

The Field Court of the Commanding Generals and Commanders in the filed office of the Air Force Command for Belgium and northern France.

Indictment and order to arrest
the following of Belgian citizens:

Ernest van Moorleghem

Elise Françoise Chabot (Dutch citizen)

Elise Charlotte Ambach (German citizen)

Etc.

1. All the defendants are being accused of having aided the enemy, during the war years 1942 and 1943, in the occupied Western territories.
2. In addition, the defendants Ernest van Moorleghem, Chabot, Ambach, Van Gellicum and van Cleef are being accused of continued spying in the occupied territory.
3. The defendants Ambach, van Gellicum, Van Altena, Ghislaine Gaspard and Armand Gaspard are also accused of listening to enemy radio broadcasts on a continuing basis.

These crimes are punishable:

1. Paragraph 51 b 47 RStGB
2. Paragraph 2 KSSVO , Paragraph 47P StGB
3. Paragraph 19 of the Schutzverordnung of 4.26.1943

Detention pending trial is necessary for all defendants, for military reasons.

1. The defendant ERNEST VAN MOORLEGHEM met in October 1942 with a former comrade of his regiment, Cleeren. Cleeren had, after his return from England, organized the espionage service "Bravery" with the subgroup "Erdri". The defendant supplied Cleeren occasionally with political reports. After Cleeren's arrest the defendant became one of the leaders of the organization. His activities consisted of obtaining data about the economy of the region, the train traffic, air raids and movement of troops, etc and to pass them on to his superiors in the organization. He received the data from sub agents and was also responsible for paying them. After the arrest of his superior Delplancke in September 1943 he busied himself with supplying false ID cards for which he demanded up to 500.00 Francs from the recipients. The money was used to pay his subagents.

At the end of 1942 the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem was introduced, after making the acquaintance of the defendant Charlotte Ambach, into the house of her mother, the defendant Chabot. There he met in January 1943 Jan Vannee, called "Dykstra" from Amsterdam. "Dykstra" was the leader of a spy organization active in Holland. Its name was "Lucter et emergo" and was later changed into: "First Libertas". Dykstra was looking at the time for a new connection to someone who would carry on his spy activities. The defendant Ernest van Moorleghem declared himself willing to help Dykstra and saw to it that the information gathered by "First Libertas" was passed on via his own courier service. In this work he also received help from the defendant Chabot.

Chabot herself had a connection to the defendant Petronelle van Gellicum whose job it was to assist young Dutchmen to flee from Holland to England. Upon the request of Gellicum the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem helped the Dutchman Alex van Doren and his wife, Elise Van Langen, to be smuggled to England by way of his service "Bravery". Once he had made their acquaintance, Dykstra whose activities besides spying also included the smuggling of downed allied pilots out of the country, employed the services of the defendants Ernest van Moorleghem, Chabot and Ambach in his organization. He introduced the defendants to a certain Mariette Merjey, and he decided to use Chabot's apartment in Brussels as a way station where Dykstra and his subagents could bring the downed pilots. There they were housed and supplied with food before moving on to their next destination. The defendants Ernest van Moorleghem and Charlotte Ambach received the pilots at the Brussels train station, brought them to Chabot's apartment from where they were then led to Merjey who saw to it that they were housed in the Salvation Army building. The defendants Boutet and Collet were helping in this effort. In this way 6 fliers were helped out of the country, until for unknown reasons this line of transport was not considered safe anymore.

Now the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem looked on his own for a new line. He found it in the existing organization "Zero" which helped ca. 10 enemy pilots to escape. In all cases the procedure was that the defendant Chabot housed and fed the pilots who had been brought to Brussels. She then notified the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem that they had arrived. He organized the further transport with the help of two other defendants, Duval and Dubois, via his organization "Zero". Certain meeting places were arranged, and Ernest van Moorleghem then handed on the pilots to his agents.

2. The defendant Elise Chabot (divorced Ambach) has been in contact with the above mentioned Cleeren since April 1942, and she knew what kind of activities Cleeren was involved in in Belgium. She informed the defendant van Gellicum about these activities. Van Gellicum got her

into contact with the defendant Dykstra who was at that time looking for ways and means to hand on his espionage material. Later on she also brought Dykstra together with the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem and made her apartment available as "Mailbox" for espionage material. The defendant Chabot also saw to it that the Dutch couple, Alex van Doren and Elise van Langen, who had been brought to her by van Gellicum, could be smuggled abroad by Ernest van Moorleghem via his courier line. The defendant Chabot was thoroughly informed about the activities of van Gellicum and supported her, especially by supplying food. Since ca April 1943 the defendant Chabot started to help smuggle downed enemy pilots over the border. These pilots arrived, coming from Holland, in her apartment and were then sent on. She took care of feeding them while in her apartment. After the line of transport had been discovered in September 1943 the defendant Ernest van Moorleghem was able to establish a new line. Chabot continued to take care of the pilots in her apartment. Up until November 1943 the defendant Chabot thus supported a total of 25 enemy pilots.

3. In April 1942 the defendant Charlotte Ambach also got acquainted with Cleeren who was involved in the above mentioned espionage activities. She brought him together with Dykstra, and after Cleeren was arrested she got defendant Ernest van Moorleghem in touch with Dykstra in order for the latter to continue to send on his espionage material. She also involved herself directly with sending on information that had been deposited in her mother's apartment. Furthermore the defendant Ambach helped the enemy pilots. She frequently picked them up personally at the train station in Brussels or Brée and brought them to her mother's apartment. After they had been housed and fed there she saw to it that they were moved on. In this way she has helped at least 26 enemy flyers to flee the country. Furthermore the defendant has admitted to having listened to enemy broadcasts.
4. The defendant Paul Boutet was a captain at the Salvation Army and lately also ran a restaurant. There he gave free food to fugitive Jews and such Jews who lived in Brussels illegally. In March 1943 he came into contact with a certain van Prague alias Rollain who belonged to an organization that systematically smuggled Jews out of Belgium. Boutet joined this organization and helped from then on ca 15 Jews. Later on the defendant also helped enemy pilots. Aided by Mariette Merjey he took at first two, then three enemy pilots into his own house. Later on the defendant Collet housed them. Boutet however still supplied the food for them. Once when one of the flyers got ill Boutet got in touch with van Prague alias Rollain who sent the defendant Dr. de Winter. After the pilot recovered he was brought back to Collet and from there was sent on. Via Rollain the defendant Boutet made the acquaintance of the defendant Chabot who is a Belgian citizen. She eventually took

- on the smuggling of the pilots instead of Mariette Merjey. Initially the flyers were housed in Bisset's apartment, later on in an apartment especially rented for this purpose. In those cases the defendant Boutet arranged for the transport and food supply. In this way Boutet helped approx. 84 (?) Anglo-American flyers. The defendant Boutet has furthermore been instrumental in supplying weapons for terrorists. He was in contact with the Belgian defendant Bisset who got the terrorists in touch with her organization who agreed to supply them with weapons. The defendant Boutet handed Bisset a list of weapons that the terrorists asked for.
5. The defendant Louise Collet has made her apartment available to five English flyers over a longer period of time. She also took care of one of the flyers for two weeks in her apartment when he became ill, and she gave blood for a necessary blood transfusion. After his recovery she helped him to move on.
 6. The defendant Jew Dr. De Winter treated a wounded English flyer over an extended period of time and helped him to get well. His intention hereby was to help the flyer escape. At least he was clear about the fact that he had acted against his duty to report the flyer to the authorities.
 7. The defendant Dr. Georges Bray gave, together with defendant de Winter, medical assistance to the English flyer with the intention to enable him to flee the country and go back to England. At the very least he is guilty of ignoring his duty to report the flyer.
 8. The defendant Petronelle van Gellicum did, in the three years before her arrest, assist at least 6 young Dutch citizen who wanted to flee to Holland in order to fight the Germans from there. She put them up in her house for up to three weeks. She knew about their intentions and wanted to help them to carry them out. Furthermore she introduced the Dutchman Dykstra to her friend, the defendant Chabot. She knew that Dykstra was active with espionage and that he was looking for a possibility to relay his information. With the help of the two defendants he was able to carry out his plans to relay the information he and his subagents had collected. She also introduced the young Dutchmen to the defendant Chabot who had the means to help them out of the country. Finally the defendant has admitted to listening to enemy radio broadcasts.
 9. The defendant Elisabeth van Altena has worked closely together with the defendants van Gellicum and Chabot. She also housed and fed several young Dutchmen of whom she knew that they were about to flee to England in order to fight against Germany. She also has listened to enemy radio broadcasts.

10. The defendant Jew Paul van Cleef shunned his duty to report for work in Holland and tried, with the help of the defendant van Gellicum, to flee abroad. In addition he personally assisted young Dutchmen in their effort to flee the country. He also was in touch with the defendants Ambach and Chabot as well as with the espionage operation of defendant Ernest van Moorleghem. He provided pass extensions as well as housing for fugitive Dutchmen and espionage agents.
11. 12. During a search of the home of the defendants Ghislaine and Armand Gaspard a postcard was found with a quote originating from Radio London. The explanations they gave about the meaning of this quote seem absurd. It is to be assumed that the defendants belonged to an organization that was involved in espionage and aiding the enemy. The clarification of the details of their activities will have to wait for the trial. One thing is clear for now: That the defendants were listening to enemy radio broadcasts.