

# **KV 2/27**

Prosecution

of

Jacobs Josef

## **Part II**

The Jakobs/Jacobs files are of increasing interest, in my perception, of course.

Time and again, my impression, not not-understandable, but the Civil Crown Servants of M.I.5 felt themselves far above the stupid Jury members of the Civil Courts, when they commenced their duties in respect giving their opinion over the relevance of the case put forward onto them.

This, is: intolerable, in my perception. And is, as I have found quite often, an endemic misbehaviour by them. Human? Maybe, revenge, is more likely; which sometimes is contrary the truth.

I have extra dedicated time - for transcribing Josef Jacobs/Jakobs statements, in my understand, given quite shortly after he had been captured. They weren't yet convinced. Though, after a German message had been received - via the: **SNOW Double-Cross, wireless line**; they knew that Jakobs/Jacobs did speak the truth; though they decided to hide their knowledge for others (please notice **Part I** page 15). This latter aspect I can well understand, because the entire truth about the decisive Double-Cross system might have been at stake. But, this also included the drama which time-and-again is enfolding.

However, sometimes those sustaining, for whatever reason, were ultimately handled less harsh; such as SNOW and, for example, Vera. This will not say, that those dealt with in critical days of the war, lacked fair judgement; where revenge was - that bothered. This is the real drama of this, sad, human episode.

By Arthur O. Bauer

P.F. No. 55039

SUPPLEMENTARY

(PROSECUTION) VOL. A

71

KV 2/27

JACOBS, JOSEF

HISTORICAL

HELD BY S.L.B.1.

Also ORD. VOL. HELD BY B.1. REGISTRY.

Section	Date			Section	Date
A4C/1					
ASA/1					
LASec/PuPA					
RS/10					
ASPT					
HIE 20.4.98					
RM5F					
HISTORICAL					
Part 1 of 3					
Produced on SPECIAL INSTRUCTION ONLY					

FILE HELD BY

RM5

S 238D Edn. 1

DOCUMENT TO BE  
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SUPERVISION

495/241 50,000 9/40 A & E W Ltd. Gp.65

HISTORICAL

KV 2/97

Jacobs Josef

PF 55039



## KV 2/27-1, page 5

21.6.41. Short report and statements for submission to A.G. for Direction that JACOBS be tried by Court-Martial.

15a.

16.

22.6.41. Camp 020 report - RICHTER/JACOBS.

16a.

17.

24.6.41. Camp 020 report - RICHTER / JACOBS.

17a.

18.

25.6.41. From D.P.P. attaching copies of letter to A.G. and J.A.G. attaching copies of 15a.

18a.

19.

26.6.41. Camp 020 liquidation report.

19a.

21.6.41 Short report and statements for submission to A.G. for Direction that Jacobs be tried by Court-martial.

22.6.41 Camp 020 report – Richter/Jacobs

24.6.41 Camp 020 report Richter/ Jacobs

## KV 2/27-1, page 6

30.7.41. From London District, attaching copies of charge sheet, summary of evidence and statement by Mr. Humphreys.

30a.

30.7.41 From London District, attaching copies of charge sheet, summary of evidence and statements by Mr. Humphreys. (AOB, we have encountered him as Counsellor in the Meier-Waldberg and Kieboom-Pons trials held for the Criminal Court at the Old Bailey)

Composition of the officers of the Court-Martial.

34a.

35.

4.8.41. Order under Section 6(1) Emergency Powers (Defence) act, made by C.N. 35a.

36.

4.8.41. English/German communication to JACOBS OF sentence of death. 36a.

37.

NOTE

Captain Eric White, the defending officer in this case, returned all his documents to Colonel Hinchley Cooke on the completion of the hearing of the case against JACOBS.

S.L.B.1.  
5.8.41.

Composition of the officers of the Court-Martial.

4.8.41 Order under section (61) Emergency Powers (Defence) act, made by C.N.

4.8.41 English/German communications to Jacobs of sentence to death.

Notes

S.L.B.1.

5.8.41 (AOB, please notice that Jacobs had been shot at the Tower of London on 15.8.41!)



# HAD NO CHANCE TO DO SPYING

By "Daily Herald" Reporter

**JOSEF JAKOBS**, the German spy who was shot at dawn in the Tower of London yesterday, had no chance to do any spying.

He parachuted from a German plane in a Home Counties area.

But as he fell he broke his ankle, and for 12 hours he lay in a field. Then a Home Guard farm worker found him.

The Home Guard, Harry Godfrey, told me yesterday that Jakobs, near exhaustion, drew attention to himself by firing a revolver.

"I asked him what he was doing there, and he said he had been solo flying and came out from 300 feet up," the Home Guard added.

"To that I said, 'Then where the hell is your plane?' He could not answer that one, and after we had asked him a few more questions he shut up altogether."

Jakobs was 43 and was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army.

He came down wearing a flying suit and a parachutist's steel helmet, but under the flying suit he wore a civilian suit.

Jakobs had the now traditional equipment of a German spy—

Portable radio transmitting and receiving set, a large sum of English money and—a German sausage.

The six German spies previously executed in this country in this war were all hanged after being tried by the Civil Courts.



Home Guard Harry Godfrey.

Please digest it yourself

MOST SECRET

*Heea*

LD/SR A (S) 1

HEADQUARTERS,  
LONDON DISTRICT,  
LEONFIELD HOUSE,  
CURZON STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

13th August 1941.

The Officer Commanding,  
Holding Battalion,  
Scots Guards.

JOSEF TAKOBS the enemy alien named in  
a direction dated 25th June 1941 and given by the Attorney  
General in accordance with the provisions of proviso (b)  
to subsection (1) of Section 2 of the Treachery Act 1940  
(3 & 4 Geo. 6 Ch. 21) was charged with an offence against  
that Act.

The said Act provides (*inter alia*) that upon such a  
direction as aforesaid being given with respect to an  
enemy alien the Army Act shall apply for the purposes of  
his custody, trial, sentence, and punishment as if he  
were, and had been at the time when the offence is alleged  
to have been committed, a person subject to military law.

The said enemy alien was tried by a General Court-  
Martial held at the Duke of Yorks Headquarters, London  
S.W. on 4th and 5th August 1941. The Court found him  
guilty of the charge and sentenced him to suffer death by  
being shot.

His Majesty the King has confirmed the said finding  
and sentence and has commanded that the sentence shall be  
carried into effect.

The said enemy alien will be attached to the unit  
under your command for the purpose of promulgation of  
sentence and of punishment.

Headquarters  
London District  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London W.1.  
13<sup>th</sup> August 1941.

The Officer Commanding,  
Holding Battalion,  
Scots Guards.

Josef Jakobs (**Jacobs**) the enemy alien named in a direction dated the 25th June 1941 and given by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of proviso (b) to subsection (1) of Section 2 of the Treachery Act of 1940 (3 à 4 Geo. 6 Ch. 21) was charged with an offence against that Act.

The said Act provides (inter alia) that upon such a Direction as aforesaid being given with respect to an enemy alien the Army Act shall apply for the purpose of his custody, trial, sentence, and punishment as if he were, and had been at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed, a person subject to military law.

The said enemy alien was tried by a General Court-Martial held at the Duke of York's Headquarters, London S.W. on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> August 1941. The Court found him guilty of the charge and sentenced him to suffer death by being shot.

His Majesty the king has confirmed the said finding and sentence and has command that the sentence shall be carried into effect.

The said enemy alien will be attached to the unit under your command for the purpose of promulgation of sentence and punishment.



KV 2/27-1, page 27

The proceedings of the said Court are forwarded herewith together with the directions of the Army Council on the matter dated 13th August 1941. You will take the necessary steps to promulgate the proceedings and to cause the certificate of promulgation in the form shewn on page 761 Manual of Military Law to be entered on page "F" below the minute of confirmation.

The Deputy Provost Marshal, London District has been instructed to take the necessary steps for the carrying out of the sentence and you will act in conjunction with him.

The attached copy of "Procedure for Military Executions" is forwarded for your information and return in due course.

The proceedings will be returned to this Headquarters as a secret document as soon as possible.

G. H. Cox.  
Colonel,  
A.A.G., London District.

COPY TO:

Deputy Provost Marshal, London District to whose custody the said enemy alien has been committed.

Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke, M.I.5. 

The proceedings of the said Court are forwarded herewith together with the direction of the Army Council on the matter dated 13<sup>th</sup> August 1941. You will take the necessary steps to promulgate the proceeding and to cause the certificate of promulgation in the form shown on page 761 Manual of Military Law to be entered on page "F" below the minute of confirmation.

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G.H. Cox  
Colonel  
A.A.G. London District.

Copy To:

Deputy Provost Marshal. London District to whose custody the said enemy alien has been committed.

Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke, M.I.5.



KV 2/27-1, page 30

The humble petition by Josef JAKOBS, a prisoner under sentence of death.

To His Majesty The King.

May it please Your Majesty,

A most unhappy man makes this appeal for mercy at the hands of Your Majesty. On the 5th of August, 1941, Your Majesty's Court Martial condemned me to death, convinced that I came to Your Majesty's country with intent to do her harm by transmitting information to the Nazis.

Your Majesty, in the face of death, I once again give the assurance which I have already given under oath before the Court Martial, I swear by the dearest and most precious thing I possess, by the life of my three children that this never was and never could be the case, that it is just the opposite, that I came to Your Majesty's country with the sole purpose of fighting on England's side against the Nazis. I came to Your Majesty's country with the sole purpose of joining in the fight for personal freedom, for religious freedom for my children, for freeing the German people from the frightful enslavement of the Nazi tyranny and not to die for the Nazi tyrants.

Your Majesty can obtain a clearer idea from the speech of my defending officer, Captain White, of the unfortunate circumstances of my landing, a landing which at the time, however, I considered fortunate. I have nothing to alter in his descriptions, for they are entirely in accordance with the facts.

Should Your Majesty, however, believe that I am not worthy of Your Majesty's mercy, I beg Your Majesty to postpone the execution until the termination of the war, in order thereby to make it possible for me, at a fresh trial, to prove to the full my innocence by obtaining the attendance of witnesses now living in Germany and the production of documents. In the very nature of my case such evidence, which in fact exists, is by reason of the war not available to me. It is a difficulty which must face every enemy of the Nazis who leaves Germany and comes to this country. But surely England will not, for lack of such evidence, condemn to death a friend and one who will gladly help her.

Your Majesty, as the very facts of my arrival in this country will show Your Majesty, I am no coward, I am not afraid of death. I would accept the verdict of the Court Martial without this appeal for mercy, if I felt myself even in the least guilty of the charge brought against me. But the opposite is the truth and for that reason I beg Your Majesty mercifully to refuse to confirm the sentence passed on me. A wife and three young children join with me in this appeal.

I do not want to close this appeal for mercy without assuring Your Majesty once again that Your Majesty would show mercy not to an enemy but to a friend, a true friend of England.

Your Majesty's most humble servant,

The humble petition by Josef Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)), a prisoner under sentence of death

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I do not want to close this appeal for mercy without assuring Your Majesty once again that Your Majesty would show mercy not to an enemy but to a friend, a true friend of England.

Majesty's most humble servant,

(AOB, has ever the British King made use of his power (influence) to employ his Power in such a case?)



35a

Rex v. Josef JAKOBS.

Order of the Court made by virtue of Section 6 (1) of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939.

The Court being satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of the Defence of the Realm so to do, give the following directions:-

- (a) No persons other than the following shall be admitted to the Court at any time during the hearing of the case:-

Lieut.-Col. W.E. Hinchley Cooke, O.B.E., T.D., General Staff, War Office (Officer in charge of the case),

Witnesses as and when required,

Court Officials,

Prisoner's Escort,

Brigadier Sir David Petrik, Knt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Director General, Security Service,

Brigadier O.A. Harker, C.B.E., Dy. Director, Security Service,

Mr. E.J.P. Cussen, attached Security Service,

Major E. Walker, Security Officer, London District,

Detective Inspector D. Grant, Metropolitan Police.

- (b) No person who is present in Court during these proceedings shall disclose to any other person, save in the course of duty, any information whatsoever about such proceedings or any part of them.

London,

President,  
Court Martial.

4. August, 1941.

Rex v. Josef Jakobs (Jacobs).

Order of the Court made by virtue of Section 6 (1) of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939.

The Court being satisfied that it is expedient ([means](#)) in the interests of the Defence of the Realm ([Kingdom](#)) so to do, give the following directions:-

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London,

President,  
Court Martial

4. August, 1941.



GENERAL COURT MARTIAL

Maj. Gen. B. T. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O.

Brig. F. A. M. Browning, D.S.O.

Col. E. W. S. Balfour, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. Scots Guards

Lt. Col. H. H. Cripps, D.S.O., R. Fus.

Major R. O. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadier Guards

Defending Officer

Captain Eric White

Interpreter

Lt. W. J. Thomas, I.C.

4.8.41.

General Court Martial.

Maj. Gen. B.T. Wilson, C.B. D.S.O.

Brig. F.A.M. Browning, D.S.O.

Col. E.W.S. Balfour, D.S.O. O.B.E. M.C. Scots Guard

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Major R.O. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadier Guards.

Defending Officer.

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Interpreter.

Lt. W.J. Thomas, I.C.

4.8.41.

↓

30a  
29a

MOST SECRET

PF.55039/B.13(M.I.5)

A. A. G.  
London District.

Rex v. JOSEF JACOBS

The above was seen by me in the presence of A.P.M. London District at H.M. Prison, Wandsworth, at 1820 hours on Thursday, 24 July, 1941 when I charged him with

"committing a civil offence, that is to say,  
"Treachery, an offence contrary to Section I of the  
"Treachery Act, 1940, in that at RAMSEY in the  
"County of Huntingdon on the night of 31st January/  
"1st February, 1941 with intent to help the enemy  
"did an act designed or likely to give assistance  
"to the naval, military or air operations of the  
"enemy, or to impede such operations of His  
"Majesty's Forces, namely did descend by parachute  
"in the United Kingdom."

I cautioned Jacobs that he need not make any reply but if he chose to do so it would be reduced to writing and would be given in evidence at a later stage.

At his request I read over the charge to him in German and also cautioned him in German. He replied "I have nothing to fear". He then asked me to explain the legal procedure to him. I explained to him that a Summary of Evidence would first be taken and that he would then have an Officer with legal qualifications placed at his disposal for the purpose of his defence. He asked that if possible this officer should be able to speak German. He then asked whether in the event of his being found guilty he would be hanged or shot. I explained to him that, as he was being dealt with by Military procedure, any sentence of death would be carried out by shooting. He expressed surprise at this and said: "The others have been hanged." I replied that that was the case because they had been tried by Civil Courts. All this conversation was carried on in German.

Lieut. Colonel, G.S.

M.I.5, War Office  
29th July, 1941.

Copy to:- D.P.M., London District.

A.A.G.  
London District.

Rex versus Josef Jacobs.

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 “1<sup>st</sup> February, 1941, with the intent to help the enemy  
 “did act designed or likely to give assistance  
 “to the naval, military or air operations of the “  
 “enemy, or to impede (hamper) such operations of His  
 “majesty’s Forces, namely did descend by parachute  
 “in the United Kingdom”

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Lieut. Colonel, G.S. ([General Staff](#))

M.I.5, War Office ([I suppose Lieut. Colonel Hinchley Cooke](#))  
 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1941

Copy to:- D.P.M., London District



S.B. No. 1 (Flimsy)

Special Report }

SUBJECT.  
Josef JAKOBS.Reference to Papers  
405/41/624.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

27a

COPY.

SPECIAL BRANCH,

25th. day of July, 1941.

With reference to Josef JAKOBS, German, who landed by parachute near Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, on 31st. January, 1941 :-

On instructions from Superintendent, this man was brought by me on Wednesday, 16th. June, 1941 from Ham Common Internment Camp to New Scotland Yard where he made a statement to Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke which was taken down in shorthand by P.S. (A) Smith. This statement was transcribed subsequently and, on 19th. June, 1941, JAKOBS, who can read English, signed it at New Scotland Yard, his signature being witnessed by Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke. A copy of this statement and copies of the statements of witnesses in Huntingdonshire and a resume of the case received from Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke are attached to this file.

M.I.5. have obtained the consent of the Attorney General to have JAKOBS dealt with by Court Martial by virtue of Section 2 (1) (b) of the Treachery Act, 1940 and a summary of evidence is being taken by Court Martial at Wellington Barracks on Monday 28th. July, 1941. In consequence, at the request of Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke, I took JAKOBS from Ham Common Internment Camp to Wandsworth Prison on 23rd. July, 1941 where he was handed over to the Military Police by Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke.

Among the property found when JAKOBS was arrested on 1st. February, 1941 was a blank Traveller's Ration Book No. CA 567927 and a National Registration Identity Card No. 656 301 29 bearing the following :

James RYMER London 33 Abbotsford Gdns Woodford Green

and signed James Rymer 4th of June 40. Today I was requested by Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke to make enquiries

- (1) to ascertain from the Ministry of Food whether the blank ration book was a forgery or, if genuine, particulars of its issue. The Ministry's records are kept at Colwyn Bay and the enquiry is still proceeding.
- (2) to establish from the National Registration Officer, Woodford Green, whether the National Registration Identity Card was genuine.
- (3) to enquire whether James RYMER was known at 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green.

It was thought by Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke

Metropolitan Police

Special Branch

26<sup>th</sup> day of July 1941

With reference to Josef Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)), German, who landed by parachute near Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, on 31<sup>st</sup>. January, 1941:-

On instructions from Superintendant, this man was brought by me on Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup>. June, 1941 from Ham Common Internment Camp ([Camp 020](#)) to New Scotland Yard where he made a statement to Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke which was taken down in shorthand ([Stenographic notation](#)) by P.S. (A) Smith. This statement was transcribed subsequently and, on 19<sup>th</sup>. June, 1941, Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)), who can read English, signed it at New Scotland Yard, his signature being witnessed by Lt. Col. Hinckley Cook. A copy of this statement and copies of the statements of witness in Huntingdonshire and a resumé of the case received from Lt. Col. Hinckley Cooke are attached to this file.

M.I.5. have obtained the consent ([permission](#)) of the Attorney General ([Ankläger](#)) to have Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) dealt with by Court Martial ([Militair Gericht](#)) by virtue of Section 2 (1) (b) of the Treachery Act, 1940 and a summary of evidence is being taken by Court Martial at Wellington Barracks on Monday 28<sup>th</sup>. July, 1941. In consequence, at the request of Lt. Col. Hinckley Cooke, I took Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) from Ham Common Internment Camp ([Camp 020](#)) to Wandsworth Prison on 23<sup>rd</sup>. July, 1941 where he was handed over to the Military Police by Lt. Col. Hinckley Cooke.

Among the property found when Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) was arrested on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1941 was a blank Traveller's Ration Book No. CA 567927 and a National Registration Identity Card No. 656 301 29 bearing the following:

James Rymer London 33 Abbotsford Gds. ([Gardens](#)) Woodford Green

- (1) to ascertain from the Ministry of Food whether the blank ration book was a forgery or, if genuine, particulars of its use. The Ministry's records are kept at Colwyn and the enquiry is still proceeding.
- (2) to establish from the National Registration Officer, Woodford Green, whether the National Registration Identity Card was genuine.
- (3) to enquire whether James Rymer was known at 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green.

It was thought by Lt. Col. Hinckley Cooke



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and by me that the particulars on the Identity Card were fictitious and a search of the voter's list for that address showed that the occupiers were a family named COX.

I called at this address at about 4-20 p.m. today, asked for James HYMER and was told by his mother that he was employed at the B.B.C. and would be returning home at 5.p.m. today. I informed Lt. Col. Hinckley Cooke of this development immediately by telephone. He directed that, without disclosing how the Identity Card had come into the possession of Police, a statement should be taken from HYMER on his return home regarding his Identity Card. Also, that in the meantime, enquiries be made at the National Registration Office, Woodford Green, and that he be informed by telephone of the information obtained when HYMER had been seen.

Statements were, therefore, taken from Mrs. Ethel Louise ARNOLD, executive clerk of the National Registration Office, Wanstead and Woodford, 125 High Road, Salway Hill, Woodford Green, and James John HYMER; originals and copies submitted herewith.

Mrs. ARNOLD'S statement shows that the Identity Card in JAKOBS' possession when he landed was not issued at Woodford and that its format is entirely contrary to the procedure laid down by the Registrar General. Also that, according to the Maintenance Register, James J. HYMER registered a change of address from the Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.l., to 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green, on 29th October, 1940.

HYMER'S statement shows that his full name is James John HYMER, that he is a radio maintenance engineer employed by the B.B.C. and holds Identity Card No. ARAJ 301 29 which he claims was issued to him in September, 1939 while he was residing at the Redbourne Hotel, New Cavendish Street, W.l. Further, that he has never lost this card or made any application for the issue of a new one. He also states that he has no knowledge of Identity Card No. 656 301 29 in the name James HYMER 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green, (found in JAKOBS' property) and that the signature thereon is not his signature.

He produced the following documents :-

1. B.B.C. pass No. 673 which expires 31-12-1941.
2. Card No. BTP No. 9413 showing that he had duly registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act.
3. British passport No. 250130 issued in London on 20-6-39 valid to 20-6-1944. This showed only that he disembarked at Calais on 24-7-1939 and embarked at the same port on 7-8-1939.
4. Seaman's Continuous Certificate of Discharge No. 951169 consisting of two books. The first (full) issued at Victoria Docks on 8-3-1918 and the second issued on 4-3-1931 showing that he served on the s.s. Empress of Britain from 27-5-1931 to 30-10-1935.
5. Certificate of Proficiency in Radiotelegraphy No. 215 granted by the Postmaster General on 20-9-1929.

And by me that the particulars on the Identity Card were fictitious and a search of the voter's list for that address showed that the occupiers were a family named Cox.

I called at this address at about 4-20 p.m. today, asked for James Rymer and was told by his mother that he was employed at the B.B.C. and would be returning home at 5. p.m. today. I informed Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke of this development immediately by telephone. He directed that, without disclosing how the Identity Card had come into the possession of the Police, a statement should be taken from Rymer on his return home regarding the Identity Card. Also, that in the meantime, enquiries be made at the National Registration Office, Woodford Green, and that he be informed by telephone of the information obtained when Rymer had been seen.

Statements were, therefore, taken from Mrs. Ethel Louise Arnold, executive clerk of the National Registration Office, Wanstead and Woodford, 125 High Road, Salway Hill, Woodford Green, and James John Rymer; originals and copies submitted herewith.

Mrs. Arnold's statement shows that the Identity Card in Jakob's ([Jacob's](#)) possession when he landed was not issued at Woodford and that its format is entirely contrary to the procedure laid down by the Registry General. Also that, according to the Maintenance Register, James J. Rymer registered a change of address from Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.1., to 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Gardens, on 29<sup>th</sup>. October, 1940.

Rymer's statement shows that his full name is James John Rymer, that he is a radio maintenance engineer employed by the B.B.C. and holds Identity Card No. ARAJ 301 29 which he claims was issued to him in September, 1939 while he was residing at the Redbourne Hotel, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Further that he has never lost this card or made any application for the issue of a new one. He also states that he has no knowledge of Identity Card No. 656 301 29 in the name of James Rymer 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green, (found in Jakobs' ([Jacobs'](#)) property) and that the signature thereon is not his signature.

He produced the following documents:-

1. B.B.C. pass No. 673 which expires 31-12-1941.
2. Card No. BTP No. 9413 showing that he had duly registered under the national Service (Armed Forces) Act.
3. British passport No. 250130 issued in London on 20-6-39 valid to 20-6-1944. This showed only that he disembarked at Calais on 24-7-1939 and embarked at the same port on 7-8-1939.
4. Seaman's Continuous Certificate of Discharge No. 951169 consisting of two books. The first (full) issued at Victoria Docks on 8/3/1918 and the second issued on 4-3-1931 showing that he served on the s.s. Empress of Britain from 27.5.1931 to 30-10-1935.
5. Certificate of Proficiency ([skill](#)) in Radiotelegraphy No. 225 granted by the Postmaster general on 20-9-1929.

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RYMER appeared quite cool and collected throughout the interview - I informed him that the Identity Card had been found and handed to Police. At the door just before I left, however, I said that I might see him again and he replied "I hope we both shall be still the same side of the fence when we meet again".

This statement coupled with the significant facts which have emerged viz :-

- (1) The German Authorities, when they issued the Identity Card to JAKOBS in January, 1941 knew that a James RYMER was residing at 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green.
- (2) RYMER did not move to this address until 29th. October, 1940 so that the information must have passed to the Germans between that date and January, 1941.
- (3) The Identity Card in JAKOBS' property is numbered 656 301 29 while the genuine one of RYMER is numbered ARAJ 301 29 and, therefore, the last two sets of numbers are identical. This is more than coincidence.
- (4). The fact of RYMER'S knowledge of radiotelegraphy and employment with the B.B.C. make it possible for him to communicate with Germany by radio.

indicate that RYMER may well be an enemy agent.

In consequence, while still at Woodford, I informed Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke by telephone of the above-mentioned facts and he directed that no immediate action be taken regarding RYMER.

Apart from the discovery of the Identity Card in JAKOBS' property there is no previous record in Special Branch Registry of James John RYMER.

I respectfully suggest that two copies of this report and copies of the statements, mentioned above, be handed to Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke.

*D Grant.*  
Inspector.

*J. H. Davis*  
SUPERINTENDENT.

Rymer appeared quite cool and collected throughout the interview – I informed him that the Identity Card had been found handed to Police. At the door just before I left, however, he said that I might see him again and he replied “I hope we both shall be still the same side of the fence when we meet again”.

This statement coupled with the significant facts which have emerged viz:-

- (1) The German Authorities, when they issued the Identity Card to Jakobs (**Jacobs**) in January, 1941 knew that a James Rymer was residing at 33 Abbotsford Garden, Woodford Green.
- (2) Rymer did not move to this address until 29<sup>th</sup> October, 1940 so that the information must have been passed to the Germans between that date and January, 1941.
- (3) The Identity Card in Jakobs' (**Jacobs'**) property is numbered 656 301 29 while the genuine one of Rymer is numbered ARAJ 301 29 and, therefore, the last two sets of numbers are identical. This is more than coincidence.
- (4) The fact of Rymer's knowledge of radiotelegraphy and employment with the B.B.C. make it possible for him to communicate with German by radio.

Indicate that Rymer may well be an enemy agent.

In consequence, while still at Woodford, I informed Lt. Col Hinchley Cooke by telephone of the above mentioned facts and he directed that no immediate action to be taken regarding Rymer.

Apart from the discovery of the Identity Card in Jakobs' (**Jacobs'**) property there is no previous record in Special Branch Registry of James John Rymer.

In respectfully suggest that two copies of this report and copies of the statements, mentioned above, be handed to Lt. Col. Hinchley Cooke.

Inspector D. Grant

Superintendent.



**METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

**No. 995.**  
(Thin Typing)

**STATEMENT OF WITNESS.**

*Station.*                    *Division.*

Special Branch

C.O. 19

Name                              25th                      July                      41.

Address                         Ethel Louise ARNOLD (Mrs.)  
                                      56, Belgrave Road, Wanstead.

Age                                Occupation

Statement -                    Executive-Clerk.

I am the Executive Clerk of the National Registration Office, Wanstead and Woodford, 125 High Road, Salway Hill, Woodford Green. I have examined the National Registration Identity Card No. 656/301/29 in the name of James RYMER London 33 Abbotsford Gardens Woodford Green now produced to me by Detective Inspector Grant. This card was not issued in this district and its format is entirely against any procedure as laid down by the Registrar General. According to the Maintenance Register in this office RYMER James J. ARAJ/301/29 registered a change of address from the Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.1., to 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green on 29th October, 1940.

I have read this statement over and it is true.



Metropolitan Police  
Statement of Witness  
Special Branch  
25<sup>th</sup> July 1941.

Address      Ethel Louise Arnold (Mrs.)  
                  56, Belgrave Road, Wanstead.

**Statement -** **Executive-Clerk.**

I am the Executive Clerk of the National Registration Office, Wanstead and Woodford, 125 High Road, Salway Hill, Woodford Green. I have examined the National Registration Identity Card No. 656/301/29 in the name of James Rymer London 33 Abbotsford Gardens Woodford Green now produced to me by Detective Grant. This card was not issued in this district and its format is entirely against any procedure as laid down by the Registrar General. According to the Maintenance Register in this office Rymer James J ARAJ/301/29 registered a change of address from Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.1., to 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 1940.

I have read this statement over and it is true.

(signed) Ethel Louise Arnold  
(signed) Douglas Grant, Inspector.



**METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

**No. 995.**  
(Thin Typing)

**STATEMENT OF WITNESS.**

	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	
	Special Branch	C.O.	19
Name		25th	July
Address	James John RYMER. 33, Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex.		
Age	Occupation		
Statement	Electrical engineer.		

I am a British subject and was born at Bow on 1st November 1900. I am employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, as a maintenance engineer (radio section). My National Registration Identity Card, which I now produce to Detective Inspector Grant is No. ARAJ/301/29. This card was issued to me when I was residing at the Redbourne Hotel, New Cavendish Street, W.1., which is in the borough of St. Marylebone, during September 1939. I have not at any time lost this card and have not made any application for the issue of a new one. I have no knowledge of the National Registration Identity Card in the name of James RYMER No. 656/301/29 of 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green now produced to me by Detective Inspector Grant. The signature James Rymer thereon is not my signature.

I have read this statement over and it is true.



Metropolitan Police

Statement of Witness

Special Branch  
25<sup>th</sup> July 1941

Address James John Rymer.

33, Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex.

Electrical engineer.

I am a British subject and was born at Bow on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1900. I am employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, as maintenance engineer (radio section). My National Registration Identity Card, which I now produce to Detective Inspector Grant is No. ARAJ/301/29. This card was issued to when I was residing at the Redbourne Hotel, new Cavendish Street, W.1., which is the borough of St. Marylebone, during September 1939. I have not at any time lost this card and have not made any application for the issue of a new one. I have no knowledge of the national registration Identity Card in the name of James Rymer No. 656/301/29 of 33 Abbotsford Gardens, Woodford Green now produced to my by Detective Inspector Grant. The signature James Rymer thereon is not my signature.

I have read this statement over and it is true.

(signed) J.J. Rymer James John Rymer.

(signed) Douglas Grant Insp.

↓

↓

KV 2/27-2, page 5

18a

IN THE MATTER OF THE TREACHERY ACT, 1940.IN THE MATTER OF JOSEF JAKOBS.

PURSUANT to my powers under section 2(1)(b) of the above-named Act, I HEREBY DIRECT that JOSEF JAKOBS, who is alleged to have committed an offence or offences against the above-named Act, shall be prosecuted before a Court Martial.

DATED this 25th day of June, 1941.

(Signed) D. B. SOMERVELL

HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT,  
Royal Courts of Justice,  
LONDON, W. C. 2.

In the matter of the Treachery Act, 1940.  
In the matter of Josef Jakobs (Jacobs).

Pursuant to my powers under section 2(1)(b) of above-named Act, I hereby Direct that Josef Jakobs (Jacobs), who is alleged to have committed an offence or offences against the above-named Act, shall be prosecuted before a Court Martial.

Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1941

(Signed) D.B. Somervell

His Majesty's Attorney-General.

Law Officers' department  
Royal Courts of Justice,  
London, W.C.2.

18a

Devonshire House  
(East Entrance),  
Mayfair Place,  
Piccadilly,  
W. 1.  
GROsvenor 4881.

Piccy, ---

BY HAND.

1/1106 of 1941.

SECRET and  
CONFIDENTIAL.

23rd June 1941.

Sir,

THE TREACHERY ACT, 1940.  
Section 2(1)(b).  
Re JOSEF JAKOBS.

This case was the subject of formal reference to me by M.I.5 and a short report and copies of the statements made by Jakobs were, at the same time, submitted. I enclose herewith a copy of this report and of the statements. I was requested by M.I.5 to obtain a Direction of the Attorney-General under the above-named Section that Jakobs should be prosecuted before a Court Martial. I accordingly wrote to the Attorney-General forwarding a copy of the documents enclosed with this letter and explaining that the request was based on three main grounds :-

- (a) On the fact that a far more speedy trial could be arranged by Court Martial than could be arranged if the ordinary procedure under the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, followed by a trial before a civil Court, were adopted.
- (b) The restriction of the number of persons to whose knowledge would come the very confidential evidence to be submitted in the case,
- and (c) The position of Jakobs as an enemy alien, particularly in the light of the concluding paragraph of the report of M.I.5.

I have this morning received the Attorney-General's Direction in accordance with my request, and I am forwarding the original Direction to you as I understand, following the provisions of section 2(1)(b) and (3) of the above-named Act, the control of the proceedings will now be in your hands. In the letter from the Legal Secretary of the Law Officers' Department there is a request that the result of the prosecution should be communicated to him. Perhaps you would be good enough to see that this request is ultimately complied with.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) E. H. TINDAL ATKINSON.

The Judge Advocate General,  
6 Spring Gardens,  
Cockspur Street,  
S. W. 1.



Devonshire House  
 (East Entrance),  
 Mayfair Place,  
 Piccadilly,  
 W.1.

Piccy,--

By Hand.

1/1106 of 1941.

23th June 1941

Sir,

The Treachery Act, 1940,  
Section 2(1)(b).  
Re Josef Jakobs (Jacobs).

This case was the subject of formal reference to me by M.I.5. and a short report and the copies of the statements made by Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) were, at the same time, submitted. I enclose herewith a copy of this report and of the statements. I was requested by M.I.5 to obtain a Direction of the Attorney-General under the above-named Section that Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) should be prosecuted before the Court Martial. I according wrote to the Attorney-General forwarding a copy of the documents enclosed with this letter and explaining that the request was based on three main grounds :-

(a) On the fact that a far more speedy trial could be arranged by Court Martial than could be arranged if the ordinary procedure under the Indictable ([Criminal](#)) Offences Act, 1848, followed by a trial before a civil Court, were adopted.

(b) The restriction of the number of persons to whose knowledge would come the very confidential evidence to be submitted in the case,

and (c) The position of Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) as an enemy alien, particularly in the light of the concluding paragraph of the report of M.I.5.

I have this morning received the Attorney-General's Direction in accordance with my request, and I am forwarding the original Direction to you as I understand, following the provisions of section 2(1) and (3) of the above-named Act, the control of the proceedings will now be in your hands.

In the letter from the Legal Secretary of the Law Officers' Department there is a request that the result of the prosecution should be communicated to him. Perhaps you would be good enough to see that this request is ultimately complied ([obeyed](#)) with. ([Bending legal justice?](#))

I am, Sir,  
 Your obedient Servant,  
 (Signed) E.H. Tindal Atkinson.

Judge Advocate General,  
 6 Spring Gardens,  
 Cockspur Street,  
 S.W.1.

(AOB, [this letter is a sad proof of bending judgement, as to satisfy those preparing a kind of evidence, with the background view of effecting the optimal punishment, true or untrue!](#))  
 (AOB, [By Hand, in my perception, points at the illegal \(delicate\) nature of the following message](#))

REF ID: A6587

17a

SUMMARY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE OF KAREL RICHTER  
From: 17.6.41. To: 24.6.41.

A cross-ruff between RICHTER and JAKOBS has been the main source of information during this period, when they have been interrogated prior to their association with the object of building up a reaction. After the elimination of camp gossip and other irrelevant details, the points of interest can be summarised as follows:-

(1) Identification of "CLARK GABLE" @ RICHTER as a certain Hubert RICHTER.

"CLARK GABLE" @ RICHTER has been described in detail by both CAROLI and Karel RICHTER. It is known that a certain Hubert RICHTER, born 18.3.09., visited this country on 1.7.39., and gave as his address - 165, Lordship Road, N.16., which address had also been given by both SCHUTZ and RAINBOW. In interrogation Karel RICHTER has stated quite definitely that he knew RICHTER @ "CLARK GABLE" to have the Christian name of 'Hubert'. CAROLI, on the other hand, says he had never heard any verbal reference to "CLARK GABLE" 's Christian name, but that he had been told by RICHTER to address him in correspondence as 'Hans' RICHTER.

Since Karel RICHTER is so emphatic that the Christian name of "CLARK GABLE" is 'Hubert', while CAROLI is rather indefinite, I am forced to conclude that (although without a photograph positive identification is impossible) it may reasonably be assumed that "CLARK GABLE" and 'Hubert' RICHTER are one and the same person.

(2) Ability of Karel RICHTER to construct wireless transmitting sets from independent parts.

A full report on this subject, together with a drawing of the transmitting circuit, have been furnished to B.Z. and B.Z.a. on 22.6.41., and presumably a report as to the accuracy of this circuit will be received in due course. In the meantime, RICHTER has stated that he is able to construct a radio-set, and JAKOBS has informed us that he has seen RICHTER in the act of instructing a certain "GASTON" in this work in the kitchen of the VONDELSTRAAT apartment at the HAGUE.

(3) "JULIUS" - JAKOBS' spy-name.

This information has been reported to B.Z. and B.Z.a. on 22.6.41., and at the same time a copy of the association report containing JAKOBS' admission that his spy-name was "JULIUS", was included. Up to date the reason for the application of this name to JAKOBS has not been ascertained, but the matter is still the subject of investigation.

(6) Identification of the VONDELSTRAAT address at the HAGUE as No.131 instead of No.184.

It is almost conclusive that the address of the apartment in the VONDELSTRAAT at which the instruction of agents takes place, is No.131. A copy of a statement by RICHTER to this effect, is attached. A certain part of this statement deals with the possible 'Chief' of the Dienststelle, but the identity of this individual has not yet been established.

Summary of recent Developments in the case of Karel (Karl) Richter  
(to be dealt with after the Jacobs file series has terminated entirely)

From: 17.6.41 To: 24.6.41.

A cross-ruff between Richter and Jakobs (**Jacobs**) has been the main source of information during this period, when they have been interrogated prior to their association with the object of building up a reaction. After the elimination of camp gossip (**like, for instance, his notice that up to his case, all victims had been hung**) and other irrelevant details, the points of interest can be summarised as follows:-

(1) Identification of “Clark Gable” @ Richter as a certain Hubert Richter.

“Clark Gable” @ Richter has been described in detail by Caroli and Karel (**Karl**) Richter born 18.3.09, visited this country on 1.7.39., and as his address – 166, Lordship Road, N.16., which address had also been given by both Schutz and Rainbow (**Eibner**). In interrogation Karel (**Karl**) has stated quite definitely that he knew Richter @ “Clark Gable” to have the Christian name of ‘Hubert’. Caroli, on the other hand, says that he never heard any verbal reference to “Clark Gable” ‘s Christian name, but that he have been told by Richter to address him in correspondence as ‘Hans’ Richter.

Since Karel (**Karl**) Richter is so emphatic (**categorical**) that the Christian name of “Clark Gable” is ‘Hubert’, while Caroli is rather indefinite, I am forced to conclude that (although without a photograph positive identification is impossible) it may reasonably be assumed that “Clark Gable” and ‘Hubert’ Richter are one and the same person.

(2) Ability of Karel (**Karl**) to construct wireless transmitting sets from independent parts.

A full report on this subject, together with a drawing of the transmitting circuit, have been furnished to B.2. and B.2.a. on 22.6.41., and presumably a report as to the accuracy of this circuit will be received in due course. In the meantime, Richter has stated that he is able to construct a radio-set, and Jakobs (**Jacobs**) has informed us that he has seen Richter in the act of instructing a certain “Gaston” in his work in the kitchen of the Vondelstraat apartment at the Hague.

(3) ”Julius”- Jakobs’ spy-name.

This information has been reported to B.2. and B.2.a. on 22.6.41., and at the same time a copy of the association report containing Jakobs’(**Jacobs’**) admission that his spy-name was “Julius”, was included. Up to date the reason for the application of this name to Jakobs (**Jacobs**) has not been ascertained, but the matter is still the subject of investigation.

..  
(6) Identification of the Vondelstraat address at the Hague as No. 131 instead of No. 184.

It is almost conclusive that the address of the apartment in the Vondelstraat at which the instructions of agents takes place, is No. 131. A copy of a statement by Richter to this effect, is attached. A certain part of his statement deals with the possible ‘Chief’ of the Dienststelle, but the identity of this individual has not yet been established.

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B.L. ASSOCIATION REPORT.

Between: JAKOBS  
and: RICHTER  
Language: German

Date: 19.6.41.  
Time from 11.00 to 12.00  
Room No. 42.

The first part of this association is dealt with in a separate note.

RICHTER asked JAKOBS if he knew GASTON, and was surprised by JAKOBS' firm denials that he did not. RICHTER was also surprised at JAKOBS' opinion of the power of the Nachrichtendienst; JAKOBS said it was definitely more powerful than the Gestapo, and the two men argued about the various kinds of arrests there were. RICHTER said he had been arrested and then sent for by the Gestapo in order to be told that as a last chance he was to get the opportunity of coming over to England; if he refused he would get two years in Sachsenhausen or Dachau. JAKOBS said that he was rather different since in order to get out of Germany, he himself had volunteered for this work. RICHTER would rather be hanged here than fall into the hands of the Gestapo again. They talked about the tortures in the Gestapo prisons.

RICHTER wanted to be naturalised. His whole Weltanschauung had changed since his arrival here!

They agreed that the Military was more powerful than the Party in Germany at the moment. JAKOBS said Holland was overrun with Gestapo, and when RICHTER argued that they were Sicherheitspolizei JAKOBS told him that they were one and the same thing; every occupied land was full of Gestapo. They agreed that there were at least 14,000 people in Sachsenhausen, probably more. They again talked about the Gestapo, etc., and RICHTER said he thought that there were three types of people, the Partei, the S.S., and the Parteilosen; JAKOBS said he had never met anyone in the Gestapo. RICHTER answered "What about Dr. Beyer?" but JAKOBS said that he had met him socially, and not because of anything connected with the Party or the Gestapo; HOFFMANS was an officer whom they remembered they had been introduced to by BEYER, and they wondered if he was anything to do with the Gestapo.

They decided finally that the only hope for Germany was for it to be taken over by the Army, and run by them.

Records: Nos. 697 - 707.

Major Stephens  
Mr. Sampson  
Mr. Short.

Taken by: S. Ozanne.



B.L. Association Report. (secretly recorded)

Between: Jakobs ([Jacobs](#))  
 and: Richter  
 Language: German

Date: 19.6.41  
 Time from 11.00-12.00  
 Room No. 42

The first part of the association is dealt with in a separate note.

Richter asked Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) if he knew Gaston, and was surprised by Jakobs' ([Jacobs'](#)) firm denials that he did not. Richter was also surprised at Jakobs' ([Jacobs'](#)) opinion of the power of the Nachrichtendienst; Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) said it was definitely more powerful than the Gestapo, and the two men argued about the various kinds of arrests there were. Richter said he had been arrested and then sent for by the Gestapo, in order to be told that he as a last chance he was to get the opportunity of coming over to England; if he refused he would get two years in Sachsenhausen or Dachau ([both concentration camps](#)). Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) said that he was rather different since in order to get out of Germany, he himself had volunteered for this work. ([consequently his family received a regular income for it](#)) Richter would rather be hanged here than fall into the hands of the Gestapo again. They talked about the tortures in the Gestapo prisons.

Richter wanted to be naturalised. His whole Weltanschauung had changed since his arrival here:

They agreed that the Military was more powerful than the Party in Germany at the moment. Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) said Holland was overrun with the Gestapo (AOB, *de facto*, not true in respect to the executive power of the Gestapo - outside Germany, but instead the SD, did the job equally effective. The Gestapo was a kind of German Criminal Police engaged with Political related crimes against German legislation), and when Richter argued that they were Sicherheitspolizei ([SD!](#)) Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) told him that they were one and the same thing (AOB, [both were part of R.S.H.A. one later Amt III \(Inland\) and Amt IV Ausland SD, maybe not as clear as later distinct](#)); every occupied land was full of Gestapo ([SD!](#)). They agreed that there were at least 14,000 people in Sachsenhausen, probably more. They again talked about the Gestapo, etc., the Partei, the S.S., and the Parteilosen; Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) said he had never met anyone in the Gestapo. Richter answered "What about Dr. Beyer?" but Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) said that he met him socially, and not because of anything connected with the Party or the Gestapo; Hoffmans was an officer whom they remembered they had been introduced to by Beyer, and they wondered if he was anything to do with the Gestapo.

They decided finally that the only hope for Germany was for it to be taken over by the Army, and run by them.

Taken by S. Ozanne



*b7c*557  
PaB.2

The question has been raised as to whether it would not be more satisfactory to arrange that enemy agents who are under arrest and awaiting disposal in this country should not be tried by Court Martial instead of being handed over to the civil authorities. Under Section . . . of the Treachery Act the A.G. may order an enemy alien to be tried by Court Martial instead of by the civil power. From the Security Service point of view there appear to be certain advantages for this procedure which roughly fall under the following heads:

- (i) in view of congestion of criminal cases at the Old Bailey and the fact that it will not be possible to hold a Session at all until the 15th June, it would help to accelerate matters.
- (ii) it is impossible always to forecast how a jury may re-act and we have had two unfortunate instances recently where either sentiment or stupidity has produced an acquittal. Regarding the facts both the Law Officers of the Crown and the Director of Public Prosecutions are satisfied that there was no question. I feel that with a military court such miscarriages of justice would be impossible.
- (iii) there is always the possibility that in some of these cases there may be repercussions regarding the work of B.2(a) (Major Robertson), and I should feel very much happier as regards secrecy, which in this respect is of the greatest importance, were the case tried by Court Martial rather than by the civil power with the attendant risk of leakage - particularly through jurymen.

I have discussed this matter unofficially with the D.P.P. who has consulted with the Parliamentary draftsman regarding the intentions lying behind the Treachery Act and while nothing appears to have been said when the Treachery Bill was before the House, it was at that time the

## B.2. (D.G. White, M.I.5)

The question has been raised as to whether it would not be more satisfactory to arrange that enemy agents who are under arrest and awaiting disposal ([dumping; hanging at gallows](#)) in this country should not be tried by Court Martial instead of being handed over to the civil authorities. Under Section of the Treachery Act the A.G. may order an [enemy alien](#) to be tried by Court Martial instead of by the civil power. From the Security Service point of view there appear to be certain advantages for this procedure which roughly fall under the following heads:

- (i) in view of congestion of criminal cases at the Old Bailey and the fact that it will not be possible to hold a Session at all until 15<sup>th</sup> June, it would help to accelerate matters.
- (ii) it is impossible always to forecast how a jury may re-act and we have had two unfortunate instances recently ([AOB, Pons, who had been declared not guilty, the other one I don't know. Astonishing, in my perception , is: that M.I.5's concern it was the jury with their legal rights to decide, must be true and accepted. And, it shows their "under-belly sentiments within M.I.5, time-and-again.](#)) where either sentiment or stupidity has produced an acquittal ([discharge](#)).

Regarding the facts both the Law Officers of the Crown and the Director of Public Prosecution are satisfied that there was no question. I feel that with a military court such miscarriages of justice would be impossible.

- (iii) there is always the possibility that in some of these cases there may be repercussions regarding the work of B.2.(a) (Major Robertson), and I should feel very much happier as regarding secrecy, which in this respect is of the greatest importance, were the case tried by Court Martial rather than by the civil power with the attendant risk of leakage – particularly through jurymen.

I have discussed this matter unofficially with the D.P.P. who has consulted with the Parliamentary draftsman regarding the intentions lying behind the Treachery Act and while nothing appears to have been said when the Treachery Bill was before the House, it was time the → intention of the Attorney general to limit the use of his powers to handing over for trial by Court Martial such enemy aliens as were in the military service of their country.



KV 2/27-2, page 69

intention of the Attorney General to limit the use of his powers to handing over for trial by Court Martial such enemy aliens as were in the military service of their country.

The D.P.P., however, tells me that he is perfectly prepared to take this matter up with the A.G. and further considers that it might be as well to have a suitable case to give him to consider.

Colonel Hinchley Cooke, on my instructions has also unofficially discussed this with the J.A.G's office, and I understand from him that in any ordinary case the J.A.G. would probably be able to put the case through and get it finally disposed of in two to three weeks.

The question, therefore, for first consideration is which case we should put before the A.G. I understand that Josef JAKOBS is the case that you are ready to release, and on the papers that have been put up to me by Major Stephens I think this is a good one with which to make a start.

Before, however, I submit this to the D.G., I would like from you a list of such individuals as you consider you would like to have put up before a Court Martial, and further whether you are now perfectly happy about JAKOBS being handed over.

Before submitting your views would you please discuss with Captain Liddell?

D.D.G.  
17.5.41

SA 16 -

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The question, therefore, for first consideration is which case we should put before the A.G. I understand that Josef Jakobs (**Jacobs**) is the case that your are ready to release, and on the papers that have been put up to me by Major Stephens (**heading Camp 020**) I think this is a good one with which to make a start.

Before, however, I submit this to the D.G. (**Director General**), I would like from you a list of such individuals as you consider you would like to have put up before a Court Martial, and further whether you are now perfectly happy about Jakobs (**Jacobs**) being handed over.

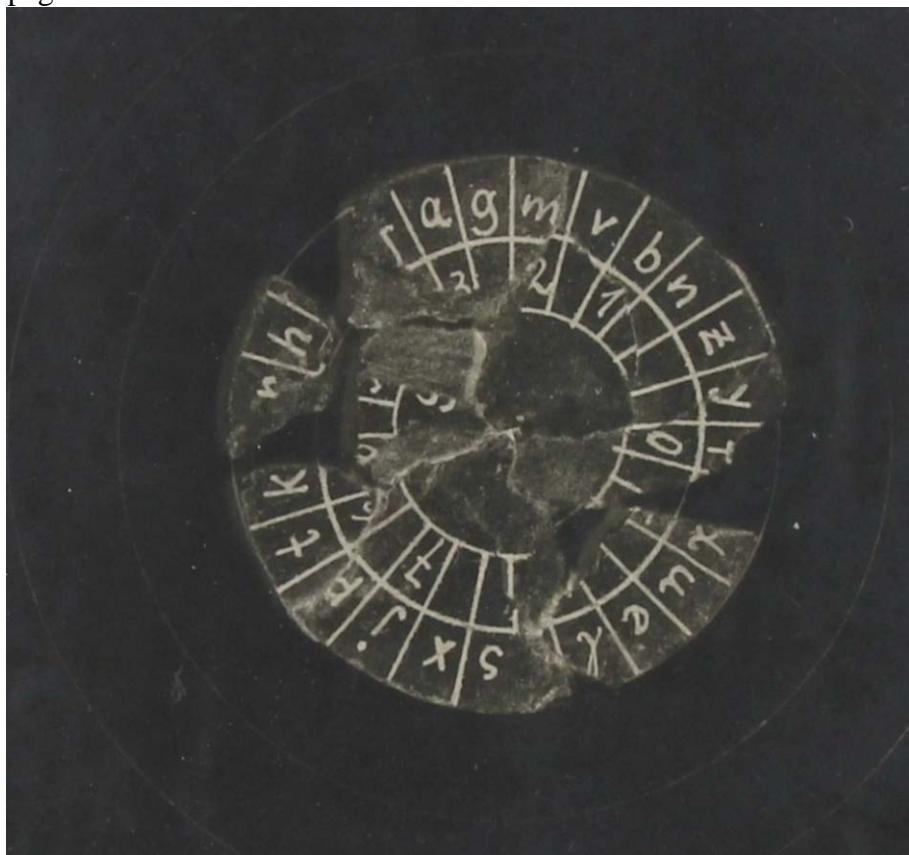
Before submitting your views would you please discuss with Captain Liddell?  
D.D.G. 17.5.41

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Crown Copyright  
Clara Bauerle

KV 2/27-3, page 14



Remains of Jacobs destroyed code-disk



KV 2/27-3, page 61



Maybe a more appropriate photo

Jacobs himself had destroyed this disk before he was captured; though it was regarded still as a valuable device in his position as to favour the German effort.



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 <u>MILITARY</u>	
Brigadier F.A.M. BROOKES, D.S.O., Commander 5th (Guards) Inf. Brigade Group.	
Colonel R.W.S. BALFOUR, D.S.O., Q.B.R., M.C., Commanding 5th Battalion.	
Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. GIBBS, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Inf. Training Centre, Royal Fusiliers.	

Please digest it yourself



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PROCEEDINGS

The court convening the ~~accused~~ ~~defendant~~ ~~order~~ and the summary of evidence  
are held before the court.

of a

GENERAL COURT MARTIALThe accused is brought ~~accused~~ held at

The place ~~accused~~ ~~defendant~~ ~~order~~ ~~summary~~ ~~of evidence~~ ~~held~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~court~~  
DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS, CHELSEA, S.W.3.

on

MONDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1941

upon the trial of

JOSÉF JAKOBS

London District Orders by Lieutenant-General Sir Bertram N. Sergison-Brooke  
K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Commanding the London District.

Dated Leconfield House, Curzon Street, W.1.  
30th July, 1941.

PRESIDENT

Major-General B. T. WILSON, C.B., D.S.O.

MEMBERS

Brigadier F.A.M. BROWNING, D.S.O., Commander 24th (Guards) Independent Brigade Group.

Colonel E.W.S. BALFOUR, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Commanding Scots Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel H.H. CRIPPS, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Infantry Training Centre, Royal Fusiliers.

Major R. O. R. KENYON-SLANEY, Grenadier Guards.

WAITING MEMBERS

Lieutenant-Colonel E.D. MACKENZIE, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Holding Battalion, Scots Guards.

Major R. C. ALEXANDER, Irish Guards, Guards Depot.

JUDGE ADVOCATE

C. L. STIRLING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

The ACCUSED (through the Interpreter). No. I have nothing against him.

The document written in full FIRST DAY

Procedures  
 of a  
General Court Martial  
 held at  
Duke of York's headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.  
 on  
Monday, 4<sup>th</sup> August, 1941.  
 upon the trial of

Josef Jakobs (Jacobs)

--

London District by Lieutenant-General Sir Bertram N. Sergison-Brooke  
K.C.V.O, C.B., D.S.O.

Dated Leconfield House, Curzon Street, W.1.  
30<sup>th</sup> July, 1941.

--  
President

Major-General B.T. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O.

Memebers

Brigadier F.A.M. Browning, D.S.O. Commander 24<sup>th</sup> (Guards) Independent Brigade Group.

Colonel E.W.S. Balfour, D.S.O., O.B.E. Commanding Scots Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel H.H. Crips, D.S.O. Officer Commanding, Infantry Training Centre, Royal Fusiliers.

Major R.O.R. Kenyon-Slaney, grenadier Guards.

Waiting members

Lieutenant Colonel E.D. Mackenzie, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Holding Battalion Scots Guards.

Judge Advicate

C.L. Stirling, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Judge Advocate General

--

First Day.



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The order convening the court, the charge sheet and the summary of evidence are laid before the court.

The court satisfy themselves as provided by Rules of Procedure 22 and 23.

The accused is brought before the court.

The prosecutor is Major A.MARLOWE, Military Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

The defending officer is Captain E.B.E.WHITE, barrister-at-law.

At 1030 hours the trial commences.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE: Captain White, the court would like your assistance. We do not know how much English this man knows and of course we shall have to rely upon you to see that we do not commit anything which is not quite fair to the accused on the basis that he may be understanding something when in fact he does not. Therefore we will ask you to tell the president whenever you want something translated or made clear.

Captain WHITE: Yes, that is quite clear. Perhaps I should say that he has only learned English since he has been in England, with the exception of a few lessons in Germany - three lessons, I think. Therefore any technical words will be unknown to him. It is possible that I may be able to take some of his examination in English. I am going to try, but if I fail it will all have to be done through an interpreter.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE: What do you want him to have as regards evidence and so on? It will all be in English. We are relying on you.

Captain WHITE: I will watch that.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE: Whenever you want us to depart from the English the responsibility will be on you. Tell the president at any part of the trial.

The order convening the court is read, is marked "G", signed by the president and attached to the proceedings.

The names of the president and members of the court are read over in the hearing of the accused and they severally answer to their names.

The PRESIDENT: (through the interpreter) Do you object to being tried by me as president or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over?

The ACCUSED: No.

The president, members and judge advocate are duly sworn.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE: (through the interpreter) Have you any objection to Lieutenant W.J.Thomas acting as interpreter?

The ACCUSED: No.

The interpreter is duly sworn.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE: (through the interpreter) Do you object to a shorthand note being taken in this case by No.7653216 Q.M.S. B.A.Balment, R.A.O.C?

The ACCUSED: (through the interpreter). No. I have nothing against him.

The shorthand writer is duly sworn.

Major MARLOW: This court now being sworn, and before the matter proceeds any further, I have to make an application to the court that the proceedings shall be heard in camera. The application is made under section 6 of the Emergency Powers

The order convincing the court, the charge sheet and the summary of evidence are laid before the court.

The court satisfy themselves as provided by Rules of Procedure 22 and 23.

The accused is brought before the court.

The prosecutor is major A. Marlow, Military Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General.

The defending officer is Captain E.B.E. White, barrister-at-law.

At 1030 hours the trial commence.

The Judge Advocate: Captain White, the court would like you to assistance. We do not know how much English this man knows and of course we shall have to rely upon you to see we do not commit anything which is not quite fair to the accused on the basis that he may be understanding something when in fact he does not. Therefore we will ask you to tell the president whenever you want something translated or made clear.

Captain White: yes that is quite clear. Perhaps I should say that he has only learned English since he has been in England, with the exception of a few lessons in Germany – three lessons, I think. Therefore any technical words will be unknown to him. It is possible that I may be able to take some of his examinations in English. I am going to try, but if I fail it will all have to be done through an interpreter.

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President: (through the interpreter) Do you object to begin tried by me as president or by any of the officers whose names you have read over?

The Accused: no.

The president, members and judge advocate are duly sworn.

The Judge Advocate: (through the interpreter) Have you any objection to Lieutenant W.J. Thomas acting as interpreter?

The Accused: No.

The interpreter is duly sworn.

The Judge Advocate: (through the interpreter) Do you object to a shorthand ([Stenograph](#)) note being taken in this case by No. 7653216 Q.M.S. B.A. Balment, R.A.O.C?

The shorthand writer is duly sworn.

Major Marlow: This court is now being sworn, and before the matter proceeds and further, I have to make an application to the court that the proceedings shall heard in camera. The application is made under section 6 of the emergency Powers → Act, 1939, which gives this court power to make such an order.

(AOB, [I consider that we have got some inside view: as to how such Court Martial proceeds; but is it essential to consume all? I don't think so, maybe with some exceptions. We will see](#))

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THE PRESIDENT: The court is closed to consider the finding.

(At 1235 hours the court is closed)

(At 1245 hours the court reopens)

(The accused is again brought before the court)

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Major Marlowe, the court have no finding to announce in this case. I should like your assistance on this point. I take it, as he is being tried as if he were subject to military law for all purposes, we must naturally ask if you have anything to offer in the nature of evidence as to character.

MAJOR MARLOWE: The court will appreciate the usual procedure of being able to put a record of service does not apply and I have no information.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: The only other thing is that I take it under the Act and Rules of Procedure Captain White is entitled to make any observations he wishes. He realises the position. The court have a

certain duty to perform and that they will do later, but if you wish to put anything on the record for those to consider hereafter, they will hear you, or if he would himself like to say anything, the court will hear him.

CAPT. WHITE: I will first have the accused asked that question as to whether he wishes to make any statement.

THE ACCUSED: I can only say that I was under oath and I have stated the truth.

CAPT. WHITE: For my part I do not propose to address the court. I feel all that can be said has been said and anything more would be redundant.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: You will ask the accused to withdraw from the court and not to go away.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you withdraw the accused from the court. He is not to go away yet. You have nothing more you wish to say to the court?

THE ACCUSED: Except when the court find me not guilty I will do all I can to help England. More I cannot say.

(The accused withdraws from the court)

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Now, Sir, there is only the question of sentence and perhaps you will close the court.

THE PRESIDENT: Capt. White, I should like to congratulate you on your conduct of the defence. I think you did it extremely well under very difficult circumstances and I congratulate you.

To the interpreter, I thank you very much.

(This concludes the proceedings in open court)

Now, Sir, I must ask you to close the court to consider the finding in this case.

The President: The court is closed to consider the finding.

(At 1235 hours the court is closed)

(At 1245 hours the court reopens)

(The accused is again brought before the court)

To Judge Advocate: Major Marlow, the court have no finding to announce in this case, I should like your assistance on this point. I take it, as he is being tried as if we were subject to military law for all purposes, we must naturally ask if you have anything to offer in the nature as to character.

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The Judge Advocate: The only other thing is that I take it under the Act and Rules of procedure Captain White is entitled to make any observations he wishes. He realises the position. The court have a certain duty to perform and that they will do later, but if you wish to put anything on the record for those to consider hereafter, they will hear you, or if he would himself like to say anything, the court will hear him.

Capt. White: I will first have the accused asked that the question as to whether he wishes to make any statement.

The accused (**Jacobs**): I can only say that I was under oath and I have stated the truth.

Capt. White: For my part I do not propose to address the court. I feel all that can be said has been said and anything more would be redundant.

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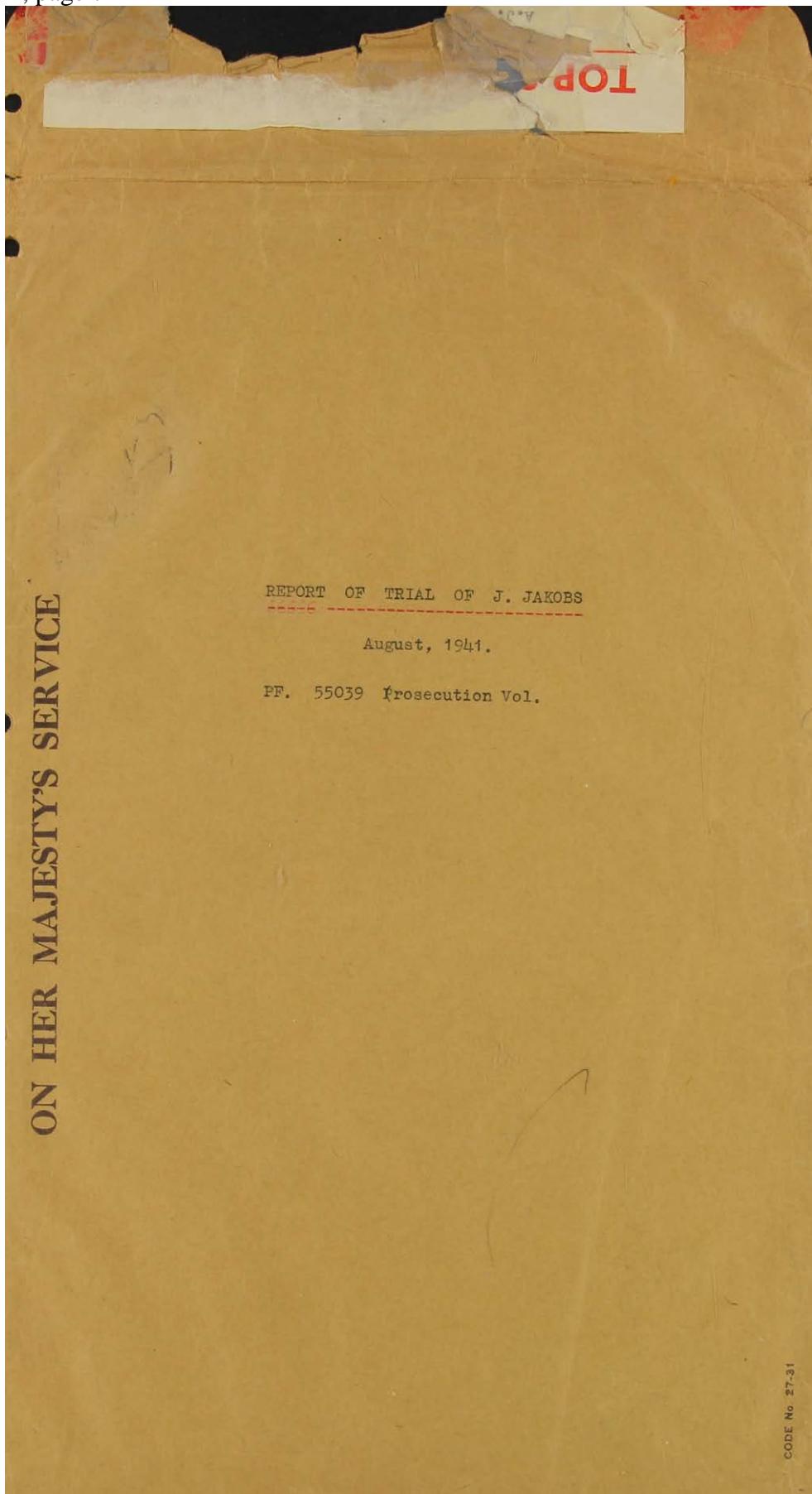
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To the interpreter, I thank you very much.

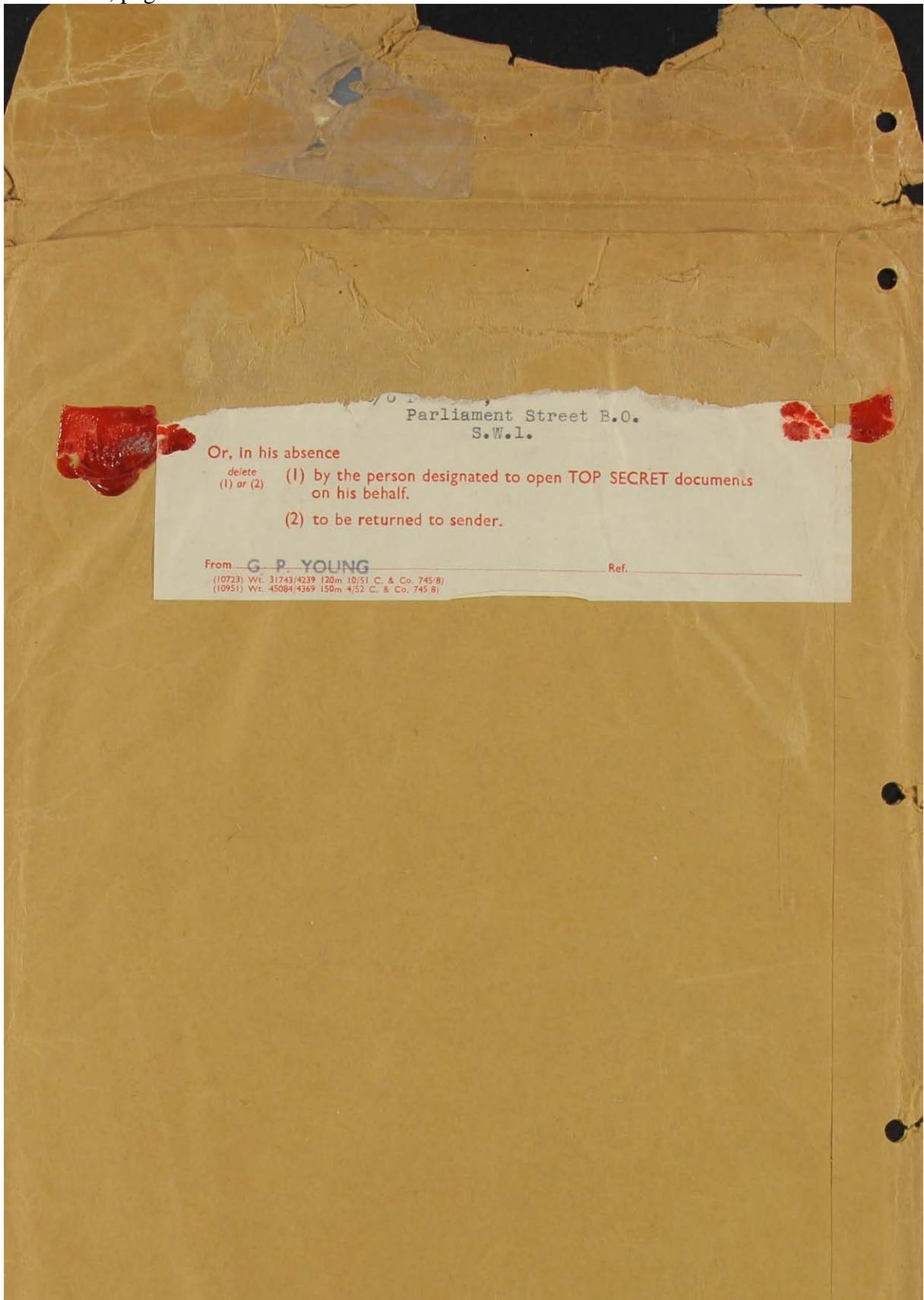
(**This concludes the proceedings in open court**)

No further paper material have survived.

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KV 2/27-4, page 75



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KV 2/27-6, page 23 German language statements; made after Jakobs/Jacobs being captured.

Josef Jakobs

Seite 1

Mein Lebenslauf

Jch wurde im Jahre 1898 am 30.Juni in Luxemburg (stadt) als Sohn des Schuldirektors Kaspar Jakobs,und seiner Ehefrau Emma,geb.Lueck, geboren.Jm Jahre 1905 kam ich nach Berlin,wo mein Vater eine hoehere Privatschule mit Pensionat eroeffnet Hatte.Im Jahre 1906 kam ich dann in das Dominikanerkloster in Vechta,in Oldenburg,in dem ich auch das humanistische Gymnasium besuchte.Als ich mich bei Kriegsausbruch 1914 als Kriegsfreiwilliger meldete,war ich Schueler der Oberprima.Nachdem ich ein halbes Jahr bei dem schweren Artillerie Regt.No.1 ,von Hindersin,in Swinemuende Dienst getan hatte,wurde ich wegen Koerperschwaeche wieder entlassen.Nachdem ich in Berlin das Notabiturium gemacht hatte,trat ich am 16.Okttober 1916 als Fahnenjunker bei dem Garde-Jaeger-Bataillon in Potsdam ein.Bereits im November 1916 kam ich ins Feld,wo ich sofort dem 4.Garde Regt.zu Fuss ueberwiesen wurde.Hier erhielt ich eine Spezialausbildung fuer schweres Maschinen gewehr.Im Juni 1917 wurde ich zu einem Offizierskursus nach Berlin abkommandiert.Jch machte sowohl in Frankreich,als auch in Russland alle groesseren Schlachten mit.Im Herbst 1917 erhielt ich das Eiserne Kreuz 2.Klasse und wurde gleichzeitig zum Leutnant befoerdert.Ende Maerz 1918 erhielt ich das Eiserne Kreuz 1.Klasse.Am 4.April 1918 wurde ich bei einem Sturmangriff bei Amiens durch einen rechtsseitigen Brustschuss schwer verwundet.Bei Ausbruch der Revolution war ich noch Rekonvalescent in Berlin.Nachdem ich auf Seiten der Regierungstruppen noch mehrere Strassenkaempfe gegen Spartakisten und Kommunisten mitgemacht hatte,~~XXX~~ trat ich aus dem Heeresdienst aus,und bezog die Universitaet in Berlin,um Zahn-Medizin zu studieren.Nachdem ich Ende 1921 das Physikum gemacht hatte,ging ich nach Buenos Aires,Argentinien.Hier besuchte ich ebenfalls die Universitaet,und bestand nach einem Jahre die Staatspruefung als Zahnarzt mit gleichzeitiger Promovierung als Dr.Dent. Nach Abschluss meiner Studien blieb ich noch 2 Jahre in Argentinien.Meinen Beruf uebte ich jedoch nicht aus,sondern ging als erster Majordomo auf eine Farm in der Provinz Buenos Aires.Im Juni 1924 kehrte ich nach Berlin zurueck,und unterzog mich nochmals der Staatspruefung,da Deutschland im Ausland erworbene Diplome nicht anerkennt.Im Jahre 1925,April,liess ich mich als Zahnarzt im Hause meines Vaters nieder.Im Mai 1926 verheiratete ich mich mit Margarete Knoeffler.Meine Frau ist ebenfalls Zahnaerztin.Es wurden uns drei Kinder Geboren,zwei Knaben und ein Maedchen.Sie sind heute im Alter

Josef Jakobs ([Jacobs](#))

Mein Lebenslauf.

Ich wurde im Jahre 1898 am 30. Juni in Luxemburg (Stadt) als Sohn des Schuldirektors Kaspar Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)), und seiner Ehefrau Emma, geb. Lueck, geboren. Im Jahre 1905 kam ich nach Berlin, wo mein Vater eine höhere Privatschule mit Pensionat eröffnet hatte. Im Jahre 1906 kam ich dann in das Dominikanerkloster in Vechta, in Oldenburg, in dem auch das humanistische Gymnasium besuchte. Als ich mich bei Kriegsausbruch 1914 als Kriegsfreiwilliger meldete, war ich Schüler der Oberprima. Nachdem ich ein halbes Jahr bei dem schweren Artillerie Regt. No. 1m von Hinderseine, in Swinemünde Dienst getan hatte, wurde ich wegen Körperschwäche wieder entlassen. Nachdem ich in Berlin das Notabiturium gemacht hatte, trat ich am 16. Oktober 1916 als Fahnenjunker bei dem Garde-Jäger-Bataillon in Potsdam ein. Bereits im November 1916 kam ich eine Spezialausbildung für schweres Maschinengewehr. Im Juni 1917 wurde ich für einem Offizierskursus nach Berlin abkommandiert. Ich machte sowohl in Frankreich, als auch in Rußland alle größeren Schlachten mit. Im Herbst 1917 erhielt ich das Eiserne Kreuz 2.Klasse ([EK 2](#)) und wurde gleichzeitig zum Leutnant befördert. Ende März 1918 erhielt ich das Eiserne Kreuz 1.Klasse ([EK I](#)). Am 4.April 1918 wurde ich die einem Sturmangriff bei Amiens durch einen rechtsseitigen Brustschuß schwer verwundet. Bei Ausbruch der Revolution ([Ende Oktober-Anfang November 1918](#)) war ich noch Rekonvaleszent in Berlin. Nachdem ich auf Seiten der Regierungstruppen noch mehrere Straßenkämpfe gegen Spartakisten und Kommunisten mitgemacht hatte, trat ich aus dem Heeresdienst aus, und bezog die Universität in Berlin, um Zahn-medizin zu studieren. Nachdem ich Ende 1921 das Physikum gemacht hatte, ging ich nach Buenos Aires, Argentinien. Hier besuchte ich ebenfalls die Universität, und bestand nach einem Jahr die Staatsprüfung als Zahnarzt mit gleichseitiger Promovierung als Dr. Dentista. Nach Abschluß meiner Studien blieb ich noch zwei Jahre in Argentinien. Meinen beruf übte ich jedoch nicht aus, sondern ging als Majordomo auf eine Farm in der Provinz Buenos Aires. Im Juni 1924 kehrte ich nach Berlin zurück, und unterzog mich nochmals die Staatsprüfung, da in Deutschland im Ausland erworbenen Diplome nicht anerkannt. Im Jahre 1925, April, ließ ich mich als Zahnarzt im Hause meines Vaters nieder. Im Mai 1926 verheiratete ich mich mit Margarete Knoeffler. Meine Frau ist ebenfalls Zahnärztin. Es wurden uns drei Kinder geboren, zwei Knaben und ein Mädchen. Sie sind heute im Alter →



## KV 2/27-6, page 24

von 13, 10 und 9 Jahren. Im Juni 1931 starb mein Vater. Im April 1932 gaben wir infolge der katastrophalen Wirtschaftslage Deutschlands unsere Praxis auf. Ich reiste als Agent fuer Buecher und spaeter fuer Schreibmaschinen. Im Jahre 1933, Februar, reiste ich nach Spanien, wo ich eine sehr gute Geschaeftsverbindung hatte. Unsere Familie war mit der Familie des Bankdirektors der ; Banco de Espania sehr gut befreundet. Der Name des Bankdirektors ist Ramon Artigas, s. Zt. wohnhaft in Madrid. Ich kaufte denn auch durch seinen Sohn Jesus Artigas, mit dem ich besonders befreundet war, er war ueber drei Jahre lang Schueler meines Vaters und hatte waehrend der ganzen Zeit auch bei uns gewohnt, eine Schiffsladung Lebensmittel. Ich erhielt jedoch nach meiner Rueckkehr nach Berlin nicht die Erlaubnis die Waare einzufuehren. Ich hatte naemlich vor meiner Abreise unter der Hand Mexikanische Staatspapiere ~~entzweit~~ im Werte von 86000 engl. £ gekauft. Um Bargeld bei Eintreffen der spanischen Waare zu haben wurde ich bei dem Versuch, 10000 £ wieder zu verkaufen von der Devisenstelle verhaftet und saemtliche Aktien wurden beschlagnahmt. Sie befinden sich noch heute in Haenden der Devisenstelle. Ein Verfahren wurde gegen mich jedoch nicht eingeleitet, da ich nachweisen konnte, dass ich dieselben einwandfrei erworben hatte. Jedoch wurde mir das Geschaeft mit Spanien verboten. Im April 1934 ging ich dann mit dem Juden Werner Goldstein nach der Schweiz. Werner Goldstein trat durch die Juedin Yvonne Sommerfeld, Genf-Saconnex, Rue Moilbaeu, spaeter Nizza, Rue des Fleures 3, mit dem franzoesischen Nachrichtendienst in Verbindung. Ausserdem machten wir in der Schweiz gesetzwidrige Geschaefte. Goldstein und ich wurden am 4. September 1934 verhaftet und spaeter zu einer Freiheitsstrafe von 2 Jahren 3 Monaten verurteilt. Nach Verbüßung der Strafe am 20. Juni 1937 kehrte ich nach Deutschland zurueck. Nach Berlin zurueckgekehrt befasste ich mich sofort mit den sehr gut gehenden juedischen Auswanderungsgeschaeften. Infolge dieser Geschaefte wurden wir am 10. Oktober von der Gestapo unter dem Verdacht hochpolitischer Umtriebe und Hochverrat verhaftet. Ich sage wir; denn der Kreis, mit dem ich in Verbindung stand, bestand aus 60 Personen, Juden und Christen, hierunter allein 4 Arier-Rechtsanwaelte und 10 juedischen Anwaelten. Da uns jedoch nicht das Geringste trotz strengster Untersuchung nachgewiesen werden konnte, wurden wir trotzdem dem Konzentrationslager Oranienburg ueberwiesen, aus dem ich am 22. Maerz 1940 entlassen wurde.

Soweit mein Lebenslauf. Zwei Punkte moechte ich noch hier erwähnen.

1. Sowohl meine Eltern, als auch ich und spaeter meine Frau gehoerten dauernd der



Von 13, 10 und 9 Jahren. Im Juni 1931 starb mein Vater. Im April 1932 gaben wir infolge der katastrophalen Wirtschaftslage Deutschland unsere Praxis auf. Ich reiste als Agent für Bücher und später für Schreibmaschinen. Im Jahre 1933, Februar, reiste ich nach Spanien, wo ich eine sehr gute Geschäftsverbindung hatte. Unsere Familie war der Familie des Bankdirektors der ; Banco de Espania sehr gut befreundet. Der Name des Bankdirektors ist Ramon Artigas, s.Zr. wohnhaft in Madrid. Ich kaufte den auch durch seinen Sohn Jesue Artigas mit dem ich befreundet war, er war Jahre lang Schüler meines Vaters und hatte während der ganzen Zeit auch bei uns gewohnt, eine Schiffsladung Lebensmittel. Ich erhielt jedoch nach meiner Rückkehr nach Berlin nicht die Erlaubnis die Ware einzuführen.. Ich hatte nämlich vor meiner Abreise unter der Hand Mexikanische Staatspapiere im Werte von 86000 engl. £ gekauft. Um Bargeld bei Eintreffen der Spanischen Ware zu haben wurde ich bei dem versuch, 10000£ wieder zu verkaufen von der Devisenstelle verhaftet und sämtliche Aktien wurden beschlagnahmt. Sie befinden sich noch heute in Händen der Devisenstelle. Ein Verfahren wurde gegen mich jedoch nicht eingeleitet, da ich nachweisen konnte, dass ich dieselben einwandfrei erworben hatte. Jedoch wurde mir das Geschäft mit Spanien verboten. Im April 1934 ging ich dann mit dem Juden Werner Goldstein nach der Schweiz. Werner Goldstein trat durch die Jüdin Yvonne Sommerfeld, Genf-Saconnex, Rue Moilbaeu, später Nizza, Rue des Fleuers 3, mit den französischen Nachrichtendienst in Verbindung, Außerdem machten wir in der Schweiz gesetzwidrige Geschäfte. Goldstein und ich wurden am 4.September 1934 verhaftet und später zu einer Freiheitsstrafe von 2 Jahre 3 Monaten verurteilt. Nach Verbüßung der Strafe am 20.Juni 1937 kehrte ich nach Deutschland zurück. Nach Berlin zurückkehrte ich mich sofort mit sehr gut gehenden jüdischen Auswanderungsgeschäften. Infolge dieser Geschäfte wurde ich am 10.Oktober von der Gestapo unter dem Verdacht hochpolitischer Umtriebe und Hochverrat verhaftet. Ich sagte wir; denn der Kreis, mit dem ich in Verbindung stand, bestand aus 60 Personen, Juden und Christen, hierunter allein 4 Arier-Rechtsanwälte und 10 jüdischen Anwälten. Da uns jedoch nicht das geringste trotz strengster Untersuchung nachgewiesen werden konnte, wurden wir trotzdem dem Konzentrationslager Oranienburg ([Sachsenhausen](#)) überwiesen, aus dem ich am 22 März 1940 entlassen wurde,

Soweit mein Lebenslauf. Zwei Punkte möchte ich hier noch erwähnen.

1.Sowohl meine Eltern, als auch ich und später meine Frau gehörten dauernd der → der Zentrumspartei als aktive Mitglieder an.



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der Zentrumspartei als aktive Mitglieder an. Schon aus diesem Grunde war ich fuer die Nazis politisch hoechst verdaechtigt und unzuverlaessig. Ausserdem hatte ich meinem juengsten Sohn einen englischen Vornamen gegeben (Raymond), den ich trotz wiederholter Aufforderung nicht aenderte. Das Alles wurde mir im Oktober 1938 zum Verhaengnis und bei meiner Verhaftung vorgehalten, ganz abgesehen davon, dass ich weigerte irgendeinem Naziverband als Mitglied beizutreten und meine Kinder in katholischen Schulen anmeldete. Weitere Schikanen seitens der Nazi anzugeben wuerde zu weit fuehren.

Punkt 2. Im Verlauf der juedischen Geschaefte lernte ich auch Frau Lilli K n i p s, damals Wohnhaft in Berlin W., Wieland Str. 30 kennen. Ich wurde im Laufe der Zeit mit Frau Knips sehr gut bekannt und befreundet. Frau Knips wohnt, soviel mir bekannt wurde, heute in London NW., Company Garden 9.

Jch erwähne deshalb hier Frau Knips, weil sie 1. bezeugen kann, dass ich alles andere, denn ein Freund der Nazis bin, und 2. weil sie weiß, dass ich Eigentümer von 86000 engl.f bin. Denn Ich hatte sie ihr zum Kauf angeboten, im Fall dass es mir gelingen würde sie freizubekommen. Um kein Irrtum aufkommen zu lassen, muss ich hier noch erwähnen, dass die Aktien wohl einen Nominalwert von 86000 engl.f haben, jedoch an der Londoner Boerse ~~mitz~~ zu einem Kurs zwischen 12 und 14% notieren.

Abschliessend möchte ich bemerken, dass sämtliche Angaben in meinem Lebenslauf auf absoluter Wahrheit beruhen. Jch hatte bei meiner ~~xxxx~~ ersten Vernehmung die Schweizer Angelegenheit verschwiegen und es ist mir auch heute nicht leicht gefallen, dieselbe anzugeben. Da ich jedoch den grössten Wert darauf lege bei der englischen Behoerde volles Vertrauen zu erwerben, habe ich heute wahrheitsgemaess alles mitgeteilt, was von Wichtigkeit ist. Jch bitte mir ferner gutzuhalten, dass ich durch die wahnsinnigen Schmerzen an meinem gebrochenen Bein s.Zt. vollkommen erledigt war.

Josef Jakobs.



→ der Zentrumspartei als aktive Mitglieder an. Schon aus diesem Grunde war ich für die Nazis politisch höchste verdächtigt und unzuverlässig. Außerdem hatte ich meinem jüngsten Sohn einen Englischen Vornahmen gegeben (Raymond), den trotz wiederholter Aufforderung nicht änderte. Das alles wurde mir im Oktober 1938 zum Verhängnis und bei meiner Verhaftung vorgehalten, ganz abgesehen davon, dass ich mich weigerte irgendeinem Naziverband als Mitglied beizutreten und meine Kinder in katholischen Schulen anmeldete, Weitere Schikanen seiten der Nazi anzugeben würde zu weit führen.

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Josef Jakobs (**Jacobs**)



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mir noch Adressen mitzugeben. Jedesmal, wenn ich von Hamburg nach Berlin fuhr trafen wir uns im Bridge club, und besprachen alle Moeglichkeiten ueber meine Absichten und deren Ausfuehrung. Erwaehnen muss ich noch, dass van Hees sich sehr ruehrig im Schleichhandel betätigte, d.h., er ~~kaufte~~ unter der Hand Kaffee und Butter auf, um sie mit hohem Verdienst zu verschieben. Ich musste also annehmen, dass van Hees vertrauenswuerdig sei. Ich hatte mich jedoch schwer getaeuscht. Als ich mich Weihnachten zu Hause aufhielt, wurde ich plötzlich telephonisch nach Hamburg beordert. In Hamburg wurde mir vom Chef des Nachrichtendienstes mitgeteilt, dass von der Gestapo in Berlin gegen mich ein Haftbefehl wegen Landessverrat vorliege; gleichzeitig gab er mir die Anzeige zu lesen, die van Hees bei der Gestapo, fuer die er Spitzeldienste leistete, gemacht hatte. In dieser Anzeige hatte van Hees alles bekannt gemacht, was ich ihm anvertraut hatte. Ich wurde einem stundenlangen Verhoer unterzogen, und dass ich nicht verhaftet wurde habe ich nur dem Umstand zu verdanken, dass ich 2 Offiziere als Buergen herbeibrachte, und dass meine Ausbildung bereits vollendet war, und mein Einsatz bevorstand. Außerdem standen dem Nachrichtendienst nicht genuegend Leute zur Verfuegung, die sich zu einem derartigen Einsatz eigneten. Jedoch wurden mir erhebliche Verguenstigungen, ueber die ich jetzt berichten werde, entzogen. Einfuegen moechte ich hier, dass van Hees taeglich, ausser Sonntag, im Bridge Club der Lessing-Hochschule im Cafe Triumph, Berlin, Kurfuerstendamm Ecke Kantstr., in der Zeit von 4-7 Uhr anzutreffen ist. Ebenfalls muss ich noch bei dieser Stelle erwähnen, dass die beiden Buergen dem Kreis angehoeren, in deren Auftrag ich als Vertrauensmann nach England gegangen bin, hierueber Naeheres spaeter.

Ich moechte nun im Folgenden kurz mein Dienstverhaeltnis mit dem Deutschen Nachrichtendienst schildern. Ich lasse den Grund vorlaefig fort, da dies zu <sup>u</sup> anderen dem Abschnitt gehoert. Man hat mir bei meiner damaligen Vernehmung hier am 2. Februar den Vorhalt gemacht, ich sei ein "Verraeter". Diesen Vorwurf muss ich unbedingt zurueckweisen. Weder bin ich in Deutschland auf diesen Dienst vereidigt worden, noch habe ich irgendeine schriftliche Zusage gemacht, noch habe ich vom Nachrichtendienst auch nur einen Pfennig genommen. Ich habe lediglich versprochen zu versuchen Wettermeldungen durchzugeben. Meine Ausbildung in Hamburg geschah auf eigene Kosten, d.h., mich hat die Ausbildung rund ca. 4000.-Rmk. gekostet. Ich wohnte fuer mein eigenes Geld im Hotel und habe mich fuer mein eigenes Geld selbst verpflegt. Ich habe in einem erstklassigen Hotel gewohnt, und ausserdem in einem der teuersten Lokale gegessen. Jedoch nicht

.... Jedesmal, wenn ich vom Hamburg nach Berlin fuhr trafen wir uns im Bridge Club, und besprachen all Möglichkeiten über meine Absichten und deren Ausführung. Erwähnen muß ich noch, dass van Hees sich sehr rührig im Schleichhandel bestätigte, d.h., er kaufte unter der Hand Kaffee und Butter auf, um mit hohem Verdienst zu verschieben. Ich mußte also annehmen, das van Hees vertrauenswürdig sei. Ich hatte mich jedoch schwer getäuscht. Als ich mich Weihnachten (1940) zu Hause aufhielt, wurde ich plötzlich telefonisch nach Hamburg beordert. In Hamburg wurde mir vom Chef des Nachrichtendienstes mitgeteilt, dass von der Gestapo in Berlin gegen mich ein Haftbefehl wegen Landesverrat vorliege; gleichzeitig gab er mir die Anzeige zu lesen, die van Hees bei der Gestapo, für die er Spezial Dienste leistete, gemacht hatte. In dieser Anzeige hatte van Hees alles bekannt gemacht, was ich ihm anvertraut hatte. Ich wurde einem stundenlangen Verhör unterzogen, und dass ich nicht verhaftet wurde habe ich nur dem Umstand zu verdanken, dass sich 2 Offiziere als Börgen herbeibrachte, und dass meine Ausbildung bereits vollendet war, und mein Einsatz bevorstand. Außerdem standen dem Nachrichtendienst nicht genügend Leute zur Verfügung, die sich einem derartigen Einsatz eigneten. Jedoch wurde mir erhebliche Vergünstigungen, über die ich jetzt berichten werde, entzogen. Einfügen möchte ich hier, dass van Hees täglich, außer Sonntag, im Bridge Club der Lessing-Hochschule im Café Trumpf, Berlin Kurfürstendamm Ecke Kants Str. in der Zeit 4-7 Uhr anzutreffen ist. Ebenfalls muß ich noch bei dieser Stelle erwähnen, dass die beiden Bürgen dem Kreis angehören, in deren Auftrag ich als Vertrauensmann nach England gegangen bin, hierüber Näheres später.

Ich möchte nun die Folgenden kurz mein Dienstverhältnis mit dem Deutschen Nachrichtendienst schildern. Ich lasse den Grund vorläufig fort, da dies zu dem anderen Abschnitt gehört. Man hat mir bei meiner damaligen Vernehmung hier am 2. Februar den Vorhalt gemacht, ich sei ein „Verräter“. Diesen Vorwurf muß ich unbedingt zurückweisen. Weder bin ich irgendeine schriftliche Zusage gemacht, noch habe ich vom Nachrichtendienst auch nur einen Pfennig genommen. Ich habe lediglich versprochen zu versuchen Wettermeldungen durchzugeben. Meine Ausbildung in Hamburg geschah auf eigene Kosten, d.h., mich hat die Ausbildung rund ca. 4000.- RM gekostet. Ich wohnte für mein eigenes Geld im Hotel gewohnt, und außerdem in einem der teuersten Lokale gegessen. Jedoch nicht → allein, sondern stets in Begleitung der Dame ([Clara Bauerle, see this Part II PDF page 33](#)), deren Bild Sie in den Händen haben.



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allein, sondern stets in Begleitung der Dame, deren Bild Sie in Haenden haben. Entweder haben wir im Hauptbahnhof "Zu den Gaststaetten", oder im "Alstereck" gegessen. Mich kostete allein Mittag u.-Abendbrot in den Gaststaetten ca. 20-25.-Rmk.taeglich. Sie koennen diese Angaben in Hamburg durch ihre Agenten nachpruefen lassen. Jeder Kellner und auch der Oberkellner werden bestaetigen, Dass Herr Jakobs und seine Freundin dort taeglich gern gesehene gute Gaste waren. Der Deutsche Nachrichtendienst und sein buerokratischer Geist waeren entsetzt, wenn man von Jhnen mehr als 5.-Rmk.taeglich verlangen wuerde. Auf Grund ihres Geizes und ihrer Stupiditaet in Geldsachen haben sie und bekommen sie auch keine Leute fuer ihren Dienst. Das nur nebenbei. Ferner hatte ich mit dem Nachrichtendienst vereinbart, dass ich 2000 engl.f mit nach England nehmen sollte, ebenfalls auf eigene Rechnung. Zu diesem Zweck setzte sich der Nachrichtendienst mit der Devisenstelle in Verbindung, um von meinen beschlagnahmten 86000 engl.f 2000.~~f~~ freizubekommen, was auch ohne weiteres genehmigt wurde. Als einziges Aequivalent fuer meine Dienste im Nachrichtendienst wurde mir zugesichert, dass ich im Erfolgsfalle meine beschlagnahmten Gelder wieder frei bekaeme. Ferner vereinbarte ich mit dem Nachrichtendienst, dass ich einen Schweizer Reisepass erhalten sollte. Denn fuer meine eventuelle Weiterreise nach U.S.A. musste ich doch einen Pass haben, und ich waehlte desshalb die Schweiz, weil ich den Schweizer Dialekt beherrsche, und ich als Schweizer kaum Schwierigkeiten fuer ein Visum nach U.S.A. haben wuerde. Auch dies wurde mir genehmigt. Jedoch wurden alle Vereinbarungen durch die niedertraechtige Anzeige des van Hees annulliert. Statt der 2000 f erhielt ich nur 500 ~~f~~, ausserdem wurde mir kein Pass, sondern die Identity Card zur Verfuegung gestellt. Ich betone hiermit nochmals ausdruecklichst, dass die bei mir vorgefundenen 500 f mein eigenes Privatgeld ist, die mir von der Deutschen Behoerde von meinen beschlagnahmten 86000 ~~f~~ zur Verfuegung gestellt wurden. Und dass ich auch tatsaechlich im Besitz, bzw. Eigentuemer der Papiere bin, kann durch Frau Knips bestaetigt werden. Frau Knips kann ebenfalls bestaetigen, dass ich ein wohlhabender Mann bin. Nicht nur, dass ich s.Zt. von ihr selbst einen Chrysler Wagen kaufte, kaufte ich mir ein Paar Wochen spaeter noch einen neuen Hudson Wagen. Beide Wagen wurden mir uebrigens von der Gestapo nicht beschlagahmt, sondern erst nach Kriegsausbruch vom Militaer. Sollte Frau Knips aus irgendeinem Grunde meine Behauptungen nicht bestaetigen wollen, bitte ich hiermit hoeft sie mir gegenueberzustellen.

→ allein, sondern stets in Begleitung der Dame ([Clara Bauerle, see PDF page 33](#)), deren Bild Sie in den Händen haben. Entweder haben wir im Hauptbahnhof „Zu den Gaststätten“, oder im „Alstereck“ gegessen. Mich kostete allein Mittag u.- Abendbrot in den Gaststätten ca. 20-25 RM täglich. Sie können diese Angaben in Hamburg durch ihre Agenten nachprüfen lassen. Jeder Kellner und auch der Oberkellner werden bestätigen, Dass Herr Jakobs ([Jacobs](#)) und seine Freundin dort täglich gern gesehene gute Gäste waren. Der Deutsche Nachrichtendienst und sein bürokratischer Geist wären entsetzt, wenn man von Ihnen mehr als 5,- RM täglich verlangen würde. Auf Grund ihres Geizes und ihrer Stupidität in Geldsachen haben sie und bekommen sie auch keine Leute für ihren Dienst. Das nur nebenbei. Ferner hatte ich mit dem Nachrichtendienst vereinbart, dass ich 2000 engl. £ mit nach England nehmen sollte, ebenfalls auf eigene Rechnung. Zu diesem Zweck setzte sich der Nachrichtendienst mit der Devisenstelle in Verbindung, um von meine beschlagnahmten 86000 engl. £ 2000 £ frei zu bekommen, was auch ohne weiteres genehmigt wurde. Als einzige Äquivalent für meine Dienste im Nachrichtendienst wurde mir zugesichert, dass ich im Erfolgsfalle meine beschlagnahmten Gelder ([minus the £2000 which should have been taken to England](#)) wieder frei bekäme. Ferner vereinbarte ich mit dem Nachrichtendienst, dass ich einen Schweizer Reisepaß erhalten sollte. Denn für meine eventuelle Weiterreise nach U.S.A. mußte ich doch einen Paß haben, und ich wählte deshalb die Schweiz, weil ich den Schweizer Dialekt beherrsche, und ich als Schweizer kaum Schwierigkeiten für ein Visum nach U.S.A. haben würde. Auch dies wurde mir genehmigt. Jedoch wurden alle Vereinbarungen durch die niederträchtige Anzeige des [Herrn](#) van Hees annulliert. Statt der 2000 £ erhielt ich nur 500 £, außerdem wurde mir keinen Paß, sondern die Identity Card zu Verfügung gestellt. Ich betone hiermit nochmals ausdrücklichst, dass die bei mir vorgefundene 500 £ mein eigenes Privatgeld ist, die mir von der Deutschen Behörde von meinen beschlagnahmten 86000 £ zur Verfügung gestellt wurden. Und dass ich auch tatsächlich im Besitz, bezw. Eigentümer der Papiere bin, kann durch Frau Knips bestätigt werden. Frau Knips kann ebenfalls bestätigen, dass ich ein wohlhabender Mann bin. Nicht nur, dass ich s.Zt. von ihr selbst einen Chrysler Wagen Kaufte, kaufte ich mir ein paar Wochen später noch einen neuen Hudson Wagen. Beide Wagen wurden mir übrigens von der Gestapo nicht beschlagnahmt, sondern erst nach Kriegsausbruch vom Militär. Sollte Frau Knips aus irgendeinem Grunde meine Behauptungen nicht bestätigen wollen, bitte ich hiermit höflichst sie mir gegenüberzustellen.



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Dehn ich habe ein sehr grosses Interesse daran,dass die engl.Behoerde,er ich z.Zt. unterstehe,von der Wahrheit meiner Angaben ueberzeugt sind.

Jch komme nunmehr zu meiner Landung in England am 31.Januar ds.Jhrs.,welche ich ebenfalls als einen Beweis meiner Englandfreundlichkeit anfuehren muss.

Jch habe mein Bein nicht bei der Landung gebrochen,sondern als ich noch im Flugzeug war.Als mir der Flugzeugfuehrer sagte,dass die Witterungsverhaeltnisse fuer eine Landung denkbar guenstig waeren und ich also abspringen koennte, ging ich zunaechst mit dem rechten Bein aus der Maschine.Dadurch,dass ich auf der Brust den Apparat hatte,hinten auf dem Ruecken den schweren Fallschirm war ich sehr in ~~meinan~~ Bewegungen gehindert,zumal die Aussteigklappe im Flugzeug selbst sehr eng war.Jch blieb in der Klappe mit meinem Fallschirm haengen Die Maschine hatte eine sehr hohe Geschwindigkeit,mein rechter Fuss hing in der Luft und wurde dauernd hin und her geschleudert.Jch versuchte kramphaft die Schleuderung zu unterdruecken und bei ~~diesem~~ Versuch wurde durch den ungeheueren Luftdruck das Bein gebrochen.Jch haette dem Flugzeugfuehrer dies sofort mitteilen koennen und waere selbstverstaendlich nach dem Einsatzhafen wieder zurueckgeflogen.Jch tat dies jedoch nicht,sondern sprang mit dem gebrochenen Bein,nachdem endlich das Hemmnis meiner Bewegungsfreiheit behoben war,ab.Es war fuer mich dieser Unfall die beste Loesung und das beste Alibi gegenueber dem Nachrichtendienst.Denn das ich nunmehr sofort verhaftet werden wuerde, war ja ohne weiteres klar.Jch hatte vom Nachrichtendienst den Auftrag,bei einer evtl.Gefahr den Apparat untauglich zu machen.Aus diesem Grunde hatte ich eine Pistole erhalten,mit der ich den Apparat zerstoeren sollte.Jch unterliess dieses jedoch,weil ich eine Zerstoerung des Apparates als eine englandfeindliche Handlung ansah.

Jch glaube ~~mit~~ durch diese meine Ausfuehrungen soviel als es mir unter den gegebenen Umstaenden moeglich ist bewiesen zu haben,dass ich nicht in feindseliger Absicht nach England gekommen bin.Diese meine Ausfuehrungen werden durch das nachfolgende Expose noch besonders erhaertet.Jch habe zum Beweis genaue Adressen angegeben,damit die engl.Behoerde die Moeglichkeit hat durch ihre Agenten eine Nachpruefung meiner Behauptungen zu ermoeglichen,soweit diess zu bewerkstelligen ist.

Rex v Josef JAKOBS  
 Joseph JAKOBS  
 original statements  
 pages1-4  
 PF 55039/SUPPA

Josef Jakobs.

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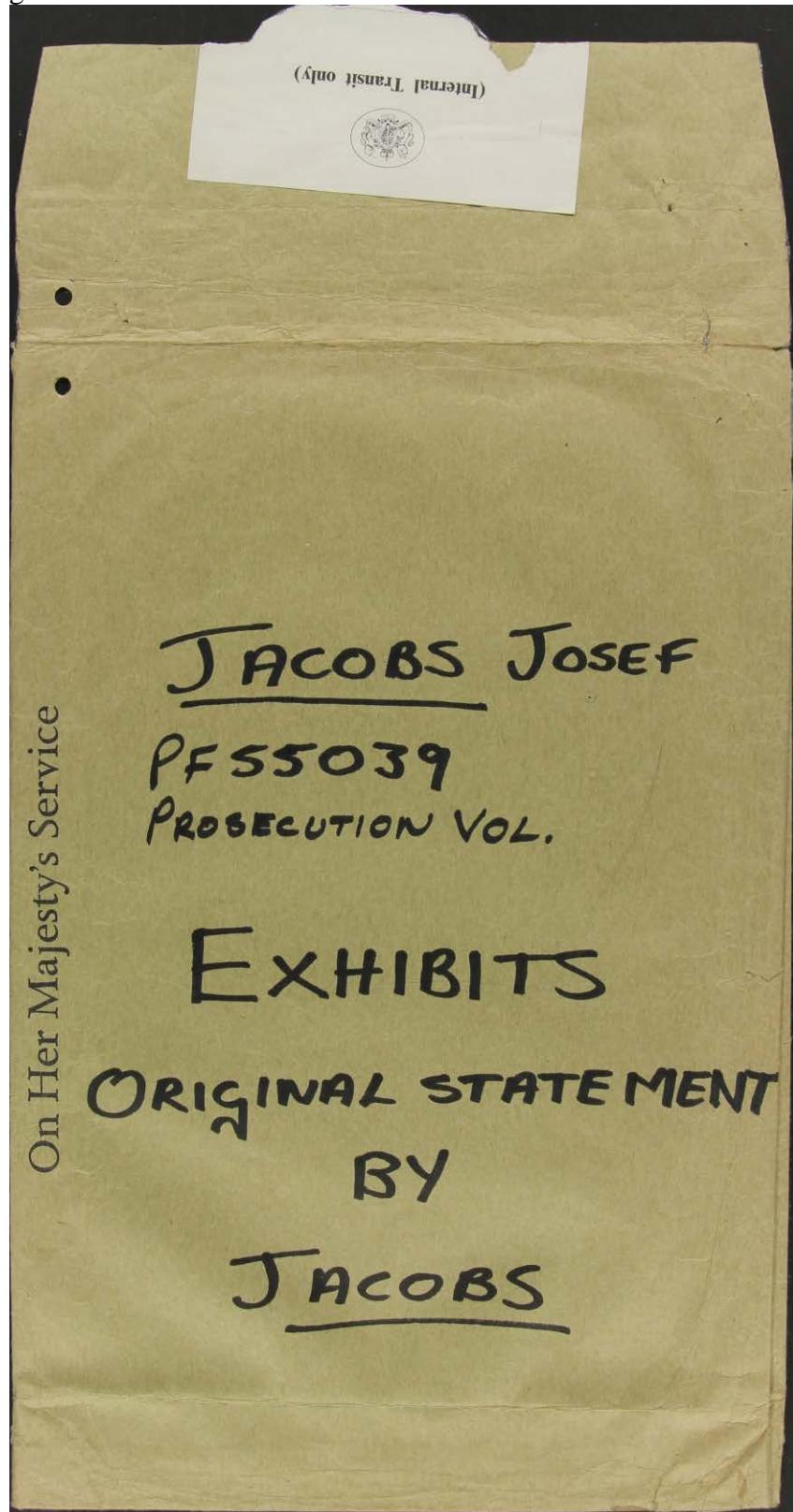
Ich komme nunmehr zu meiner Landung in England am 31.Januar dieses Jahres, welche ich ebenfalls als einen Beweis meiner Englandfreundlichkeit anführen muß. Ich habe mein Bein nicht bei der Landung gebrochen, sondern als ich noch im Flugzeug war. (AOB, [this fact, maybe not appreciated by those interrogating, but in the course of his time in captivity, a message was received via SNOW's \(Arthur Owenses'\) Double-Cross line \(M.I.S.\)](#), where the Germans asked: whether he knows something on an agent (Jakobs/Jacobs) and how this broken ankle is doing; they understood the implication; but noticed - not to refer to this!) Als mir der Flugzeugführer ([Gartenfeld?](#)) sagte, dass die Wetterverhältnisse für eine Landung denkbar günstig wären und ich also abspringen könnte, ging ich zunächst mit dem rechten Bein aus der Maschine. Dadurch, dass ich auf der Brust den Apparat ([Wireless set](#)) hatte, hinten auf dem Rücken den schweren Fallschirm war ich sehr mit meine Bewegungen gehindert, zumal die Ausstiegklappe in Flugzeug selbst sehr eng war. Ich blieb in der Klappe mit meinem Fallschirm hängen. Die Maschine hatte eine sehr hohe Geschwindigkeit, mein rechten Fuß hing in der Luft und wurde dauernd hin und her geschleudert. Ich versuchte krampfhaft die Schleuderung zu unterdrücken und bei diesem Versuch wurde durch ungeheuren Luftdruck das Bein gebrochen. Ich hätte dem Flugzeugführer dies sofort mitteilen können und wäre selbstverständlich nach dem Einsatzhafen wieder zurückgeflogen. Ich tat dies jedoch nicht, sondern sprang mit dem gebrochenen Bein, nachdem endlich das Hemmnis meiner Bewegungsfreiheit behoben war, ab. Es war für mich dieser Unfall die beste Lösung und das beste Alibi gegenüber dem Nachrichtendienst. Denn das ich nunmehr sofort verhaftet wäre würde war mir ja ohne weiteres klar. Ich hatte vom Nachrichtendienst den Auftrag, bei einer evtl. Gefahr den Apparat untauglich zu machen. Aus diesem Grunde hatte ich den Apparat zerstören sollte. Ich unterließ dieses jedoch, weil ich eine Zerstörung des Apparates als eine englandfeindliche Handlung ansah.

Ich glaube durch diese meine Ausführungen soviel als es mir unter den gegebenen Umständen möglich ist bewiesen zu haben, dass ich nicht in feindseliger Absicht nach England gekommen bin. Diese meine Ausführungen werden durch die nachfolgende Expose noch besonderes erhärtet. Ich habe zum Beweis genaue Adressen angegeben, damit die Engl. Behörde die Möglichkeit har durch ihre Agenten eine Nachprüfung meiner Behauptungen zu ermöglichen, soweit dies zu bewerkstelligen ist.

Josef Jakobs (Jacobs)



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Please digest it yourself

Termination

**Part II**  
on  
8 February 2020