~~I think~~ As Lili told you I have lost my job and unfortunately I haven't got another one yet and funds are running damned low. I am just praying that something will turn up soon.

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Yours ever,

2/

Gertie dear, there is one thing I am desperately anxious to have your advice about because it's terribly important and urgent. My poor little cousin Daisy isn't a bit well. This winter hasn't agreed with her and her cough is much worse. I took her to a doctor the other day and after he had examined her he asked me if we had any T.B. in the family. Then he said I ought to try and get her where there is lots of sun - the Mediterranean or Egypt, and when I reminded him that there was a war on he just laughed and said that any number of his cases were going out there. What in the world am I to do? I feel so helpless about it all. It's such a terrible responsibility knowing this and having no one to confide in. Please, please write and tell me what I ought to do. If she is to go I must get busy getting her thin clothes and so on. Then there is the problem of how and when she is to sail, to say nothing of the money problem. I know I can fix it all up really, but I do wish you were here to tell you about it all.

Read
4/3

Do write me soon.

Yours ever,

not going

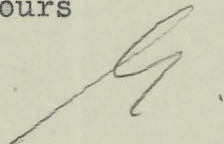
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

30a

Dear Dick,

Enclosed letter to Lil. It can go any time on Sunday as it is dated Saturday, the 24th. If possible, it might be an advantage if it could go uncensored. She knows that some letters come through unopened, at least looking unopened, and although she has always the lurking suspicion in her mind that the British have steamed it open and stuck it down again, it might just help when she gets the next uncensored letter. Hope you are better.

Yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized 'G' or similar monogram, located below the typed word 'Yours'.

307
February 26th, 1940

R E P O R T.

Dr. Alfred Kauffmann, 16, Coleman Street, E.C...

Regarding Dr. K.'s dealings with the Ministry of Economic Warfare, I imagine the following is a case in point. I saw a letter from the Prudential, signed by the Controller, Mortgage & Trustee Dept., to Dr. K. in which the Prudential informed him that the Liberian Lighters he was inquiring about belonged to the Woermann Linie and that a Dutch company wanted to buy them. With the same letter the Prudential also sent him copy of a letter from J.V. Boyle about the "Windhuk", copy of which I enclose. I am also enclosing first two pages of a draft letter for the Prudential to a lawyer in Brazil regarding the "Windhuk" matter. This is all I could get hold of and merely illustrates what Dr. K. does.

As far as the file "German Chamber of Commerce" in his office is concerned, I only had a chance to have a casual glance at it. It contains correspondence with the Anglo-German Trade Association regarding a law case of the Geigy Colour Company - as far as I could make out it was about payments - and also some letters from the German Chamber of Commerce, signed Dr. Becker, about some German currency laws. The last letter was dated May 1939.

Dr. Kauffmann had breakfast with Dr. Bell, the Bishop of Chichester last week.

It is difficult to get an insight into a lawyer's business and files when only working there for a few days. Nevertheless, if required, I can always get temporary employment again at his office.

Copy in PF for KAUFFMANN.

2/2
X X >

2/2

27/2 X

24/2/40

302

X

Fred Zipfel, ^{British} age about 26, married and formerly employed at the Anglo Metal Co., has offered his services as a volunteer for Finland and I believe is going there soon. I don't know whether the real reason for this is known.

Zipfel, who is British, was brought up and lived in Germany until a few years ago. At the beginning of the Hitler regime, when he was still in Germany, being out of work he joined the German army and did his military service with them. This was before military service in Germany was compulsory. He later on left the army and came over to England. I imagine he had two passports, a German and an English one, but dropped the German one and had his English one confirmed. He obviously cannot fight the Germans now as they would shoot him if he fell into their hands.

X

Do you know what happened to ^X Lotte ^X Jessner, daughter of Leopold Jessner? I believe she was at one time employed by Elizabeth Arden. She is an expensive bit of goods who, apart from many men here, used to have a permanent boy friend in Czechoslovakia.

30x

February 24th, 1940

REPORT

I saw Miss Eberstadt, secretary to the Egyptian Ambassador, again yesterday. She is giving up her position and going to Venezuela to join her parents at the beginning of April.

She told me that Miss Murray had just phoned her to tell her that "Martin", Miss Murray's boy friend, would be released and that she was now going to look for a flat where she could live with him and that she would also have to buy him some clothes as all his clothes which she had had stored together with his furniture, had been stolen.

As far as the Egyptian ambassador is concerned, he is definitely pro-German but anti-Hitler. He used to be unhappy here but is beginning to like it better. She also thinks there is some friction between the Egyptians and the British. A short while ago, the Ambassador received some communication from a German - who seems to have gone to a neutral country for this purpose - to the effect that Germany was in a desperate state and could not last long. She would not give me any other details about this as it was a highly confidential matter. They are keeping a card index of all important people in this country at the Embassy, giving the complete life history of every man with photos if possible. I imagine this is a private "Who is Who" for invitation purposes.

On Saturday I saw Ida Braun and met there a Jew from Vienna, Walter Dietrichstein, an engineer who came to this country 5 days before war broke out. ~~xxxxxxlookingxxxxxxjob~~
~~xxxxxxengineer~~ He was apparently promised a job before coming but found when he arrived that the man who promised him the job had been called up. Dietrichstein has been looking for another job ever since. By the end of March his money will have run out and if he has not found anything by then he intends to join the Pioneers. I think he is genuine. One of his friends is a man called Schuetz, also an engineer. Unfortunately, I do not know his Christian name.

We also discussed Gerhard Luetgens, but I gather that Ida no longer suspects him. Thanks to having belonged to the Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler he seems to be attached in some way to the Ministry of Information now.

Original despatched
through B.12. - 24.2.40.

4, Egmont House,
116, Shaftesbury Avenue,
London W.1.

30a

February 24th, 1940

Lili darling,

I do hope you are feeling quite all right again and have taken all the good advice I gave you.

I am, to put it mildly, just a bit miserable myself at the moment. As I told you & I have always rather wondered how long the job with U. would go on and yet, I suppose, I never quite faced the fact that it might come to a sudden end. Well - it has come to an end.

He gave me a week's notice today. He told me that he won't be able to travel abroad again, at least for the time being and he isn't even going to Switzerland at present. I gather that he can't get the visas and he is furious and very hurt because he thought everybody looked on him as being British now. As I was only taken on for these particular trips and there is not really enough for me to do in London, he said he was sorry, and that was that. He added that if he did go abroad again later perhaps and I had nothing to do he might take me back. But the whole thing is so hopelessly vague that I can't rely on it.

I really don't quite know what to do and wish I had someone to give me advice. You know how much the job meant to me. I liked it better than any I have had before. Thank goodness, I can hold out for a week or two but I suppose I had really better look for something else. It is a nuisance, isn't it?

When you get this, would you be a dear and write to Gertie in Brussels and tell her my troubles. I meant to write ~~xxxx~~ her myself but I can't find her address.

I expect you have in the meantime heard from your aunt. She came to tea last week and we talked a lot about you. She is putting up a brave show but I feel very sorry for her.

Do please let me hear from you again soon. Sorry this letter is all about my troubles and not particularly cheerful. My love to everybody.

Yours ever,

30K.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF
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ACT 1958.

Draft 930a
4, Egmont House,
116, Shaftsbury Avenue,
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20/2/40
29x

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On Saturday he gave me a week's notice. He told me that he won't be able to travel abroad again, at least for the time being, as he seems to have aroused suspicion in certain quarters. I gather that he can't even go to Switzerland at present. He is furious and very hurt because he thought they looked on him as being British now. As I was only taken on for these particular trips and there is not really enough for me to do in London he said he was sorry, and that was that. He added that if he did go abroad again later and I had nothing to do he might take me back. But the whole thing is so hopelessly vague that I can't rely on it.

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Do please let me hear from you again soon. My love to everybody.

Yours ever,

February 21st, 1940

29a

R E P O R T.

Dr. Alfred Kauffmann, 16, Coleman Street, London E.C.2.
Age about 60 years.

The people in this office are:

Mr. James Kauffmann, the brother of Dr. Alfred K.,
who is merely a figure head.

Dr. A.K.'s assistant, Mr. Jacques.

2 Secretaries: Miss Winter and Miss M. Symes.

I have now discussed Dr. A. Kauffmann with my friend,
Hilde Abderhalden who has known him for some years and likes him.

Dr. Kauffmann was a very well known lawyer of international law in Hamburg who had very good connections in England with the British American Tobacco Co. and also some banks. It seems that he has always been treated very well by the Germans as thanks to his connections in England they considered him useful. When he did come over to England for good about 1936 he seems to have continued to look after German interests here, trying to create new trade connections and assisting the Germans in their effort to get foreign currency. He is also supposed to have had good Nazi connections in Hamburg which might partly account for the fact that he has been well treated and that his brother James' wife, although a Jewess, is still living in Hamburg on the revenues from Kaufmann's former lawyer's business there. (Whether everything he possessed has been confiscated since the outbreak of war is not known).

Although Dr. Kaufmann's wife, whose brother has been in concentration camp, has become anti-German in her views, K. himself seems to have taken a very objective view of everything. He is grateful to the English for having accepted him and treated him well and he has no intention of returning again to Germany at a later date to start all over again. Nevertheless, he does not seem to bear the Germans any particular ill feeling. My informant is of the opinion that business is his first consideration and that he has the typical Jewish international outlook.

He has a son of about 20 studying at Oxford who is British.

From my work at his office I gathered that he supplies the Treasury with translations of new German laws dealing with the regulations governing manufacture, distribution etc. of raw materials and finished goods of all descriptions, also what is considered contrebant. The laws I actually saw referred to

clothing apparel, felt, furs, etc. He also has some dealings with the Ministry of Economic Warfare, but I do not know details. From talks at the office I gathered that he has had cases about interned German ships partly mortgaged where he seems to have looked after German interests. This, however, was not very clear and I would not like to be too definite about it.

It was difficult to get a look at files in the office but I did notice one file marked "German Chamber of Commerce" and another one "B.B.C.".

In one of the office telephone directories, in which the names of people most frequently telephoned to, were entered I found under "G" "German Embassy" Whitehall 8166 and underneath the names of "Bielefeld" and "Dr. Weber".

Dr. Kauffmann seems to be on very friendly terms with the American Consul General here, Mr. Steen, formerly Hamburg.

A man whose name cropped up frequently at the office and who, I presume, is one of their clients was "Herr Pariser".

I shall keep up the contact and work at Dr. K.'s office occasionally when he asks me to.

M. A.

Director Bond

Guss.

28a

Suggested line for A.53 to take in her letters to Lili WORTMANN and Fräulein BECKMANN, in giving reasons for being sacked by U.35:

She should say one of the reasons seems to be that his possibilities of travelling abroad have been greatly curtailed by the suspicions he seems to have aroused in certain Allied and neutral countries. For this reason he may not leave for Switzerland at present. He is greatly vexed and angry by the fact that his past has not been wiped out by his new nationality and that he is still hampered by it.

19.2.40.

B₂
FRX.
—

27a

B.

The following charges have to be met in the next few days and I am putting them all together to save your time:

1) In respect of Padgham.

	£	s	d
Rent	18	15	-
Gas (quarter ending 15.1.)	4.	19	1
Telephone (quarter ending 26.1.)	1	16	6
	<hr/>		
	£25	10	7
	<hr/> <hr/>		

2) In respect of G.A.

	£	s	d
Rent	7	-	-
Monthly allowance	16	-	-
	<hr/>		
	£23	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>		

3) In respect of Alfred ZIEHM (Roc).

Roc was taken on officially on 26.1.40. He has not yet had any money and I think I should now give him the agreed £12 for one month.

B.2.
13.2.40.

AP.
H.

27x

15th February, 1940.

Received the sum of £23.0.0.

H. Ashley

February 12th, 1940

26a

R E P O R T .

Mrs. Lise Koffka, 70, Gloucester Place, London W.1.

When at The Hague, Lili Wortmann had asked me to take back with me a ring which belongs to a distant relation of hers, Mrs. Koffka, who is a refugee from Germany. I therefore rang up Mrs. Koffka and asked her to tea but had to fetch her as she is rather old and does not know her way about London.

Mrs. Koffka is a Jewess, probably about 70 years old, who has been in this country about 8 months, and is living at a boarding house at the above address.

She has two sons, Kurt, a professor, who seems to have left Germany 7 or 8 years ago, went to U.S.A. where he seems to have been working at a university or hospital, I am not quite sure which. It seems last summer he was asked to come to Oxford for 6 months. He got leave to go, the Americans continuing paying his salary and he has been working at a Brain Institute since that time. It seems the people in Oxford asked him to stay for a further 6 months and he is therefore planning to return to America not until this summer, taking his mother back with him then. He seems to be a lad with the girls, has a divorced wife still in Germany, I think her name is Myra, who is living with a Bavarian. He still corresponds with Myra, I believe, via Switzerland. His second wife, the present one, is living in America and he has also got a girl friend there, called Molly.

Her other son, Fritz, came out of Germany with the last refugee train just before the war. He was a "Kammergerichtsrat" (a councillor at the highest court of appeal) in Berlin and is living in Hampstead now writing novels and looking for a publisher. I believe his brother Kurt more or less supports him.

Mrs. Koffka also has a daughter, Mrs. Eva Rümelin, who is married to a well to do Aryan lawyer in Berlin ~~and~~ who, to the disgust of her family, seems to have become just as Nazi as her husband and who seems to manage, for some unknown reason, to deny or ignore her Jewish origin. The Rümelins have 3 daughters, one aged 12, the second Ulla married to a Nazi who apparently does not know about her Jewish ancestors and the third one Lieselotte, married to Mr. H. White, at present living with her parents-in-law at 92, Mayfield Road, Sandersted, Surrey.

Mrs. Koffka is very bitter about Germany, and it seems that Fritz, every time a British ship is sunk, buries his head in his hands and cries. Kurt's views seem to be similar although not so violently expressed as Fritz's.

PA

February 11th, 1940

25a

NOTES .

G. and I have had a long discussion today about the possibilities of the situation. The following is the result, for what it is worth:

If G. continues to go abroad with U.35 and gradually establishes more and more confidence and she ~~has~~ repeatedly shows that she would have been able to get urgent information across if only she had had some means of sending it, it may in the long run lead to her getting a contact in this country, but the process might be a very long and expensive one and we have no guarantee even then that it will succeed. Besides, as we have already discussed, it may not be wise for her for many reasons to continue going with U.35.

As it is, I am not at all sure that she has not already done all that is required by personal visits, except for one possibility. They may in due course trust her sufficiently, not only to be given contacts, but also to act as money-carrier and paymaster. This is perhaps rather wishful thinking, but because of the possibility I can't help feeling that the wisest thing to do is to leave open the hope that she might get back to Brussels and be able to pay regular visits there. It should, however, only be a hope and not a certainty. If it becomes necessary for G. to continue visiting Brussels, both she and I feel that any new plan by which she is able to go there other than as U.35's secretary will be extremely difficult to invent plausibly. We are therefore suggesting something on the following lines, which leaves the way open for any future contingencies. It must be understood that details of the plan will have to depend on dates, U.35's visit to Switzerland for instance, and the actual information it is considered wise and profitable to convey safely to the other side.

U.35 is going to Switzerland presumably for about ten days or a fortnight. It is too costly to take G. with him and he can hardly be expected to pay her for doing nothing in England. He therefore gives G. a week's notice, or a week's salary in lieu of notice as may suit the situation, and tells her that he may take her on again in due course, but that he will have to see what the position is on his return and that meanwhile he cannot stand in her way of getting another job.

After she gets her notice G. is extremely worried. She can exist for a short time on her play earnings and she is

rather loath to take another position, even if she can get it, because she dare not miss the chance of U.35 employing her again. G. writes rather an unhappy letter to Lili telling her what has happened and puts it in such a way that Lili is bound to pass on the information to Brussels. If preferred, this letter can be so timed that the information about U.35 going to Switzerland, a possibility which has already been mentioned in Brussels by G., does not reach Brussels until U.35 actually arrives in Switzerland, when in any case his presence will be known there.

We have now established the situation that G. may not be able to return to Brussels at all, although we have left it open. In the circumstances she may be contacted in London, but not immediately, and anyhow I do not think we can count on it. The next move suggested is this:

Probably while U.35 is still away, G. gets some information of vital and urgent importance. This information must be real. We have already thought of several possibilities of the kind of thing required, but it is mere guesswork to discuss it until the matter has been gone into and decided upon by the Section concerned. The main point is that the information must be conveyed without delay. G. is an amateur at this sort of thing and is at her wits' end to know what to do. She then hits on the brilliant idea of writing two letters, which taken together get the information safely past the Censor, but which singly mean nothing at all, except that she is trying to tell them something. One of these letters she writes to Lili, for handing on to Brussels. The other she writes direct to Brussels. Lili's letter gets through, apparently uncensored, as many letters do. The Brussels letter is delayed by the Censor, but not in any way mutilated by him, and arrives in Brussels just too late for the information to be of any value.

This, in practice, should not be in the least difficult to arrange. I may say that, in the various suggested items of information we considered, we were able in each case to make up the sort of letters which would meet the case. It is a waste of time, however, giving you these now, as they are mere guesswork, until the actual item of information is decided on.

G
2

Copy
in Wiesbaden
noted in House.

February 10th, 1940

2Ha

R E P O R T .

Miss Murray.

My friend, Miss Trudel Eberstadt, of the Egyptian Embassy had lunch with me today. After a general talk I asked her who the girl with the nice voice was who answered the telephone in her room. I was in luck because she answered: Miss Murray. I then asked if she was as nice as her voice and in this way was quite easily able to get the whole story of Miss Murray's worries and troubles insofar as Miss Eberstadt knows.

Miss Murray is Scotch and has been employed at the Egyptian Embassy for about 6 years. She is living in the Embassy now and is earning about £ 19 a month. As the telephone girl at the Embassy is making her dresses for her she cannot have very expensive tastes in this direction.

According to Miss Eberstadt, Miss Murray has know "Martin" for about 6 years but did not want to marry him as long as he was a German. "Martin" had apparently applied for British naturalisation before the war. He was not supposed to be a Nazi nor was Miss Murray, but he was a friend of Dr. Johst, the representative of the Voelkische Beobachter in London (now in Holland).

Shortly before the war Dr. Johst transferred his flat and furniture to Miss Murray in an entirely legal manner, I gather with the idea that she was to look after everything. He also gave her a cheque on his bank before leaving England, but when she tried to cash it she found that there was not enough money in his account to meet it. Apparently, Mrs. Johst, without her husband's knowledge, had cashed a large cheque before leaving the country.

Miss Murray found out very quickly that the rent of the flat or house (somewhere in Surbiton?) was more than she could pay; she therefore decided to store the furniture. But as by that time apparently Scotland Yard men were going through the contents of the flat, Miss Murray did not dare to go near it again to take an inventory. Instead she merely rang up furniture storage firms, employed the first one that said that they had storage room and had everything removed there. The result of

this seems to have been that quite a number of things were stolen, certainly two typewriters, and all the wine bottles were empty.

Miss Murray was worried about writing to Dr. Johst but finally did so telling him the sad story and he has sent her some money occasionally for her expenses. A cheque came about a week ago from Holland. According to Miss Eberstadt, Dr. Johst writes very nice letters, in fact is a "perfect gentleman" whereas his wife does not seem to be quite so nice. I said that Miss Murray was very lucky that the letter with the cheque had passed the Censor without him stopping it. Miss Eberstadt had apparently told Miss Murray the same thing and I suggested that if I went to Holland again, which I was, of course, not certain of, I would be glad to help Miss Murray by communicating with Dr. Johst, which Miss Eberstadt intends to pass on.

As far as "Martin" is concerned, I am given to understand that he is interned and has been in three camps and Miss Murray is very unhappy about the whole affair. Apparently in one of the camps in which Martin was, the internees dug a tunnel in order to escape but were discovered at the last moment. It seems that they had a pump and electric light in this tunnel. Miss Murray saw "Martin" for the last time on a Sunday, the day after the tunnel had been discovered. She is no longer allowed to see him at Lingfield where he now is, can only send him food and not cigarettes, this being a punishment for the attempt to escape. She is hoping that he will be let out soon and sent back to Germany, although she has been told by friends that this is unlikely as he is of military age. Anyhow, if he were sent back she would marry him and go back with him. If not, she plans to go with him to Germany after the war is over. This seems to me an inconsistency in view of the fact that before the war she refused to marry him because he was German, but as Miss Eberstadt explained, Miss Murray has known "Martin" for 6 years and it might not be so easy to find another man. Miss Murray is also worried in case "Martin" will be shot!

Miss Eberstadt said that Miss Murray had told her that the camp at Lingfield contains civil internees and prisoners of war, and that the civil internees refuse to mix with the prisoners of war, partly because they do not consider them socially good enough.

Miss Eberstadt also told me that she had heard from Miss Murray that a man called "Hauser" who used to be at the Austrian Legation, became an Attache at the German Embassy after the Anschluss. He was said to have the reputation of denouncing people. When war broke out he stayed on in England and rumour had it that he was really a member of the British Intelligence Service. He is now interned and the present suggestion is that either he sold information to both sides and was caught out or that the British are using him as a stool pigeon.

Copy filed in U.35 Supplementary Volume 2
236
295a

G/B.2.

10th February, 1940.

As I explained to [redacted] at the time the plan was first mooted, we have sent an agent to Brussels to make contact there with the German Intelligence Service. So far, no very definite results have been obtained but, as a by-product of the trip, the information sent to Jebb in our A.G./B.15 of to-day's date was obtained.

In addition, it has been established that the following persons are connected with the German Intelligence Service in Belgium and are, apparently, in some way responsible for work against this country:-

- (1) An individual referred to as "The Doctor", name unknown. He is described as a man in the early forties, average height, dark hair going grey, ruddy complexion and with a scar (Schmiss) at the left side of the mouth. "The Doctor" is apparently attached to the German Legation, as he travels about in a car with a "C.D." plate and his telephone number is that of the Legation. It is thought possible that this man may be identical with Dr. UNDERBERG, mentioned as a member of the staff of the Brussels Legation in our A.G./2/B.15. of to-day's date.
- (2) Fraulein Gertrud BECKMANN, The Doctor's Secretary, who lives at 12, Rue Sans Souci, Brussels. She is aged about 30, tall and big, with dark hair and a rather pasty face.

We feel that this case, from a counter espionage point of view, is still only in its initial stages but we will, of course, keep you informed of any further developments of importance.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. L.

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ACT 1958 February 2024

February 9th, 1940

22

N O T E S.

I have now had time to consider carefully G.'s report about her visit to Holland and Belgium and have been trying to put myself in the skin of the other side in order to clarify the position. There is probably nothing new or original in the following notes and they may be somewhat obvious, but I thought it worth while putting them on paper in the hope that they may help in the making of future plans.

The prepared information which G. took with her was evidently well received, but at first I was a little disappointed that she had not been given at least one contact in this country. Naturally I jumped to the conclusion that it was perhaps rather early yet and that they might be still suspicious of her. And well they might be. If an English woman who has become a naturalised German, came to offer us information I think we would be at least a little careful before we imparted secrets to her. Also if there are any suspicions about the real activities of U.35, and I cannot bring myself to believe that, clever as he is, his activities can be quite above suspicion, it is certainly a strange situation to find the journalist a buyer and his secretary a seller. None the less, I am not at all sure that suspicion of G. is the real explanation. They may not trust her fully yet, and we can hardly expect them to, but there was certainly nothing in their behaviour towards her which would suggest that they were in any way definitely suspicious. It may well be that we are exaggerating her apparent importance and danger to them. We know that she is a fully primed agent who is trying a particularly difficult double-cross. To them she may appear, and we hope she does, as merely a not unintelligent amateur who offers her services to the fatherland.

In Holland G.'s tentative offers of service were probably not taken very seriously. I am almost certain no report was made about them, but they did no harm and helped to prepare the ground.

In Belgium the situation was different. We are told that v.Pappenheim is a careerist. We also gather that "the Doctor" works under v.Pappenheim and possibly looks after certain aspects of espionage in England. This does not, of course, mean that he is connected with German Secret Service in England which may be run from Berlin, Hamburg, Antwerp or elsewhere. Nor does it mean that if v.Pappenheim is ambitious, "the Doctor" would be instructed to hand on prospective agents to another department. After all, we ourselves do not always do this !

Also in this connection I gather that Mariaux[?] told U.35 that people like v.Pappenheim tried to avoid giving information about their own agents to the Gestapo.

In the circumstances I cannot help wondering if the following is not somewhere near the true facts:

Frl.v.Boettiger, v.Pappenheim's secretary, persuaded him to meet G. He thought there might be possibilities in G.'s offer and suggested that "the Doctor" should see her. In due course "the Doctor" met G. and egged on by his secretary, Frl.Beckmann, who is ambitious for him, gave G. general instructions, but that was all. I doubt if he even made any further inquiries about G. and probably merely decided to wait and see what would happen if and when she returned. I can imagine that, during G.'s absence, Frl. Beckmann brought up the subject and was merely told "to wait and see."

G. returned and, perhaps to their surprise, did bring some information. Possibly very useful information, but it would be essential to check up on it from other sources, before its real value could be assessed. They thanked G. and paid her and told her to carry on, but obviously they could not commit themselves further until they had discovered the real value of her information. Indeed, it is quite possible that "the Doctor" does not know any contacts in England, even if he had wanted to tell her.

Now, however, the situation is quite different. "The Doctor" cannot keep the information to himself. He must send it on elsewhere. He can no longer keep G.'s existence secret. If inquiries are to be made about her, they will be made now. Previously, she offered herself. Now she has delivered the goods. It is only now, after the information has been checked, that they may trust her and may give her contacts in England. Looking at it this way, I think it would have been very surprising if they had given her a contact this time.

It has been suggested that it may not be advisable to carry on with the present arrangement of G. going abroad as U.35's secretary. I quite agree it is a difficult position to maintain, but, if she leaves his employment, any other reason for her going abroad will have to have a watertight explanation which is difficult to think out. If she does not go abroad again it may be that the other side will contact her in England, but we cannot count on this. I feel she ought to go once again, or have some method by which she can communicate with them at least once. Perhaps some scheme on the following lines might work:

U.35 goes to Switzerland. G. is sacked, or thinks she may be sacked. She apparently has something very urgent to tell them. She can't do it because of the Censor, but she writes half to Lili and half to Beckmann and yet does not manage to get the story through. From her letters it seems she is desperate to pass on this information, but, being an amateur, does not succeed. The information should, of course, be something real in case she is contacted in England. This is merely one suggestion and there are naturally plenty of others.

I have not discussed this with G. yet, but I am quite sure she will be full of other bright suggestions?!

G

10-2-40

= Gilbert Lennox

Waterton Bon

February 9th, 1940

He

Following my report of the 8th inst., it occurred to me that three remarks Lili Wortmann made might be worth while reporting:

- 1) she said that there was no balloon barrage at Berlin,
- 2) she said that she was supposed to obtain a copy of the English Pilot Book but did not see how she was going to do it,
- 3) she said that they were interested on books on the construction of British submarines.

Not for circulation

Pa in GA file.

Waterton Bond

Please pass by hand.

PA.

200

~~B.~~
~~Dy. B.~~

B2

Rec'd 10/2

EWL
172

I am afraid this report does not represent any very considerable progress on G.A.'s last visit. On the other hand, her connection with the German S.S. is still only 6 weeks' old, and she must therefore be regarded as a complete novice. I am reluctant to let this campaign drop altogether, but it is certainly for consideration whether the time has not come to sever G.A.'s connection with U.35 so that they can now work independently of each other. I feel that in the present circumstances we have too many eggs in one basket, particularly as the results of U.35's trip on this occasion were very good indeed.

It is clear from this report that G.A. is certainly not under suspicion.

As to the cost of this particular venture, it will be noted that the German S.S. has stood at least a part of it, i.e., 1,000 francs. Next time they might be made to pay for a good deal more. Unless I receive instructions to the contrary, I shall prepare plans for the further development of the G.A. double-cross to be submitted in due course.

B.2.
9.2.40.

D.G.W.

February 8th, 1940

19a

REPORT ON TRIP TO BRUSSELS AND THE HAGUE
January 30th to February 7th.

As arranged, U.35 and I again set out for Brussels on January 30th as employer and secretary. On second consideration it was thought wiser that I should not take the "Stimmungs report" hidden in my coat, as previously planned, and I consequently memorised it together with the other information which I took to the Germans.

We ~~ixfx~~ arrived late that evening in Brussels. As Frl. Beckmann, the "Doktor's" secretary had by that time left the office and had no private telephone number, I telephoned Frl. v. Boetticher, Pappenhaim's secretary, at her boarding-house and went straight round to her. As I did not want to hand anything typed on my machine or written in my handwriting to the Germans - quite apart from the fact that I did not want to carry anything in writing on me in case of accident with the Belgians - I intended to dictate to Frl. v. Boetticher that evening all the information I had, which I did. Frl. v. Boetticher was very pleasant although worried in case we were being overherad.

I told her exactly how I got the information and she made notes of all the essential points. When we came to my information about the sailing of the 4th Black Watch, she said: "We know the Black Watch is in France." She seemed to think everything most interesting and promised to type it out for the "Doktor" and also arrange that Frl. Beckmann would meet me at the Hotel Canterbury at 1 o'clock the next day, Wednesday. I did not mention to Frl. v. Boetticher the names of Capt. Stephens and Moore-Steinle as I wanted to keep something up my sleeve. I then asked her to have dinner with me Wednesday night at the "Agits". She was a little doubtful whether it would be wise for me to be seen with her but finally agreed to come. As she had been in Germany for

Xmas I asked her how things were there and after a slight hesitation she said with a wry smile: "Oh, excellent!"

On Wednesday, the 31st, not only Frl. Beckmann but also the "Doktor" turned up for lunch. They were very friendly, asked if I had had a good trip and if I had been searched very much going back into England last time. The "Doktor" then congratulated me on the information I had brought them (he had only seen parts of it so far, but Frl. v.Boetticher was going to give him everything later). I said: "Oh, well, you probably knew most of it anyhow." To which he answered: "That's just it, we didn't." He then mentioned again that they were always interested in names of officers etc. and I told him that I had two but had not mentioned them to Frl.v.Boetticher as I thought he would prefer me not to. He seemed pleased but said we could not discuss this in this restaurant. He then told me that it was considered more advisable that I should not be seen with Frl.v. Boetticher - quite apart from the fact that the restaurant I suggested "Agits" was always full of Germans - and he proposed to take me and Frl. Beckmann out instead to some restaurant where we could talk better. It was arranged that Frl.Beckmann would meet me outside the cinema (the usual meeting place) at 7.15.

The rest of lunch was chiefly spent with banter between the "Doktor", Frl. Beckmann and myself. Among other things, the "Doktor" painted a horrible picture for my benefit of the possibilities of attacking and sinking the cross-channel boat from the air. But as I pointed out to him that although this might be very funny for him it certainly was not for me, we dropped the subject. He then told Frl.Beckmann that he had spent a very strenuous Tuesday evening drinking, explaining to me that they often had gentlemen visiting them whom he had to take out. One of the man he went out with on Tuesday evening, I gathered from their conversation, was about 1 m 50 cm. high, age 56 and the other was a man with bags under rather glassy eyes who thinks nothing of drinking ten beers and 6 whiskies and soda an evening. The "Doktor" asked me about gas masks, wondered whether he ought

to have a look at mine, decided that they probably knew about them and wanted to know whether the soldiers had the same kind. I had no idea except that soldiers seemed to be carrying big bags. No questions were asked about U.35 and, when told that we were going to Holland, the "Doktor" merely wanted to know whether to The Hague or to Amsterdam. Finally, the "Doktor" said as I was bound to have had some expenses he would settle up with me in the evening.

In the evening, both the "Doktor" and Frl. Beckmann met me at the meeting place and at my question, whether it was all right to be seen with them, Frl. Beckmann assured me it was. Frankly, I still do not see why it should be all right to be seen with them but not with Frl. v. Boetticher, but it was not for me to argue about it. We then went to the Fish Market looking for a restaurant the "Doktor" had been told about "Le Grand Chapeau", but when we found it it was not considered suitable for our purposes because there were few people and too many waitresses about. I had an awkward moment knowing that U.35 was meeting someone in one of the other restaurants at the Fish Market, but we finally went to the "Petit Louvain" and the danger passed.

This time we really got down to the discussion, and I again explained how I got my information as I felt he ought to know this to be able to judge the value of it. He again said it was good and I was to keep on along those lines. I told him that it was a question of luck and a little haphazard with which he agreed. Referring to the London Irish and Patrick Susands, I said that Susands was hoping to go to France soon, but the "Doktor" interrupted me and said: "Surely, hoping is not the right expression. Expecting would probably ^{be} more like it." And when I told him, no, Susands was actually hoping to get there, he told me that he could not believe it as certainly nobody in Germany was hoping to get to the front.

Then I produced the name of Oskar Moore Steinle who interested him very much. He came to the conclusion that Steinle must have told me about photographs he had and other things for a purpose

particularly as Steinle knew I went abroad. He is going to make inquiries at the Continental Rubber Works, Hanover about Steinle. He also wondered whether Steinle could possibly come to Brussels, but I explained that as Steinle was more than doubtful that he would get an Exit Permit for Dublin, he was unlikely to get it for anywhere else.

Exit Permits brought us to the question how I got mine. As secretary to U.35. And U.35? As a journalist. Was it simple? I had no idea, except you filled in endless forms and U.35 always spent days and hours getting it all done. Were many journalists travelling? That too I didn't know but presumed so. Were the Belgians difficult about it? Not very as we were only planning to stay a short time, but, of course, they might be if one wanted to stay months. This brought us to the subject of a letter I had seen which U.35. got from his newspaper in which they appointed him travelling correspondent for Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. How much salary was U.35 getting? I had not the least idea and could not possibly guess at it. I then told the "Doktor" that U.35 had a letter of introduction from a friend to the Counsellor at the British Legation and had seen him that day. And that was the end of any further reference to U.35.

I then brought up Captain Robert Stephens' name, told the "Doktor" how I got to know him, talked about the adventurer, drink and women, his present job and his discontent. The "Doktor" explained to me that Capt.St. was probably so discontented because he had a job in England whereas, if he had a job abroad, he would get a much bigger pension later. Anyhow, that's how it worked in Germany and presumably was the same in England. I then told him the names of internees Capt.St. had mentioned to me but got no reaction to any of them. He said the Legation would have a list of them anyhow. I hinted at the possibilities of blackmailing Capt.St. if one could get him to let an internee out that should not be out. At first, he thought it was a fine idea, but later he decided it would be wiser to go slow with Cap.tSt. Besides, they

did not want anybody out, these small matters were not worth taking a risk for. He thought that Capt.St. might be a very suitable man to get for themselves, agreed that one could not just offer him money but would have to attach it to some ideal or idea, advised me to keep on with him but be very careful, particularly about asking questions, as he was sure Capt.St. was Intelligence. He then asked me where Treviranus was. (Capt.Besthorn had asked me the same question months ago). I had no idea. Frl. Beckmann then made a note of Capt.Stephens' and Steinle's address, putting down in connection with Steinle the name of his brother-in-law Thomas, Munich and the Continental Rubber Works.

Although I mentioned that I knew about a convoy leaving at Xmas but could not communicate this to them, although at odd times during the evening I mentioned the possibility of U.35 not taking me with him or even sacking me I got no further in my attempts to get a communication address in England or any other means of communicating with them quickly. The only thing the "Doktor" said was that if U.35 was not taking me along I was to write Frl. Beckmann a short letter and sayd "Freundliche Gruesse" in it which would mean that I had been left behind. He also turned to Frl. Beckmann and asked her whether she was sure she had my address.

As to the question of expenses, I thought £5 might cover it. He offered me American Dollars or Belg. Francs. As B.Francs were more advisable in my position he gave me B.Frs. 1000.- in a Frs.1000.- note which is not quite £ 9.--, for travelling and other expenses I had had on their behalf. He asked me to sign a receipt with any name I liked and Frl.Beckmann suggested "Gisi".

Regarding "Lord Haw-Haw" the "Doktor" wanted to know who the English thought he was. I said: Bailey Stuart and asked whether that was true, but the "Doktor" said he did not know. He thought the French knew who the so-called "Traitor of Stuttgart", the French announcer there, is. As regards the criticisms of Lord Haw-Haw, he said: "Don't be surprised if you won't hear him again in a few days' time. But, of course, I can't guarantee that."

I was finally told again to keep on as I was doing. If I learned names of officers in charge of certain departments etc., I was also to let them have these. Matters of particular interest to them:

- 1) Where did troops to France sail from? (I might be able to find out about this from soldiers on leave or possibly I might learn where transports with wounded arrived)
- 2) Building of new factories. Also where ammunition etc. works are.
- 3) Date and place of convoys.
- 4) Minefields.

At the "Doktor"s request I telephoned Miss Beckmann again on Tuesday, the 6th inst, after my return from Holland. The three of us again met for lunch, but the subject of what I was to do in England was never mentioned. Twice I tried to get the conversation on to it, once by introducing Capt. Stephens' name and some story I had remembered about him, and the second time by saying suddenly: "Oh, I do wish I could do something big." to which Frl. Beckmann said sympathetically: "You will - soon. Won't she, Herr Doktor?" But the "Doktor" merely smiled. I also told the "Doktor" that I had just heard that my brother had got the Iron Cross, and from his questions about my brother I was surprised to note that he seemed to know nothing about me and my family.

When I asked him what the general "Stimmung" was like in Germany, he said: "Excellent." Shortly afterwards he talked about the Karneval and every political joke having been forbidden in Germany and what a pity that was as Goebbels particularly was such a good subject for it. But that was the only derogatory remark he ever made in my hearing.

From conversation between Frl. Beckmann and him I gether that he was planning to go away for a day or two on Thursday, the 8th inst.

I asked Frl. Beckmann to go out with me alone in the evening, but as she had a bad cold she said she would rather not but we would do something very nice together next time I came. We than

parted as the best of friends.

When I told Lili Wortmann at The Hague about my dealings with the "Doktor" later, she asked whether he had given me an English address and when I said: No, she maintained that they would do so later. But they would have to test me out first, perhaps even for as long as 6 months. "After all, you have only come to them on our personal recommendation," she said and advised me to be patient.

As far as the "Doktor" personally is concerned, I was not given his name, but I learned that he is 44 years old, comes from the Rhineland, has studied in Cologne, has once worked in Bremen and that his wife and three daughters are in Germany whereas he is living in furnished rooms in Brussels.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., we went to The Hague and stayed there till Monday morning. As Lili Wortmann, Captain Bestorn's secretary, was ill in bed ~~xx~~ I spent as much time as I could with her. She was delighted to see me, seemed exceedingly depressed, not merely for personal reasons, and I gathered that there is a general air of depression at the Legation. Apparently in January, just before the incident in Belgium when the German plane came down, they had again packed all their things in anticipation of a hurried departure. Lili could not face meeting any of her Dutch friends any longer as in political discussions she was obliged to make such idiotic statements that she was too ashamed. She had been in Germany over Xmas and, although people were by no means starving, the situation was not very good. The worst of it seems to be the endless queuing people have to do for everything. Leather handbags were almost unobtainable, prices ranging round RM.80.- per bag. People in Berlin groused as usual. She did not meet a single Nazi. She seemed under the impression that England was very nearly starving, which I corrected.

When talking about the "Doktor" (she had not been told his

name, she said ?) I mentioned the names of internees to her but only Baron Pilar produced a reaction: "His poor wife! She must be nearly mad with worry. He is such a charming man and not a Nazi." As far as Dr. Bode was concerned she considered that he was unpleasant and ought to be locked up.

Things and names she mentioned: The Germans are opening a Naval Attache's office at Lisbon shortly.

Hesse (former Presse Chef London) is one of Ribbentrop's right hand men in Berlin and doing well.

Frl. Puttkammer (former secretary to Military Attache, London) has been sent to Moscow and hates it. They can buy no food there and as they cannot get it from Germany it is imported from Scandinavia for them.

Japs drinks as heavily as ever.

A couple whom Lili has got to know quite well in The Hague are the Remplins (Germans), friends of Besthorn's from the D.E.I. of whom Besthorn too sees a lot. (Once months ago Lili refused to give me their name).

Frank, the Lufthansa man, is busy selling earoplanes and engines which had been exporte from Germany before the war. Bangkok was one of the places mentioned in this connection.

Captain Siemens (former Naval Attache London) now Admiralty Berlin, has become Admiral.

I asked whether Russia was helping Germany with submarines etc., but Lili said she did not see how they could. In fact she did not know.

I also mentioned that it was common belief in England that the "Deutschland" had been sunk and not the "Luetzow". As proof that this was not the case Lili told me that Kidderlen, who had been 1st officer on the "Deutschland" was now working at the Adnirality, Berlin. According to her, it is a usual procedure to transfer officers temporarily to the Admiralty. She did not deny the ~~sinking~~ sinking of the "Luetzow" although this may have been oversight on her part. She suddenly asked me whether I had told

her about that new raider in the South Atlantic. I had not told her anything of the sort, she did not seem to be able to remember who had and rather hurriedly changed the subject.

I saw two of the other secretaries, Frl. Luenzner (Air) and v. Graberg (Naval) as well as Krøeger and my general impression of all of them is that they are fed to the teeth with everything, that they haven't the heart to work as they ought to for the government but that they are far more careful and frightened to air their opinions than they used to be.

Major Sinclair made two emendations to the attached.

1. In para. 2 it should not be stated that convoys ~~are~~ troops are using the by-pass daily, but rather that this was the case on one particular occasion.

2. In para. 4 it should not be stressed that Capt. Walker was leaving at once from France, but in the near future.

6. The following persons, being British Subjects resident in the United Kingdom, are qualified to verify Declarations of Identity as British subjects on D.R. Form 3.

A Member of Parliament, Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Barrister-at-Law, Notary, Solicitor, Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Commissioned Officer of His Majesty's Forces, senior Member of His Majesty's Civil Service, Officer of Police not below the rank of Inspector, Clerk to a Local Authority.

7. An Applicant who claims British nationality, whether by birth, marriage or naturalization may be required by the Issuing Officer, at his discretion, to produce satisfactory documentary evidence in support of the claim, and may also be required to produce further evidence in support of any statement made in the Declaration Form.

8. The Issuing Officer, when satisfied with the Declaration of Identity, will complete the N.R. Identity Card, on p. 4, as follows:—

- (i) Affix photograph, and partly overstamp it with Office Stamp showing Police Office at which done.
- (ii) Take Signature of Holder, below photograph.
- (iii) Enter Nationality, and Second Nationality, if the person is of dual Nationality.
- (iv) Enter Visible Distinguishing Marks.

Major Sinclair.

Herewith the various items of information you kindly supplied me with for GAY. I should be grateful if you could study the top four pages, which show what she has selected for putting across and how she intends to do so; also the Stimmungsbericht, which includes material from your Parliamentary correspondent. I should be grateful if you could return me the report for GAY's file.

B.2.
30.1.40. D.G.W.

Gay leaves by boat
10-morning morning. I
take it that the delay
in troop transports
makes no diff. to the
putting across of item 4.
as she too has been
delayed one day. D.G.W.
20/1

- (a) A valid British or Foreign Passport.
 - (b) A National Registration Identity Card supplemented by the photograph, signature, nationality and description of the holder.
 - (c) A Travel Document of Identity issued by the Home Office.
 - (d) An Official Pass issued by a Government Department (*D.R. Form I*).
 - (e) An Aliens Registration Certificate.
 - (f) A Seaman's continuous Discharge Book.
3. Declaration of Identity Forms (*D.R. Form 3*), to enable National Registration Identity Cards to be endorsed with the particulars given in para. 1 above, are obtainable by British Subjects at certain Police Offices, of which the address will be supplied at any Police Station.
 4. The Declaration Form must be filled up in the handwriting of the Applicant and presented in person at the Police Office where it was obtained, after being verified as in paragraph 6 below.
 5. The Applicant must supply a recent photograph in duplicate. The photograph should be taken full face without a hat and must be on thin paper, not more than 2 ins. high by 2 ins. wide. Photographs on thick paper or with glazed or oiled backs cannot be accepted. One of the photographs must be certified on the back as a true likeness of the named Applicant.

BURCH HEATH 1485.

URGENT & PERSONAL

BALINDEAN,
TADWORTH,
SURREY.

182

January 28th, 1940

Dear Dick,

I enclose certain notes from Gisela and also a copy of her Stimmungs report. She would be glad if you will vet these and let her have the all clear as soon as possible.

We have only used those items which she thinks she may be able to get across naturally.

I also enclose the papers you sent me on Saturday.

Yours,

Gilbert

R E P O R T.

What I intend to get across.

18a

- 1) I attach a copy of the Stimmungs report. It was thought better not to make a carbon copy and the copy I am carrying was retyped word for word from the attached copy, using very thin airmail paper. I intend to carry this report sewn under the name tab of my coat. This will be the only thing I have with me in writing.

What I intend to get across:

- 2) A fortnight ago I spent the weekend at Southampton with G.L. and his wife. We motored down from London on Saturday and did not go the direct way, because G.L. said that the Winchester Bye-Pass was almost impossible owing to the large number of troops and military convoys using it daily on their way to Southampton. Our road gave us a distant view of Portsmouth where I saw a very large balloon barrage over and around the town. At Southampton there is an equally big balloon barrage. I counted 50 balloons at Southampton. Many of them are over the docks and some of them were moored to boats in Southampton Water. The balloons were not flying high, but I was told that they were usually flown at only about 500 feet, but went up at once to 6000 feet on an air raid warning being given.
- 3) I did not know how to find out about the Censorship between England and Scotland, but in this I was rather lucky. Shortly after my return from Belgium, a friend of mine, who has a relation married to a naval officer, told me that this relative lived in Aberdeen and that her husband often sent her messages from the North by telegrams using the direct sea cable from Wick to Aberdeen in order to avoid the Censorship! After Xmas, another friend of mine who is in the Censor's office at Liverpool, came to London for a holiday. I asked her if there really was a censorship between England and Scotland, and she said, "Only for certain parts of Scotland and it is only a hundred percent in the extreme north of Scotland." For appearances sake I have been knitting a scarf for minesweeper crews. As a joke, I said to my friend, "Then I will not be able to send a loving note with the scarf to my unknown minesweeper?" My friend answered, "Yes you can. Parcels aren't censored."
- 4) Last Saturday, January 27th, I went to lunch with G.L. and his wife at a club. There was present a certain Captain Robert Walker of the 4th Black Watch. From the conversation I learned that the Highland Division, in which the 4th Black Watch is a regiment, was on the very point of leaving for France. Indeed, Captain Walker had only a few hours embarkation leave and hurried away after lunch. I wish I had been able

to send this information in time to be of some value, but I had no means of doing so.

- 5) About three weeks ago I met Patrick Susands, who was an actor in my last play. He is now a Sergeant Major in the London Irish. He told me his division was going to France some time soon. He said he would be getting embarkation leave just before it went and he asked me to spend an evening with him then. I know Susands well. He is not very clever and I should have no great difficulty in finding out the names of the other regiments in his Division and the date of it going to France, if this information is wanted.
- 6) Captain Robert Stephens, as already arranged. I will mention the following names of internees: Putzi Hanfstaengl, Fril. Bechstein, Schiffer und Frau, Julius Laufer of Siemens Schuckert formerly (out I believe), Hans Goldschmidt, during last war Kriminalkommissar for Brussels, ~~Graf Mangskan~~, Baron Pilar, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Pastor Wehrhahn (free, on restriction) and Dr. Bode (free, on restriction).
- 7) Oskar Moore Steilne, as already arranged.
- 8) Port control. I will tell my own experience and nothing more.
- 9) Possible jobs that I might get. I do not intend to mention this subject unless they bring it up. Brigadier Thomas was not very helpful and merely suggested a commercial position with friends of his in the city or perhaps a typist job in the W.O. I asked G.L. if he would employ me himself, but for some reason he did not seem very keen on this. He mentioned that it might be possible to get a job as a reader in the Ministry of Information. G.L. seems to be spending more of his time now at the W.O. in London (I must have cover for myself should G.L.'s real job be eventually discovered.)
- 10) Ammunition factories. I will not mention this unless asked and then I will say that I see no possibility of getting a job in that industry, and know nothing about it.
- 11) If the opportunity arises I will mention that I knew ~~the date~~ the date on which G.L.'s sister was sailing in convoy to India last December. ~~and the exact~~
- 12) Political information contained in Stimmungsreport is supposed to have come from Mr. D.C. Orr, a journalist friend. Where possible I want to avoid quoting U.35.

28/11/40

A. Q.

BRIEF

Es scheint, als ob die Erwartungen eines unmittelbaren Zusammenbruchs des Deutschen Reiches und die Hoffnungen auf eine Trennung des deutschen Volkes von der Nazi Regierung in England mehr und mehr verschwinden. An deren Platz ist eine wachsende Entschlossenheit getreten, eine ~~angewaltige~~ Abrechnung mit Deutschland vorzunehmen. Es scheint, als ob die englischen Ansichten denen der Franzosen immer naeher kommen, naemlich dass nicht nur die Macht der Nazis gebrochen werden muss, sondern dass ~~der~~ militaerische Macht Deutschlands ein fuer alle Mal zerstoert werden muss. Die allgemeine Ansicht ist, dass die Einigkeit zwischen England und Frankreich staendig waechst. Nicht zuletzt traegt hierzu wahrscheinlich bei, dass die Gesamtverluste der Englaender (zur See und in der Luft) hoeher sind als die Gesamtverluste der Franzosen und dass dadurch England's Prestige in Frankreich gewachsen ist. Vor Kurzem wurde sogar einmal in den Zeitungen die Herausgabe einer englisch-franzoesischen Briefmarke erwogen.

Die deutschen Angriffe auf Fischerboote (trawlers) haben besonders auch die Arbeiterbevoelkerung sehr gegen Deutschland erbittert.

Die Zeitungen haben kuerzlich ein grosses Geschrei erhoben, dass noch sovieler Deutsche (Emigranten und andere) nicht interniert sind.

Die Taetigkeit der I.R.A. scheint im Absterben begriffen zu sein und die Berufung der beiden zum Tode verurteilten Iren, die abgewiesen wurde, hat keine oeffentliche Sympathie erweckt. Da dieses Todesurteil jedoch sicher Erbitterung in Eire erwecken wird, waere es verfrueht zu behaupten, dass die I.R.A. ihre Taetigkeit gaenzlich aufgegeben haben.

Wie ueblich, besteht ein innerer Zwiespalt bei dem Englaender zwischen Patriotismus und "Verdienstmoeglichkeit", und es sieht aus, als ob der Geschaefstmann in ihm gewonnen ~~wirax~~ hat. Z.B. wird im Augenblick ~~xxxxxxx~~ unter Leitung der Zeitungen ~~dehr~~ viel Propaganda fuer "mehr Licht" gemacht, da die Verdunklung dem Geschaefte ungeheuren Schaden verursacht, und dennoch moechte die Regierung die Bestimmungen wenn moeglich verschaeerfen. In dieser Beziehung moechte ich noch erwaehren, dass eine Anzahl kleinerer Kleider- und Luxusartikel-Geschaefte im Westende von London haben schliessen muessen, obwohl dies wohl nicht ausschliesslich auf ~~die~~ Verdunklung zurueckzufuehren ist.

Strassenunfaelle, durch die Verdunklung verursacht, sind fast 100 % hoeher gegen letztes Jahr. Dezember war ein besonders schlimmer Monat. Stattdessen hoert man neben den Stimmen der Kommunisten, Fascisten und Pacifisten eine neue Stimme und zwar die der Federated Union, die fuer die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa propagieren. (Unterstuetzt u.a. durch Lord Lothian und Vernon Bartlett)

Es sah fuer ein paar Tage aus, als ob die Hore Belisha Affaire sich zu einer Krisis entwickeln wuerde, aber ~~genauxxxxxxx~~ auch dies ging vorueber und ist jetzt fast vergessen. Die verschiedenen Geruechte ueber den Fall Hore Bel.

Die Diskussionen in Zeitungen etc. ueber die Kriegsziele der Alliierten sind verschwunden.

waren die Folgenden, 1) dass H.B. sich mit den Generaalen ueberworfen haette durch seine Bestimmung, dass zukuenftige Offiziere als gemeine Soldaten anfangen muessten, 2) dass H.B. versuchte haette, sich in die Kriegsfuehrung einzumischen, 3) dass er ein Jude ist. Es hiess ausserdem auch, dass er sich durch sein schlechtes Benehmen und seine schlechte Laune sehr unbeliebt gemacht haette. Ein viertes Geruecht ist, dass Churchill die Leitung des Heeres, der Marine und der Luftwaffe uebernehmen wird, und dass eine "Assistant First Lord of the Admiralty" demnaechst ernannt werden wird. Obwohl das Volk Churchill im Grunde misstrauisch gegeneubersteht, scheinen sie doch an seine Faehigkeiten in Kriegszeiten zu glauben.

Durch indirekte Beziehungen zu einem politischen Journalist, der es wissen muesste, hoerte ich, dass es selbst in der konservativen Partei erhebliche Spaltungen gibt. Der links gerichtete Flaegel der Konservativen Partei, der bereits vor dem Kriege sich des oeffteren mit den Liberalen und den Sozial-Demokraten (Labour Party) zusammensetzte und Chamberlain's Mangel an Energie in Vorbereitung fuer einen Krieg kritisierte, uebt jetzt auch Kritik an Chamberlain's Wahl von Ministern. Sir John Gilmour's Ernennung zum Minister der Schifffahrt (Ministry of Shipping) wurde mit Bestuerzung vernommen. Vorlaeufig macht sich die Unzufriedenheit noch nicht sehr laut bemerkbar, man rechnet jedoch damit, dass sie waechst. Chamberlain's Weigerung, einen Minister zu ernennen, der fuer die Wirtschaftsfuehrung (Economic Affairs) verantwortlich ist, wird ebenfalls heftig kritisiert. Die Ansicht ist, dass Deutschland wirtschaftlich einen grossen Vorsprung gehabt hat, besonders auf dem Balkan, wo Deutschland grosse Vorraeete von Mineral- und Pflanzenoel aufgekauft haben soll, die England haette aufkaufen muessen.

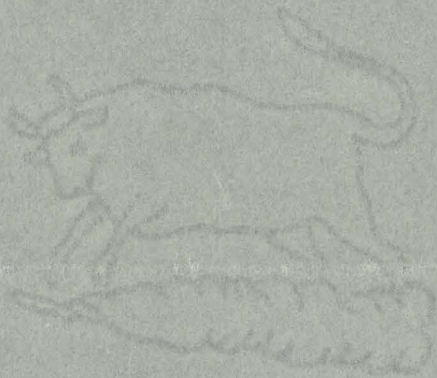
Selbst der rechts gerichtete Flaegel der Konservativen, die die treuesten Anhaenger Chamberlain's, die ~~die treuesten Anhaenger Chamberlain's sind~~, ist durch die hohen Steuern beunruhigt und sieht ungern, wie die Regierung mehr und mehr Privatunternehmen unter Kontrolle nimmt. Ausserdem sind sie der Ansicht, dass ihre Parteiorganisation verglichen mit der anderer Parteien, schlecht ist.

Ein Beispiel der schlechten Zusammenarbeit zwischen dem Minister fuer wirtschaftliche Kriegsfuehrung (Ministry of Economic Warfare) und dem Schifffahrtsministerium (Ministry of Shipping) ist, dass vor einigen Wochen 12 Schiffe, mit einer total Tonnage von ca. 100.000 Tonnen, leer nach Sued Amerika geschickt wurden, obwohl genuegend Ladung Kohle hier lag und vergebens auf Verschiffung wartete.

Die Englaender bekaempfen die englische Propaganda aus Deutschland mit sehr geschickter Propaganda ihrerseits auf dem "Home Service". Ich moechte mich hier noch einmal auf "Lord Haw Haw" beziehen. Immer wieder hoere ich von Leuten, die diese Staion einstellen "to have a real good laugh". Neulich bei Bekannten von mir wurde ausserdem gewettet, wie lange "Lord Haw Haw" reden wuerde und wann die englischen Flugzeuge ihn wieder unterbrechen wuerden. Er scheint also auch noch Gelegenheit fuer ein neues Wettspiel zu geben. Im uebrigen werden auf der Buehne dauernd Witze ueber ihn und seine Sprechweise gemacht. Ich moechte Sie bitten, dies nicht als Kritik meinerseits aufzufassen, aber es scheint, als ob die Propaganda irgendwie nicht ganz richtig ist fuer die englische Mentalitaet, und ich hielt es daher fuer wichtig genug, um es zu erwaechnen.

Trotz Rationierung und einigem Durcheinander in der Verteilung der rationierten Lebensmittel scheint kein Mangel an diesen Lebensmitteln in England zu sein, sondern eher das Gegenteil.

Zum Schluss moechte ich noch erwaechnen, dass die englischen Sympathien voll und ganz auf Finnlands Seite sind und dass man mehr und mehr von Deutschland und Russland in einem Atem spricht, als ob sie dasselbe waeren.



1. Highland Division are shortly due to Leave for France. 4th Black Watch ^{is} form part of the Division. - (
2. Differences in pay. British soldiers do not seem to comment on the differences in pay in the two armies. They seem to accept it without comment.
3. Commissariat. There is very little talk amongst British troops of the superiority or otherwise of the commissariat arrangements. Apart from chaff by officers about the Frenchman's wine ration and the British soldiers tea and beef rations, there have been no complaints heard.
4. The British troops are in fine fettle and are only too anxious to get on with the war. They would welcome action by the Germans which would bring them into conflict. They have no doubt whatever of the final outcome and of their own superiority. They take the view that Hitler and the German people started it, and that Hitler cannot be allowed to continue to harrass the world.
5. Relations between men of the two armies are good. If it were not for the language difficulty they could be described as excellent.

Overheard at a cocktail party.

Mrs. C wife of a G.S. officer at the W.O. said that British troops were billeted in unoccupied houses where possible, but where such were not available, they were billeted on the civil population. In Aldershot this was so. In Fleet she had seen several officers going in and out of houses near the station. The officers had black ribbons at the back of their coats, and she thought *her husband said* them to be some Welsh regiment.

She had had a letter from a friend at Masham in Yorkshire. A Brigade were billeted over an enormous tract of country there. Mrs. Dash complained that she never saw anyone where she lived, near Aldershot, The regiments came and went so frequently. Her husband had said that when a division went abroad and had been located in a good training area, its place was taken by a division from a less good area.

She hoped to be able to entertain some of the Canadian troops soon, but so far she had not been able to get to know any. Another lady present said that ~~they~~ her husband was on the staff of a London division and spent most of his time travelling round the outskirts of London. He had set out that morning to visit troops at places as far apart as Chiswell, Potters Bar, and Uxbridge.

17a.

URGENT & PERSONAL.

27th January, 1940.

Dear Gilbert,

The attached material is not to be used inclusively. Any of the items can be used but, as you will see, they are not all quite suitable.

With regard to the movements of the Highland Division, this part should be very carefully rehearsed as follows:-

Gisela was lunching with her friend in the Black Watch on Saturday, January 27th. He was in a great hurry because the Highland Division, of which the Black Watch forms a part, was on the point of leaving for France. This information can be told to the German S.S. only on Wednesday, January 31st, and not before.

With regard to the political information, in connection with Government Partysplits, this material must come from a journalist friend (suggest one of U.'s), who does Lobby work. Again, you will have to select from the material here.

Please return all these papers to me on Monday with Gisela's Stimmung Report for vetting. I shall be at home tonight if any points arise you want to telephone me about.

Yours,

Major Gilbert Lennox,
Room 055,
War Office.

16a

G.A. XX discussed with B.11x. Following agreements reached:

- 1) Our general aims.
 - a) Counter-espionage.
 - b) Channel for misleading information.

Of these, interests of a) to come first.
- 2) Lines of approach.
 - a) Retain amateur atmosphere
 - b) Encourage German S.S. to regard agent as particularly valuable on account of her general contacts, her travel facilities, her Stimmungsberichte. This means: retain if possible her present job with U. It is not desired to encourage employment of agent in 'primary espionage'. Therefore no need for job in War Office, Censorship, Admiralty, etc., and no hopes held out.
- 3) Information approved.
 - a) Stimmungsberichte to be compiled by agent and illustrated from experience with her own personal contacts and also drawing upon those of her boss.
 - b) Scotch-English censorship exists, but is only 100% in the North. Even here there is believed to be a gap by the cable Wick-Aberdeen. For the rest of Scotland only certain special areas are covered by 100% censorship. Suggest the use of parcels.
 - c) Description of passport and port control to be limited to experience of agent and of one or two friends. Special search is made in suspect cases, and these are very thorough.
 - d) Following names of German internees may be handed over: (vide attached list)
 - e) Movement of 53rd Highland Regiment and 4th Black Watch as follows:
 - f) British troops' food and pay good. No information re corresponding French levels.
 - g) Dissension between England and France. Only general temperamental differences discernible. English prestige very much restored in French eyes owing to extent of British casualties.
 - h) Agent can claim the following contacts: Captain R.S., Captain R.W., Pat S., STEINLE, de WOHL of her own. Through her boss:-

- i) During a visit to Southampton to see G.L. agent gleaned the following items of military information:
 - i) Regarding the balloon barrage at Portsmouth and Southampton: About 50 balloons at Southampton surrounding the Dock area, some being moored to ships in Southampton Water. About the same number at Portsmouth. A local inhabitant informed agent that the balloons are normally kept down or at about 500 feet, unless there is an air-raid warning when they are let up to 6,000 feet.
 - ii) Ambulance train seen approaching Southampton from the North on 16th January.
 - iii) Stream of transport lasting for several hours and often including guns of various sizes can be seen almost every morning on the Winchester by-pass, proceeding in the direction of Southampton.
 - iv) The Canadian Division is now at Aldershot and are a particularly fine and soldierly looking lot. They are reported to have arrived with very little equipment of their own, but recently seem to have received a good deal as the barrack squares are full of men round automatic rifles and field guns.

Putzi HANFSTAENGEL

Fraulein BECHSTEIN

Hans SCHIFFER (ex-Gestapo chief)

Pastor WEHRHAN (Ribbentrop's pastor)

Julius LAUFER (Siemens Schuckert)

Count MONTGELAS

Paul HUNGER

Ramon WINGS

Carl WEHNER

Leonhard SINGER

Edgar STERN RUBARTH.

Hans GOLDSCHMIDT (Criminal Commissar in Brussels)

Dr. WEISS (ex-Gestapo chief)

BETHMANN HOLLWEG

Eva PLATZ

Baron PILAR Von PILCHAU (Manager of the N.D.L. in London)

Wilhelm DAHM (Ramsgate).

January 17th, 1940

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NOTES.

Object. The ideal position would be that of the trusted agent who acts as Paymaster, Post Office and independent source of information; probably in that order of importance.

Paymaster would lead direct to contacts in this country. Post Office might also do so, but perhaps not so directly. To act as an independent source of information might be very useful and lead to good results, but the difficulty is that the means of communication proposed might be by word of mouth on future visits overseas, by secret ink, or by some other method which does not lead to contacts in this country. To act merely as the supplier of carefully doctored information and not to obtain contacts in this country would be to miss half the possibilities of the situation. It is therefore suggested that our plans are laid to make contacts in this country more or less essential.

The agent was given certain tasks to do before her next visit overseas. Her natural and obvious way of setting about these tasks must be considered. She must take back some results, tempting results, but she cannot be too successful immediately and the limitations of her position must be taken into account. In no circumstances can she put over a story that is too good to be true. She has British nationality, but she is German by birth. On the other hand, she has professionally and socially many English friends in business and on the stage, and she has two direct contacts with the army. One through a certain Brigadier R.H. Thomas, and the other with G.L., a friend of many years standing with whom she has collaborated in film and play writing.

1) Names of officers.

She was asked for the names of officers who are hard up, who gamble, who drink heavily, or who may be in trouble in one way or another and who therefore might be considered as perhaps potentially useful to the other side. She was not asked to

attempt to "buy" these officers, but merely to pass on their names. Her obvious course was to try and meet as many officers as possible socially and to learn details about others.

Before the war, she and G.L. had sometimes spent their ill-gotten gains from plays by giving Sherry parties. Some royalties have recently come in, so she suggested to G.L. that they might give a party and that he might bring along some of his War Office friends. G.L. agreed, but unfortunately suggested that the party might be put off until later. He talked about the difficulties of the black-out and so on. Brigadier Thomas was also not very helpful. Despite these set-backs she managed to meet some officers, but obviously she hopes to meet many more in the future.

a) Captain R. Stephens. The agent has a friend and business associate named Paul Hunger. On her return to England she was distressed to hear that Hunger had been arrested on suspicion and is in Wandsworth Prison. The agent felt she would like to visit him and see if she could do anything to help, but as she did not wish to make herself conspicuous ~~and~~ or draw suspicion on herself, she asked G.L. 's advice. G.L. said he had come across a fellow in the War Office called Stephens, whose job it was to interrogate internees and he thought that Stephens might help. G.L. introduced the agent to Stephens.

As far as the agent knows Stephens is a retired Indian Army officer who is employed by the War Office to interrogate prisoners, but as he does not wear uniform he may not be a serving officer. It is considered much safer in this connection to stick to the truth, but not all the truth. A British army list, indeed a War Office list, is not very hard to obtain and Stephens appears in neither of them. It is suggested therefore, that the agent tells the truth about him, except his connection with M.I.5. As it is quite likely that Stephens is already known as a member of M.I.5., it might be a good thing if the agent hinted vaguely that she thought he was in some way connected with the Intelligence Service. This is for consideration. There is probably no harm in his having mentioned A.G.3. to her, as being the department for which he works.

It might be advisable for the agent really to have an interview with Hunger just to show Stephen's power and influence. She will describe Stephens as an adventurer ~~or~~ something of a "rip", who is fed up with his present job because it is too dull. Although not an active Fascist he seems to approve of Fascist ideas and the totalitarian form of government. He boasts of his power to let internees go free should he so desire it, etc.etc. The agent becomes very intimate with Stephens. She considers him definitely buyable.

If the bait catches the fish it is more than likely that the agent will be instructed to try and buy Stephens herself, but, if inquiries are made about him or he is contacted by someone else it is necessary for him to have an office or an address where he can be found. *no* Certainly, W.S. will not do! *no* A.G.#3. is the obvious address and telephone number, but it has distinct disadvantages. *yes* A private address and telephone number might meet the situation?

b) O. Moore Steinle. This man, who ~~is~~ German born but has a British passport is a friend of Hunger's and was known slightly to the agent previously. Owing to the Hunger affair the agent has got to know him better and discovered that his sympathies are strongly pro-German. It is suggested that she tells the truth about Steinle. He is, of course, not an officer but to mention him may be worth while, always provided that we can keep a careful watch on him afterwards. If Steinle is not already an enemy agent it may seem a pity to suggest trying to make him one, but his inclusion certainly gives an air of truth to the agent's story and is therefore very valuable.

c) Patrick Susands. An actor who played in the agent's last play and is now Sergeant Major in the London Irish. Susands recently met G.L. and told him that his regiment was shortly going to France. He might well have told this to the agent and it is suggested that he did so and that the agent can probably get from him the names of other regiments in the division and the date of departure. The agent may only get this information at the last moment and if it is to be of any real value she must have a means of communicating it

immediately, and not merely by post (invisible ink) or on her next visit overseas. In actual fact, the London Irish (London Division) are unlikely to go to France for 3 or 4 months. (see also d) below).

d) Captain Robert Walker. 4th Black Watch. At present stationed at Aldershot and going to France with the Highland Division in the very near future, probably within the next few days. He is a cousin of G.L.'s wife. It is suggested that the agent met him at lunch with G.L. (she has never met him). He told her about the Highland Division going and the date of departure.

The point of this is that it is "a dreadful example" of important information which she was unable to send in time.

If approved, this scheme will have to be perfectly timed. The supposed lunch must have taken place just before the Division left for France, say 2 days. The Highland Division must be in France before the agent goes overseas. Also it must be very carefully considered if it is wise to pass on any information at all about the Highland Division going to France.

The possibility of Capt. Walker being made a prisoner within the next week or two and being interrogated and the fact coming out that he has never even heard of the agent, is very remote.

If approved, this suggestion might be very valuable with reference to the second paragraph at the beginning of these notes.

e) see attached note.

2) Possible jobs that agent might get.

Brigadier Thomas was not very helpful and again merely suggested a commercial position with friends in the City or perhaps a job as a typist in the War Office.

The agent suggested to G.L. that he might employ her himself, but for some reason he did not seem very keen on this. He did put forward the idea that she might obtain a position, possibly as a Reader, with the Ministry of Information which is being reconstructed. It is suggested that the answer to this question is left very open. As far as the agent knows G.L. is still in the

why
not
put
him?

Geographical Section, but he now spends more of his time at the War Office in London. This is intended as a careful lead-up for possible future developments. Sooner or later despite every precaution it may become known that G.L. is connected with M.I.5. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that he has already interviewed an agent from the other side, without knowing it. If his connection with M.I.5. does come out, it might with care be made into a strength instead of a weakness insofar as the agent is concerned.

3. British "Stimmung".

A special report about this is being prepared for the agent.

4. Working of Passport Control.

It is suggested that the agent tells the truth as far as she knows it, but it might be as well to check up on her information on this subject so that she does not inadvertently pass on anything of value.

5. Information about ports and ammunition factories.

Unless it is desired that she should plant any prepared information about these subjects, it is suggested that she should have drawn a complete blank here. She might do more if she knew exactly what is required. If she does happen to have any important information in the future, such as the sailing of a convoy for instance, (agent knew when G.L.'s sister was leaving for India in a convoy) she might ask how she ought to pass on the news in time.

In this connection agent has really learned from an outside source the port at which the Canadians disembark. If, but only if, considered harmless, this might be worth telling as an example of the urgent news she might pick up.

6. The agent wants permission to carry typed notes on airmail paper sewn into the lining of her coat when next she goes overseas. Her reasons for this appear to be very sound. A written report will show that she is able to smuggle reports through. The place of Rendez-vous with "her friends" is not suitable for them to make notes in. She considers the typing of the reports when abroad is a very

risky proceeding. Reports typed in this country can be carefully vetted by us, but, if she has to make the reports verbally, she is afraid she may let slip something of real importance by mistake. A typed report is more impressive than a mere verbal statement. She considers there is little or no risk of the foreign authorities ~~finding the reports~~ searching her clothing once she has been passed out by the British authorities. If the agent is permitted to take the typed reports she intends to hand the reports to her "lady friend" in the lavatory of the restaurant where they meet. She will not, however, produce the reports at all until she is sure of her ground.

e.) Lt.Col. Valance and Major Kennedy.

None of the other officers suggested are actually in the War Office. These two are. Both may be considered much too ~~dangerous~~ dangerous, but they certainly fill the bill in more ways than one.

Valance is an ~~ext~~ ex-newspaper editor with ~~left~~ left wing views. He is very friendly with the late S.of S. His private life is somewhat peculiar. His present position is a somewhat difficult one. He is certainly not buyable, but might be considered so .

Kennedy is the reverse of Valance. Report has it that he is a Fascist and fought for Franco in Spain. Not happy in his present job. Dropping money by being back in the Army. He is also certainly not buyable , but he is the very type which might be considered to be.

It is suggested that the agent has never met either of them, but heard about them from G.L. when he was discussing the resignation of the S.of S. Neither of them are people she can herself approach and there is no question of her being able to " get them " like Captain Stephens. If they are to be approached it will have to be by someone else, which is all to the good.

9
In any case, neither of these officers will be told anything at present, but in due course they would be warned that they might be approached by an enemy agent. The agent herself would be quite unknown to them both now and in the future.

The agent would, of course, have heard G.L. mention other officers by name, but as they were all obviously unsuitable for her purpose it is not even necessary that she should remember their names.

1Ha

Notes on the Development of the G.A. Double-cross.

1.

It is clear from G.A.'s very good report @ 8a that at least at the time when she first came into touch with the 'Doctor' she was not only not suspected of working for the English, but was even enthusiastically received. On the other hand, nothing really concrete emerged from the early discussions, and we must therefore assume that they gave her purposely vague instructions to cover the period while they are considering her employment and possibly vetting her with the Gestapo in Berlin. I am also inclined to think from G.A.'s report that the impression she has created in the minds of the 'Doctor' and his minions is that of an intelligent woman who is, however, an amateur in the business for which she offers her services. They must, I think, have noted her somewhat direct and naive approach, which it is difficult to associate with double-crossing, and formed the opinion (and here I am using my own impressions when I first met the lady) that she has a romantic interest in Secret Service work and a slightly fanatical, self-sacrificing streak in her nature which would enable her to carry it through.

I think we should not dispel the amateur aspect of her activities too abruptly. In my opinion the line she should adopt in her next interview should be a natural development from the line she took in the last. That is to say she must frankly confess the disabilities under which she works as an uninstructed agent in England. She must open by saying that she is disappointed in the amount she has been able to achieve, and she must then go on to supply the information she has managed to glean in a modest and deprecating manner. In the midst of a lot of very general information on 'Stimmung', with possibly a few technical matters interspersed, she should have one trump card, the significance of which she need not be the first to see.

2.

In order to decide upon the story for her next interview we should begin by examining once more what we are aiming at. Our project is essentially a counter-espionage one. By becoming part of the German espionage system in England, we hope that G.A. will be put in touch with other agents and learn something of German espionage aims and methods. The possibility envisaged in a remark made by Fräulein BECKMANN that G.A. should become a postman between directors of German Military Intelligence in Belgium and their agents in England would, I think, be the most effective from our point of view. On the other hand, I foresee difficulties in that she may simply be asked to bring money into the country and to forward it to a given address, and we shall be prevented from taking further action in the matter by the fear of "blowing" the source of our information. We must, however, make no attempt to influence the 'Doctor' to adopt her as a postman, and must bear in mind other possibilities. As the 'Doctor' was not in the least interested in her being employed in the Censorship, we must provide G.A. with a possible opening into the War Office, but again this should not be insisted upon, only offered as a possibility and with an expression of readiness to try anything.

5.

Finally must come the trump card, and after very careful consideration I am inclined to nominate Captain Stephens of this department for the role. Her story will be as follows:

Some time ago a German friend of hers of long standing, named Paul HUNGER, was interned by the British. She always believed that he had been interned without any justification and she had, perhaps stupidly, felt inclined to take up the cudgels in his favour. She had, therefore, discussed with her friend Major Lennox in the War Office whether it would be practical for her to visit Paul HUNGER in prison. He said he thought he could arrange this through a friend in A.G.3, and had therefore good-humouredly put her in touch with the said Captain Stephens, who had been very helpful in this matter. As a result she had asked him to a cocktail party, and her acquaintance with him had quickly developed in a romantic direction. This Captain Stephens is an adventurous type of man, who has seen service in the Indian Army and Arabian Political Service and had an adventurous role to play in the Abyssinian War. To-day he finds himself in a minor job in the War Office, sharing what he regards as a "phony" war. His duty is to cross-examine civil internees, and about his activities in this direction he has many good stories to tell, particularly a hilarious account of his cross-examination of the notorious 'Putzi' HANFSTANGL. Essentially a boastful man, Captain Stephens had offered to display his influence on behalf of HUNGER. She had, however, not accepted this offer, thinking that if anything became known about her, it would prejudice her position in the eyes of the English and spoil her chances of working successfully for Germany. But she now had it in mind that the offer he had made was not an idle one and that it might very well be useful to Germany to have a person in a position such as that of Captain Stephens on their pay-roll. She felt confident that her own sentimental hold over Captain Stephens was such that she could at least approach him along these lines, and that even if he did not accept he would nevertheless not betray her. On the other hand, she had reason to think that he would accept, since he was a man for whom money was a considerable incentive and excitement and underground action meat and drink! If the Germans wish to check up on Captain Stephens, she had discovered a source through whom this could be done. He is well-known to Lily Christine COLLINS, who is reputed to have been mistress to Von Hoesch and to be well-known to Von Neurath. She will, if consulted, corroborate G.A.'s view of the adventurous Captain Stephens.

Although this story of her friendship with Captain Stephens is to be her trump card, we should foresee the possibility that they will not have anything to do with so dangerous a matter, for although she will appear to be stupid on the subject, it should not be difficult to leave the impression in their minds that Captain Stephens has at least some connection with the sinister "Security Service" in which the 'Doctor' expressed so much interest. If they do not take up the Stephens lead, they ~~they~~ will have been provided with sufficient material to interest them in the potentialities of G.A. herself. If they do fall for the bait of Captain Stephens, it is possible that they may make proposals for the release of certain persons in internment of value to them. Should they make these proposals it would be for us to release these persons and to follow their future activities with the very closest attention.

6. Lastly, after discussion with U.35, we must supply her with a line to take with regard to U.35 himself. She has been asked to check up on his activities, and she will have to say something about these and, I think, give some sort of an account of his journalistic activities in London. She will have to stick to her story that he is incorruptible and that his interests are not really in the direction of politics at all, but in artistic directions.

B.2.
12.1.40.

orig. passed to B. 13.

January 16th, 1940

13a

R E P O R T

I went to Oskar Moore Steinle's flat at 705, Nell Gwynne House, Chelsea on Monday evening, the 15th, at 7 o'clock and stayed until 11. (The flat next door to his is occupied by a refugee from Vienna). Steinle has a one-room flat with kitchenette and bathroom furnished in very nice taste. He has a great many German, French, Italian and English books, many of them on art, but amongst them also "Mein Kampf", and one or two books by Rosenberg. He also has a big wireless-grammophone apparatus which, however does not work too well. He seems keen on lighting and played about for some time with various coloured ~~xxx~~ bulbs, amongst them one giving a very strong light, which is used for photography in rooms. In a big atlas on the map of Europe the frontiers of Germany are drawn in with ink including Austria and Czechoslovak but not Poland as he thought that might be dangerous in case his place ever got searched. We were looking at the map discussing the possibility of a Dutch-Belgian invasion. He was of the opinion that it would be bound to happen as it would be necessary for an attack on England. Quite apart from air attacks, the Germans probably had long range guns which could shoot across the channel.

He seems to have given up the idea of going to Dublin for the time being as he doubts that he will get an Exit Permit and is not going to draw unnecessary attention to himself, by asking for one and getting it refused. According to himself, he is very careful where he goes and what he does these days - he has even dropped acquaintances which might make him suspicious such as people employed in important technical jobs - in order not to arouse suspicion. His worry is that, should he get interned, he might lose his British nationality and be shipped back to Germany at the end of the war, if England wins. He said to me that my position was much simpler than his for after all I was completely German whereas he was half German and half English and

had relations in both countries, but if he weighed his feelings he definitely inclined towards the German side. He also said that if he had nothing else to lose than his flat he would have tried to leave England. As it is, there is his money in Australia and his business interests in this country which could be developed so very much more after the war. Of course, there was the possibility of being called up here, but it would be time enough to consider that when it arose. He might be able to get a job in the Home Service or else he might then attempt to leave the country, but the latter would have to be worked out to perfection so that it would not go wrong. The neutral shipping line was vaguely mentioned in this connection. Unless he could do a thing well he would rather not do it at all. He does not quite see the object of going to Germany now as he is not sure what his reception would be like being English and having lived here for so long. When all Germans abroad were being asked to register with the German Embassy he did go and see them, but they suggested to him that for the time being he had better carry on as he was.

He told me that he knew from good authority that England is fully prepared for gas warfare and he thinks they are quite likely to use it if need be.

Towards the latter part of the evening we played his records finishing up with the "Horst Wessel" song. Immediately after that we left the flat as he was seeing me to the bus. Outside in the passage we found a policeman, standing in front of a flat two doors further down, and although the policeman seemed quite friendly and completely uninterested in us, I can hardly blame Steinle for worrying about him. After all, apart from anything else he might have been a musical cop and recognised the Horst Wessel song.

Steinle has decided that I am not to write to his Dutch friend to ask her to write to his sister Lore Thomas as communication from abroad might create a difficult situation for his brother-in-law (whom he has never met) who is working in a very secret job in Munich.

I have come to the conclusion that Steinle is definitely not employed in any activities against England at present (though, of course, I may be wrong in this) but that he might be willing to work for Germany if asked and paid well.

Orig. passed to B. 13

January 5th, 1940

12A

R E P O R T

Oskar Moore Steinle came to dinner at my flat last night and stayed from 7.30 until 11 o'clock. He again advised me not to go and see Hunger giving the same reasons as before that my going abroad might make the police even more suspicious of Hunger etc. He also referred again to the police questioning him in August and, at my e pressing surprise that it should still worry him as after all he was supposed to have had connections with the I.R.A. and was able to satisfy the police that he had not, he explained that he had visited a girl friend in Belfast working in an armament factory there and that she still wrote to him. When I asked him why he did not try and stop her writing if it might put him in an awkward position he said: "Well, I can't just tell the girl not to write to me. I mean I can't really explain all that sort of thing to her." I gather, although he did not give me the name of the girl, that he referred to Miss Hannon.

He still has the intention of going to Dublin in due course but seemed much more doubtful whether he would get an Exit Permit and is, in fact, considering the possibility of getting there illegally although he did not explain to me how.

He thinks his telephone at home is being tapped.

Although he continually says that he doesnot blame the English for taking all possible precautions, I can't help feeling that for an innocent man, although he may be of German origin and have had German connections, he is rather exaggerating his importance as far as the police are concerned. I may be wrong in this, however.

He told me that he ~~was~~ never went near the German Embassy here in the old days because he had an idea that, if they knew he travelled all over the country and did a lot of photographing (he apparently has beautiful photographs of the Forth Bridge and Tay Bridge) they might ask him to do some photographing for them and he felt that

espionage was "unanstaendig". I agreed that this might be so in peace time but war after all made all the difference and it probably was more dangerous.

He has heard from his friend in Holland although she does not seem to have received his letter. He gathers from her letter that his sister Gisela is probably interned in Germany as she has heard nothing from her. It also seems that his brother-in-law Thomas, married to his younger sister Lore, holds some hush hush or important job in the Nazi party and may have to hide the fact that his wife is British born. (I think Hunger may know a little more as to who Thomas is and what he does as he used to correspond with Lore before and after her marriage.)

Steinle then told me that England had been arming since 1934 and that in 1937 he was told by a business acquaintance in Manchester that close to Manchester is a hill which had been under-tunnelled and was being used as an ammunition store.

Steinle thinks that the German official is a most objectionable individuum whereas the British official is usually very nice. He went to see the income tax people the other day explaining that his business had dropped considerably due to the war and they were charming and very helpful, though, of course, by being nice they could possibly get far more information out of you than if they were rude.

His mother who is in London has, it seems, become very pro-British and he has long arguments with her. She is Irish but her money is in Australia. If necessity arises he can always get an allowance from her.

He thinks that Russia is a bad ally for Germany, although Germany probably had no choice. Russia ought to have used the present moment for attacking Turkey, but perhaps Germany was unable to bring sufficient pressure to bear on her to do so.

Although he thinks that Germany, if she won the war, would reduce Britain to a strip of land only, the ideal solution would be for France, Britain and Germany to come to a point where none

of them could go on and they would have to sit down and discuss peace with nobody having won the war.

Steinle is extremely observant. I left him alone in the room for 2 minutes and in that time he found out that I had not torn off my calender since September, that I had lots of German books, some of them forbidden in Germany, and that I was knitting for the army or navy.

He also mentioned that a friend of his told him that the editor of "Action" or "Black Shirt" - he couldn't remember which, had escaped to Germany at the beginning of the war and was now broadcasting from Cologne.

In further conversation he told me stories about Eire which he seems to know quite well due to business trips and expressed the opinion that although the Irish are anti-British this does not mean that they are pro-German.

Correction of my last report dated 2/1/40. He does not deal in cars but is agent for Continental Rubber Works and the consignment which he got in August must have been tyres and other rubber goods. Tyres are always stamped: "Made in Germany" whereas rubber hoses etc. just bear the word "Foreign".

He is going to keep in touch with me, will telephone me soon and I am to go round to his place the next time.

Nof

Original passed to B. 13.

January 2nd, 1940

11A

R E P O R T

Oskar Moore Steinle came again to my flat on Monday afternoon, the 1st inst., at 5.30 (instead of 5 as arranged) and stayed till nearly 7 o'clock. Although we began by talking English, Steinle suggested that we continue in German as he rarely had a chance to talk it these days. Apart from the Hunger matter, we discussed the political situation, England, Germany, general "Stimmung" in this country, etc. Although he does not seem to be an ardent Nazi, he certainly is not particularly pro-British. He told me that he really knew England better than Germany as he had not been in Germany for more than 7 weeks altogether during the last few years. He thought that the "Stimmung" amongst the people in this country was not too good and was doubtful whether they would put up with the war if they came up against any real shortage of food. As far as Germany was concerned he had no idea what the people there felt but had heard that things were not too good although that might, of course, be anti-German propaganda. He never really discussed the war with any English person as he did not feel it was a particularly safe subject for him and found it a relief to be able to talk freely to me. He does not intend to fight against Germany but as he is over 30 he does not feel that there is any need to worry as yet what to do in case he is called up.

I asked him about his business and he said that he had received a consignment of cars worth about £5000 in August and is still managing to sell an occasional car. He found that before the war Scotland was very pro-German but that since the war Scotland has completely swung round and that it is impossible to sell any German goods up there. He still thinks that he ought to be far more a subject for suspicion than Hunger because of his German connections and the sales talks he had to do when selling his cars formerly.

I asked him whether he considered it wise for me to go and see Hunger, if it were possible, and he strongly advised me against it, for not only might I become an object of suspicion and be consequently unable to travel but it might also react unfavourably on Hunger for, as we did not know what the charge was against Hunger, it might be possible that the police would say Hunger had given me information to take abroad with me.

According to him, a friend of his living near Lingfield (Sussex) race course had told him that there was a large internment camp at Lingfield containing about 4000 interned persons and that there were other ones all over the country.

As he has two sisters in Germany and does not know what has happened to them (the eldest one Gisela has an English passport and he thinks she might have been interned) I offered to communicate with them through friends when I go abroad again at about the end of January. He consequently gave me the address of a friend of his in Holland

Mrs. Lie Botma
11, Emmalaan,
Haren (Groningen)

and asked me to write to her giving her the address of his younger sister

Mrs. Lore Thomas
9, Am Biederstein,
Munich

and she would then be able to write to this sister. (I know from Hunger that Steinle's sister Lore is married to a German living at Munich). He told me that he had written to his Dutch friend some time ago giving her his sister's Munich address but he was convinced that she never got the letter as otherwise she would have answered. He rather thinks that any letters he writes abroad are certainly opened and quite possibly kept back.

He again talked about going to Dublin and explained that a friend of his has a business there which he might be able to join. But before applying for an Expit Permit he wants to be able to present a water-tight case and not chance a refusal because his

reasons for going to Dublin are not considered good enough. He also vaguely talked about the possibility of getting to Dublin via Belfast and crossing the Irish frontier secretly. I pointed out to him if he was caught doing that he might quite possibly be shot as a deserter. However, he did not think the English would do that.

He then told me that if ever I wanted to make a quick get-away he would be able to help me. A friend of his who is connected with a neutral shipping line whose ships call at small British ports had told him about it. It would, of course, mean going in the bunker. Most of the captains of these ships were willing to take you provided you paid them more than the British Government was giving them as a tip to stop them taking people. These ships went to Spain and South America. Unfortunately, he did not give me the name of the shipping line or any other particulars.

I think I have managed to establish confidence. He has asked me to come and see him too, but first he is coming again to my flat on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

During the whole of our conversation he seemed perfectly genuine, holding no particularly strong view one way or the other and certainly gave no hint of acting in any way against Britain. The only queer thing is, why should a person with a good conscience consider the possibility of a quick get-away?

Original passed to B. 13.

December 31st, 1939

10A

R E P O R T

on my interview with Oskar Moore Steinle.

As requested, I rang up Steinle on Saturday, the 30th, at 2.30 and asked him whether I could see him for a few minutes in connection with Paul Hunger. Steinle agreed to come to my flat for a few moments as he was coming into town that afternoon but said at the same time: "I haven't seen Hunger for some time. Will that make any difference?" I told him it would not.

He arrived at 5.15 and stayed about half an hour while some friends of his were waiting in his car outside. My story to him was that Hunger had completely vanished and that I was exceedingly worried about it. I had rung up his flat and got no reply. I had then rung the porter at his flat who could or would not give me an explanation of Hunger's whereabouts and that his firm had been equally vague. In view of the fact that 2 C.I.D. men had been to see Hunger sometime in November I felt that he might have been arrested. But how could I find out? As he, Steinle, was the only friend of Hunger's I knew of, I had got on to him to ask for his advice and help.

Steinle showed a regrettable lack of interest in the fate of his friend Hunger and pooh-poohed the idea that he might have been arrested as Hunger, although he talked rather big - he himself had had a row with Hunger at the time of the Czechoslovak invasion - was unlikely to do anything to damage his position in this country as first and foremost Hunger was interested in himself, for which he did not blame him. The last time he talked to Hunger was in October.

Although I had mentioned that I had been in Belgium just now and had been in communication with people in Germany, Steinle showed little interest in it. The reason for this became obvious

later as he apparently did not know that I was of German origin. Not until I told him, that one of my reasons for finding Hunger was that after all we Germans had to help each other and stick together, did he become much more interested and communicative. He then told me that C.I.D. men had been to see him last August as they thought he was connected with the I.R.A. He had been to Belfast for a few days and driven about the country which seemed to have made the police suspicious. He had, however, been able to satisfy them of his innocence and had heard nothing further. He then referred to Hunger again and thought it unlikely that the police had anything on him, for after all he himself should be far more an object of suspicion to the police as he was the agent of a German firm and had continuously dealt with Germans and yet nothing had happened to him.

He then asked me whether I thought he would be able to go to Dublin as I seemed to be allowed to travel. I explained that I was secretary to a journalist who went abroad periodically but that I imagined anybody who had a good reason was allowed to travel. (From something Hunger once told me I believe Steinle's mother has got property in Eire.)

As he had to leave, it was arranged that he would consider the Hunger matter further, that I would also try and see what I could find out and he suggested that he would come to see me again on Monday afternoon whenever it suited me. We arranged 5 o'clock. In parting we both agreed that it would be most satisfactory if we could find a British born friend of Hunger's to make inquiries about his whereabouts as neither of us was anxious to go to the police as it would only draw unnecessary attention to us, probably would not help Hunger and as Steinle said: "We might find ourselves in jail too." In spite of that last remark I am certain that Steinle has no idea that Hunger has been locked up.

Considering the fact that Steinle is only vaguely interested in Hunger's disappearance, I am just a little hopeful that he has got his own reasons for wanting to come and see me again on Monday.

Dr. BARGEN

Trace in PRF.4034
for POPOFF.

BARGEN was previously in the
German Consulate at Riga,
then for a time at the .A.A.
Now second in command at the
BRussels Legation.

DEFENCE REGULATIONS—DOCUMENTS OF IDENTITY.

General Instructions.

1. A valid Passport or other official Identity Document bearing the officially certified *nationality*, *photograph*, *signature* and *description* of the holder is required in support of any application made for a Permit or other facility desired under the Defence Regulations in war (other than for travel to Ireland or the places mentioned in paragraph 9 below).
2. The following official documents will be accepted as sufficient evidence of personal identity:—

At my last meeting with Padgham, I enquired about the personnel of the Brussels Embassy. He told me that his greatest friend "in the service" was counsellor there. His name was Dr. von BARGEN. Both the "Dr." and the "von" (according to G.A. the "Doctor" wore a signet ring) made me ask Padgham for a description of his friend. Padgham's first move with his hand was to indicate a "Schmiss" (cut) from the corner of the lower lip downwards, passing the chin. As you know, from G.A.'s report, this is the most characteristic feature of the "Doctor", which had been mentioned to her, even before she met him, by Frl. v. Boe. The broadish neck, dark hair, agreeable manners and North-German accent, also quoted by Padgham, fits in so correctly with G.A.'s description of the "Doctor" that we must assume that he and Padgham's friend are the same man. Padgham also said that his friend is always referred to as "Doctor von BARGEN", contrary to himself for instance who, though also being a "Dr." is only called "Herr von --". The fact that Gertr. B., the "Doctor's" secretary is in Brussels since two years also supports the assumption that the "Doctor" who, if he is "Dr. von BARGEN" must be there, according to Padgham, about two years does not belong to the Schubert vintage which took up positions later. According to Padgham, Dr. v. B. is very ambitious and has always been very careful to keep close to the Reichswehr, doing all his "ubungen" regularly and being altogether very "militaerfromm". It is therefore quite understandable if he has made the military espionage line a feature of his activities. You will also remember from G.A.'s report that the "Doctor" travelled in a C.D. car and could be reached by phone at the Embassy. When G.A. rang up Gertr. B. last, the phone was first answered by a man called "Abel". I asked Padgham if that name meant anything to him. He immediately said "I have heard the name often - it is very familiar to me but I cannot place the man, except having the feeling that he is an important person in the Schubert show."

I now remember that one of Schubert's cryptic telegrams in which also the name Lebrun was mentioned (handed the copy to Major St. at the time) was addressed to the Brussels "für Doctor".

Padgham says that Dr. Von BARGEN thinks about the Nazis just as he himself does and even added: "Den koennen Sie kriegen."

(No action to be taken on the above without reference to Mr. White.)

B2
Very good
report 11/23/39

2 copies at
back.

December 22nd, 1939

SA

REPORT ON JOURNEY TO BRUSSELS
from December 12th to 20th.

It was arranged that U. and I should proceed to Brussels with the following object. I was to write a letter to Captain Besthorn at The Hague offering my services to the Germans. As obviously I could not send such a letter through the post, I was to get hold of Frl. v. Boetticher, secretary to v.Pappenheim, the German Military Attaché in Brussels, and ask her to send this letter through their bag to The Hague. I was going to leave the letter open and it was hoped that, having hinted to Frl. v.Boe. about its contents, that she and Pappenheim would read it first and that they might possibly take the matter up themselves. I would like to say here that the letter I was to write had been worked out in London, Mr.D.G.White had a copy of it, I learnt it more or less by heart and was going to type it again in Brussels. As it happened things did not quite work out as planned and the scheme had to be slightly changed. The following is my report.

We arrived in Brussels on Tuesday evening, the 12th, about 6 o'clock. I immediately rang up Frl.v.Boe. at the German Legation and asked when I could see her, explaining that I was in Brussels only for a few days. To my horror she said she was booked up for the next 2 or 3 evenings and lunches. I wondered for a moment whether she had a definite reason for not wanting to have anything to do with me, but later events proved that this was not the case. However, I told her that there was a fairly urgent matter that I had to discuss with her concerning something I had been asked to do in England for Capt. Besthorn and she agreed to ring me the next day to let me know if she could see me. Instead of that she rang me that same evening at the hotel, told me she had

cancelled her other appointment and suggested that I come round to her boarding-house for half an hour, which I did. (She lives at 14, rue Charles Martel, telephoned:340292).

When I got there I first of all discussed the Besthorn matter with her. This was merely a useful pretext concerning some young German woman, Gertrud Hagemann, who is still in England and anxious to get back to Germany. I had been asked by Lili Wortmann, Besthorn's secretary, to find out how she could leave England. I told Frl.v. Boe. all I had found out and asked her to convey this to Capt. Besthorn and ask him for further instructions about money etc. for this girl. (Mr. White is fully informed about this girl who has in the meantime written to the Swiss Legation in London and asked for their assistance). When Frl. v.Boe. heard that I was U.'s secretary, she told me that she knew him in London when she was Baron v.Geyer's secretary, that Baron v.G. liked U. very much, she herself thought too that he was very nice and wondered whether he would remember her. In my further discussion with Frl.v.Boe. I found that she seemed very pleased that "the war was going so well for Germany". She hinted darkly how so far the Germans had spared England but were unlikely to do that for ever and that the people in Berlin had sinister plans about direct attacks on England. The only one of these plans she seemed to know about was dropping people by parachute into England. In fact, I am doubtful whether she knew much about any plans but was merely guessing. She, like everybody else I met, was anxious to know how the German propaganda was going over in England and how things were in England, public opinion etc. But about that later. She told me that the feeling between the French and British troops was bad as the French soldiers only got Frs. 6.- a day whereas the British soldiers got about sh 5/-, which made for discontent. She also wanted to know whether letters between Scotland and England were censored.

When I finally managed to tell her about the real object of my visit, i.e. to ask her to send a letter for me to Capt. Besthorn, giving her a general idea of what it was about, she advised me

not to write but instead of that meet v.Pappenheim. For one thing he was the better person to deal with this and for another, he would be going to The Hague the next day, and if I had seen him and talked to him there would be no need to write such a letter. Little did she know the trouble she saved me by this!

Her suggestion was that I should come to the German Legation the next day which I refused to do for two reasons, 1) that I could not afford being seen by the Belgians as a Britisher entering the German Legation and 2) that I could not take the risk of possibly being seen by some English person doing a thing like that, particularly as I intended to return to England as a German spy. She saw my reasoning, particularly as according to her the British are keeping a close watch on them, and she decided that in that case we had better go immediately to the German School where v.Pappenheim was making a speech on Poland and try to get him to come out. She left me outside the German school for about quarter of an hour and that was the only time I knew I was being watched, for shortly after she had gone in a man came out and hung about the street, in what he probably thought was an ~~unobtrusive~~ unobtrusive manner, until v.Pappenheim came out. The three of us, v.Pappenh., v.Boe and I sat in Pappenheim's car for a few minutes and discussed my proposition.

v.Pappenheim himself is a tall good-looking man, completely charming and I do not think very intelligent. He jumped at my offer, told Frl.v.Boe. to arrange a meeting between me and "the doctor" at once. I gave again Besthorn's name as a reference but, although he thought he might be seeing him the next day and would tell him about it, he said that he considered Frl.v.Boe.'s word good enough as far as I was concerned. He advised me to be exceedingly careful in all my movements and, thanking me, departed. It was then arranged between Frl.v.Boe. and me that I should meet "the doctor" at 12.30 the next day, Wednesday, in a café suggested by me adjoining the Hotel Metropole. She gave me a description of him which, as later events proved, was more or less correct. It

was also arranged that I should ring her the next morning at 11 to get her confirmation that the meeting would be as arranged.

I would like to mention here that the Germans think the Legation telephone is being tapped by the Belgians; my telephone calls were made from the General Post Office, I gave no name and spoke German and any time Frl.v.Boe. rang me at the hotel she telephoned from a call box and spoke English. This arrangement was probably as much for their own sakes as for mine.

When I telephoned Frl.v.Boe. the next day she told me that everything was as arranged except that a girl instead of "the doctor" would meet me as it was considered safer. The girl in question was

NT. N.T.
|| Gertrud Beckmann, private address 12, rue Sansoúci, secretary ||
to "the doctor". Age about 30, tall and big, dark hair, rather pasty-faced. Either wears a black fur coat or a blue winter coat with a little brown fur collar and usually carries a big red hand-bag. Comes from Duisburg, where her mother lives and had a young brother who was caught by the war in U.S.A. where they have relations and where he is trying to continue his studies with papers she sends him.

I met Frl.Beckmann in the café but as she did not feel very happy there for fear of being seen, I invited her to lunch in a near-by restaurant. She told me that "the doctor" was away for the day. It was arranged that I should meet her again that same evening at 8 o'clock at a certain place (outside a cinema) and she would take me to him. Unfortunately at 8 that evening she told me that his car had broken down and he had not yet returned. As he would have to go to Germany the next day and would not be back until Friday we arranged to meet at 12.30 on Friday outside the cinema and she was then going to take me to the restaurant of a hotel near by which she said would be the safest place to meet. She did not give me the name of the hotel at that time. She too warned me to be exceedingly careful, never to mention meeting places etc. on the telephone and to keep my eyes open in case I was ever being followed.

As she did not seem to have any authority to discuss anything with me we left matters alone that day.

On Thursday nothing happened of any kind or sort.

On Friday, the 15th, I met Frl. Beckmann as arranged at 12.30. She was very apologetic as "the doctor" was unable to come because he had had another breakdown with the car he borrowed and had not gone to Cologne until that morning (the explanation and details she gave sounded genuine), so she had been told to discuss certain matters with me. She took me for lunch to the Hotel Canterbury, which seems to be one of their meeting places. She asked me among other things whether I could take as much money as I liked into England which I answered in the affirmative. I was further told that they were interested in English public opinion about the war, particularly among the lower classes and also in government circles, economic conditions, reactions to possible peace moves, the effects of German propoganda etc. She asked me to let her have a short report on anything I knew so far, to have something to go on. I gave her this the same evening. During our conversation she mentioned to me that she knew far more than she ought to and that she would be an absolute "gold mine" for anybody. I do not think, however, that this was meant as a hint but was merely a minor kind of a boast.

The report I gave her contained the same "Stimmungsbericht" as in the letter I meant to write to Capt. Besthorn. For "Economic Conditions" I merely mentioned the present butter and sugar rationing but said that there was as much margarine as anybody wanted. For "German Propaganda" I said that unfortunately the announcer had been ridiculed and called "Lord Haw Haw", and, as to what I could do for them in England I mentioned my connections with Brigadier Thomas and Major Lennox (see my proposed letter to Besthorn) and jobs I might be able to get through these connections, such as typist's job in the Censor's Office, War Office or other "Kriegsbehoerde", but I was purposely vague. As to keeping

my eyes and ears open and things I might hear I mentioned a fictitious story (previously arranged in London with Major Lennox and Mr. White) how Major Lennox who, to my knowledge, is working at the Survey Office in Southampton, came up to London with maps for the Admiralty, then, instead of going back to Southampton, left from Liverpool Street Station, a station from which trains only go to the East Coast, returned the next day looking very pleased and in conversation dropped some remark about "these wonderful fighters" from which I gathered that he had been to some aerodrome, but did not tell me where. - Although I wrote it by hand I did not sign this report.

A further meeting was arranged for 12.30 Saturday, but in the morning I got a phone message to say that it was off as "the gentleman" had not returned. They said they might ring me later in the day which they did not do. As time was getting short I felt I had to bring the urgency of the situation to their notice. I therefore sent Frl.v.Boetticher some chocolates with a farewell letter saying that U. and I. were probably going to Antwerp on Monday and might not be back before leaving for London.

On Sunday, the 17th, I saw Lili Wortmann who had come to Brussels for a day. She behaved exactly as always except that she has now become slightly pro-German and talked about the excellent morale in Germany. As Frl.v.Boe. had used exactly the same phrase to me this may be government orders. She brought me Besthorn's and everybody else's regards from The Hague, thought that England was doing badly in this war (it was before the "Graf Spee" happening) and knew about my offer. I explained that I had meant to write to Besthorn and her about it but she said: "This way it's much better and saved time because we would only have had to hand it back to Brussels again." She told me that v.Pappenheim was furious that I had not met "the doctor" yet, particularly as I might be leaving the next day, but that "the doctor" had apparently not returned yet. The only definite impression I had

was that Lili had no desire for me to come and live with her again, although I do not think this means that she necessarily knows of any particular reason but merely feels she had rather not be too closely associated with an English woman. Personal reasons may, of course, come into this too.

On Monday morning, the 18th, it was decided that U. would go to Antwerp by himself and I rang up Frl. Beckmann. A man giving the name of "Abel" answered me on her line. He fetched her to the phone and I told her that I was still there, my reason being that I had not accompanied U. because I had a bad cold. In fact, I did have a cold. She said: "Wunderbar!" and then kept me waiting on the phone for a few moments while she obviously talked to "the doctor" about this. Another meeting was then arranged for 1 o'clock that day. She again took me to the Hotel Canterbury and this time "the doctor" appeared. I have never been given his name.

"The doctor". Age early forties. Average height, dark hair going grey. Ruddy complexion and a scar (Schmiss) at the left side of his mouth. Very well kept hands, wedding ring on the left hand and above it a ring with a seal. Wore a "Gehpelz" (short fur-lined grey coat with fur collar). To my mind, he looks unmistakably German. His car, I was told by Frl. Beckmann earlier, has the C.D. plate and his office is at one of the German Legation buildings, the telephone number being the same as that of the Legation.

His first questions were about my employer U. What was he here for, what was he doing, did he tell me everything? Probably not, he thought. According to him, no journalist travelling these times is doing it merely for his paper but always has a secret mission. This, he said, applied to all countries, not only England. I assured him that as far as I knew U. was all right but referred him for reference to Frl. v. Boetticher. He said he would take that up. "The doctor" then wanted to know

whether U. lived "above his station" in London or whether his wife had ambitions in that direction. I also assured him on that point and mentioned U.'s interest in art. "The doctor" was certain U. must have seen the British Consul General but added that I might not know about it. He also informed me that "this type of British person" usually travels with a "Geheimmappe" (secret case). Had I seen it? I had not. Could I go through U.'s luggage? I could. Also in London when he went out, did he always tell me where he was going? He did, usually. He suggested I might check up one or twice by ringing the people he had said he was going to. I agreed to do this.

From this whole cross-questioning I got the distinct impression that he had never heard of U. before and from all I told him I knew of U., which was not very much, he came to the conclusion that U. was a German-Russian who had changed his nationality for reasons of his own, but if he wasn't on the English side might possibly be buyable by the Germans. I am to do some careful sounding but no more and let them know.

Then as to myself. He said I might be very useful to them, possibly as a postman if I went with U. to Holland or Belgium every 4 - 6 weeks. He would have to think about that. I pointed out to him that I had no guarantee that U. would take me with him every time and indeed that he might one day decide not to employ me any longer. I mentioned that my salary was a poor one.

As to possible jobs I could get, He showed no interest whatsoever in the Censor's Office. War Office, yes, might be interesting, particularly because of possible contact with officers; also armament works. I was to find out exactly what kind of a job I could get but not take it till I had seen him again. If I had a job in the war industry or War Office the English would be unlikely to let me go abroad, he said, which might be a pity. He told me that this time master brains were working in the "British Security Service".

According to him it is possible in "this war" to buy British

officers who drink, play or gamble heavily and need money. What he wants me to do to start with is to get hold of names and addresses of such officers. Nothing else. They would then be contacted by them. To do this, the ideal solution would be to meet as many army people as possible. With my two army connections, Brigadier Thomas and Major Lennox, I should be able to do something. For instance, if I gave parties - all expenses would be refunded, within reason of course - I would be invited again and gradually widen my circle. It would, of course, be ideal if I could get hold of somebody in the Intelligence or Security Service, but he quite saw the difficulties of that. All through this conversation was the hint of vast sums which could be paid for value received!

In this connection he also mentioned Anthony Eden, half as a joke, but not quite. I told him I saw not the slightest possibility of meeting Eden to which he said: "No, of course, not just like that. But you must start at the lowest rung and work up to him." But he agreed that as Eden is anti-German there might be slight difficulties!

He asked me whether I could travel where I liked in England and seemed to have vague plans in mind where I might go and what to look at. Plymouth was mentioned several times as an example, although I pointed out to him as a woman I would be definitely conspicuous, if not suspicious, if I looked at harbours. He told me that he had had very good experience with a woman once before who could draw very well. I told him that I could not draw at all which did not seem to worry him unduly. He said I would just have to get a good picture in my mind of what I saw and then describe it. Of course, the ideal thing would be to have 4 weeks in which to train me, but even without this there were possibilities, he said. He then started to explain to me how to measure the length of a factory or an aerodrome, by walking past it and counting your steps, etc.

The gist of the whole conversation with him particularly, but also with Frl. Beckmann and v. Boetticher is, that the things

they want to know are:

- 1) What British troops are in France,
- 2) What pay do they get?
- 3) What is the feeling about the war?
- 4) Where can they possibly throw a bone between England and France?
- 5) Where are the important harbours, wharfs, aerodromes, arms and ammunitions factories?
- 6) Names of people, particularly officers, that could be bought.
- 7) How does the passport and other control work at the ports when entering and leaving England?

Towards the end of lunch he became a little more expansive and told me that the French had done something very stupid by calling up men up to 55. According to him, younger men working in armament factories, had been considered indispensable, were therefore not called up and were earning good money, particularly with overtime. Now the French army had let the older men go again, but only on leave, and these older men working in factories were only getting soldier's pay and the consequence was considerable discontent and possible unrest.

As a parting shot, "the doctor" said if I could get hold of a map of the British minefields, that would be the most ideal thing. I laughed and asked how he thought I could possibly get hold of such a thing. He smiled and hinted at the vast price which would be paid for such a map. But at the same time he warned me that "Safety first" was the motto and that one could not be too careful.

I was given Frl. Beckmann's private address for any possible communication and she told me that by spelling her name "Beekman" it became a Flemish name and would not arouse suspicion on letters. I also gave her my address in London.

It was further arranged that when I come next time, I am to ring up Frl. Beckmann at the Legation for a friendly chat and this, without further reference, would mean that we were to meet at the Hotel Canterbury the day following my telephone conversation at 1 o'clock.

I saw no Germans on Tuesday, the 19th, and U. and I returned to England on Wednesday, the 20th.

In conclusion I should like to add that I made no attempt to get any information from my German contacts on this occasion, so as not to in any way jeopardise my real object, the offer of my services to them.

Mirala Ashley

ST NEOTS
COMMERCIAL

21
12
39

7A

Dear Mr. Usher,

This is only meant to be a sort of covering letter to the main report my friend is going to make on our trip to Brussels from December 12 to December 20. My participation in the main events was naturally only of an indirect nature and I can therefore only record the impressions I gained from my friend's accounts immediately after her talks. I am writing this before I have seen her report. You will therefore find most items in her report repeated in mine.

I believe that the whole interest of our activities has now shifted from the Hague to Brussels. Two reasons account for that.

1. The keenness with which first Fr. v. ^{BOTTICHER} Bor, then Popham, then Fr. G. Be. and last not least the ^{=Dr.=} has taken up Mrs. A's ideas.

2. The growing désintéressement which manifests itself in the whole attitude of Fr. and I think also Beethoven.
Lili W.

|| The keenness mentioned under 1. appears to me quite genuine. It was a good thing that the first contact was established with Fr. v. Bor, who is the only one who knows me at all amongst the whole lot. Mrs. A. will tell you that she gave me a good testimony based of course on the friendliness of her former Chief Baron P. for me. I am sure that owing to this fact the impression of complete

sincerity and devotion to the wrong cause which Mrs. G. produces so admirably was not marred by any unnecessary suspicion on the part of the others towards the new recruits = boss. = This is an important point and Mrs. G. very rightly referred repeatedly to Mr. v. Boe's knowledge of my past.

Frl. v. Boe's remarks at the close of her first meeting with Mrs. G. = I wonder if W. would still remember me = shows that her memory of me was agreeable and that no description (if any) of recent sensations has not reached and affected her. Mr. v. Boe. was altogether instrumental in starting the ball rolling. The fact that she managed to get Popham out of an evening meeting for a chat in his car with Mrs. G. shows that she has some influence over her chief who according to her at a later stage was = furious = that no meeting with the = Dr. = had yet been arranged. This again proves that Popham had taken the whole thing very seriously from the beginning and - what is even more important, - continued to do so after his trip to the Regent where he saw Beethoven and probably some other people who could have elucidated him on Mrs. G. and her companion in a negative manner. The attitude of Frl. G. Be. and the = Dr. = on the other hand did not suggest that Popham's = fury = was ~~dictated~~ dictated by his desire to see a plot foiled but by his impatience not to see a good opportunity missed.

Frl. G. Be.'s role proved to be very impotent. According to Mrs. G. she has a strong hold over her chief, the = Dr. = and during the whole of our stay she was the main axis round which events turned.

It was very fortunate indeed that Ge Be. = clicked = immediately with Mrs. A. Her remark that she knows such a lot that she could be = a gold mine for everybody = is most significant. Mrs. A. will tell you, however, that this must not be interpreted as a hint. The fact that Ge Be said Mrs. A. could for safety's sake change her name into the less suspicious Flemish version of = Bee = when writing to her from England was for me one of the most convincing proofs that Mrs. A. is taken seriously by Ge Be and therefore also by the = Dr. = The private address Ge Be gave also shows confidence. Apart from the actual name of the = Dr. = nothing essential has so far been hidden from Mrs. A. It should be easy to find out his name as he seems to meet people at the Canterbury Hotel and belongs to the C. D.

I absolutely agree with Mrs. A. that it is essential to preserve Hill's good will by continued attention, though her usefulness has spent itself. The tendency already marked in her last letter of not wanting her friends too near has shown no signs of abating during her week end visit in Brussels. This may however be due to her well known fear to get into trouble as also for her not less known lack of understanding for people who want to be helpful to a despised regime. As for Beethoven, the references ^{about Mrs. A.} he gave to Popham during the latter's visit at the Hague cannot have been too bad - and they would have been had my name cropped up in the wrong sort of way, for Popham continued after his return

4.

his efforts to bring about a meeting between Mrs. Q. and
the Dr.?

A great deal depends now on the next steps. I feel that
there are many possibilities if the situation is fully and
at the same time carefully exploited. The best would
be to discuss the situation together and to pool all our
ideas and doubts.

This is only a preliminary note. I would like to see
Mrs. Q.'s report first and then to attach my further
remarks to hers.

My account of my meeting with Sievegoed, Martin
and Rorrig will follow to-morrow.

yours sincerely

WSS

6A

Received from D. G. White.

for rent £ 7 - 0 - 0

for one month

Dec 20 - Jan 20 £ 16 - 0 - 0.

Mischer Ashley

5A

Message from Major Bardwell.

Mrs. Ashley, Individual 24, has arrived at Folkestone at 4.55 this afternoon and is proceeding to 116, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1. She is accompanied by Mr. I. Ustinow, who is going to 34, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

21.12.39.

~~HA.~~
HA.

Mrs. Ashley.

Copy of letter to be sent through
the German diplomatic bag from
Brussels to Capt. Besthorn at the Hague,
on the arrival of Mrs. Ashley in Brussels.

Lieber Herr Besthorn,

Ich hatte so sehr gehofft, dass ich wieder nach Holland zurueckkommen wuerde, aber im Moment scheint daraus nichts zu werden, vielleicht spaeter. Wir, d.h. der Journalist, dessen Sekretaerin ich bin, und ich sind fuer ein paar Tage in Bruessel, und dies ist daher die einzige Chance, die ich habe, um Ihnen ganz offen zu schreiben, denn von England aus kann es ja nicht. Ich wollte, es waere moeglich gewesen, alles mit Ihnen zu besprechen und Sie um Ihren Rat zu bitten, ehe ich abfuhr.

Wir haben einmal vor Wochen ueber die Moeglichkeit gesprochen, was ich als Deutsche mit einem englischen Pass, fuer Deutschland tun koennte, falls ich nach England zurueck muesste. Sie sagten damals, dass ich Ihnen dann darueber berichten sollte, wie "the man on the street" ueber diesen Krieg denkt. Es war nicht ganz, was ich meinte, aber darueber spaeter.

Ich kenne die Englaender ziemlich gut und hatte den Eindruck in Holland, dass man sich Wunschtraeumen hingibt ueber das englische Volksempfinden. Ich glaube, ich habe Ihnen das damals auch gesagt. Nachdem ich jetzt wieder 4 Wochen in England war und absichtlich mit allen moeglichen Leuten geredet habe (Kaufleuten, Tax nchauffeuren, dem Gasman, meiner Aufwartung, Zeitungsverkaeufern etc.) bin ich mehr denn je der Meinung, dass trotz mancher Meckerei das Volk ziemlich geschlossen hinter seiner Regierung steht und den Krieg bis zum bitteren Ende zu fuehren entschlossen ist. Selbstverstaendlich denkt der Englaender, seine Zeitungen sagen ihm die

Wahrheit, und da Chamberlain und Churchill ihm den Glauben be-
staetigen, dass selbst die schweren Verluste der letzten Wochen
nur Kleinigkeiten sind!, zieht er es vor, in diesem Glauben be-
lassen zu werden. Ich moechte Sie aber trotz dieser Bemerkung
bitten zu beruecksichtigen, dass der Englaender im allgemeinen,
wenn er sich einmal zu etwas entschlossen hat, zaeh ist und Aus-
dauer hat, ganz abgesehen davon, dass er wie ueblich fuer edle
Motive wie "Freiheit" und "gegen die Unterdrueckung des Schwaecheren"
kaempft (siehe 1914). Irgen/wie scheint es ihm nicht in den Kopf
zu kommen, dass ein anderer fuer das Recht kaempfen koennte, und
dass er selbst sich im Unrecht befindet.

Nun zu mir selbst. Sie haben mir einmal vor langer Zeit
gesagt, dass Blut dicker als Wasser ist. Sie hatten Recht, und es
ist mir noch viel klarer geworden, seit ich jetzt wieder in England
war. Ich habe ~~frueher~~ gern in England gelebt und bin im allgemeinen
gut mit den Englaendern ausgekommen. Aber damals war Frieden. (Und
jetzt habe ich nur den einen Gedanken, dass Deutschland diesen
Krieg gewinnen muss.) Vielleicht bin ich zu lange aus Deutschland
fortgewesen, um alles das zu verstehen, was sich dort in den letzten
Jahren ereignet hat. Es ist nicht ganz einfach, wenn man im fremden
Land ist und nur einmal im Jahr auf 14 Tage nachhause faehrt,
aber ob das im Augenblick so wichtig ist? Die Hauptsache ist doch
schliesslich, dass ich Deutsche bin und deutsch fuehle, und dass ich
irgendetwas tun muss, sei es auch noch so gering, um meinem Vater-
land zu helfen.

seit 11 Jahren
Ich ~~lebe~~ in England und haben, wie Sie wissen, einen englischen
Pass. Ich bin ebenso frei wie jeder andere englische Buerger und

bin beim Verlassen und bei der Rueckkehr nach England genau so behandelt worden wie alle anderen Englaender.

Meine augenblickliche Lage ist die Folgende: Gegenwaertig arbeite ich fuer diesen Journalisten. Ich habe jedoch nicht die Absicht, dies auf die Dauer zu tun, da es ~~zu nichts fuehrt und ich~~ ^{und es zu nichts fuehrt, jedenfalls nicht zu dem, was ich tun moechte.} schlecht bezahlt werde. Ich nahm die Stellung seinerzeit an, um nach Holland kommen zu koennen. Da er jedoch anscheinend nie lange dort zu bleiben gedenkt und ich keinen Wert auf dieses Reisen im Kriege lege, moechte ich die Stelle aufgeben. Ich habe einige gute Verbindungen in England, die vielleicht von Nutzen sein koennten. Eine dieser Verbindungen ist ein alter General, Brigadier Thomas, der aus irgendwelchen Gruenden ein Faible fuer mich hat. (Ich habe Lili von ihm erzaehlt). Ich habe ihn neulich gesehen und ihn um seinen Rat und seine Hilfe gebeten, und er schlug sofort vor, mir eine Stelle bei guten Freunden in der City zu verschaffen. Aber das ist natuerlich ^{wieder} nicht, was ich will, und ich habe ihm erkluert, dass ich "war work" tun moechte, also eine Stelle in einer Beheerde haben moechte. Er war der Ansicht, dass sich auf Grund meiner Sprachkenntnisse schon etwas finden lassen wuerde, und versprach mir, sich umzutun und jeden Einfluss, den erhaette, geltend zu machen.

Ich habe ebenfa ls an Gilbert Lennox, Major a.D., mit dem ich zusammen Theaterstuecke geschrieben habe, und der jetzt wieder aktiv ist, geschrieben und ihn auch in London gesprochen. (Wie ich Lili erzaehlte, ist Gilbert in Southampton im Survey Office). Gilbert ist mir ein sehr guter Freund gewesen, trotzdem habe ich keine Skrupel in dieser Beziehung, denn es ist Krieg. Er sagte mir ganz offen, dass er mir wahrscheinlich nur zu einer kleinen Stenotypistin-

nenstelle mit geringem Gehalt verhelfen koennte, da ich deutscher Abstammung sei. Er versprach jedoch ebenfalls, seinen Einfluss zu gebrauchen, um zu versuchen, mir, wenn irgend moeglich, eine bessere Stellung zu besorgen. Da ich nicht die geringste Idee habe, auf was ich hinausarbeite, und wo ich Deutschland am Besten nuetzen kann, konnte ich mich nicht auf irgendetwas Bestimmtes konzentrieren. Koennen Sie mir bitte einen Rat geben, welche Behoerde am Richtigsten fuer mich ist, und ich kann dann auf Grund der Beziehungen versuchen, dort anzukommen. Und bitte versuchen Sie nicht, mir meine Idee auszureden. Es ist nicht nur eine Idee, sondern mir ist es sehr ernst. Ich habe es mir lange genug ueberlegt, weiss das Risiko, das ich laufen werde und eigentlich bereits laufe, seit ich Ihnen diesen Brief geschrieben habe, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Aber ich glaube auch, ich kann bei Ihnen auf Verstaendnis rechnen, dass ich irgendetwas Aktives fuer Deutschland tun moechte. Sie kennen mich auch gut genug, um zu wissen, dass dies aus reinem Idealismus geschieht und nicht materiellen Gruenden entspringt. Ich koennte, wenn ich mich genuegend darum bemuehte, eine einigermaßen bezahlte kaufmaennische Stellung erhalten, und auch meine alte Firma hat mir angeboten, mich zur Haelfte meines frueheren Gehaltes wieder anzustellen lieber als mich verhungern zu lassen, aber darauf verzichte ich sowieso.

Soviel ich weiss, bleiben wir hier bis zum 18.ds. und dann zurueck nach London. Ich haette Sie gern persoendlich gesprochen, aber ich kann nicht auf eigene Faust nach Den Haag fahren, denn ich bin U.'s Sekretaerin. Und ausserdem habe ich die eine Woche, die ich in Vlissingen zugebracht habe, noch nicht vergessen. Ungluecklicherweise habe ich auch fast gar keine freie Zeit hier, kann auch nicht drum bitten, ohne Aufsehen oder Verdacht zu erregen. Ich werde versuchen, jeden Mittag von $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 (oder jedenfalls moeglichst um diese Zeit) im Café..... zu fruehstuecken. Bitte schreiben Sie mir nicht ins Hotel und lassen Sie mich dort auch nicht anrufen. Das Einfachste und fuer mich Sicherste waere, wenn sich irgendjemand mit mir in dem Café..... in Verbindung setzt. U. erwartet von mir, dass ich die ganze Zeit fuer ihn da bin, dazu hat er mich mitgenommen, und ich kann es mir darum auch nicht leisten, die Routine zu unterbrechen und evtl. seinen Verdacht zu erwecken. Es tut mir leid, wenn ich ueberaeggstlich erscheine, aber es hat so gar keinen Zweck, falsch anzufangen und alles zu ruinieren. ~~Und bitte versuchen Sie auch nicht xxxxxxxxxx~~

Bitte sein Sie mir nicht boese, dass ich mich in dieser Angelegenheit an Sie gewandt habe. Es schien mir das Natuerlichste. Sie kennen mich, Sie haben alle Einzelheiten ueber mich und meine Familie, und Sie haben sich so sehr bemueht, mir eine Stellung bei sich oder im D.N.B. zu verschaffen. Ich habe Ihnen nie genug dafuer gedankt. Dass nichts draus wurde, lag schliesslich an den Umstaenden.

Da ich diesen Brief nicht gut per Post schicken kann, werde ich Frl. v.Boetticher bitten, ihn Ihnen zuzuschicken. Allerdings kann

ich wohl kaum erwarten, dass sie einen zugeklebten Brief von einer "Englaenderin" weiterbefoerdern kann. Ich habe ihn daher offen gelassen und werde sie bitten, ihn zuzukleben.

Bitte, lieber Herr Besthorn, vergessen Sie nicht, dass ich nur bis zum 18. hier bin, und nach meiner Rueckkehr nach London muss ich mich entscheiden, was fuer eine Stelle ich annehme und was ich in Zukunft tun werde. Im voraus vielen Dank fuer Ihre Bemuehungen.

Ihre

P.S. Hagemann matter, what I have found out, can do for her to get her home and money matter re- her travelling.

Paid to Mrs Ashley & received from Mr. White
the sum of £ 5.

G. Tennant
5-12-39

3A ~~3A~~

**APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT ISSUABLE UNDER THE
DEFENCE REGULATIONS**

†Name in full,
surname in
CAPITALS.

I†.....

†Present Postal
Address.

of†

†Nationality.

being a†..... Subject and the

holder of the following International Official Document of Identity

A.D.S. (B).

A/0
JG.
6/11.

2A
~~2A~~

Please can I have your agreement to the following plan, which I am anxious should be put into practice as soon as possible.

1. U.35 to travel to Brussels with Mrs. Ashley as his secretary, if possible on Tuesday next.
2. On arriving in Brussels, Mrs. Ashley to get into touch at once with Fräulein BÜTTICHER, secretary to PAPPENHEIM, Military Attaché there. She knows BÜTTICHER personally and will hand to her an open letter, which we have carefully prepared, addressed to Captain BESTHORN, her friend at the Hague. In this letter she announces that she has a chance of getting a job in the Censorship, and thinks that this may possibly be of interest to BESTHORN in view of previous discussions which have taken place between them. In the letter she frankly suggests that she shall work for the Germans in England. She will state that she is in Brussels for a short period with her journalistic boss (U.35) and that if they wish to contact her they must do so before the following Monday. She will also write privately to Lili WORTMANN, asking her to meet her in Brussels.
3. It is hoped by this device that Mrs. Ashley will be contacted by some member of the German Secret Service and given instructions for work in England. At the least they will have to supply her with a post-box; at the best they may put her in touch with one of their agents in England.
4. You will note that the above plan is conceived entirely from a counter-espionage point of view, and from estimates I have drawn up with U.35, we should prepare in English and foreign currency the sum of about £70, the expenses of their stay in Brussels, and if necessary in Holland, where they will have to go if they fail to make the contact

in Brussels. This may seem a large sum of money, and I cannot frankly put our chances of success higher than about 50%. Nevertheless in my opinion, and in that of Dy.B and of Curry, the plan is worth attempting in view of the great importance that attaches to a successful outcome. The plan has been thought out in the most minute detail, which I can explain to you if you wish it. But for the purpose of your sanction I thought it would be sufficient to set the thing out in outline only.

B.2. DGL.
6.12.39.

1A



LETTE FROM MRS. A. TO LILI WORTMANN, DATED 6.12.39.

116, Shaftesbury Avenue,
London W.1.

Dezember 6th, 1939

Darling Lili,

Thank you so much for your letter. I was awfully glad to hear from you. I have written to Mrs. White, given her details and asked her to ring me as I couldn't find her in the telephone directory. This reminds me that I didn't take Aunt Jemima's jewels and lace.

I am still working for U. and by the look of things we shall be going to Brussels next week and then possibly on to Paris. We shall probably be in Brussels on Tuesday, the 12th. I had hoped for Holland as well but I doubt that we are going there. As we are bound to stay a few days do you think you could possibly meet me in Brussels over the weekend 16/17th Dec.? I don't suppose I shall have much spare time but it would be fun at least seeing you again. I shall also try to bring your sister's books along. I'll let you know more when we get there.

I am finding out about Miss Hagemann, have written to her and will let you know if there is anything that can be done. Did you hear from Hilde A.? I have seen her several times and she said she had written to you. I'll tell you all about it when I see you. I do hope it will be possible to meet.

Love

IMMEDIATE

Secret

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

D. G. White - Guy.

MISS

~~_____~~
~~_____~~

Hand to Miss Hall
if Mr White not present

ZORGVULDIG BEWAREN

DOOR DEN AFZENDER MET INKT IN TE VULLEN
INDER DOORHALINGEN, OVERSCHRIJVINGEN
OF VERANDERINGEN

ONTVANGBEWIJS VOOR EEN AANGETEEKENDE ZENDING

naam van
den
geadresseerde

M. Schavinkog.

plaats van
bestemming

Den Haag

bedrag der
aangegeven
waarde

bedrag der
verrekening

DOOR POSTAMBTENAAR IN
TE VULLEN

Dagteekeningstempel

nummer

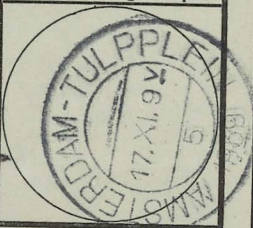
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