

PF 6047752/V1

GRAY, OLGA

PF 6047752/V1

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938.

RADIO: Page Two

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Reference..... PF.604,752

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VI-60,752

GRAY Olga: PAPER CUTTING RE: GLADING CASE:

photograph
wallpaper, a
hair, is the
own room. 2

Woolwich Arsenal Plans Charge: P Tell of Attache Case With a Fals

Going to Court

FOUR men charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act 1911, again appeared at Bow-street Police Court to-day. They are:

Percy Eded Glading, aged 45, of Warwick Avenue, South Harrow, stated to have been formerly employed at Woolwich Arsenal and to be now unemployed.

Albert Williams, aged 39, of Church-street, Woking, at the time of the alleged offence, an examiner in the Department of the Chief Inspector of Armaments at Woolwich Arsenal.

George Whomack, aged 34, of Olyffe Avenue, Welling, Kent, assistant foreman in the Gun Section of the Department of the Inspector of Naval Ordnance at Woolwich Arsenal, and

Charles Walter Munday, aged 22, of Victoria Road, Plumstead, S.E., an assistant chemist at Woolwich Arsenal.

It is alleged by Mr. G. B. McClure when he opened the case for the prosecution last Thursday that Glading was a man prepared to go to any lengths in his country for gain, and that he persuaded the other three to provide him with plans from Woolwich Arsenal, in that they could be photographed at a flat in Holland-road, W., which Miss X, a War Office Intelligence Department agent, had taken on his suggestion.

A Foreign Power

It was alleged that photographs had been taken of a new 14-in. naval gun and a 200-page confidential text book on explosives.

Mr. McClure said that it would be suggested that there was evidence of contact with a foreign power on the part of Glading and others with whom he was associating.

The photographing of the naval gun plan was said to have been done by a "Mrs. Stevens." She and her husband, said by Miss X to be "obviously foreigners," left the country on November 6. Glading (according to the prosecution case) telling Miss X that they were returning to Moscow.

Miss X informed the Intelligence Department of the War Office what was the plan to obtain



Mr. G. B. McClure, the prosecuting counsel, on his way to court to-day.

by a man whose name was not disclosed. A piece of paper bearing his name and address was shown to him and then handed to the magistrate.

The witness said that he did special work for the Intelligence Department, and kept observation on certain houses in the area.

On April 29 last he kept watch ground-floor flat in Holland-road, Kenton, occupied by Miss X.

On that date he saw Glading enter the flat at 9.25 p.m. and leave at about 11 p.m.

On May 6 he saw Glading enter the flat at about 12.10 p.m.

In the vicinity of 77, Warwick Avenue, which is said to be Glading's house.

The witness said that at 2.40 p.m. he saw Glading coming from the direction of that house.

Glading entered a wireless store in the vicinity and afterwards boarded a bus going in the direction of South Harrow Station.

Glading alighted again at 6 p.m., leaving the bus at South Harrow Station on the down-line train. He was carrying a folded newspaper.

Mr. McClure—Were you able to see whether there was anything inside it? There were other papers folded inside it, about 12 in. by 9 in.

Glading got into a bus going towards the station.

About 4.55 p.m. the next day he saw Glading leave Charing Cross underground station again, carrying a folded newspaper of similar size.

He went to the Southern Railway station where he entered a lavatory and handed the newspaper to Munday.

He did not see on this occasion whether the newspaper had anything inside it.

Glading had an attache case, but he did not see whether he put the newspaper in it.

He went to a restaurant in the Strand at 5.10 p.m.

Watch at the Arsenal

He was joined at 5.30 by a companion. When they left the restaurant Munday was in possession of the newspaper, which was folded differently lengthwise.

At 6.35 they parted at the main Charing Cross station. They followed Munday, who went by train to Woolwich Arsenal station.

He followed Munday, who went by bus to Plumstead Common, alighted, and went to a house in Swingate-lane, Plumstead. He thought that he was living there at the time.

On January 20, with the same companion he saw Munday at Woolwich Arsenal. He saw him leave at the lunch hour and enter the Arsenal later.

On May 5 p.m. on the 21st he saw Glading enter 82, Holland-road, opening the door with his own key.

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23
OF

British secrets was foiled.

Miss X was dressed to-day as last week, in a black coat and skirt, and with a long fur over her shoulder.

Mr. McClure recalled that at the end of her evidence on the last occasion she had told how Glading rang her up on January 20, the day before he was arrested, and asked her to lunch and keep the following evening open.

On the night of January 20 she rang up the Intelligence Department.

Mr. McClure then turned to events on January 21, when Miss X lunched with Glading and then set to be at the flat at six o'clock.

Mr. McClure—Did Glading mention why he wanted you there at six o'clock?—He said he had a job to do. I think he said what he was doing was to have a camera and photograph with him.

Do you mean at the lunch?—Yes. He had them in a large afternoon.

Had to go Back

Was it a long time before you were notified by Glading to go back to the flat?

After that lunch did you think up the Intelligence Department?

Can you tell us about what you did go to the flat that night?

What time did you arrive?

Yes, I think it was about 11.30.

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Was it a long time before you were notified by Glading to go back to the flat?

After that lunch did you think up the Intelligence Department?

Can you tell us about what you did go to the flat that night?

What time did you arrive?

Glading left alone about 20 minutes after.

On October 18 he saw a man and a woman enter at about 7 p.m. The man was about 45 and the woman about 40.

It was the first time he had seen them. They left together about 10.25 p.m. He did not know them again if he saw them. He gave particular notice of their build and colour.

Three days later he again observed them.

Mr. McClure—You were with someone else. We will leave it like that?—Yes. On this occasion a woman entered alone at 10.40 p.m.

The witness said that he did not see the woman carrying anything. He saw her leave at 10.50 p.m.

She was then carrying what appeared to be a folded newspaper. She went to Kensington-road and got into a taxi.

"I followed her to Hyde Park Corner and on the witness, where she alighted. On the footway she met a man and a woman."

Mr. McClure—Just look at your notebook again.

The witness consulted a notebook and said: "Two men. I am sorry. One of them I had previously seen. It was the man I had seen enter with the woman on the 18th. I had not seen the other man before."

Followed to Flats

Mr. McClure—You know him, no?

Yes.

Who is he?—Whomack, sir.

The witness said that the papers and woman carried were handed to Whomack and all three walked towards Park-lane and entered a taxi. (He followed them to Charing Cross Station, where they parted.)

The man and woman parted. Whomack and he followed the man and woman.

They travelled by Underground from Charing Cross to Tottenham Court-road and thence by bus to Marble Arch, where they entered a restaurant.

They left the restaurant at 11.35 p.m. and went to Forest-court, Edgware-road, arriving there about 11.45.

Mr. McClure—Where exactly is Forest-court?—It is opposite another big flat called West Court. I believe it is on the right-hand side of Edgware-road looking from Marble Arch. It is by Chapel-street.

The witness said that on Friday, October 22, he was again observing the Holland-road flat, and saw Glading enter it at 11.2 p.m.

On October 25 he saw Whomack and a woman in Olyffe-avenue, Wellingborough, at 8.10 a.m.

Mr. McClure—Where were you on Saturday, January 15?—At South

on January 24 after the arrest of Glading. Williams, he saw Munday enter the house in Genesta-road, Plumstead.

He saw Munday clock in at the Arsenal at 2.51 a.m. the following day and saw him working there.

This concluded the evidence of the named witness.

The defendants listened patiently to the depositions were read over to them.

The name of the next witness, a woman named man wearing a grey overcoat, was also not disclosed.

He said that he did special duties at the Intelligence Department.

On October 21 he was with the woman at the flat in Holland-road and the woman aged about 40 go in.

He thought he would know her again. She came out carrying a newspaper and went to Kensington-road and there was



Prince Michael Radziwill, wealthy, and Joannette Sucheston, 28 year old Polish girl, photographed at Monte Carlo. This is said to be the Prince's relatives who also seek to be and not responsible for his actions.

Miss Atkinson, shot herself in

Prince will W

General Plans Charge: Prosecution The Case With a False Bottom

Going to Court



R. McClure, the prosecutor, on his way to court today.

When the name was not declared...
...intelligence Department and...
...on certain houses...
...last he kept watch...
...flat in Holland road, Ker...
...by Miss X...
...date he saw Glading enter...
...and leave at about 11...
...by 6 he saw Glading enter...
...at 2.40 pm.

in the vicinity of 77 Warwick Avenue...
which is known to be Glading's house...
The witness said that at 2.40 pm he...
Glading coming from the direction of this...
address.

Glading entered a wireless store in...
and afterwards boarded a...
bus travelling in the direction of South...
...
... again at 6 pm leaving...
... Station on the down line...
... He was carrying a folded news...
paper.

Mr. McClure: Were you able to see...
whether there was anything inside it...
There were other papers folded inside...
was about 17 in by 9 in.

Glading got into a bus going towards his...
home.

About 4.30 pm, the next day, he saw...
Glading leave Charing Cross underground...
station again, carrying a folded newspaper...
of similar size to the Southern Railway station...
... he entered a lavatory and handed...
the newspaper to a attendant.

... of this occasion whether...
the attendant had anything inside it...
... had an 'attache case' but he did...
... he put the newspaper in...
... a restaurant in the Strand...

Match at the Arsenal

... at 5.30 by a companion...
... the restaurant Munday was...
... possession of the newspaper, which...
... folded differently, lengthwise.

... they parted at the main Charing...
Cross station. They followed Munday, who...
... by train to Woolwich Arsenal station...
... followed Munday, who went by bus...
Plumstead. Conman's alighted, and went...
house in Swingate-lane, Plumstead...
... thought that he was living there and...
... there.

On January 20, with the same companion...
... saw Munday at Woolwich Arsenal. He...
... him leave at the lunch hour and enter...
... again later.

At 5.5 pm, on the 21st he saw Glading...
... Holland road, opening the door...
... again.

Hyde Park Corner, where he saw...
Whismark and another man...
the newspaper to Whismark.

Case's False Bottom

They went by taxi to Charing Cross...
while the companion followed...
... Whismark went to the...
station and obtained an...
... still had the paper with him...
... he went into the buffet.

The attack case was...
... to Mr. McClure...
... Mr. McClure opening the...
... it would be produced later...
... This has a false bottom...
... contents.

The witness said that Whismark...
... from the buffet with a...
... He boarded a train for...
... the witness followed him...
... On the following Monday...
Whismark leaving his...
... at 8.10 and...
... Whismark in a car.

On January 15, he was...
... and at 2.40 pm...
... in the direction of his home...
... station. He had a newspaper...
... and a magazine.

A Secret Session

When this witness completed his...
... Mr. Collard said...
... examination.

Mr. McClure said that that was a...
... he would go to-day. The...
... would probably produce a...
... number of articles.

The Magistrate: Is that to be a...
... sitting? I think not.

Mr. McClure added that if the...
... could give him a substantial...
... at the next hearing he would...
... finish the evidence.

It may not be considered...
... long discussion of the plans...
... to take place here, and...
... much shorter," said Mr. McClure.

Mr. Fry: And there may be...
... examination, although I don't...
... Mr. Collard: I cannot say...
... The accused men were...
... in court.

MISS X, A SLIM, FAIR-HAIRED GIRL DRESSED IN BLACK, WITH A LONG FUR FLUNG OVER ONE SHOULDER, AND WEARING A SMART BLACK HAT, GAVE EVIDENCE IN THE SECRETS ACT CASE AT ROW-STREET TO-DAY OF ACTIVITIES THAT, ACCORDING TO

...after the arrest of Gladstone...
 ...Monday...
 ...with a...

Charge Against Youthful "Special" Dismissed

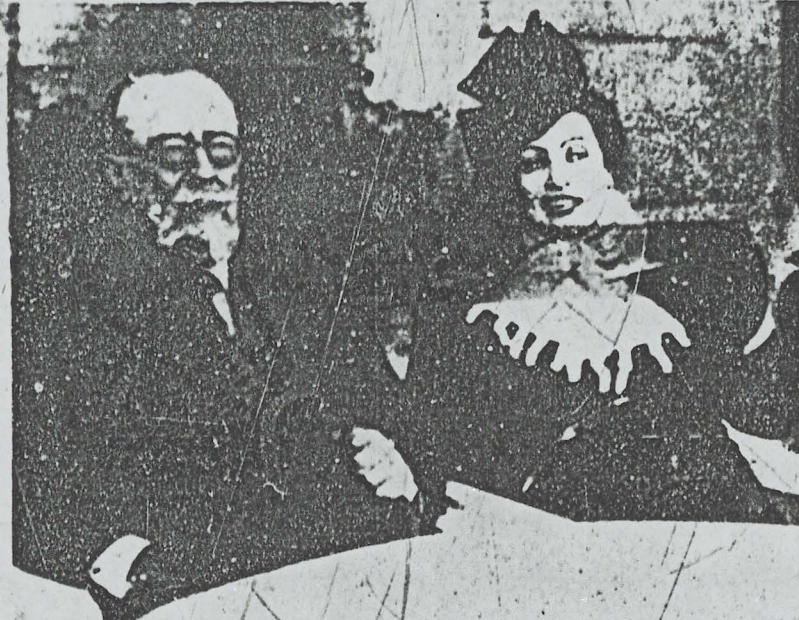
...Arthur...
 ...Morden...
 ...truncheon...

witness said that he did not see anything at 10.30 p.m. was then carrying what at

On October 31 he was with the last witness at the flat in Holland-road and saw a woman aged about 40 go in. He thought he would know her again.

It was stated that when the witness was found loitering in the grounds of a house in Pollard-road, Morden, he had a truncheon and a police warrant card on him. He said he always carried a truncheon to "make

Prince will Wed Mannequin



Prince Michael Radzivil, wealthy 65-year-old Polish landowner, and Miss Janette Suchbier, 28-year-old Polish Jewish beauty and mannequin, photographed at Monte Carlo. They plan to be married soon despite opposition by the Prince's relatives who also seek to marry that the Prince is "of weak mind and not responsible for his actions." Prince Radzivil's former English nurse, Miss Atkinson, shot herself in a London hotel last December.

Followed to flats

...Prince...
 ...Miss...
 ...January 15...
 ...At South...



Crown Case In O

'PREPARED TO

SECRET PLANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM ARSENAL

MR O B McCLURE, opening the case for the prosecution in the Official Secrets Act charge, referred to on Page One, said that the charges against the four men were brought under Section One of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The material part was that if any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State discloses, or attempts to disclose, information which might be of assistance to an enemy, he shall be guilty of a felony.

It is suggested that these copies were made in many there were no kind of records might be prejudicial to the safety of the State.

FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

Mr. McClure said that Glading was a man who until 1928 was employed at Woolwich Arsenal. Since then he had been engaged in various employments, but, according to his own statement, he had been unemployed since about March of last year.

Williams, at the time of the alleged offences, was an examiner in the Department of the Royal Inspector of Ordnance at Woolwich Arsenal.

Whomack had reached the position of assistant foreman in the gun section of the Department of the Inspector of Naval Ordnance at Woolwich. Mandel was an assistant chemist in the War Chemistry Department at Woolwich Arsenal.

A 'MOST SERIOUS' CASE

The case for the prosecution, continued Mr. McClure, which I have to describe as a most serious one, is that Glading, during some months in last year and the first month of this year was, if you accept the evidence, a person prepared to act as a traitor to his country for gain to himself.

Whether the other men were willing or not—and in my submission whether they were willing or not matters nothing—he succeeded in different times in persuading them to break their duty of allegiance to the Crown by which they were employed, and to bring from the Arsenal documents of a con-

idential and secret nature in order that he, with the most elaborate apparatus which he had prepared, might take copies of them by means of photographs.

'PLAN FOILED'

Said To Have Been Going On Since Summer

It is suggested that these copies were made in many there were no kind of records might be prejudicial to the safety of the State.

It is suggested that there is evidence of contact with a foreign power, but nearly on the part of Glading and the others with whom he was assisting.

This plan of Glading's, which had been going on, it is suggested—at any rate, in contemplation—from the middle of the summer, was foiled by a person whom I shall at the moment refer to as Miss X.

ACTED OUT OF SENSE OF DUTY

She is a lady. She has acted out of a sense of duty. She may be attacked in this case, I know.

As long ago as 1931, she was approached by the Intelligence Department of the War Office in order that she might keep casual observation upon certain persons and movements which that department considered merited every attention.

JOINED 'FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET'

In fact, she joined a body called the Friends of the Soviet Union, intending from the very beginning to act under the instructions of and in contact with the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

In the next year she became a typist in connection with a concern called the Anti-War Movement, which had its office at Gray's Inn road. Glading was an agent of that body, and so the two met. They have been known to meet since.

NO PORTER

Condition Made By Glading For Flat

She was entrusted to travel abroad, taking with her certain moneys to hand over to certain persons—not in Europe.

When she returned from that journey, having completed the object for which she went, she entered into employment.

Children



Donna Rachele Mussolini, of their children, Romano step dem

camera and apparatus brought in arrangement was made for a trip on October 18, when tests were to be carried out, and it was finally decided that the first job would be done on October 21.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MAPS

The table was brought in, at the flat, and Mrs. Stevens carried out for 24 hours carried out experiments by photographing maps of the Underground Railway, apparently, see if the apparatus was working.

The films of the photographs developed, and Miss X told them to Glading, which she did next day.

Now I come to the day of the job—October 21. At this time watchers entered people into the flat. At 7.40 p.m. Miss X was in the flat. Mrs. Stevens was to enter carrying what looked like a large plan.

NOTES TAKEN OF MARKINGS

She told Miss X that it was to be photographed, and that 42 exposures were necessary.

It was photographed in sections and negatives were developed and for the time being to dry in the after the departure of Mrs. Stevens.

Miss X was able to take in of certain markings and certain notes on the map, and it was established what it were photographs of.

Meanwhile watchers outside Mrs. Stevens take away what appeared to be plans in a newspaper. She was followed. She took a taxi to Hyde Park Corner, where she met Mrs. Stevens and Whomack.

All three walked some distance down Piccadilly, where they split. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens took the Tube to Tottenham Court-road and a bus to Marble Arch, and then in a roundabout way they went to a flat in Edgware-road where they lived.

Whomack caught the 5.11 train. Wellington, where his home was. Late was discovered to be a person employed in Woolwich Arsenal.

The plan has been identified.

ACTED OUT OF SENSE OF DUTY

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NO PORTER

Condition Made By Gladling For Flat

"She was approached by a person taking with her certain contents to hand over to certain persons in the flat."

"When she returned on her journey, having no luggage, she was asked if she would be prepared to be the nominal person renting a flat in order that he and two other persons might have the flat available for meetings and other purposes."

"She at once communicated with the Intelligence Department and found a flat in Holland Road."

"Mr. McClure said that when the flat was being discussed Gladling said that it must not be a flat with a porter to it."

"And you may guess in the light of following events why that was done," Mr. McClure added. "It was done and the flat was taken."

"Mr. McClure said that Gladling paid the rent by giving Miss X the amounting in all to £40 and had instalments on the furniture. He told her that three sets of keys must be made and that he would be the only one to have them."

points in plain language made in Underground, that day, apparently see if the apparatus was working."

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"Miss X was also to enter in of certain markings and markings on the photographs and if there it was established what it were photographs of."

"Meanwhile watchers outside Mrs. Stevens take away what appeared to be plans in a newspaper. She was followed. She took a taxi to Park Lane Corner, where she met Mrs. Stevens and Whomack."

"At 11.15 a.m. walk in some distance from the office, where they split. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens took the Tube to Tottenham Court Road and a bus to Marble Arch, and then in a room at 11.30 a.m. they went to a flat in Edgware Road, where they lived."

"Whomack caught the 5.11 train, which was his home was Lambeth, and he went to a person on Woodwich Arsenal."

"The plan has been identified. Mr. McClure said, "as that of a 10-inch naval gun of the newest type. It was a secret and confidential matter."

"There are three of these plans in the Woolwich Ordnance Factory and access to them may have been open to a number of people, but it is suggested Whomack was the person who took this plan out and put it back."

"Gladling took away the negative on October 21."

"Where these negatives went Gladling and I don't know who else knows but some of the authorities know," said Mr. McClure.

"On November 1, Mr. McClure told Miss X that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were back to Moscow owing to the illness of Mr. Stevens' daughter. He further said that there probably would not be any more work for some time, probably not until Christmas."

"Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left London for Paris on November 6, and as far as the authorities know, they have never returned. A little later on 17 November, Gladling came to the flat and took away the camera stand which rather suggests that he had, indeed, appeared now, a camera himself in his own house at South Harrow where he did these experiments copying."

"On December 8 Gladling came and took away the camera himself, saying that he was going to the States."

"On this occasion Gladling was a 10-inch naval gun of the newest type. It was a secret and confidential matter."

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"Gladling took away the negative on October 21."

"MR. PETERS" APPEARS

Later a man was brought to the flat and introduced as "Mr. Peters." Gladling referred to him as an Austrian officer who had served in the Russian Cavalry, and risen to the rank of captain."

"On May 20 Gladling approached Miss X and asked her if she would leave the job she then had to go for a fortnight's holiday, and on her return take one which entailed less work."

"He, the man who was unemployed, offered to pay her a salary of £5 a week. That was agreed upon, and to some extent it was carried out."

LESSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

"She was also told that she would be taught photography by another person and that the work she would have to do would be secret."

"Mr. McClure said that "Miss X" took the holiday, and on her return did not at once obtain employment."

"Later Gladling arrived at the flat with a man whom "Miss X" thought to be Mr. Stevens, though that might not be his name."

"She was told that Stevens's work was going to do photographic work at the flat, and "Miss X" was asked if she would assist. She was told that the work would begin in October."

TABLE ARRIVES

An Interview With "Obvious Foreigners"

On October 11 a long refectory table was sent to the flat. On October 13 there was another meeting at the flat when "Miss X" was there with Gladling and the two people he would call Mr. and Mrs. Stevens."

"Incidentally," said Mr. McClure, "Miss X will tell you that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were obviously foreigners, and the husband addressed his wife in French."

"On this occasion Gladling was a 10-inch naval gun of the newest type. It was a secret and confidential matter."



A house at Point Clear, near Clacton, on sea sands its contents, were destroyed in this fire.

The house was at the home of Capt. C. J. Bull-Hughes and Mrs. Price and the alarm was given by a guest.

inch naval gun of the newest type. It was a secret and confidential matter."

"There are three of these plans in the Woolwich Ordnance Factory and access to them may have been open to a number of people, but it is suggested Whomack was the person who took this plan out and put it back."

"Gladling took away the negative on October 21."

"Where these negatives went Gladling and I don't know who else knows but some of the authorities know," said Mr. McClure.

"On November 1, Mr. McClure told Miss X that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were back to Moscow owing to the illness of Mr. Stevens' daughter. He further said that there probably would not be any more work for some time, probably not until Christmas."

"Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left London for Paris on November 6, and as far as the authorities know, they have never returned. A little later on 17 November, Gladling came to the flat and took away the camera stand which rather suggests that he had, indeed, appeared now, a camera himself in his own house at South Harrow where he did these experiments copying."

"On December 8 Gladling came and took away the camera himself, saying that he was going to the States."

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clearly in this case by Miss X."

"Mr. McClure said that Gladling was a man who was in contact with Gladling on Saturday, January 10, reading."

"As C. X. S."

"I suggest that means four o'clock Charing Cross Station," said Mr. McClure.

ACT AS TRAITOR

Of Mussolini



Hitler and Anna Maria watching a goose in a room.

GLADING ASKS MISS X TO LUNCH

It was reported today that Miss X was returned to the flat by Glading on January 13, 1941. Mr. McClure went on to say that there was a note in Glading's diary on Saturday, January 12, reading "Miss X, S."

GLADING WAS WORRIED

Mr. McClure said that Glading was worried about the fact that he had not seen Miss X since the 12th. He suggested that Glading was worried about the fact that he had not seen Miss X since the 12th.

"STUFF PARKED" Statement Said To Have Been Made By Glading

On January 20, the day before the arrest, Glading rang up Miss X and asked her to have lunch with him the next day. You can imagine the stage the watchers were active. Glading was asked to get the flat ready for something important to be done on the 21st. It was thought that Glading was worried about the fact that he had not seen Miss X since the 12th.

photograph, showed a little strip of wallpaper, and that wallpaper, it is said, is the wallpaper in Williams' own room, which he used partly as a studio and partly as a dark room," said Mr. McClure.

There were certain cups shown in the photograph, because the cups were clipped to a board. Two of the cups were found in Williams' room. The other two were found in the room of the person focusing the camera. The person focusing the camera was probably the person who had the cups put upside down on the wall and photographed.

READY FOR USE Counsel Says Fingerprints Were Found

There was a search made of the house in Holland road, the flat at 815, and there was found a camera and stand all set up and ready for use. The photographing which was taken place if it had not been postponed until the night of January 21.

There were even fingerprints on the camera which bore the fingerprints of Glading himself.

There will be further evidence that certain documents with Munday's name upon them were found in Williams' house, showing some little.

Continued on Page Seven

IN TOUCH WITH AUTHORITIES

It was reported today that Glading was in touch with the authorities. It was said that Glading was in touch with the authorities. It was said that Glading was in touch with the authorities.

FOLLOWED

Watcher Goes To Plumstead

It was noticed coming from the underground at Charing Cross. He was seen to be carrying a bag in the station and at the bottom of the steps he handed those papers to a man. It was not known who that man was at the time, but the person who was watching the man, in fact, was afterwards found to be Munday. They both went to the Strand Corridor House, and at 6.30 returned to Charing Cross station, where they parted at the main line. Munday was followed. He went to Woolwich Arsenal station by train, took a bus to Plumstead, and went

"During the conversation while they were in the flat Glading again said that he was worried about the other man not having turned up, that he was running short of money, and added, 'I have got stuff parked all over London.'

At 815 there were many officers at Charing Cross. Glading met Williams, who was carrying a brown paper bag.

After some little time Williams was seen by the officers, who were then converging upon the time to hand this parcel over to Glading. They were at once arrested.

BLUE PRINTS IN PARCEL

At Scotland Yard the parcel was found to contain four blue prints, the subject of the original charge against Glading and Williams, showing the arrangement and details of pressure bar apparatus used for the testing of detonators.

Both the men were asked if they would like to say how the prints came into their possession, and they both said 'No.'

Mr. McClure went on to say that there was a note in Glading's diary on Saturday, January 12, reading "Miss X, S."

LIMITED CIRCULATION
Please refer to S. Form 239 before
sending this file to another officer.

1888—OUR JUBILEE YEAR—1938
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938.

RADIO: Page Two.

W.S. LTD. Acoustic Dept.
London, W.1. Webster 3003

No. 15,494. ONE PENNY.

MISS X, WAR OFFICE A SENSATIONS



Joined Friends Of Soviet Union And Foiled Leader Of Secrets Act Defendants —SAYS COUNSEL

14-INCH GUN PLAN

MISS X, A SLIM, FAIR-HAIRED GIRL DRESSED IN BLACK, WITH A LONG FUR FLUNG OVER ONE SHOULDER, AND WEARING A SMART BLACK HAT, GAVE EVIDENCE IN THE SECRETS ACT CASE AT BOW-STREET TO-DAY OF ACTIVITIES THAT, ACCORDING TO THE PROSECUTION, FOILED THE PLANS OF PERCY EDED GLADING, SAID TO BE LEADER OF THE FOUR ACCUSED MEN.

THE GIRL, AN OFFICIAL WATCHER, HAD FIGURED SENSATIONALLY IN A DRAMATIC STATEMENT MADE BY MR G. B. McCLURE, WHO ACCUSED GLADING OF BEING, ON THE EVIDENCE, "A PERSON PREPARED TO ACT AS A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY FOR GAIN TO HIMSELF."

THE GIRL'S NAME REFUSED

Miss X as long ago as 1931 was approached by the Intelligence Department of the War Office in order that she might keep casual observation upon certain persons and movements, and she did so out of a sense of duty.

She joined a body called the Friends of the Soviet Union, intending from the very beginning to act under the instructions of and in contact with War Office Intelligence Department.

It was suggested, Mr. McClure added, that there was evidence of contact with a foreign Power quite clearly on the part of Glading and others with whom he was associated.

Mr. Dudley Collard, for the defence, asked that Miss X's name should be given, but the magistrate, refusing, said the case must go for trial, and it could then be decided whether it would be heard in camera or not.

The men were remanded until Monday.

Bail was refused. Inspector Thompson said that the men could leave this country quite easily without pass-

CHARGE SHEET

The four men were charged under the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

They were described as Percy Eded Glading, 45, of Warwick-avenue, South Harrow, Middx.; Albert Williams, 39, of Church-street, Woolwich, S.E.; George Whomack, 54, mechanical examiner, of Ottyffe-avenue, Welling, Kent; and Charles Walter Munday, 22, chemist, of Genesta-road, Plumstead.

Glading and Williams were remanded on Friday, charged that they were "concerned together with obtaining four official blue-prints which are calculated to be, or may be, or intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy."

Whomack and Munday were remanded on Monday, the details of the charge against them not being disclosed.

To-day, Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Dudley Collard.

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The men were remanded until Monday.

But was refused. Inspector Thompson said that the men could leave this country quite easily without passports for a certain country.

"DOCUMENTS FROM ARSENAL"

Mr. McClure, giving details, said that Glading, whether the others were willing or not, succeeded at different times in persuading them to bring from Woolwich Arsenal documents of a secret nature, so that he, with the most elaborate apparatus which he had prepared, might take copies of them by means of photographs.

A plan photographed in sections, of which negatives were developed, had been identified as that of a 14in. naval gun of the newest type.

There were three of these plans in the Woolwich Ordnance Factory, and access to them might have been open to a number of people, but it was suggested that the defendant Whomack took this particular plan out and took it back.

On January 12 this year, Glading told Miss X that he had to photograph a book of something like 200 pages.

When a search took place after the arrest, four spools of Leica films, all developed, were found, and those films were the photographs of the book, which dealt with explosives.

The book was from the very department where the defendant Munday was employed.

In January Miss X got the impression from Glading that a new man was expected in this country shortly, and was to be the head of the organisation.

"INTERESTED IN ALL FORCES"

Counsel said that when the defendants, Williams and Glading, were arrested at Charing Cross station on January 21, Williams had a brown paper packet, which was found to contain four blue-prints showing the arrangements and details of pressure bar apparatus used for testing detonators.

"It appears that the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force and their munitions were all the subject of interested inquiry by this man Glading," Mr. McClure commented.

FULL REPORT STARTS ON PAGE FIVE

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Glading and Williams were remanded on Friday, charged but they were "concerned" together with having four official blue-prints which are calculated to be, or may be, or intended to be directed or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

Whomack and Munday were remanded on Monday, the details of the charge against them not being disclosed.

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TYPIST'S WORK AS COUNTER-SPY

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)

dence of contact with a foreign Power on the part, quite clearly, of Glading and the others with whom he was associating.

"This plan of Glading's was foiled by a person whom I shall refer to as Miss 'X'. She may have acted out of a sense of duty. She may be attracted in this case, I know.

"As long ago as 1931, she was apprehended by the Intelligence Department of the War Office in order that she might keep casual observation upon certain persons and movements. She joined a body called the Friends of the Soviet Union, interesting from the beginning to act under the name of a friend and in contact with the War Office.

SPECIAL MISSION

"In the next year she became a type in connection with a dispatch called the Anti War Movement, which had its office at Great Brunswick Street, another organization which I need not trouble you with. She had an office. Glading was in charge of that office.

"And so the plan of Glading later involved Miss 'X' in 1934 in connection with a special mission. She was entrusted a special mission, taking with her certain money, to hand over to certain persons in Europe.

"When she returned, having completed her mission for which she was the only one originally employed, a little later on she was asked to become the secretary of a movement which again I need not mention.

"About July 1935 she resigned owing to ill health and was asked if she would keep casual contact with certain persons, including Glading. In February 1937 she was asked to continue if she would be the normal person sending a flat to be used as her home and other persons for meetings and other purposes.

"She at last communicated with the Intelligence Department and found a flat in Holland Road, Glading said that it must not be a flat with a party line.

SECRET WORK

"Later a man was brought to the flat and referred to as Mr. Peters. Glading referred to him as an American officer who had served in the Russian cavalry and then in the rank of captain.

"On May 20 Glading also was then unemployed, later Miss 'X' if she could work the job she had had and take on which would be a work. She was offered to go back to work. She was also told that she would be doing photographs and that her work would be secret.

"Later Glading visited the flat with a man whom Miss 'X' thought to be Mr. Stevens though that could not be his name. She was told that Stevens' wife was going to do photographic work at the flat and Miss 'X' was asked if she would assist.

"A camera and apparatus were brought in and on the 18th Mr. and Mrs. Stevens carried out experiments in photographing maps of the underground railway apparatus in use if the apparatus was working well.

"Now," continued Mr. McClure, "I come to the day of the first job—October 21. At this stage, people were watching the flat. At 7.40 p.m., when Miss 'X' was present, Mrs. Stevens was seen to enter carrying that looked like a large plan.

"She told Miss 'X' it was to be photographed and that 42 exposures were necessary. It was photographed in sections and negatives were developed and left to dry. Miss 'X' was able to take notes of certain markings and serial numbers on the negatives and from these it was established what they were photographs of.

"Watchers outside saw Mrs. Stevens take away what appeared to be plans in a newspaper. She took a taxi-cab to Hyde Park Corner, where she met Mr. Stevens and Whomack.

"The plan has been identified," he said, "as that of a 14-inch naval gun of the newest type. It was secret and confidential. There are three of these plans in the Woolwich Ordnance factory, and access to them may have been open to a number of people. It is suggested Whomack took this plan out and put it back.

BACK TO MOSCOW.

"Early in November Glading told Miss 'X' that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were going back to Moscow owing to the illness of Mr. Stevens' daughter. He further said that there probably would not be any more work until Christmas. It was suggested in the meantime that Miss 'X' and he might practice with the apparatus.

"On December 8 Glading took away the camera, saying that he had a rush job to do. On January 12 this year, Glading told Miss 'X' that he had a special job to do at his house. He said he had to photograph a book of something like 150 hundred pages.

"On January 15, watchers were out again. They saw Glading leave his house and return with something that looked like a magazine in a folded newspaper. The following day he was carrying similar papers.

"He was noticed coming from the Underground at Charing Cross. He went into the station and handed the papers to a man who was afterwards found to be Munday. They both went to the Strand Corner House and later returned to Charing Cross Station where they parted.

BOOK ON EXPLOSIVES.

"The book which had been referred to could be identified by a particular number. It was a text book on explosives used by the Service since 1925.

"The book was in the department where Munday was employed. It was not allowed to go out. It may not have been particularly secret but it was certainly confidential. Anyone could have taken that book out. It was returned quite clearly in this case, by Munday.

"In January, Miss 'X' got the impression from Glading that a new man was expected to arrive in Britain as head of the organization. It was also inferred that Glading was rather worried as he

hadn't had any news about this prison and money was running short.

"On January 20, the day before the arrest, Miss 'X' was asked to get the flat ready for something important the next evening, the 21st. On that day they had lunch together, and later the time 8.15 and Charing Cross were mentioned, Glading carried a suitcase.

THE ARREST.

"Glading also said: 'I have got stuff parked all over London.' At 8.15 there were many officers at Charing Cross. Glading met Williams, who was carrying a brown-paper bag.

"Williams was seen by the officers to hand this parcel over to Glading. The two men were at once arrested.

"Inspector Thompson said that he was going to detain them and take them to New Scotland Yard in order that the contents of the parcel might be examined. Neither of the men said a word.

"At New Scotland Yard the parcel was found to contain four blue prints, subject of the original charge, Glading and Williams, showing arrangement and details of the testing apparatus used for the testing of fuses.

"After the arrest, a search was made at 77 Warwick Avenue, South London, the address of Glading. The police found a Leica camera and also another piece of paper containing part of an anti-tank pistol about the size of a pencil, and also four spools of film, on which the whole of the case mentioned in Munday's case appears to have been copied.

"Most important of all the five photographic plates, of quarter size, and a number of memoranda relating to the design of aircraft.

BOMB FUSES.

"The most secret of all the documents mentioned was shown upon the quarter-plate negatives. They were plates that could have been taken in a camera found at Williams' house—a camera identified with prints of a fuse, and a particular kind of bomb designed for attack submarines.

"Miss 'X', a tall, slim, fair-haired young woman, who wore a black coat with a long black fur over one shoulder and a smart black hat, gave evidence.

"Mr. Fry ruled that her name should not be disclosed. It was a case, which must go for trial and it could be decided then whether it would be a camera or not.

"The four men were remanded until next Monday, and being refused

GIRL COUNTER- SPY

Moscow Man And Secrets

AN attractive girl employed by the War Office in counter-espionage work gave evidence in a sensational charge under the Official Secrets Act before Mr. T. W. Fry, at Bow-street, London, yesterday.

Referred to as Miss "X," she told how she endeavoured to foil an alleged plot to communicate the contents of secret documents to a foreign Power and, for this purpose, worked for the friends of the Soviet Union and other organizations.

Three employees and one ex-employee of Woolwich Arsenal were in the dock and one, it was stated, was "prepared to act as a traitor to his country for gain to himself."

It was declared that he persuaded the others to obtain secret plans, among them details of a new 14-inch naval gun and a bomb used for attacks on submarines. These were photographed in a flat taken by Miss "X."

Visits of foreign agents were described and the dramatic arrest of the accused men at Charing Cross, London, followed a carefully-prepared plan based on the girl counter-spy's information.

THE CHARGES

The defendants were Percy Eddie Glading, aged 30, of Warwick-avenue, South Merton; Albert Williams, 29, of Church-street, Woolwich; George Whismack, 34, newspaper examiner, of Clyde-avenue, Waltham-street; and Charles Walter Moore, 32, chemist, of Geneva-road, Plumstead.

The four were charged under the Official Secrets Act 1911, Glading and Williams being concerned together with other persons in possession of official blue prints, which were alleged to be, or might be, or were intended to be directly or indirectly communicated to an enemy.

The names of the agents against the defendants were not disclosed.

Mr. J. H. McClure, for the prosecution, said Glading was a man who, until 1930, was employed at Woolwich Arsenal. He had been engaged in various employments but, according to his own statement, he had been unemployed since about March last year.

Williams, at the time of the alleged offences, was an examiner in the department of the Chief Inspector of Armaments at Woolwich Arsenal. Whismack was assistant foreman in the gun section of the department of the Inspector of Naval Ordnance at Woolwich and Moore was an assistant chemist in the War Chemical Department at Woolwich Arsenal.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Crown Case In Official Secrets Charge

'PREPARED TO GO AS TRAITOR'

SECRET PLANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM ARSENAL

Children Of Mussolini

GLADING ASKS MISS X TO LUNCH

MR. G. B. McCLURE, opening the case for the prosecution in the Official Secrets Act, referred to on Page One, that the charges against the men were brought under Section One of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The material part was that if any person, for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, obtained any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document, or information relating to be or which might be useful to an enemy, he should be guilty of a felony.

It is thought the word "plan" would apply to two of the defendants, and "information" to the other two.

RECENTLY EMPLOYED AT BIRCHING ARSENAL

Mr. McClure said that Glading was employed at the Arsenal until 1923 when he was engaged in various employments, but, according to his own statement, had been employed since

1911. The confidential and secret nature in order that he, with the most elaborate apparatus which he had prepared, might take copies of them by means of photographs.

"PLAN FOILED"

Said To Have Been Going On Since Summer

It is suggested that these copies, which Glading had no hint of right of access, might be prejudicial to the interests or safety of the State if they got into the wrong hands.

It will be suggested that there is evidence of contact with a foreign Power quite clearly on the part of Glading and the others with whom he was associated.

This plan of Glading's, which had been going on, it is suggested, since the summer of 1923, from the records of the address, was found by a person, whom I shall at this moment refer to as Miss X.

Donna Rachele Mussolini, wife of the Italian dictator, and two of their children, Romano and Anna, were seen watching a goose-stepping demonstration in Rome.

camera and apparatus brought in. An arrangement was made for a meeting on October 12, when tests were to be carried out, and it was finally said that the first job would be done on October 21.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MAPS

The plan was brought up at the last Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe's party on October 21, when it was said that

and would not do it with his own hands, and adding that he had done so. Miss X then said that she had returned to the house and that she had seen what he said on the map.

On January 12, the day before the trial, Glading rang up Miss X and asked her to have lunch with him the next day. You can imagine that

was returned. It was returned quite early in the day by Munday. Mr. McClure went on to say that there was a note in Glading's diary on Saturday, January 13, reading: "40 C. X'S"

"I suggest that means four o'clock, Channing Cross Station," said Mr. McClure.

"Opposite that is 1/3d CM. I suggest that refers to Munday, and I expect the 1/3d had something to do with his expenses."

"GLADING WAS WORRIED"

Mr. McClure said that there was another entry, reading: "Five o'clock in January Miss X got the impression from Glading that a new man was expected to arrive in this country shortly and was to be head of the organization. It was also inferred that Glading was rather worried as he hadn't had any news about this person and the money was running short."

"STUFF PARKED"

Statement Said To Have Been Made By Glading

On January 19, the day before the trial, Glading rang up Miss X and asked her to have lunch with him the next day. You can imagine that

photograph, wallpaper, a said, is the v own room, w

of defendants, and Cladding and the others will be

TWO AT

...of the other two. It was stated that Cladding was employed as a most serious ... during some ... the instructions of and in con-

AGGREGATED DUTY
... was in the position of Chief Inspector of ... examined in the ... time of the alleged ... an unemployed since ... in his own inter- ... in various cities ... since then he ... at any rate, in contemplation—**WIM** ... **EXPERIMENT**

JOINED FRIENDS OF

THE SOVIET
... in fact, he joined a local ... the friends of the Soviet Union ... under the instructions of and in con-

MARINERS
... the War Office ... in the past year she became a ... and his other ... Cladding—he succeeded ... in persuading ... own by which they ... and to bring from ... documents of a con-

NO PORTER
... Condition Made By Cladding For Flat

WEST GARD

[Con]

... Cladding and the others will be ... in order that he and two other persons ... to be the nominal person receiving a flat ... was asked if she would be prepared ... until February, 1941, in that month ... Nothing happened of any moment ... (Cladding)

... She was contacted to travel abroad ... taking with her certain moneys to ... hand over to certain persons—not in ... Europe.
... "When she returned from the ... journey, having completed the object ... for which she went, she entered into ... ordinary employment."

... "The plan has been identified" ... "The plan was followed. He went to ... a flat in Westsmith Avenue. ... Cladding was followed. He went to ... to Court Cross station, where they ... Cladding and Williams, speaking the ... found to contain four large packets, the ... At Scotland Yard the parcel was ... BLUEPRINTS IN PARCEL

... "After some little time Williams ... was seen by the officers, who were ... in the flat over to Cladding ... They were at once arrested.

FOLLOWED
... Cladding goes to Plumstead

... "At 11 there were many others ... were carrying a brown ... that Cladding was ... and there was found a ... in Hill-road, the ... There was a search made ... of moon, and ... said that he was worried at the other ... during the confusion while ... they were in the flat Cladding again ... in the production.

... "There were also many others ... were carrying a brown ... that Cladding was ... and there was found a ... in Hill-road, the ... There was a search made ... of moon, and ... said that he was worried at the other ... during the confusion while ... they were in the flat Cladding again ... in the production.

WATCHER GOES TO
... FUMSTEAD

... "The plan has been identified" ... "The plan was followed. He went to ... a flat in Westsmith Avenue. ... Cladding was followed. He went to ... to Court Cross station, where they ... Cladding and Williams, speaking the ... found to contain four large packets, the ... At Scotland Yard the parcel was ... BLUEPRINTS IN PARCEL

... "After some little time Williams ... was seen by the officers, who were ... in the flat over to Cladding ... They were at once arrested.

FOLLOWED
... Cladding goes to Plumstead

... "At 11 there were many others ... were carrying a brown ... that Cladding was ... and there was found a ... in Hill-road, the ... There was a search made ... of moon, and ... said that he was worried at the other ... during the confusion while ... they were in the flat Cladding again ... in the production.

... "There were also many others ... were carrying a brown ... that Cladding was ... and there was found a ... in Hill-road, the ... There was a search made ... of moon, and ... said that he was worried at the other ... during the confusion while ... they were in the flat Cladding again ... in the production.

Of Search Daddy

... "Cladding also had in his possession ... some blueprints in a small ... for the doors of the flat, and a small ... were ... Cladding and Williams, speaking the ... found to contain four large packets, the ... At Scotland Yard the parcel was ... BLUEPRINTS IN PARCEL

... "After some little time Williams ... was seen by the officers, who were ... in the flat over to Cladding ... They were at once arrested.

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... "There were also many others ... were carrying a brown ... that Cladding was ... and there was found a ... in Hill-road, the ... There was a search made ... of moon, and ... said that he was worried at the other ... during the confusion while ... they were in the flat Cladding again ... in the production.

...I have the flat available for rent... and other persons.

Mr. McClure said that when the flat was being discussed Glading said that it must not be a flat with a porter to it.

"And you may guess in the light of following events why that was done," Mr. McClure added. "It was done, and the flat was taken."

Mr. McClure said that the first person mentioned in the flat was... furniture... three sets of keys must be made and that he must have two

"MR. PETERS" APPEARS

Later a man was brought to the flat and introduced as "Mr. Peters." Glading referred to him as an Austrian officer who had served in the Hussar Cavalry and risen to the rank of captain.

"On May 29 Glading approached 'Miss X' and asked her if she would leave the job she then had to go for a fortnight's holiday, and on her return take one which entailed less work."

"He, the man who was employed, offered to pay her a salary of £5 a week. That was agreed upon, and to some extent it was carried out."

LESSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

"She was also told that she would be taught photography by another person and that the work she would have to do would be secret."

Mr. McClure said that "Miss X" took the holiday, and on her return did not at once obtain employment.

Later Glading arrived at the flat with a man whom "Miss X" thought to be Mr. Stevens, though that might not be his name.

She was told that Stevens's wife was going to do photographic work at the flat, and "Miss X" was asked if she would assist. She was told that the work would begin in October.

TABLE ARRIVES

An Interview With "Obvious Foreigners"

On October 11 a long rectangular table... arrived at the flat... Mr. McClure said that the table was... and that he must have two

A house at Point Clear, near Clifton-on-Sea, and its contents were destroyed in this fire.

The fire was at the home of Capt. C. J. Shackleton-Paine and Mrs. Paine, and the alarm was given by a guest.

inch naval gun of the newest type. It was a secret and confidential matter.

There are three of these mines in the Woolwich Ordnance Factory, and access to them may have been open to a number of people, but it is suggested Whomack was the person who took this plan out and put it back.

Glading took away the negatives on October 12.

"Where these negatives went Glading, and I don't know who else knows, but none of the authorities know," said Mr. McClure.

GOING BACK TO MOSCOW

On November 2 or thereabouts Glading told Miss X that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were about to go to Moscow, owing to the illness of Mr. Stevens's daughter. He further said that there probably would not be any more work for some time, probably not until Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left London for Paris on November 10 and a few days afterwards they were seen in Moscow. A letter from Moscow, dated November 20, was received by Glading, and it was from this letter that he learned that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had returned to London.

Mr. William Williams, of Holland, was the person who placed a water-tight chest in the room and got the key to it from the watchman.

A number of valuable paintings and other articles were destroyed; nothing in the room was saved.

in Swingate-lane, where he was seen by the watchman.

The watchman took, and next day it was found that Munday was employed at Woolwich Arsenal.

FOUR BOOKS OF FILM

The evidence was quite clear, added Mr. McClure, that the book could be identified by a particular number. It was a text book on explosives used by the Service since 1925.

"It had been worth while apparently to somebody to copy the whole of that book," said Mr. McClure, "because when a search took place following the arrest, four small rolls of Lenox films—a small camera taking a snap rather like a cinema film—were all found developed and when they were enlarged it was seen that the photographs were pictures of the actual book."

Mr. McClure said that the photographs were taken in the room where the book was found, and that they were taken by the person who had access to the room.

...the flat... Mr. McClure said that the flat was taken... and that he must have two

After the arrest on January 21 a search was made at No. 17, Warwick Street, South Harrow, the address of the flat. The police found a large quantity of papers containing names of persons, and about the names of a number of persons mentioned in the case.

It is said that this information would be of value to a foreign Power in order that it might, by means of tests, be shown how much lead was necessary to explode the mine in which the pistol was fitted," said Mr. McClure.

ARMY NAVY AND AIR FORCE

It appears that the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and their institutions were all the subject of interest to this man.

GLADING

The piece of paper containing the part of the anti-tank pistol bore a description which appeared to be in the handwriting of Williams. Although it was found at Glading's house it was a thing to which Williams had access, although he had no duties connected with it.

It is said that this information would be of value to a foreign Power in order that it might, by means of tests, be shown how much lead was necessary to explode the mine in which the pistol was fitted," said Mr. McClure.

THE MOST SECRET OF ALL

The most secret of all the things mentioned was shown upon the five quarter-plate negatives found at Glading's house, and the evidence was extremely interesting.

In his submission it quite clearly implicated Williams, although the plates were found at Glading's house. They were plates that could have been taken in a camera found at Williams's house.

Mr. McClure said that the plates were taken with the prints of the negatives, and that they were taken in the room where the book was found.

It was found that the plates were taken in the room where the book was found, and that they were taken by the person who had access to the room.

Mr. McClure said that the plates were taken in the room where the book was found, and that they were taken by the person who had access to the room.

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It was found that the plates were taken in the room where the book was found, and that they were taken by the person who had access to the room.

MISS X, A SLIM, FAIR-HAIRED GIRL DRESSED IN BLACK, WITH A LONG FUR FLUNG OVER ONE SHOULDER, AND WEARING A SMART BLACK HAT, GAVE EVIDENCE IN THE SECRETS ACT CASE AT BOW-STREET TO-DAY OF ACTIVITIES THAT, ACCORDING TO THE PROSECUTION, FOILED THE PLANS OF PERCY EDED GLADING, SAID TO BE LEADER OF THE FOUR ACCUSED MEN.

THE GIRL, AN OFFICIAL WATCHER, HAD FIGURED SENSATIONALLY IN A DRAMATIC STATEMENT MADE BY MR. G. B. McCLURE, WHO ACCUSED GLADING OF BEING, ON THE EVIDENCE "A PERSON PREPARED TO ACT AS A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY FOR GAIN TO HIMSELF."

THE GIRL'S NAME REFUSED

Miss X as long ago as 1934 was approached by the Intelligence Department of the War Office in order that she might keep casual observation upon certain persons and movements, and she did so out of a sense of duty.

She joined a body called the Friends of the Soviet Union, intending from the very beginning to act under the instructions of and in contact with War Office Intelligence Department.

It was suggested Mr. McClure added, that there was evidence of contact with a foreign Power quite clearly on the part of Glading and others with whom he was associated.

Mr. Dudley Colford, for the defence, asked that Miss X's name should be given, but the magistrate refused, and the case must go for trial, and it could then be decided whether it would be heard in camera or not.

The men were remanded until Monday.

But was refused. Inspector Thompson said that the men could leave this country quite easily without passports for a certain country.

"DOCUMENTS FROM ARSENAL"

Mr. McClure, giving details, said that Glading, whether the others were willing or not, succeeded at different times in persuading them to bring from Woolwich Arsenal documents of a secret nature, so that he, with the most elaborate apparatus which he had prepared, might take copies of them by means of photographs.

A plan photographed in sections, of which negatives were developed, had been identified as that of a 14in. naval gun of the newest type.

There were three of these plans in the Woolwich Ordnance Factory, and access to them might have been open to a number of people, but it was suggested that the defendant Whomack took this particular plan out and took it back.

On January 12 this year, Glading told Miss X that he had to photograph a book of something like 200 pages.

"INTERESTED IN ALL FORCES"

Counsel said that when the defendants, Williams and Glading, were arrested at Charing Cross station on January 21, Williams had a brown paper packet, which was found to contain four blue-prints showing the arrangements and details of pressure bar apparatus used for testing detonators.

"It appears that the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force and their munitions were all the subject of interested inquiry by this man Glading," Mr. McClure commented.

FULL REPORT STARTS ON PAGE FIVE

CHARGE SHEET

The four men were charged under the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

They were described as Percy Eded Glading, 45, of Warwick Avenue, South Harrow, Middlesex; Albert Williams, 39, of Church Street, Woolwich, S.E. 1; George Whomack, 44, mechanical engineer, 11, of Duffess Avenue, Waltham Road, and Charles Walter Munday, 23, a chemist, of Greenway, Plumstead.

Glading and Williams were remanded in Friday Court until they were "confronted" with their own statements and other evidence, which are said to be "of a serious nature" and "of a confidential character."

Williams and Munday were remanded in custody until the beginning of the next week.

Tuesday, Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the Public Prosecution, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Dudley Colford.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

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1838 - OUR JUBILEE YEAR - 1938

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938

RADIO: Page Two.

WEATHER: Page Three

The Star



MISS X, WAR OFFICE AGENT

SENSATIONS



MR. G. B. McCLURE

*Joined Friends Of Soviet
Union And Foiled Leader
Of Secrets Act Defendants*

-SAYS COUNSEL

14-INCH GUN PLAN

MISS X, A SLIM, FAIR-HAIRED GIRL DRESSED IN BLACK, WITH
A LONG-FUR FLUNG OVER ONE SHOULDER, AND WEARING A

PREPARED SECRET SAID TO BEEN BROUGHT FROM A

LESSONS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

"She was also told that she would be taking photographs of the...
...the work would begin in October...

TABLE ARRIVES An Interview With "Obvious Foreigners"

On October 11 a long selectory table was sent to the flat. On October 12 there was another meeting at the flat with Miss X...
...the material part was that if a person, for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State, obtained any sketch, model, article, note, or information...

It was a secret and confidential matter.

There are three of these...
...in the Whitehall building...

BACK TO MURDER

...the Stevens left London for Paris on November 4, and 48 hours after their arrival they were...
...the photographs were taken...

...the Stevens left London for Paris on November 4, and 48 hours after their arrival they were...
...the photographs were taken...

THE MOST SECRET OF ALL

...the evidence was...
...the plates were found at...

...the plates were found at...
...the plates were found at...

...the plates were found at...
...the plates were found at...

...the plates were found at...
...the plates were found at...

...the plates were found at...
...the plates were found at...

ED

Having with her certain...
Europe. When she returned from that journey, having completed the object for which she went, she entered into...
Whomack caught the 5.11 train...
The plan has been identified

TOP SECRET

Handwritten scribble

THE WOOLVICH ARSENAL

Handwritten scribble

CASE

Handwritten mark

Handwritten mark

TOP SECRET

THE WOOLWICH ARSENAL

CASE

- I. NARRATIVE
- II. LENGTH OF TIME DURING WHICH THE WOOLWICH ARSENAL NETWORK OPERATED
- III. RECRUITMENT
- IV. DIRECTION
- V. COVER
- VI. COMMUNICATIONS
- VII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY
- VIII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY
- IX. FINANCE
- X. SECURITY PRECAUTIONS
- XI. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
- XII. PERCY GLADING
- XIII. MISS "X"
- XIV. THEODORE MALY
- XV. MR. AND MRS. WILLY BRANDES
- XVI. ALBERT WILLIAMS
- XVII. GEORGE WHOMACK

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 *February 2024*

TOP SECRET

THE WOOLWICH ARSENAL CASE

1. In February 1937 it came to our notice that Percy GLADING was considering complete cessation of his work as a prominent open Communist Party official. Information from an absolutely reliable source showed that his work with the League Against Imperialism, by which he had been employed since 1931, was to cease almost at once in order to free him for his "special duties" in connection with underground Party activity. In the middle of February, 1937, GLADING approached a Miss "X" and proposed to her that she should leave home and should become nominal tenant of a flat suitably situated for secret meetings. He told her that certain individuals, probably not more than three, would have the keys of the flat and would meet there at intervals under conditions of absolute secrecy. The flat would have a telephone and Miss "X" would always be advised when a meeting of the persons concerned was to take place.
2. Miss "X" had been employed for several years by the Security Service as an agent in the Communist Party, but at her own request had given up her work in November 1935. On being approached by GLADING she immediately re-established contact with the Security Service, and from then on acted under their instructions. She agreed to GLADING's proposal, and took a flat on the ground floor at 82 Holland Road, W.14 on a three year lease at a rent of £100 per annum. GLADING provided the money for the rent in one pound notes which he handed to Miss "X" who actually paid the rent.
3. On the 21st April 1937 GLADING visited the flat with an individual whom we later identified as the Russian Intelligence Service officer, Paul HARDT, and whom he introduced to Miss "X" as Mr. PETERS. Nothing of importance was discussed at this meeting. At a later visit GLADING told Miss "X" that a third man would be visiting the flat, whom he described as a small man with a rather bumptious manner. It appeared that GLADING liked and respected Paul HARDT but did not at all care for the third man who, in fact, does not seem ever to have visited Miss "X's" flat. The man whom GLADING disliked may, however, have been Willy BRANDES, who was in the U.K. at this time, and who took over Paul HARDT's commitments after his disappearance in June 1937.
4. On the 20th May 1937 GLADING instructed Miss "X" to leave her employment as soon as she could, to take a fortnights holiday at the Party's expense, and on her return to go to a certain comrade, whose name was not mentioned, in order to receive instruction in the photographing of documents with a miniature camera. These documents, GLADING explained, would be "borrowed" ones. The usual procedure would be that the documents would be delivered one evening and collected the next. Miss "X" was to take and develop the photographs but was not to print them. GLADING anticipated that on an average there would be some photographing to be done about once a week; the papers would be very secret, and there would also be drawings.
5. On the 11th June GLADING called on Miss "X", rather late at night and rather drunk. He made two significant remarks; one was "I am doing hardly any work for the Party now - it is mostly for the other people". The second remark was to the effect that he had seen six of his people that evening.

TOP SECRET

6. At the beginning of August Miss "X" was told that in about a week's time some definite instructions would be given regarding the work which was to be done. GLADING said that at the moment the necessary person was away. His actual words were "You know what it is - these blokes only go home about once in five years and when they do go there is no knowing how long they will stay at home. After all they live on a volcano the whole time they are over here and when they do go home you do not know if they will ever come back - or you may suddenly be confronted with someone else". In due course GLADING told Miss "X" that he would be bringing a man and his wife around to the flat. The wife was to do work at the flat occasionally. According to GLADING "They do not think it would be safe for you to do it so she will come round to your place to do it".

7. On the 16th September 1937 "Mr. STEVENS" called at the flat and was introduced to Miss "X". She was told that he had taken the place of "Mr. PETERS" (© Paul HARDT) who had gone "home". Miss "X" was told that "Mr. STEVENS'" wife would be coming to the flat about twice a month to do some work there. This couple was later identified as Willy and Marie BRANDES, ostensibly French Canadians who had in fact obtained their passports by fraudulent means through a Russian spy ring operating in Canada and the U.S.A.

8. In October 1937 GLADING said that a long refectory table was to be bought as soon as possible, which would be used for setting up a copying camera, but at the same time would have the appearance of an ordinary piece of furniture when not in special use. The table, which had been bought by GLADING from Maples, arrived on 16th October, and on the 18th Mr. and Mrs. BRANDES called at the flat, where for three and a half hours they experimented with a complete Leica copying outfit. The experiments were made on maps of the London Underground Railways.

9. In the course of general conversation at this time Miss "X" was told that Mrs. BRANDES' predecessor in the photographic work was a Russian woman who had been doing this work in this country for the last five years. She had recently become nervous and hysterical and her condition had been complicated by the fact that she had fallen in love with BRANDES. This had frightened GLADING and his colleagues so much that instead of having a gradual transition period during which the Russian would have handed over to Mrs. BRANDES, arrangements were made to send her back to her own country on October 15th.

10. Mrs. BRANDES was by no means an expert photographer and she was decidedly nervous about her ability to use the apparatus effectively with only a small amount of practice. GLADING told Miss "X" that he was annoyed with Mrs. BRANDES' incompetence and again said that he thought it would be a good thing for Miss "X" herself to take a course in photography.

11. On the 21st October Mrs. BRANDES came to the flat with a large plan concealed in newspaper, which she said had to be photographed in sections and would require 42 exposures. The films were developed, Miss "X" obtaining details of the specifications, and Mrs. BRANDES left the flat that evening taking the plans with her, but leaving the negatives behind. She was followed to Hyde Park Corner, where she met BRANDES and a man later identified as George WHOMACK, a gun examiner for the Inspector of Naval Ordnance Department, Woolwich Arsenal and known to us as a man of Communist sympathies. She handed a roll of newspapers containing the plan to WHOMACK, who took it home with him.

12. The plan in question was identified from a note made by Miss "X" as that of a Naval gun mounting, of which five copies only were in existence. They had been issued to Vickers, the Admiralty and the Ordnance Factory, Woolwich, during the week beginning 10th October.

13. The negatives of the photographs of the plan were collected from Miss "X's" flat by GLADING on 22nd October.

14. On 2nd November GLADING told Miss "X" that BRANDES and his wife were going back to Moscow almost at once owing to the illness of BRANDES' daughter. It was not therefore anticipated that there would be any more work to do until after Christmas. GLADING intended that he and Miss "X" should continue to practice with the photographic apparatus in order to perfect their technique as he did not like being dependent upon the vagaries of the foreigners and wished to get the photographic end of the work into his own hands.

15. Before his departure BRANDES instructed GLADING to keep in touch with all his contacts while he was away. This both worried and annoyed GLADING very much. He considered that it was exposing him to unnecessary risks, pointing out to Miss "X" that many of the contacts were purely mercenaries who were selling information for what they could get. It would make his work even harder than ever to keep in touch with these contacts as there were "so many of them".

16. In consequence of BRANDES' absence and owing to his increased responsibilities, GLADING was intending to buy a new home. When he moved into it, it was his intention to assume an entirely new identity. He also wished to take a single room somewhere near Miss "X's" flat where he would sleep occasionally, meet people and have his correspondence sent, thus making the use of cover addresses unnecessary.

16. On the 12th November, 1937 a letter was sent to GLADING from the C.P.G.B. signed by the Secretariat. It ran as follows:-

"Dear Comrade Glading,

It is now over a year since you informed us that you no longer desired to retain your membership of the Communist Party. You will remember that we immediately wrote to you then, asking that you should reconsider your decision. We again approach you to see if you have now changed your mind, and to see if you are prepared to rejoin our Party, of which you were such an active member.

We will be glad to hear from you and to consider any points you may have to make.

Yours fraternally,"

17. In the middle of November Miss "X" told us that GLADING had to buy Christmas presents for all his and BRANDES' contacts. It appeared that there were about ten or twelve of them.

18. On November 23rd GLADING told Miss "X" that he would have to lunch with a woman whom he hated. He described her as a fine figure of a woman who had done her best to impress him with her beauty, without success. He said that this woman had about one job in five years but that she was very important and knew

enough to be nasty. Miss "X" was strongly of the opinion that this woman was Jane BENNETT @ Jane MEAD, but it was not possible to prove this though it was confirmed that Jane BENNETT definitely worked for the organisation as had Millie BARUCH.

19. At the beginning of January 1938 GLADING told Miss "X" that during the weekend of the 15th/16th January he would have to photograph a secret book of four hundred pages. On the 13th January Miss "X" told us that, quite apart from the return to this country of BRANDES, who would be coming back here for about a week, a new man was expected who would be the administrative chief of the organisation. GLADING was beginning to be apprehensive as he had received no news about the arrival of this new man. Money was beginning to run short and he was frightened that Russian dilatoriness might force him into a difficult position. On the 17th January he said that his funds were almost exhausted and that if something did not happen in a week or so he would have to borrow money. It was clear from his conversation at this time that GLADING's aim and ambition was to get the whole of the executive side of the work into his own hands. He did not like the Russians personally and regarded their employment over here as unnecessarily increasing the element of risk owing to their foreign nationality and to the fact that they were nearly always illegally resident in this country. GLADING said that he was particularly anxious for the new man to come over from Russia as he had got "stuff parked all over London". On being asked what he meant, he said that he had got the negatives of the various documents he had photographed dumped at different people's houses.

20. At 7.30 p.m. on the evening of 21st January, 1938 Miss "X" rang up and stated that GLADING had just left her flat and was proceeding to Charing Cross station where at 8.15 p.m. he was to meet a man from whom he would receive the material to be photographed. He said that he did not know what the material was himself, and he did not think that the man did. He referred to the man as an intermediary.

21. At about 8.15 p.m. GLADING was observed by a Special Branch officer of the Metropolitan Police at Charing Cross station and at 8.20 p.m. he was seen to be joined by Albert WILLIAMS, an examiner in the Department of the Chief Inspector of Armaments, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The two men went to the station yard, where WILLIAMS handed GLADING a brown paper parcel. GLADING and WILLIAMS were detained and taken to New Scotland Yard, where the parcel was opened in their presence and was found to contain four blue prints showing the general arrangements and details of a pressure bar apparatus.

22. GLADING and WILLIAMS were searched, and a diary was found on GLADING. The GLADING home was ransacked, and two cameras and other photographic material were discovered there, in addition to an anti-tank pistol-mine and other material relating to his espionage activities. Spools of film found in GLADING's house were printed by the photographic department at New Scotland Yard, and were found to constitute a copy of a textbook on explosives used in the Services, 1925 issue. Photographic plates found at the same time were revealed as negatives of five prints relating to fuzes designed for use by aeroplanes against submarines. An inspection of the photograph taken from one of the photographic plates revealed on the left side a portion of patterned wall paper, and when police officers visited WILLIAMS' house in order to search it, they found the pattern of the wall paper to be identical with that in a room fitted up as a photographic studio and dark room at that address. During the search of WILLIAMS' house a camera, photographic material and enlarging apparatus were found.

23. On 29th January, 1938, eight days after the arrest of GLADING and WILLIAMS, George WHOLACK and Charles MUNDAY were arrested and charged with being concerned with Percy GLADING in obtaining information calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. WHOLACK's house was searched and diaries, a note-book, a camera and an attache case with a false bottom were found. During the search of MUNDAY's house a quantity of photographic material and documents was seized, and a pawn ticket was discovered, according to which on the day after the arrest of GLADING and WILLIAMS, MUNDAY had pawned a camera for £2.

24. As a result of the publicity given to the GLADING case, on the 14th February, 1938, a Mr. Frederick FULLER, who was employed as an agent by a firm of estate developers in South Harrow, gave some information to the police. Mr. FULLER stated that he knew GLADING very well by sight, and that during the last fortnight in September 1937 he had seen him about half a dozen times in company with a man whom he later identified as Willy BRUNDES. He had also seen BRUNDES in the neighbourhood with Mary BRUNDES.

25. On 14th March, 1938, the four men were tried and no defence was offered. MUNDAY, against whom it was decided to bring no evidence, was acquitted, and GLADING, WILLIAMS and WHOLACK were sentenced to six, four and three years' penal servitude respectively.

26. During his period of imprisonment GLADING was twice interviewed by officers of this department, but he did not provide any information about his espionage organisation. WILLIAMS and WHOLACK were imprisoned at Parkhurst, where they became friendly with a convict named William PARKINSON. PARKINSON, who was an intelligent man, volunteered to attempt to gain their confidence and to provide information to the authorities. He had some success with his plan, as by leading them to believe that he had Communist sympathies he was able to obtain from them a certain amount of information about their activities for the Russian Intelligence Service.

II. PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH THE WOOLWICH ARSENAL NETWORK OPERATED

1. It seems likely that a Russian Intelligence network may have operated in the Woolwich Arsenal from as far back as the late nineteen-twenties. There are several indications that this was so, among them information received from Berlin at this time on Russian Intelligence activities in the U.K. Furthermore, WILLIAMS in prison told his confidant, PARKINSON, that on one occasion when GLADING himself was actually working in the Arsenal - he left in October 1928 - he was actually caught in a search while carrying out a document folded up in a newspaper. He bluffed his way out by asking his searchers if they wanted to read the newspaper he was carrying, but they said it did not matter. Both WHOLACK and WILLIAMS implied that they had been doing this work for a considerable time. Our detailed knowledge of the operations only extends from February 1937, when Miss "X" was recruited, until the arrest of the main protagonists in January 1938.

III. RECRUITMENT

1. Nothing is known of the recruitment of GLADING and his associates, though it is presumed that GLADING himself must have been the talent spotter for the Arsenal contacts, as he was for Miss "X".

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2. GLADING knew Miss "X" to be both a Communist and a very efficient secretary, and in the middle of February 1937, after he had known her for some five years, he proposed to her that she should take a flat, of which she would be the nominal tenant, and which could be used for secret meetings. He also wished her to acquire some knowledge of photography. After she had been inspected by Paul HARDT, GLADING spoke to her fairly openly about the work in which they were engaged, and it became clear to her that she had been recruited by the Russian Intelligence Service.

IV. DIRECTION

1. While we were receiving information about the GLADING organisation, i.e. from February 1937 until the arrest of GLADING in January 1938, two Officers of the C.P.U. are known to have been responsible for the direction of GLADING's organisation. They were Paul HARDT and Willy BRANDES, and it is possible that during Paul HARDT's term of office there may have been a third man who assisted him, but who was never identified.

2. It appears that although GLADING was the organiser of his own group of sub-agents, he was in no sense allowed a free hand in the direction and recruitment of his agents. Except for about two months which elapsed between the time when BRANDES left this country and GLADING's arrest before the expected successor arrived, GLADING was always under the control and supervision of a resident foreign agent in this country. Miss "X" was not allowed to begin work, nor indeed to know the nature of the work which she was to do until she had been twice seen by Paul HARDT. It was clear from the conversation of WILLIAMS and WHOLLOCK in prison that they had also met Willy BRANDES, and quite possibly Paul HARDT as well.

3. Although from certain remarks that GLADING made to Miss "X" it appeared that from time to time he received instructions as to what particular information was required by Moscow, it seems that his sub-agents must have been instructed to get hold of anything they thought might be useful.

4. When Willy BRANDES left the country in November 1937, he instructed GLADING to keep in touch with all his contacts while he was away. This both worried and annoyed him very much, and he later denied that he had carried out BRANDES' instructions in this matter. It was clear from GLADING's conversation that he did not at all like being dependent upon the vagaries of the foreigners controlling him and that he wished to get as much as possible of the work into his own hands.

V. COVER

1. GLADING himself appears to have made no efforts to provide himself with cover. Willy BRANDES and Paul HARDT both used commercial cover while in England; BRANDES was nominally the agent for two American companies, Phantome Red Cosmetics and the Charak Furniture Company, and Paul HARDT was agent for Gadh, a firm specially set up by the OGPU in Holland.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

1. The men working for GLADING at the Arsenal took out plans in the evening when they left work. These plans were handed over to GLADING or, in one known case, to Mrs. BRANDES, immediately

taken to Miss "X's" flat and photographed, and returned to the sub-agent the same evening. Presumably that sub-agent returned to work early the following morning and replaced the plans without detection. In order to avoid the usual search of workmen at the Arsenal or Dockyard gates, some of the agents folded their plans in newspapers, and WHOMACK used an attache case with a false bottom.

2. WILLIAMS, who claimed in prison to have been organiser and director of illegal operations in the Arsenal, said that he did not personally carry out drawings, but used other members of the Party for this purpose. He said that there were two methods of slipping line plans and drawings out of the Arsenal, one of which if known would immediately identify the two men concerned. He also said that GILBERT, a Communist whose brother was a sub-postmaster in Woolwich, had kept the plans and photographs on occasions in the post office safe until they were to be handed over. It has already been stated that WILLIAMS also alleged that the Russian Diplomatic Bag was used to remove the plans from this country.

VII. CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY

1. It seemed clear that the Soviet Embassy had nothing to do with the financing of GLADING's organisation, nor did he even consider appealing to them for assistance when he ran short of money. It was also apparent that GLADING himself was not able to use the Embassy for the transmission of espionage material to Moscow, since it was known that with the non-arrival of ERANDES' successor GLADING was worried as to the disposal of the material he had obtained. WILLIAMS, however, told PARKINSON in prison that the Diplomatic bag was used for removing plans from the U.K.

2. The woman Communist, Paddy MYRISS, whose name appeared in the Copenhagen Soviet espionage case, was secretly employed in the Soviet Embassy, and was said to be the link between the Embassy and the underground section of the British Communist Party. During a period of observation on GLADING he was seen to meet this woman.

VIII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY.

1. The British subjects employed in GLADING's espionage organisation appear to have been exclusively members of the Communist Party of Great Britain. GLADING himself was, of course, one of the most prominent members. These persons all appeared to have dropped open Communist Party work, and in some cases to have resigned from the Party as soon as they were recruited for espionage work. It is clear that WHOMACK and WILLIAMS were perfectly aware that they were working for the Russian Intelligence Service and were not under any impression that they were simply providing information for the Communist Party. Miss "X" was also left in no doubt as to who the real masters of the organisation were.

2. The convict PARKINSON asked WILLIAMS in prison whether this illegal work was recognised officially by the Party, and WILLIAMS replied that "the kind of work they, he and WHOMACK, were doing was not so recognised. Foreign Office and Home Office informants, however, were recognised, as this was considered essential for protection purposes to prevent the movement being made illegal altogether". WILLIAMS' kind of illegal work was under the direct control of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

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3. WILLIAMS told PARKINSON that he was particularly pleased that nothing was found on him on his arrest which could have involved the official Communist Party and which might have had the result of forcing the Government to declare it illegal, thus driving the whole of the official organisation under ground.

IX. FINANCE

1. For the financing of the organisation GLADING appears to have been entirely dependent on cash payments made to him by the Russian Intelligence Service officers, HARDT and BRANDES. In April 1937 GLADING told HARDT in Miss "X's" presence that to complete the furnishing of her flat she should have a large rug in her sitting room, and HARDT authorised him to purchase one.

2. On 5th November, 1937, the day before he left this country, Willy BRANDES withdrew £300 from his current account, and it is believed that most of this money was handed over to GLADING for the financing of his organisation during the period which was to elapse before BRANDES' successor should arrive in this country - he was expected early in January 1938. It is known that with the non-arrival of this successor GLADING was getting extremely hard up, in fact just before he was arrested he told Miss "X" that he would probably be forced to borrow money from his father-in-law in order to carry on until the new man arrived.

3. It is difficult to assess the amount spent by Moscow on GLADING's organisation. He himself appeared rather to have been living at the rate of about five or six hundred a year. The rent of Miss "X's" flat was £100 a year, and she was allowed to buy £65 worth of furniture on the instalment system. Her holiday was paid for by GLADING and she was given a substantial Christmas present.

4. We have fragments only of GLADING's accounts, but it has been possible to decipher single payments to agents of amounts varying from £25 to £60.

X. SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

1. No connection between Paul HARDT and Willy BRANDES during their tour in the U.K. was ever traced, although their cases were investigated as thoroughly as was possible at the time.

2. WILLIAMS told PARKINSON that the organisation did not use the post for communications as they were aware through their agents in the Post Office that letters were opened. All matter of importance was memorised and passed on verbally. Miss "X" was told by GLADING that he knew that his correspondence was intercepted.

XI. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

1. Paul HARDT during his term of office in the U.K. was responsible for the running of KING, the spy in the Foreign Office cypher department, and he also, according to KRIVITSKY, directed the other traitor known as the Imperial Council source. In addition, he was in touch with Brian GOULD-VEESCHOLLE.

2. It is not known what other commitments in this country may have been fulfilled by Mr. and Mrs. Willy BRANDES. They received many visitors at their London flat.

3. Albert WILLIAMS when in prison showed a considerable knowledge of other Russian Intelligence operations in this country, which had no apparent connection with the Woolwich Arsenal network.

PERCY GLADING.

- XII.
1. Percy GLADING was born on 29th November 1893. Before the 1914 war he was employed as a turner by a firm of bacon cutting machine manufacturers. In April 1915 he obtained employment as a grinder in the Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and remained there until November 1918, when he was discharged on reduction of strength. He returned to his pre-war employers, with whom he remained until 1921.
 2. In 1922 GLADING was known to us as a prominent member of the Red International of Labour Unions. In 1925 he was sent to India by the C.P.G.B. in order to study Indian labour conditions and to encourage the growth of the Communist movement in India.
 3. In June 1925, after a spell of engineering and some periods of unemployment, he returned to the Royal Arsenal.
 4. He attended the Communist Colonial Conference in Amsterdam, which was held on 11th July, 1925, and handed in a full report of his visit to India.
 5. He was employed as an examiner in the department of the Inspector of Naval Ordnance until October 1928. In that month he refused to renounce his Communist sympathies, and was dismissed. The Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, campaigned for an engineers' strike to force the Admiralty to reinstate GLADING, but met with no success.
 6. At the beginning of 1928 there was strong indication of the futility of the attempts to obtain confidential information from the works of Armstrong-Whitworth and from A.V. Roe. These attempts had apparently died down after the BROOS raid, but it was known in May 1927 that James NESSER, alleged to be an important member of KIRCHSTEIN's espionage organisation, was in touch with GLADING, who was still working at the Arsenal, from which he was not dismissed until October 1928.
 7. In September 1929 GLADING was made a member of the political bureau of the C.P.G.B., and was said to be controlling the Communist cells. He also visited institutions in the U.K., and was on the executive of the Naval Research Department in 1929-1930.
 8. In October 1929 GLADING left the country to attend a course of instruction at the Lenin School in Moscow, and he returned to London in April 1930. Shortly afterwards he became an official of the League against Imperialism, and subsequently its paid secretary, which post he held until March 1937.
 9. A report dated 2nd April 1931 on Communists at Woolwich said that any information obtained with regard to Woolwich Arsenal should be passed to Percy GLADING, who was engaged upon special Communist Party work in the area. In June 1931 it was reported that Percy GLADING was the recipient of all military espionage reports compiled in this country and intended for Moscow. He was also said to be the paymaster for these reports. It was further reliably reported that GLADING had an office in Great Ormond Street, and that all secret reports were sent to him from the British Colonies.
 10. On 21st July 1931 GLADING was expelled from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, of which he had previously been a prominent member.
 11. In July 1931 a further source report on Communism at Woolwich described a conversation with a well known C.P.G.B. agitator

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THURLEBECK. THURLEBECK told the informant that he had been sent down to Woolwich about 2 1/2 months previously to work among the dockers. Before going he met GLADING, who had told him to pay special attention to the work of trying to increase contacts in the Arsenal, especially with skilled workers, but to be cautious as there was a certain amount of alarm owing to the risky way in which the job had been done before. It had been reported that in the past there had been too much open Communism, and therefore for some time "our chaps had been lying doggo". This was all right in its way, but at the same time they must have more contacts in the places that matter. THURLEBECK believed that the "doggo" policy would pay because if they gave the impression that Communism in the Arsenal was dead that would give them a better chance to build up their contacts there quietly. The fellows now inside had a fairly good idea of the views of others working there, but had to be careful. Also, said THURLEBECK, "the lying quiet stunt will let us slip into the Arsenal others into jobs. They (those now inside) are expecting to get about four more in shortly". As GLADING said to him, "We are still very weak there".

12. It was at about this time - July 1931 - that it was reported that GLADING had been appointed to the staff of the League against Imperialism.

13. In November 1931 it was said that GLADING represented the Communist Party at R.O.P. (Russian Oil Products) although he held no official position and his name did not appear on the list of staff; it was stated in February 1932 that there was no doubt that he was in charge of all the British personnel and was an important member of the organisation.

14. In October 1933 GLADING visited Birmingham, and it was reported that he attached considerable importance to this visit, the purpose of which we were, unfortunately, unable to discover.

15. In February 1934, and again in May of that year, GLADING was said to be extremely interested in aircraft matters, particularly in certain planes controlled by wireless.

16. In June 1934 GLADING was elected a Trustee of the A.E.U. and in July he went to Spain for a holiday, accompanied by his mistress Rosa YORK, nee SHAR, later known as Rosa GLADING. They returned in early August.

17. GLADING continued with his Communist activities and with his work for the League against Imperialism. In May 1936 he was showing an interest in the dismissal of Communists from the Air Ministry, and in the course of conversation with our source he described in some detail and with remarkable accuracy the precautions which the Government was taking to vet certain civil servants and to prevent the employment of Communists in Government departments. GLADING considered that during the previous year there had been a marked improvement in Government counter-espionage circles in the co-ordination of their efforts and information. During the course of subsequent conversation GLADING said that he was dissatisfied with his links with the Air Ministry, and only wished they were as good as his contact at the War Office, whom he referred to as "a very good friend of mine". In June 1936 GLADING again told our informant that he was dissatisfied with his information about the Air Ministry. He said "there are too many free lance comrades doing illegal work. You simply cannot keep track of them".

18. In February 1937 we became aware that GLADING was a member of a Russian Intelligence net-work obtaining information from Woolwich Arsenal and controlled by an important Russian official, whom we later discovered to be Paul HART. GLADING had previously faded out of Party work, and he even wrote a letter to Party Headquarters saying

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that he could no longer consider himself a member of the Party.

19. In January 1938 GLADING and his Woolwich Arsenal contacts were arrested, and in March 1938, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment under the Official Secrets Act for obtaining certain plans from Woolwich Arsenal for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the State.

20. Of the three men charged with him, Gilbert WILLIAMS, an examiner in the department of the Chief Inspector of Armaments at Woolwich Arsenal, was sentenced to four years, George WHOLLOCK, assistant foreman in the gun section of the department of Naval Ordnance, Woolwich, to three years, and Charles MUNDAY, an assistant chemist in the War Chemists' department, was found not guilty.

21. None of the defendants said anything in their own defence. Mr. D. H. BRITT, K.C., appeared for them.

22. On the 9th of March, 1942, GLADING was released from prison and returned to his family. He obtained employment as a night foreman with a firm in Barnes, where he did well, becoming assistant works manager in June 1943. He remained in close touch with his old Party friends and was again prominent in the U.S.S.

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Miss "X"

1. The Security Service agent known as Miss "X" was born in November 1906. She lived in Birmingham until 1931, when an officer of the Security Service became acquainted with her. He was impressed by her intelligence and patriotism and realised that she was uninterested in her job and would like an opportunity to do something more worthwhile. On his instructions she came to London and in time joined the Friends of the Soviet Union. It was emphasised to her throughout her career that she should be in no hurry to obtain results. It was not expected that she would be able to produce anything of value for several years. She obtained employment as a secretary with the F.S.U. and as a matter of course she was required to join the Communist Party.
2. In August 1932 Miss "X" was working at the offices of the League Against Imperialism and later she was asked by Isobel FROEN to work as a secretary in the Communist Anti-War Movement. She became friendly with leading Communists, among them Harry POLLITT and Percy GLADING.
3. On the 8th May, 1934, Harry POLLITT requested her to undertake a special job for him "carrying messages from here to their comrades". On the 11th May Percy GLADING interviewed her on the same subject. It transpired that Miss "X" was to be sent on a mission to India. She left England on the 11th July for Paris, where she met GLADING, who gave her her instructions, and proceeded to India where she handed over money and messages to certain Communist leaders. She arrived back in London on the 20th July, having carried out her mission with great success.
4. In February 1935 Miss "X" was asked to take a paid job as secretary to Harry POLLITT himself. This work was of a most exhausting nature and her journey to India had also taken a great deal out of her. In the spring of 1935 she became ill, probably as a result of over-work and nervous strain, and a few months later she indicated to the Security Service that she would prefer to drop her connection with the Communist Party and return to private work.
5. Accordingly, she resigned her post as Harry POLLITT's secretary in about July 1935, and went to work with an advertising firm on the 11th November, 1935. On the instructions of this Department, however, she maintained her friendship with POLLITT and GLADING.
6. On the 17th February, 1937 Miss "X" telephoned to the Security Service officer under whose instructions she had previously worked. It appeared that Percy GLADING had asked her whether she would be willing to find a flat where she would live and which could be used as a special meeting place for Communists. She would be able to go on with her work for the advertising firm as before. It was only required that she should be the nominal tenant of the flat and should make it available for meetings when required. The rent would be paid for her.
7. On instructions from the Security Service Miss "X" agreed, and it was through her position in GLADING's organisation that the case against him and the spies he ran in Woolwich Arsenal was made possible. She was the key witness at the trial in 1938.

Theodore MALY

- © Paul HARDT
 - © Mr. PETERS
 - © PETERSON
 - © "DER LANGE"
 - © Fjodor
-

XIV. Description: Born 21st January, 1894 at Odenburg, Austria; height about 5'4", medium build, very dark hair thinning along left and right partings, rather small eyes, dark possibly grey, straight nose, rather wide mouth, short upper lip, dark moustache, slightly cleft chin, teeth gold filled in front, long fingers, flat nails.

1. The Russian Intelligence Officer who is usually referred to in our records as Paul HARDT first came to our attention in the Woolwich Arsenal case. He was known to our agent, Miss "X", to whom he was introduced by Percy GLADING, as "Mr. PETERS". After the assassination of Immo REISS on 4th December, 1937 information was obtained from the Swiss and the French police about a certain Paul HARDT of the G.P.U. who was said to have been involved in the assassination, and we were able to establish that Paul HARDT and Mr. PETERS were identical. Further information about him as Mr. PETERS was obtained in 1938 through a source in close touch with Hans Christian PIECK.
2. In 1939 when John Herbert KING, the traitor in the Foreign Office who had been recruited by PIECK for the R.I.S. confessed, he stated that in 1936 PIECK had introduced him to a man named PETERSON, who controlled him for about eighteen months. PETERSON was clearly identical with Paul HARDT.
3. KRIVITSKY in 1940 told us about HARDT, whose real name he said was Theodore MALY. Information given also in 1940 by Charlotte MOOS, the mistress of Brian GOULD-VERSCHOYLE, showed clearly that Brian had been in touch in 1936 with HARDT. Brian and his mistress knew HARDT's sister-in-law in Russia, and she referred to him as Fjodor.
4. Elsa BERNAUT, Immo REISS' widow, knew him as HARDT, and the Soviet defectors, Paul and Hede MASSING, knew him in Paris from 1933 to 1936 as "DER LANGE" (The Tall One).
5. We therefore have the following sources of information on the history of Theodore MALY © Paul HARDT © Mr. PETERS © PETERSON © Fjodor © "DER LANGE":

GLADING
Miss "X" of the KING case,
The French and Swiss police,
Police enquiries in the U.K.,
The source in touch with PIECK,
KRIVITSKY,
Margarete Charlotte MOOS,
J.H. KING,
Elsa BERNAUT,
Paul and Hede MASSING.

6. According to his Austrian passport Paul HARDT was born on 21st January, 1894 and his wife Igdia, nee KOCH, was born on 18th December, 1906. According to the records of the Swiss Police he served with the Austrian Army from 1915 to 1919. GLADING KRIVITSKY, MOOS, BERNAUT and Hede MASSING have all told us that he was in fact of Hungarian origin, and had entered a Catholic monastery as a young man. His Hungarian name was said by KRIVITSKY to be Theodore MALY, and it appears that during the 1914-1918 war he was taken prisoner by the Russians while acting as chaplain to an Austrian regiment. Later he became a Communist and took an active part in the Bolshevik revolution.

7. According to Hede MASSING, Paul HARDT was in Paris in the summer of 1933. She was introduced to him, and was told that he was a very important individual in the Russian Intelligence Service, and that he had been operating for a number of years on their behalf. He spoke excellent English, and it was her impression that he was to be sent to the U.S.A. to run an Intelligence network. She met him again in Paris on three or four occasions, all purely social, and all probably during 1935 and 1936. She was never told what he did or where he operated, but understood that he had worked in England at one time or another. He was known to her as "DER LANGE".

8. We know from a source in close touch with PIECK that when the latter was withdrawn from work against the U.K. his place was taken by Paul HARDT. In the activities in which he was engaged while he was here we have direct evidence of his connection with the GLADING and KING cases, and it is thought that he ran a second source obtaining information from the Foreign Office.

9. Miss "X", the double agent who was associated with Percy GLADING's espionage activities, was introduced to Paul HARDT on 21st April, 1937. His name was given to her as "Mr. PETERS". John Herbert KING, the Russian spy in the cypher department of the Foreign Office, was recruited by PIECK in 1935 and passed Foreign Office material to him until 1936. PIECK was then withdrawn, and until June 1937 KING passed his material to Paul HARDT, whom he knew as "PETERSON". After HARDT's departure in 1937 KING was never again contacted by the Russian Intelligence Service.

10. During 1936 PIECK was also in contact with Brian GOOLD-VERSCHOYLE, a young Irish Communist who appears to have been used for a time as a courier in the G.P.U. U.K. organisation. When VERSCHOYLE and his mistress went to Moscow they met Paul HARDT's wife's sister, who was also a G.P.U. agent.

11. KRIVITSKY has told us of HARDT's connection with GLADING, KING and VERSCHOYLE, and he provided one important addition to the list of his activities in the story of the "Imperial Council" information. KRIVITSKY states that it was while Paul HARDT was acting as illegal G.P.U. resident for the U.K. in 1936 and 1937 that they began to receive what he calls "Imperial Council" information of high naval, military, air force and political importance.

12. After it had been established that Miss "X's" "Mr. PETERS" and the Paul HARDT of the G.P.U. whom the French and Swiss considered to be involved in the REISS murder were identical, we were able to obtain some further information about Paul HARDT's movements in this country.

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Plan

13. It was discovered that he had first arrived in this country under the name of HÄMDT in June 1935 and that from that time until June 1937 he had paid frequent visits here, the longest being of four months duration. His cover for his visits here had been that of London representative of G.A.D.A., a firm of textile merchants in Amsterdam, of which the head was one Bernard DAVIDOVITCH. In this capacity HÄMDT had called during 1936 and 1937 on several London firms of merchants, and had done a certain amount of business. On some occasions he had been accompanied by DAVIDOVITCH. HÄMDT had also interested himself in putting up money for a furriers' comb invented by a Russian costurier. He had appeared eager to invest money in England and had also offered to lend his landlord £1,000 at a nominal rate of interest. In January 1937 he took a flat in the Marylebone Road on a three years lease. HÄMDT made a good impression on all who met him during his cover activities in England. When he left his flat in June 1937 he told the porter that he and his wife would be returning in a month or two, but he has never reappeared.

14. With regard to the firm of G.A.D.A., KUVITSKY told us in 1940 that it was created by the OGPU in Amsterdam in April 1933 in order to give the necessary business cover to an O.G.U. agent who had sole charge of OLIMSKI, the traitor in the cypher department of the Foreign Office. Bernard DAVIDOVITCH happened to be the uncle of Anton SCHUSTEL, who was at that time OGPU legal resident in the Soviet Embassy in London, and as he had some knowledge of the Russian waste paper trade he was sent by the OGPU to Amsterdam to found G.A.D.A., which was later used as cover by Paul HÄMDT during 1936 and 1937.

15. After HÄMDT's disappearance in 1937 - he left France for Moscow on 22nd July 1937 - we have no certain information as to his fate. Most sources are under the impression that he was shot for Trotskyist activities. The porter of the block of flats in which he lived in London forwarded his letters to 20 Avenue Friedland, his Paris address, as he had said when he left that he expected to be there for about a fortnight before going on to Holland. After about the middle of July the letters were returned to England. In September 1937 his landlord received a letter with a Vienna date line enclosing a cheque for the rent and stating that he had been prevented from returning to London in late August as he had intended by the necessity for undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He said that he would let the landlord know when he expected to be back in London. Nothing further was heard from him, but in February 1938 and in March of the same year, two large cheques which together made up almost the entire balance of HÄMDT's account with the branch of the Midland Bank in London, were drawn. These were made out in favour of bearer, were endorsed "Payez a l'ordre de Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd., London" and were signed on behalf of the Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord, Paris. Both were forwarded to the Midland Bank on 4th March, 1938 by the Moscow Narodny Bank. The bank manager examined the signature carefully and decided that though the pen used was finer than that normally used by HÄMDT, the signature was genuine.

16. In July 1938 the manager of the Midland Bank received a letter purporting to be from HÄMDT and asking for the balance of his banking account to be sent to an address in Paris. The name was spelled HEEDT and the bank manager was confident that the letter was a forgery. The address was one which was known to have been used as a cover address for the Workers Industrial Revolution in 1934. Enquiries of the French in an attempt to find out more about the letter were unsuccessful.

17. In April 1939 Miss "X" of the GLADING case reported that she had had occasion to go to Mount Royal, Marble Arch, and while there she is almost certain she saw Paul HARDT. We were unable to obtain any confirmation of his being in this country or, for that matter, still alive, and it is thought that she must have been mistaken.

18. KRIVITSKY has little information on HARDT's subsequent history, but states that he tried in vain to persuade him not to return to Moscow in July 1937. He knew that all HARDT's colleagues and collaborators had been arrested and regarded HARDT's recall as a preliminary to his final liquidation. HARDT himself was worried and uncertain of his position, but believed that YEZHOV, then head of the OGPU, would give him support. He had been in Moscow in August 1936 and had received the highest praise for his excellent services, YEZHOV having promised him a personal interview with Stalin, which in fact never materialized. KRIVITSKY made every effort to make HARDT realize the atmosphere in Moscow as he had experienced it in May 1937, and told him that no reliance could be placed on YEZHOV's previous attitude. It was all in vain, HARDT felt that he had no choice but to return. Elsa BERNAUT says her husband, Ignace REISS, also tried to persuade HARDT to break with the Soviets, but he returned to Russia and she presumes that he was liquidated. KRIVITSKY refers to the letter to the man long mentioned above, which he said was written while HARDT was in a sanatorium in the Caucasus. This was while the OGPU were deciding what to do with him. As he had an Austrian passport the letter was sent to Vienna to be posted there. KRIVITSKY also had a letter from HARDT written from the sanatorium. For a long time KRIVITSKY shared the common belief that HARDT had been shot, but in New York in 1940 he met Serge BASSOV of the OGPU and gathered from his conversation that Theodore MALY @ Paul HARDT might still be alive.

Mr. and Mrs. Willy BRANDES

XV. Willy BRANDES:

Names used: STEVENS; HOFFMAN, William; STEINBERG, William;
GREEN, Nathan.
Born: 8th August, 1902 in Pershkan, Moldavia, Rumania.
Description: Height 5' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", fair to reddish hair, blue eyes
slightly crossed, sturdy build, heavy set, stout
neck.

Mary BRANDES:

Nece: STERN.
Born: 25th December, 1906 in Kuchinev, Rumania.
Description: Height 5' 4", brown hair, grey eyes.

1. The man and woman who were introduced to Miss "X" at her flat in London in September 1937 as Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS were identified as a couple who were living at Forset Court in the Elmore Road under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Willy BRANDES. BRANDES, who had taken the flat for a period of 12 months, had been living there for about 6 months, but his wife had only been with him for a much shorter period.
2. BRANDES represented himself to the porter of the block of flats as a French Canadian, and said that he was a traveller for Phantome Red Cosmetics of New York. He was also acting as an agent for another New York firm, the Charak Furniture Company. He was stated to have a good many visitors at his flat and to be well supplied with money.
3. BRANDES was found to have made some effort to act in accordance with his commercial cover while he was in England. In January 1937 he inserted in the Daily Telegraph an advertisement asking for travellers for Phantome Face Powder, and he also arranged to have certain photographs taken on behalf of the Charak Furniture Company.
4. Mr. and Mrs. BRANDES left this country on 6th November, 1937 and have never been heard of since.
5. Enquiries in Canada proved that their Canadian passports had been obtained by a false declaration, and that they had been closely connected with the N.K.V.D. network operating in Canada and the U.S.A. during 1936. We were never able to trace their true antecedents or to find out who they really were.

Albert WILLIAMS

- XVI. 1. Albert WILLIAMS was born on 16th September, 1899. On leaving school at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the carpentry trade, and then served in the Royal Field Artillery from 1915 until 1919.
2. On being demobilised he obtained employment in the inspection department of H.M. Stores and Clothing at Woolwich Dockyard. He was transferred to the Department of Chief Inspector of Armaments, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on 24th July, 1924. In April 1927 his name appeared on a list of extremists at Woolwich Arsenal and he was described as a violent and exclusive personality and an extreme Communist of the dangerous type. In June 1928 it was reported that he had at one time been secretary of the Woolwich branch of the Communist Party, but he now held no administrative position and was careful not to come into the open. There was no record of his addressing any meetings.
3. In April 1934 WILLIAMS was promoted to 3rd Class Examiners, and at the time of his arrest in 1938 he was spoken of as a 'red' workman.
4. He received a sentence of four years penal servitude. During his time in prison WILLIAMS struck up a friendship with a fellow convict to whom he talked rather freely about his prisoners career, and it is clear from what he said that he must have had quite a lot of information about Soviet Intelligence activities in the U.K.
5. Charles MUNDAY, the young man in the War Chemists Department who was tried with GLADING, WILLIAMS and WHICKACK and was acquitted, lodged with Albert WILLIAMS and his wife.
6. WILLIAMS was released from prison on 8th November, 1940, and obtained employment as a machine operator, and later as a labourer in the building trade.
7. A report in 1942 stated that after his release he had not been seen to attend meetings or take an open part in Communist affairs, but persons of well-known Communist sympathies were said to meet him frequently.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958
JANUARY 2024

TOP SECRET

- 20 -

George WHOMACK

- XVII.
1. George WHOMACK was born on 25th June, 1903. He first came to our notice in April 1927, when his name was included in a list of a number of extremists at that time employed at Woolwich Arsenal. His wife was also an active Communist and was a member of the Bexley Urban District Council.
 2. At the end of 1928 when an attempt was made to clear the Arsenal of Communists, WHOMACK denied to the authorities that he was a member of the Communist Party. Mrs. WHOMACK visited Russia in 1931 for six weeks.
 3. At the time of his arrest in 1938 WHOMACK was an assistant foreman at Woolwich Arsenal. He was sentenced to three years penal servitude, from which he was released on 7th June, 1940. He obtained employment with Messrs. Napier & Sons Ltd. of Acton.
 4. It was stated in 1941 that he still held extreme political views, but did not appear to have been engaged in any Communist activity since his release from prison.

TOP SECRET

OUT TELEGRAM

929

(1)

Read Notes overleaf before Drafting or Typing

1	CLASSIFICATION: SECRET			
2	PRECEDENCE (Highest): ROUTINE	CHANNEL: EXCLUSIVE		
3	ORIGINATOR	STAR	EXT	DATE
4	Bernard Sheldon	LA	67374	3.5.83
5	ADDRESSED TO		PRECEDENCE	DESK BY
6	SIO OTTAWA <i>SCSB</i>		ROUTINE	
7				
8				
9				
10	INFORMATION ADDRESSEES (By S3/Tels)		(4)	COMMON
11			ROUTINE*	KEY
12			ROUTINE*	MAY BE
13			ROUTINE*	USED
14			ROUTINE*	(7)
15	COPIES TO (By Section)		FILE REFERENCE	
16	K7		POL 53-24-3/SB	
17				
18	1. Reference your 259 of 2.3.83 <i>914 1760475</i>			
19	2. MASTERS has sought interviews with a number of former			
20	members of the staff and police officers who knew Maxwell			
21	Knight in his official capacity. We have consistently			
22	advised them to refuse such interviews and instructed them			
23	not to talk about official dealings with Knight. I am			
24	sure that this is the only safe course for individuals to			
25	follow.			
26				
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Signed:		S3/Tels use <i>0410406Z</i>		
BERNARD SHELDON		Encyplered: <i>SM</i>		
(Authorised Officer)		Transmitted:		
		Checked:		
		Final Check:		

(2)

(3)

(5)(6)

15/5/83

100

Sect. REF:

(2) 12.00

For use by Section

NOTE - This form is to be used only when the original document cannot be forwarded to Registry. Only one name may appear on each form.

THERE ARE FURTHER FORMS FOR R10/RESEARCH INDEX LOOK-UPS.

REQUEST FOR R2 LOOK-UP

R2 only

Section K7 / Sec Officer Date 4.5.83 Ext 7223

1. SURNAME SIMONS

2. FORENAMES Stanley

4. Please tick this box if phonetic.

11. ADDRESS/DATE Please insert year when this was in use.

5. NAT

6. Born AT 1933 Ontario, Canada

7. ON

8. Occ

9. Empl

10. Further information

Reason for L.U. Req from S.H.O. Ottawa

RESULT OF LOOK-UP	FILE herewith
<u> </u>	<u>Not id</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Not id</u>
<u> </u>	<u>Not id</u>

Signature Date Conn by

B Form 144 rev 9 75

RJR

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Beckett nb

(6)

Sect. REF:

② 12.00

For use by Section

NOTE: This form is to be used only when the original document cannot be forwarded to Registry. Only one name may appear on each form. THERE ARE FURTHER FORMS FOR R10/RESEARCH INDEX LOOK-UPS.

REQUEST FOR R2 LOOK-UP

R2 only

Section K7 Sec Officer..... Date 4.5.93 Ext 7223

1 SURNAME SIMONS

2 FORENAMES Olga (Mrs)

3 GRAY (Mrs) 4 Please tick this box if phonetic.

11. ADDRESS/DATE Please insert year when this was in use.

5 NAT 1983

6 Born AT Ontario - Canada

7 ON C1910

8 Occ

9 Empl

10 Further information

Reason for LUP Eng from S.I.O Ottawa

RESULT OF LOOK-UP	FILE herewith
	id.

Signature..... Date..... Conn by.....

S Form 144 rev 9 74

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FOLLOWING RECEIVED IN EXCLUSIVE CHANNELS

FM SLD OTTAWA

DATED 03 RECD 03 MAY 83

ROUTINE

SECRET

NUMBER 001

FOR: K...
INFO: LA...

BT

MRS. STANLEY SIMONS (NEE GRAY)

CONSUL GENERAL TORONTO WAS TELEPHONED BY A STANLEY SIMONS, HUSBAND OF OLGA NEE GRAY ON 2 MAY, SEEKING ADVICE ON HIS WIFE'S BEHALF. THE SIMONS LIVE AT 182 INVERDON ROAD, OTOBIKE, ONTARIO.

2. SIMONS EXPLAINED THAT OLGA, PROMINENT IN THE 1938 GLADING CASE, HAD RECEIVED A LETTER SEEKING AN INTERVIEW FROM AN ANTHONY MASTERS WHO ALLEGEDLY HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED BY BLACKWELLS TO WRITE A BOOK ABOUT MAXWELL KNIGHT. MASTERS GAVE HIS ADDRESS AS UNICORN PRODUCTIONS, WHITE WOOD COTTAGE, SWIFFE LANE, BROAD OAK, HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX (TELEPHONE 0435 883 495).

3. SIMONS SAID THAT HIS WIFE WAS NOW ELDERLY (OVER 70) A LITTLE FRAIL AND NERVOUS BUT NEVERTHELESS INCLINED TO DO THE INTERVIEW. SHE HAD SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MASTERS SAYING THAT HE WAS COMING TO CANADA AND WOULD SEE HER ON 25 MAY.

4. I TOLD CONSUL GENERAL THAT HE SHOULD ADVISE THE SIMONS NOT TO GRANT THE INTERVIEW. CONSUL GENERAL SAID THAT THIS HAD BEEN HIS PRELIMINARY REACTION. I POINTED OUT THAT THOUGH THE CASE HAS RECEIVED PUBLICITY ONE COULD NEVER TELL HOW THE DRIFT OF THE INTERVIEW MIGHT GO WITH THE DANGER OF ENTRAPMENT INTO INDISCRETIONS WHICH COULD FORM THE BASIS OF FURTHER ENQUIRIES ELSEWHERE. MOREOVER OLGA COULD FIND HERSELF THE SUBJECT OF FURTHER MEDIA ATTENTION WHICH MIGHT PROVE EMBARRASSING APART FROM HER OBLIGATIONS AS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE SERVICE.

BT

SENT AT 03/1538Z JH

RECD SAME TIME CS

137/3/83/K7/0

10/5/83
KJL
5-5-83

Confidential

MI5 AND THE CPGB

convictions to twelve months, in spite of the objections of their Counsel, Mr Arthur Henderson. The remaining seven refused to be bound over and received six months each.

The trial certainly took the top of the CPGB hierarchy out of circulation temporarily but, more importantly, it failed to prove that the CPGB was run by Moscow's handlings. The CPGB finances were examined in depth and there was little evidence to show large sums arriving from the Soviet Union. The prosecution made as much as they could of a mysterious £14,000 sum shown as bookshop income but none of the defendants appeared very sinister. It was altogether a poor performance for an admitted six years of intermittent observation by Special Branch.

Guy Liddell and Max Knight had the task of preparing a new strategy to deal with the reformed CPGB but unfortunately the anti-Comintern section had virtually no information from inside the new CPGB. Max Knight set about correcting this oversight. In April 1930 Percy Glading reappeared from a long trip abroad to the Lenin School in Moscow and became a rather obvious target for MI5 surveillance.

Knight's first move was to recruit Olga Gray, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a chemical worker from Gateshead. She was to become a close confidante of Glading's. After some initial hesitation Miss Gray agreed to help MI5 and from that moment onwards neither Glading nor the CPGB escaped Knight's close attention. She also joined The Friends of the Soviet Union and the following year became a typist at the Anti-War Movement's headquarters in Gray's Inn Road. For the next seven years she gave details of Communist activities in Britain, and in February 1937 achieved a breakthrough when Glading asked her to be the nominee tenant for a safe house. Glading was never given any reason to doubt her sincerity. In 1934 he had entrusted Olga with a courier mission to the Soviet Union and she had done her job well. Now he told her to find a 'neutral' address, preferably one without a porter, and after consultations with Knight she found a ground floor flat at 82 Holland Road, Kensington. During the next two months Glading and Olga Gray became regular visitors to the new flat and she was allowed to meet 'Mr Peters', an important Russian contact. When Knight read the report of the meeting he started enquiries to identify the mysterious foreigner: in the course of conversation 'Peters' had revealed that during the war he had

MI5 AND THE CPGB

served in a Russian cavalry regiment although he was an Austrian. Knight pegged him as Theodore Maly, a Soviet intelligence officer from the NKVD.

On 20 May 1937 the long wait started to pay dividends. Glading asked Miss Gray to leave her new job (one which Glading had asked her to get to spy on another political organisation) so that she could take a more active role in the secret work ahead. This, he explained, was going to involve a great deal of photography and she would therefore have to be given lessons in the subject by an expert. The experts turned out to be 'Mr and Mrs Stephens', two foreigners who spoke to each other in French. Matters came to a head on 18 October. There was a 'trial run' at 82 Holland Road when, for three and a half hours, the plotters practised taking photographs of underground railway maps. Clearly the big event was imminent. Three days later 'Mrs Stephens' visited the flat again checking what looked to the MI5 watchers like a large plan. The plan was then photographed with the equipment supplied by Glading. The forty-two exposures were later shown to portray details of a new fourteen-inch Naval gun being developed at the Woolwich Arsenal where Glading had been employed as a grinder during the war, and then again from June 1925 until his dismissal in 1928 because of his Communist activities.

The two MI5 watchers assigned to the case by Max Knight followed 'Mrs Stephens' when she left the flat, apparently still carrying the plan. She made her way to Hyde Park Corner by taxi and was met by 'Mr Stephens' and an unknown man. The party walked up Piccadilly where 'Mrs Stephens' passed over the plans to the unidentified conspirator. At this point the group took a taxi to Charing Cross Station and split up. 'Mr and Mrs Stephens' were followed to Fenset House, a block of flats in the Edgware Road while their companion retrieved an attaché case from the left luggage and caught a train to Welling in Kent. He was then followed to an address in Olyffe Avenue. The following day it was established that the man's name was George Whomack, a mechanical examiner at Woolwich Arsenal where he had worked since 1918. The Arsenal considered him a good worker and in June the previous year he had been promoted to assistant foreman.

A full-scale alert was now sounded and Knight reported on the implications of the latest developments. A permanent watch was put on Glading's home in Warwick Avenue, South Harrow, but it was thought too dangerous to let Special Branch put a full-time team on

OUT TELEGRAM

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him twenty-four hours a day. No thefts were reported from the Arsenal so MI5 assumed whatever had been photographed by Mrs Stephens had been replaced by Whomack. Knight confirmed this when Olga examined the film negatives before Glading collected them the following day. She managed to note various numbers on the plans and they were soon traced to the latest blueprints of the new fourteen-inch Naval gun. It was a document Whomack had easy access to. Glading obviously considered the whole affair a success. He told Knight's agent on 2 November that Mr and Mrs Stephens were returning to Moscow because their small daughter was ill and that it was unlikely that a replacement would arrive before Christmas.

This sparked off a debate about the advisability of allowing two proven Soviet agents to leave the country, but eventually it was decided that, since they both could claim diplomatic immunity if arrested, there would be little to gain by taking them into custody. Thus on 6 November MI5 watched the two spies pile luggage into a taxi in the Edgware Road and then transfer to the Paris boat train at Victoria, destined for the Gare du Nord and, presumably, Moscow. In fact Stalin was conducting a purge of the NKVD. Theodore Maly had already been recalled and had disappeared shortly after his arrival in Moscow.

The next burst of espionage activity from Percy Glading took place early in the New Year of 1938. On 12 January he had warned Olga, Knight's agent, to prepare for more action and the MI5 teams duly took up their positions outside the homes of the two suspects. On 15 January 1938 Glading was observed to leave his house at 2.40 pm and return three and a half hours later with a bulky newspaper under his arm. He made no attempt to go to the flat in Holland Road but the following day was trailed to Charing Cross Station, still carrying the bulky newspaper. He went down into the public lavatory and handed the rolled paper to a much younger man. The two men were then followed to the Corner House in the Strand where they bought a meal. Afterwards, at 6.30, they split up, Glading returning home to South Harrow, the second man going by train to Woolwich and then by bus to an address in Swingate Lane, Plumstead. The next day MI5 identified the young man as Charles Munday, a twenty-two-year-old assistant chemist in the War Chemist's department at Woolwich Arsenal.

The ring now definitely included Glading, Whomack and

Munday, and it seemed likely there were others involved, according to Knight's agent. On the same day that Munday was identified (his home address being in Ernesta Road, Plc.stead, not far from Swingate Lane, a source of some confusion for the watchers) Glading telephoned Olga Gray and asked her to meet him the following day. There was, apparently, more work to be done. While they had lunch in a pub Glading revealed he was planning an important rendezvous that evening at Charing Cross. Would Olga prepare for a photographic session at the Holland Road safe house? The MI5 agent agreed to be at the flat by 6 pm when she was again met by Glading. By this time she had managed to telephone Knight about the meeting place and warn him of a replacement for Stephens who had arrived in Britain. The news was quickly passed on to Special Branch and a large operation was mounted to watch Glading at Charing Cross Station later that evening.

The decision was also taken to arrest anyone who turned up at the rendezvous. Glading had managed to photograph the Naval blueprints successfully and pass on the negatives to Moscow. His session on 15 January had apparently involved taking pictures of more than two hundred pages of a book and as yet MI5 had no idea what documents were involved. If he was passing on the films then the courier would be arrested; if he was taking delivery of a further batch of secret material, as Knight thought likely, then they would plug the leak by an arrest.

At exactly 8.15 pm Glading was approached by a middle-aged man carrying a brown paper parcel near the Strand exit of Charing Cross Station. The Special-Branch watchers intercepted them and Inspector Tommy Thompson seized the package. Both men were speechless. They were quickly bundled into waiting cars and driven to Scotland Yard where the package was opened. It was found to contain four blueprints, three dated 1927, the other 1928, of a special pressure bar apparatus designed to test detonators. They had been caught redhanded but Glading's contact was not a Russian spy-master. He was Albert Williams, a thirty-nine-year-old carpenter working at the Woolwich Arsenal. The only record he had was an Army one, which showed that he had enlisted at the age of sixteen in the RFA, Territorial Army and had served in France, Flanders and with the North Russia Expeditionary Force. He had been demobbed in 1919 and had proved himself to be an excellent worker at the Arsenal since that date, even achieving some awards for innovation.

MI5 AND THE CPGB

Both men were immediately charged with possession of the blue prints but declined to comment on how they came to possess them.

Special Branch detectives then went to Glading's home (without a search warrant, an oversight commented on later) and carried out a thorough search, in spite of protests from Mrs Glading. They found a mass of incriminating evidence. Tommy Thompson supervised the operation and recovered two cameras, four spools of Leica film, part of an anti-tank mine wrapped in a piece of paper that bore a handwritten description of its function, five developed quarter-inch plates, some typewritten papers describing an aircraft bomb, a sheet of handwritten foolscap detailing a Naval torpedo and a 1937 diary that had the pages torn out until 3 November 1939. All were significant finds.

The film spools proved to be the negatives of a 1925 explosives textbook (marked 'Restricted'). It was quickly established that this was the item Charles Munday had passed to Glading at Charing Cross on 16 January. The anti-tank mine could be linked to Williams because his handwriting was on the paper wrapped around it.

Detective Inspectors Bridges and Birch then went to Williams's house where they found an improvised studio and darkroom equipped with two cameras and some unused quarter-inch plates similar to those found at Glading's home. Indeed, the Glading plates showed a tiny portion of background which, when magnified, perfectly matched the wallpaper in Williams's studio. The Special Branch men also found a piece of plywood propped up close to one of the cameras. The photographer had evidently pinned his subject materials against the screen to take the pictures. Bulldog clips exactly matching those overlapping on Glading's prints were found on the top of the board. The prints showed plans of a particular type of fuse used on anti-submarine bombs. There could be no denying the relationship between Williams and Glading. The plans came from the department at the Arsenal in which Williams worked.

Instructions were given for Munday and Whomack to be arrested. All were, in some way, inextricably linked together. When the Holland Road safe house was searched a camera was found with Glading's fingerprints on it. Papers bearing Munday's name on them were taken from Williams' house. The common denominator was the Arsenal.

All four were charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act and remanded in custody, though not without some strong oppo-

MI5 AND THE CPGB

sition from the defence which was presented by Dudley Collard, himself a Communist sympathiser, and Denis Pritt KC MP.* The case eventually came before Mr Justice Hawke at the Old Bailey on 14 May 1940. Glading, Williams and Whomack all pleaded Guilty to five counts and all were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Glading got six years, Williams four years and Whomack three years. Munday was acquitted by the jury because Sir Donald Somervell, the Attorney General, decided not to offer any evidence against him.

The case was closed but the judge made this comment on the performance of Knight's agent who had faithfully reported back on Glading and the CPGB:

I would like to say something about this lady, Miss "X". I do not propose to call her into Court to hear what I have to say for reasons which may be very good reasons, but I do desire to say that I think that this young woman is possessed of extraordinary courage, and I think she has done a great service to her country.

Knight had undoubtedly scored a major success even if the main Soviet organisers were never caught. The Woolwich Arsenal plot failed because it had been infiltrated from the start. MI5 learnt the lesson well and gave Olga Gray a new identity in Canada.

While this operation was continuing an important Soviet official broke with Stalin and sought political asylum in the West. The OGPU officer concerned, Walter Krivitsky, had once been the head of Soviet Military Intelligence in Western Europe. He was known to SIS as 'Dr Martin Lessner', an Austrian dealer in rare books who maintained his networks from The Hague, a city which had first acquired the reputation of 'Six Capital of the World' due to its neutrality during the Great War. Krivitsky was based in his 'art gallery' in the fashionable Celebestrat and was naturally the target of some surveillance directed from the SIS Station, which at the time was led by the Passport Control Officer, Major Chidson. Chidson had succeeded Major Dalton in the post and had an equally unhappy experi-

* Denis Pritt was Labour MP for North Hammersmith (1935-1950) as well as a Soviet sympathiser. He fronted several pro-Russian groups such as the Reichstag Fire Inquiry Commission and the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. He was expelled from the Labour Party in 1940 after persistently supporting the USSR during the war in Finland.

SECRET

90a

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

Extract for File No PF 604752 Name GRAY
 Original in File No PF 88008 Serial 34 Dated 5.3.81
 Date and Place of Meeting 4.3.81, Washington Hotel
 with (also give security context of person being interviewed) M1722X

Subject Social meeting

Officer S J France using (of own name) Section F4

Extracted by WADE Section F4 Date 5.3.81

3. I also have a memory about a query raised with me by K7/ Miss Allen that also the same book contained the following statement:

Another M17 agent such closer to him (M17) in the form of a woman who had been recruited by Maxwell Knight as a schoolgirl' M1722X and that this undoubtedly referred to Olga GRAY who had been a M17 agent for a short while in the mid 1930s. She was certainly re-recruited at the time of her recruitment and it was most unlikely that I would ever have recruited a girl as young as that. I subsequently traced Olga GRAY as M1722X the holder of PF 604752. I conveyed this orally to Miss Allen who did not wish it confirmed in writing.

PA: 11 September 1981

EXTRACT FROM M17: BRITISH SECURITY SERVICE OPERATIONS 1909-1945 by Nigel WEST.

Extracted: 6.5.81 by K7/JC

File PF 604752 (Olga GRAY)

* Strike out inapplicable

S Form B1C

SECRET

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2038

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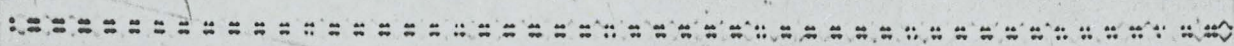
A.4 Voters List Enquiry

Nº 11565

(L.C.C. to 1964; G.L.C. 1964 onwards including current Register; England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1937/38 to last year's Registers—war years are excluded.)

Ref.: P604752/K2/1

Section F2 Officer J. H. Adams Date 10 March, 1972



Nº 11565

Please obtain particulars of all voters/voters named.....

at the following address on the qualifying date(s) 10th October, 19³⁶ to 19³⁷ inclusive.

Address 16 Canberry Rd, Bexley Heath, Kent.

*Insert as necessary

Bexley
B48

No record of this area before 1947

210

ENCL
17 APR 1972
TO KS
REF P604,752

A4. Download.

13/4/72

SOMERSET HOUSE ENQUIRY

880

To A.A: Please obtain Particulars of the following:—

BIRTH

Full Name at Birth:

Date of Birth:

Sex:

Place of Birth:

INCL

Father's Full Name:

Mother's Maiden Name:

TO... K3 JH
FILE... PF604,752

MARRIAGE

Full Name of Man: ? ? SIMONS

Full Maiden Name of Woman: Olga Isobel GRAY

Date of Marriage: about 27.8. 1945

Place of Marriage: Chelsea

DEATH

Name

Date of Death

Sex:

Age:

Place of Death

File Reference: PF 604,752

Date: 21.2.73 Section: K3 Officer: J.H. Adams

For A.I.I.

~~Casefile Accountable~~

Unable to Trace on Particulars Given

Date: 24.2.73

A Form 101 rev 1 10 10 72

To: PA/O Mr. A.A. Crumwell

File No.: PIF: 604,752

...G/MRS. Mr. M.P. Norpell, has requested the attached file. I should be grateful if you would consider whether the file should be passed to the officer.

R.S...P... Date: 31.3.73

No objection
Norman Hunt
for FH / 31/5/73

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85a.
86a.
87a.

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

83

The Story of Miss X

In 1931 a businessman in the Midlands who was a working contact of a Head Office agent-handler, suggested to the agent-handler that a certain Miss X might be able to assist him in his work; Miss X was a friend of the businessman's secretary who was also a conscious contact. A social occasion was arranged to enable the agent-handler to meet Miss X and form his own impressions.

1. The agent-handler found Miss X to be a quiet, well-balanced person, intelligent and patriotic, pleasant-looking but not especially attractive. She came from a middle-class conservative family. Her father was dead, but her mother and some older brothers were still living. She had been working for about six years in commercial circles and was a fully trained and competent secretary. She had, however, become unsettled and was looking for new and more stimulating work. She had no emotional attachments. The agent-handler quickly came to the conclusion that Miss X was likely to be suitable agent material and towards the end of the evening described his official occupation in terms of work connected with the security of the country and asked if Miss X would be willing to help him. Her response was favourable and in the course of several more personal meetings a plan was formulated.

2. A particular operational requirement at the time was to penetrate the suspected illegal wing of the British Communist Party. The plan for launching Miss X, which was put into effect, was as follows -

A. She should move to London. Her cover story for the benefit both of her family, with whom she did not need to keep in close touch, and for any Communists with whom she came in contact, would be that she had undertaken part-time work for a celebrated author. Arrangements were made so that this cover story could be fully authenticated if the need arose (though in the event the various Communists she came to meet never questioned her about this part of her life).

B. After taking time to settle in in London and find her way about, she would interest herself in various left-wing periodicals and when ready, to start attending public meetings of the Friends of the Soviet Union. She would adopt the attitude of being un-

convinced by the politics of her family background and interested enough to find out something about the other side of the picture.

3. She was to be in no hurry to get results.

4. She would be paid a regular salary by the service (ostensibly from the author) equivalent to her likely earnings as a secretary (at that time \$3.10 a week).

5. Miss X did attend several public meetings of the FBI and it was not long before a young man, also a regular attendee, got into conversation with her. The acquaintance slowly developed and it emerged that the young man was Assistant Secretary of the FBI. Learning of Miss X's experience as a secretary he sought her assistance with office work, addressing envelopes etc. and in due course she agreed to help him on one or two afternoons a week. Her services were given voluntarily. Her secretarial efficiency quickly made her a valued helper. It is to be noted she was in a position to produce a small amount of information but nothing of importance.

6. In the summer of 1932 Percy GLADING, who among other things was at that time Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, had a casualty among his secretarial staff. He had heard of Miss X through the Assistant Secretary of the FBI and through the latter sought a loan of her services. Again with some ostensible hesitation, Miss X agreed to give limited assistance but it was not long before GLADING was looking to her to do an amount of the secretarial work on behalf of the League Against Imperialism.

7. The League was a Communist dominated organisation and after about three months GLADING suggested to Miss X that she ought to join the Communist Party in view of the work that she was doing. Miss X prevaricated on the grounds that while she had come to agree with all other aspects of Communist policy, she could not bring herself to accept its atheistic outlook. GLADING, perhaps more broad-minded than some of his party colleagues, argued that this was not a vital reservation and after taking further time for thought (at the prompting of the agent-handler) finally agreed to become a Party member. Her work for GLADING was now bringing her into contact with other important Communist officials and the information she was producing was becoming steadily more valuable.

8. One minor reservation in Miss X's mind in committing herself to working as an agent, was that her life as a Party member might prevent her following a favourite pastime, playing hockey. She was a goodish player of near

County standard and in the spring of 1933 was invited to join a team which was to go on an Easter tour in Holland. She was very keen to go and discussed the problem with her agent-handler who in turn advised her to be honest with GLADING as her employer and seek his permission for the necessary time off. GLADING agreed to her going since she would only be away for the Easter weekend. On the Thursday before Good Friday, however, quite casually GLADING asked Miss X if she would do a small job for him; he wished to have a letter delivered to someone in Holland which he preferred should not be sent through the post. Miss X agreed to do this small service provided the addressee could be contacted in The Hague to which she would be limited in her hockey playing. She duly delivered the letter and thus for the first time undertook successfully a small illegal mission for the Party.

8. Her work for GLADING continued without incident until May 1934 when Harry POLLITT, Secretary of the British Communist Party, with whom she was now well acquainted, asked her to undertake a special job for him "carrying messages from here to other countries". GLADING also interviewed her on the same subject and it transpired that she would be required to carry money and messages secretly to the Communist Party in India.

9. The Party, surprisingly, had few constructive ideas as to the cover story which would justify Miss X making a trip to India or about how she should conceal the messages and money she was to carry. A satisfactory scheme was however finally worked out, largely on the basis of suggestions by Miss X herself (at the promptings of the agent-handler). On 11th June she travelled to Paris where she met GLADING who gave her her detailed instructions. From there she travelled to India and successfully delivered the money and messages to certain Communist leaders. Only two senior Security officials in India were informed of her intended mission (by the Security Service) against the possibility of her getting into serious difficulty. In the event the mission went through without a hitch and she returned to London at the end of July.

10. The journey itself and the nature of the work she was now performing were beginning to put Miss X under considerable strain. Her health was beginning to suffer. She was directed to a doctor who was in the confidence of the agent-handler for medical advice - a move which had certain particular advantages. It made it possible to substantiate an ostensible state of ill-health should the operation require it; at the same time visits to her doctor provided a perfect cover for Miss X to have meetings with her agent-handler. (In the early stages of the

case meetings had taken place between Miss X and the agent-handler at various discreet rendezvous and in between they had been able to communicate discreetly by telephone or by letter. Miss X's standing in the Party was however now such that maximum security arrangements were essential.)

11. Miss X, however, continued to work for GLADING, though at rather less pressure, until February 1935 when Harry POLLITT's secretary became ill and Miss X was asked to take paid employment as personal secretary to POLLITT. She accepted the post and while in it was in a position to produce information of the highest quality. Part of her duties was to take the minutes of the regular meeting of the controlling board of the "Daily Worker" at which various matters of Party policy and propaganda were discussed.

12. Miss X was finding her new duties of a most exhausting nature (quite apart from the work involved to deliver the product to her agent-handler) and now became genuinely ill. She asked her agent-handler if she might be released from her work as an agent. There was no alternative for the agent-handler but to accept the position. As a result Miss X resigned from her post in July 1935 on health grounds and after some five months' convalescence took up easier employment with an advertising firm. She agreed however, on the instructions of the agent-handler, to keep up her friendship with POLLITT and GLADING.

13. In February 1937 Miss X got in touch with her original agent-handler, to say that GLADING had asked her whether she would be willing to find a flat where she would live and which could be used as a special meeting place for Communists. She would be able to go on with her work for the advertising firm. It was only required that she should be the nominal tenant of the flat and make it available for meetings when required. The rent would be paid for her. On the agent-handler's instructions she agreed to do this, (but for some months nothing happened and Miss X gained no idea as to why GLADING had asked for this special arrangement.

14. After a while, however, GLADING brought to the flat to meet Miss X a certain Paul HARDT (though at the time he was using the name "PETERS"), who later proved to be an officer of the Russian Intelligence Service. Shortly afterwards - in September 1937 - a couple using the name of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHENS (in fact Mr. and Mrs. Willy BRANDE) who were members of an espionage network) were introduced to Miss X at her flat and it was explained to Miss X that they would wish to visit her flat from time to time to undertake certain photographic work there.

88

At a later visit the couple had a rehearsal with their photographic equipment. They were not however particularly efficient and it was not long before GLADING asked Miss X to assist. She found herself involved in photographing for the RIS secret documents which had been removed from the Woolwich Arsenal by persons in GLADING's employ.

15. Miss X's information made it possible to identify and round up a major espionage network which was otherwise undetected. She was a key witness at the trial in 1948.

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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 JANUARY 2024

82

NAME: Olga Isobel GRAY.

AGE: 45 in 1952.

ADDRESS: Present address unknown.

STATUS: Married to a Canadian Air Force Officer and living in Canada.
Married name not known.

Olga GRAY was recruited personally by me in 1931 and worked for us until 1937. The whole of her work was in connection with the Communist Party and Communist organizations. She was an agent of outstanding ability and was almost solely responsible for the discovery of the GLADING spy group. The Crown's case against GLADING and his associates was almost entirely based on this agent's information. She is unlikely to be in a position to work for us again, but I consider that her file should not be destroyed.

Maxwell Knight

Maxwell Knight.

B.I.P.
7.5.52.

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958
JANUARY 2024

900

Barbara.

I. u. please call:-

120 V. Hill Road,
Address (1937) 82 Holland Road, W. 11.

(1939) Flat 4, 54 Holborn
London, E.C. 1.

General Mansions,
Beoley-on-Thames.

111 Upper Court,
S.W. 1.

N.I.

N.I. at this address under plain
name?

Approx. 450 names - out.

~~3/16~~
~~1937~~

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

January 2024

My Aunt Maxvell Knight:

Please see the attached file. I spoke to
you some time ago about this. I have now had the card
removed from the DJ spies index.

This file is not complete, and I learn from a
card at 1a in the first volume that all papers prior to
28.5.37. are in the HOSSEI files held by B. We have been
asked recently on two occasions to trace early reports
and have been unable to do so. Do you know who has the
earliest volumes now please?

spoke MK who says all cards
MS were lost on
27.5.57. Aunt of B. c. 1939 -
Barbara Lovell.

9.8.57

B.S.B. in February 1950.

- 13 -

Miss "X"

- XIII. 1. The Security Service agent known as Miss "X" was born in Manchester in 1906. She lived in Birmingham until 1931, when an officer of the Security Service became acquainted with her. He was impressed by her intelligence and patriotism and realised that she was uninterested in her job and would like an opportunity to do something more worth while. On his instructions she came to London and in time joined the Friends of the Soviet Union. It was emphasized to her throughout her career that she should be in no hurry to obtain results. It was not expected that she would be able to produce anything of value for several years. She obtained employment as a secretary with the F.S.U. and as a matter of course she was required to join the Communist Party.
2. In August 1932 Miss "X" was working at the offices of the League Against Imperialism and later she was asked by Isobel BROWN to work as a secretary in the Communist Anti-War Movement. She became friendly with leading Communists, among them Harry POLLITT and Percy GLADING.
3. On the 8th May, 1934, Harry POLLITT requested her to undertake a special job for him "carrying messages from here to other countries". On the 11th May Percy GLADING interviewed her on the same subject. It transpired that Miss "X" was to be sent on a mission to India. She left England on the 11th June for Paris, where she met GLADING, who gave her her instructions, and proceeded to India where she handed over money and messages to certain Communist leaders. She arrived back in London on the 28th July, having carried out her mission with great success.
4. In February 1935 Miss "X" was asked to take a paid job as secretary to Harry POLLITT himself. This work was of a most exhausting nature and her journey to India had also taken a great deal out of her. In the spring of 1935 she became ill, probably as a result of over-work and nervous strain, and a few months later she indicated to the Security Service that she would prefer to drop her connection with the Communist Party and return to private work.
5. Accordingly, she resigned her post as Harry POLLITT's secretary in about July 1935, and went to work with an advertising firm on the 11th November, 1935. On the instructions of this Department, however, she maintained her friendship with POLLITT and GLADING.
6. On the 17th February, 1937 Miss "X" telephoned to the Security Service officer under whose instructions she had previously worked. It appeared that Percy GLADING had asked her whether she would be willing to find a flat where she would live and which could be used as a special meeting place for Communists. She would be able to go on with her work for the advertising firm as before. It was only required that she should be the nominal tenant of the flat and should make it available for meetings when required. The rent would be paid for her.
7. On instructions from the Security Service Miss "X" agreed, and it was through her position in GLADING's organisation that the case against him and the spies he ran in Woolwich Arsenal was made possible. She was the key witness at the trial in 1938.

SECRET

90a

1st April 1941

Go

PA m/12

OLGA ISOBEL GRAY

Age: 34

Educated: St. Dunstons Abbey School, Plymouth
Midland Bureau for Educated Women, Birmingham.

Experience: Automobile Association, 3 1/2 years as Route Compiler
Cellon Limited, 1 year as Secretary to Midland Manager
Kalamazoo Limited, 1 year as Secretary to Sales Manager
Ascot Gas Water Heaters Ltd., 2 years as Secretary to
Sales Manager
Intava Limited, 2 years as secretary to Technical Manager.
Aviation Corporates Limited, two years to January 1941,
Private Secretary to Managing Director, later Company
Secretary and in charge of the Export Division.

Qualifications: Shorthand 120/50 words per minute
Typewriting 70 " " "
Simple Bookkeeping
Knowledge of French

COPY

25th March 1941

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Miss Olga Gray has been associated with this Company for two years, during which period she acted as Company Secretary and Manager of the Export Division.

She tackled big and small jobs alike with energy and intelligence. She is thoroughly able, honest and trustworthy, and we are sorry to lose her services.

(Signed) JOHN MILLAR
Managing Director
AVIATION CORPORATES LIMITED.

PA 11/12

Mr. Kaufmann was at one time employed by Rollason Aircraft Services Limited. He was one of the present Director-in-Charge, John H. Myers.

A Miss Purchase, who is Bryan's secretary, and Mr. Madlyn, who is Manager of a subsidiary company, Rollason Aircraft Instrument and Equipment Company (Michigan) were very suspicious of this Kaufmann's activities. Through the Chairman of the Guyton, I. H. Hunting, they got in touch with a Miss Purchase, who apparently landed on the matter on Special Branch. Special Branch interviewed Miss Purchase and Madlyn. Kaufmann was not known at that point in the investigation.

This U.S. person is still very much friendly to the British. He was formerly with "Rollason" and was in charge of the "Rollason" plant. He was in charge of the "Rollason" plant. He was in charge of the "Rollason" plant.

Special Branch are still investigating this matter.

At the moment is that the U.S. person is giving a party to a number of prominent Air Ministry officials, and the matter of Kaufmann's visit. Kaufmann is a very close friend of Miss Purchase. There is apparently a Miss Gavin-son who works for the U.S. person and who is a very close friend of Kaufmann's. This woman is very suspicious.

Miss Purchase is very suspicious of this gathering because of the positions of the U.S. person is in the present, but feels she cannot do anything without consulting the chairman.

It is possible, however, that this is all "new". If so, it is a very serious matter. The person is very suspicious.

"Mason"

REQUEST FOR LOOK-UP.

REGISTRY.

Please look-up undermentioned

* Attach further papers and pass to me.

Section D.3.

Signature..... M. Martin.

Date..... 20.2.41.

* Delete if inapplicable.

Name John Humphrey MILLER. (MILLAR).

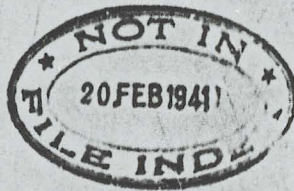
Address

Further Particulars Visited U.S.A. for the purpose of conveying to the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in San Diego, California the requirements of the Air Council in connection with Flying Boats. His firm is Aviation Corporates Ltd., official agents for Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in this country. Has come under suspicion

TRACES

FOR REGISTRY USE.

MILLER, John Humphrey



Y N P T.

REQUEST FOR LOOK-UP.

REGISTRY.

Please look-up undermentioned

*Attach further papers and pass to me.

Section D. 3.

Signature M. Martin.

Date 20.2.41.

* Delete if inapplicable.

Name

John Humphrey MILLER. (MILLAR),

Address

Further

Particulars

Visited U.S.A. for the purpose of conveying to the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in San Diego, California the requirements of the Air Council in connection with Flying Boats. His firm is Aviation Corporates Ltd., official agents of Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in this country. Has come suspicion

TRACES

FOR REGISTRY USE



MILLER, J. H. (MILLAR)

Re

Wing Col Archer D 3

Wing Col Archer was the
pilot of the plane of
the 1st Army (Korea) when
he was shot down in
Korea on October 17th
and taken to the
North
The North Koreans
have been reported
to have recently
released him because of the
fact that he was
reported to have
been shot down in
Korea.

W.A.

B.S. 11/12/41

B.S.

Jim & Fred Dechant
concerning report
of alleged witnesses
of this sort.

There does not appear
to be any security
object since we have
had no result of
our look up.

TOA

D.S.

21.

PA 11/12.

bill
26/3/41

103 Finance Court

375 Fitzroy 1941

My dear Sir

I have been thinking about you and your work since I saw your name in the list of names of the members of the Finance Court. I am glad to hear that you are still active in the work of the Court. I have been thinking about you and your work since I saw your name in the list of names of the members of the Finance Court. I am glad to hear that you are still active in the work of the Court. I have been thinking about you and your work since I saw your name in the list of names of the members of the Finance Court. I am glad to hear that you are still active in the work of the Court.

The report to the Court, only a very rough resume of the happenings - C. C. Crocker has believed a complete report of all that has transpired at my rate in connection with the dealings with the Treasury.

I have been an impatient person, and at times his impatience was the only thing that held up the work. I am not the slightest interested in any suspicion. I have been a difficult man to work with. I have worked closely with you in the past, but never before. I am prepared to swear that there is not the slightest suspicion as to his guilt, as a British citizen. I think you would find that many of the members of the Finance Court are not.

made but for the help he has been
able to give them

John Humphrey Miller

John Miller returned to England
from the United States in June
1941. He went by boat about
the middle of February and
returned via the Elpper. His
visit to the States had been
in the purpose of conveying to
the Consolidated Aircraft
operation in San Diego, California,
the requirements of the Air Council
and in connection with the PSY
plans that such were in order
of the British Government.

Shortly after his return
to this country, a Mr. Trev
Westbrook telephoned and
Miller went to see him. It

appeared that Westbrook was
this time right hand man to
Beaverbrook at the limits of
Aircraft Production. This young
man had been friendly with
Miller for some years previously.

Miller apparently told
Westbrook (no doubt in no
uncertain terms since he is
an impulsive young man) of
his disgust at the operation
of the Purchasing Commission
in the States. Westbrook requested
Miller to prepare a report, which he
did & sent it to Westbrook for
submission to The Beaver. It is
believed that this report was later
shown to the limits of debate,
a name such official.

Millan also made a similar report for the use of Lord Bessy when the question of the Purchasing Commission was raised in the House. All reports were statements of fact and supported by documents and letters etc. and not merely a report of Millan's personal feelings.

Since that time every conceivable obstacle has been put in the way of Millan continuing his business.

1. Oswald in America. Millan organized the supply of extraneous and surplus in wood and aircraft. This was so valuable that Westland with Vickers Supermarine arranged to send Millan to the States to organize the supply of parts for Spitfires. This was not allowed - Millan not being granted an exit permit.

2. Millan's firm, Aviation Capabilities Ltd., are the official agents in this country for Carbide dated Aircraft Capabilities of San Diego, California. In this capacity they should receive commission on the sales of flying boats to Britain. (This was payment for two years' solid work, including the running of an office with staff, and not just "pennies from heaven" as the result of the war.) The arrangement made by Millan when in the States was that small sums of this commission should be sent monthly in advance, and this was continued until July or August. At this date a man called Myford in the States caused an attachment to the money, so that we must have since been for the company. Millan put the whole matter before

the Treasury, since he thought they
would wish him to go to California
& fight the claim of this manly hold,
since the British government stood
to lose the use of some £50,000
in dollars (or it may be more), and
subsequently to receive the major
portion of this in E.P. I.
The Treasury instructed Miller to
send a letter to Consolidated saying
that the whole of the commission
was to come to this country,
and then advised to put Miller
in the front of the matter if
the will of the British
Charles Cook, ~~not~~ Charles is
handling the case for Miller)
stated that it was necessary
for Miller to proceed to the
state to deal with the case.

3. Miller is ahead of his time,
American operations had obtained

contracts to negotiate in the States
manufacturing licenses, etc. in
various engineering developments
of this country. The Dept. of
overseas Trade, seeing a good means
of obtaining dollars, supported
very strongly Miller's application
for an £100,000 permit. This was
however refused.

It is known that Westcott
has said "I'm not saying that
Miller got out of England by
going to the States. Miller holds
the British & American patents
rights, and at the beginning of
the war is understood to have
made application for the RAF
but which drew the reply "No".
In any event, it is probable
that Miller would be accepted
by the R.A.F. due to his long
experience.

Miller spent some time, Miller's knowledge
of American aircraft is perhaps
unusual in this country - he has
even piloted for some time
in a commercial flying
school in the States. This
would seem to be the basis for
Westcott's feeling towards Miller -
since though a very able ~~engineer~~
man in the engineering world,
we know nothing of the American
market (though he is in charge of
all airplane purchases from the
States).

76
September, 1959.

Dear Captain Arbutnot,

I am writing to you with reference to Miss Olga Gray, of 1 Royal Mansions, Henley-on-Thames. This lady is identical with the "Miss L." who acted on our behalf in the prosecution against Percy GLADING and others in March 1938.

Miss Gray has since the case returned to civil employment and from time to time she has reported to us certain circumstances which have given her some cause for thinking that persons connected with the Communist Party might be trying to interfere with her.

I do not think that any action is necessary at the moment, but I should be most grateful if you would acquaint your local Superintendent with these facts, in order that Miss Gray could apply to him should she have any need for advice. I should be glad if you would regard this matter as highly confidential.

Yours sincerely,

Colonel Sir Vernon Kell.

Capt. K. K. Arbutnot, R.N., D.S.O.,
Chief Constable,
County Constabulary,
OXFORD.

74

B.

re Moses: You will remember that some days ago I told you that during the last month there have been some further peculiar callers and telephone calls at Moses's flat - No.4, 56 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. When we discussed this you thought that if any further strange happenings took place, you might consider sending a letter to the appropriate Chief Constable for Henley-on-Thames where Moses is now living, in case at any time she should want any assistance. Attached will be found the latest note from Moses which is certainly very queer, but before drafting the letter to the Chief Constable I should appreciate your advice.

15

September, 1938.

Dear Constable [unclear],

I am writing to you with reference to Miss Liza Gray, of 1 Royal Mansions, Henley-on-Thames. This lady is identical with the "Miss X" who acted in our behalf in the prosecution against Party GIANNI and others in March 1938.

Miss Gray has since the war returned to civil employment and from time to time she has reported to us certain circumstances which have given her some cause for thinking that persons connected with the Communist Party might be trying to interfere with her.

I do not think that any action is necessary at the moment, but I should be most grateful if you would acquaint your local Superintendent with these facts, in order that Miss Gray could apply to him should she have any need for advice. I should be glad if you would regard this matter as highly confidential.

Yours sincerely,

Official use stamp [unclear]

11/12
24.5.39.

71
With regard to your letter, I suggest you apply for a job and make the best case you can for the difficult years. Mr. H. says that he will do his best to put in a word for you in order to avoid any embarrassment.

13.2.39.

72
I wonder if you could find out for me the present address of Arthur GIBBS. It would appear to be somewhere in Hampstead but I do not know the road.

73
ON SAUNDAY LAST, SEPTEMBER 17TH, ON LEAVING THE FLAT I TURNED OFF THE ELECTRICITY AT THE MAIN, AND THE OTHER TWO PEOPLE WHO WERE WITH ME SAW ME DO SO. THIS WAS ABOUT 4.30 P.M.

AT ABOUT 9.0 P.M. THAT EVENING THE POLICE HAD TO BREAK IN BECAUSE A LIGHT HAD BEEN LEFT ON IN THE FLAT. ONLY TWO PEOPLE, OTHER THAN MYSELF, HAVE KEYS TO THE FLAT. ONE HAS MOVED OUT TO EALING AND DID NOT VISIT THE FLAT AT ALL ON SUNDAY, AND THE OTHER ONE WAS WITH ME AND LEFT THE FLAT THE SAME TIME THAT WE DID, AND TOOK THE KEYS IN AN ENVELOPE AND SLIPPED THEM INTO THE LETTER BOX OF FRANK DURRANT, ESTATE AGENTS, OF CHEAPSIDE, WHO ARE ENDEAVOURING TO LET THE FLAT FURNISHED FOR ME.

INCIDENTALLY, WHY THE POLICE DID NOT GET IN THROUGH THE FIRE ESCAPE OR THERE ARE A COUPLE OF TRAP DOORS ON THE ROOF THROUGH WHICH YOU CAN GET ACTUALLY INTO THE SITTING ROOM.

ALL VERY MYSTERIOUS! AND A LARGE POLICEMAN CAME HERE THIS MORNING GRASPING A LETTER FROM THE CITY COMMISSIONER, AND WARNED ME THAT EVERYTHING I SAID WOULD BE ETC.

Waltham

18.12.58.

68

Many thanks for yours.

Re Schmidt: This place is not and never has been the H.Q. of the Nazis, but informal Nazi meetings are held in a room at the back of the restaurant. Schmidt himself tried to keep in with both sides, but it is highly probable that he is secretly a Nazi sympathiser. The H.Q. of the N.S.D.A.P. are at 8 Cleveland Terrace, which is also the H.Q. of the Arbeitsfront.

ok
11/12/58
12/1/58

Hope this will be of some use but be careful where you say you got it from.

2.2.59.

69

Many thanks for yours of the 51st. I think it is unlikely that you will meet any of your old friends, unless of course they are in the place merely as callers.

I am interested in what you say about Mrs. O'Donnell.

70

Miss Singsore:

re GLADING case:

On the evening of April 24th I was rung up by Jones who wished to report that during that afternoon she had had occasion to go to Mount Royal, Marble Arch, and while there she is almost certain she saw "Mr. PETERS", of the Glading case. He did not see her.

B.4.

65

Mrs. O'DONNELL:

Your query of 7.12.38; attached photograph has been identified by Moses as being that of the woman employed by International Aviation Associates.

PP.41674.

66

B.5b.

The attached photograph, which was taken in 1929, is that of a Mrs. O'DONNELL. Could Moses be asked please if this woman is identical with the Mrs. O'DONNELL, employed at International Aviation Associates.

B.4.
7.12.38.

KLZ

7.12.38.

67

With regard to the attached photograph: is this identical with Mrs. O'Donnell. Just write yes or no on a bit of paper and send it to me at 30.

24th November, 1933

63

With reference to your letter card: there seems to be some difficulty in identifying the lady and her husband. Would you be very kind and recall for us such details as you know about her. Was she, for instance, ever in Aroon, was she ever called either Mensies or Farrant, is her husband named Michael Casey Hugh? Any other details you can let us have would be very useful.

Mrs. O'DONNELL

64

With further reference to report dated 23.11.33 regarding this woman, it has been ascertained that Mrs. O'DONNELL's name is Jean and her husband's is Hugh. At the moment the O'DONNELLs are alleged to be living at 75 Finsborough Road, S.W.10. Hugh O'DONNELL may be in London at the present time as quite recently his wife was heard to ring up Sloane 1506 and ask for "Hugh".

30.11.33.

B. 5b(1/12)

re GLADING diary:

With particular reference to the entry
"TENDIYAJ," in the diary: when I saw Moses last weekend
I managed to turn the conversation quite casually to
the subject of wireless and GLADING's contacts, and without
any prompting on my part Moses eventually came out with
the statement that she was certain that she had heard
GLADING mention a contact at H.H.V.

B.
B.4.

62

Mrs. O'DONNELL:

I received the following information from Moses on
2.11.34

Mrs. O'DONNELL, who is still employed at International
Aviation Associates, Artillery House, S.W.1, is a Communist Party
member whose husband is also a Party member and who has recently
been in Spain. It has always been understood that Mr. O'DONNELL's
work for the Party was of a confidential nature. Just
recently it has been ascertained that O'DONNELL was in Paris
doing some form of Party work, and it is understood that Mrs.
O'DONNELL was going to Paris for the weekend November 19-20th
to meet her husband.

Some time during last week an American dollar bill
for the amount of 20 dollars was stolen from the commissionaire's
desk at the International Aviation Associates. It now transpires
that this bill was the property of Mrs. O'DONNELL who had asked
the commissionaire to change it for her before she left for
Paris. Moses thought it best to report this to me as she
remembers that American currency has in the past figured as

B.

60

re Moses:

As instructed I proceeded to Coventry on April 8th and interviewed the Chief Constable on Saturday, 9th.

I explained the situation with regard to Moses to the Chief Constable who promised us his fullest co-operation should occasion arise. He does not intend to say anything to any other officer unless he himself should have occasion to leave the city for any length of time. He will then communicate as much as he thinks fit to his Deputy.

Mr. Hector was very cordial and I found him to an extremely nice man. In spite of having been Chief Constable for a considerable period he is a comparatively young man - I should think not much over fifty. He is very keen on the technical side of police work and impressed me in every way as being a most able individual. He kept me for about an hour and a half in his office talking about matters of mutual interest and it is worthy of note that he was already fairly well acquainted with the Moses case, as one of his detective sergeants had been at Scotland Yard undergoing a photographic course during the actual time that the Moses case was in progress. This detective sergeant had worked under Sergt. Salter, who did all our photographic exhibits in the case.

L. 5b
11.4.30.

59
re Charles SHILLITO:

With reference to the identification by Moses of a photograph of SHILLITO: I spoke to Moses on Friday, 1st April, and ascertained that she quite definitely identified the photograph of SHILLITO as that of a man who visited Gray's Inn Road during the time she was employed there, and that this identification is quite separate from her identification of Robert WELLS as the "obscure" individual mentioned in the original reports. The confusion arose over the fact that both men could be described as "cadaverous" and hollow-eyed, and also the fact that there was no original report about SHILLITO visiting the offices as he was not mentioned by name and on the occasions when seen no particular importance appeared to be attached to his visits.

4.4.46

4.5b.

No. _____ April 2nd / 1938

Received from Mrs. Glee Gray.

the sum of Seven Pounds

eleven shillings and one pence

sent for help for month ending
April 30/38

L. [redacted] Dr

No. _____ April 2nd 1938

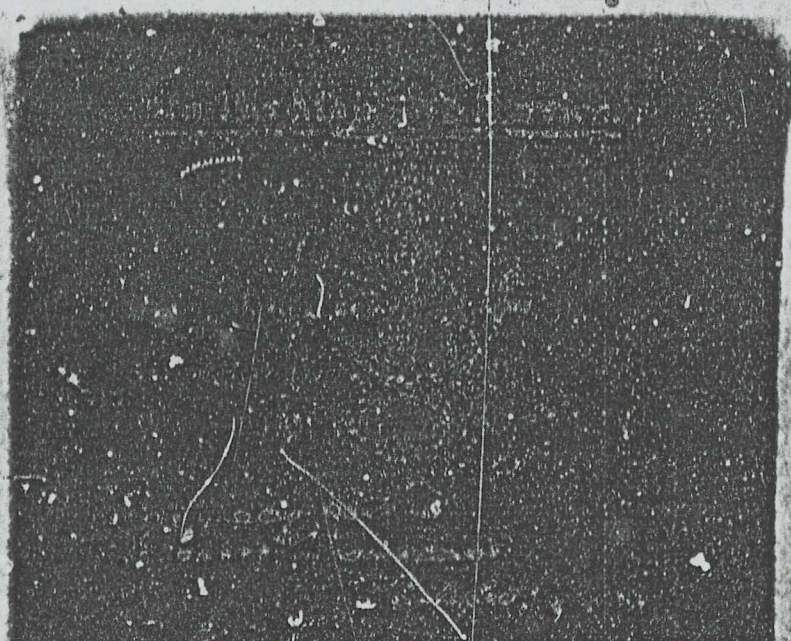
Received from Mrs. Glee Gray.

the sum of Seven Pounds

eleven shillings and one pence

sent for help for month ending 31/3/38

L. [redacted] A. Stephenson



grateful for the help he has been

8
re GLADING diary

Further to report of 3.3.59: it can be taken as certain that the SIDGIE appearing in GLADING's diary is identical with the one known to W/2 as Letter SIDGIE and is also identical with Melita HERDMAN SIDGIE, subject of PP.42480 attached.

It is interesting to see from the IP that quite apart from her association with GLADING, it was W/2's opinion at one time that she might have been connected with some propaganda against the London Air Passant. I recently discussed this girl with W/L who is of the opinion that she is of a type definitely suitable for underground activity.

The other sister referred to in the W/2 report is probably Bertie SIDGIE of whom there are traces.

1.4.59

D.5E.

12

March 21st 1936.

56

This is just to confirm our telephone conversation to the effect that H. will meet you in the small lounge at the Carlton Hotel Grill tomorrow, Tuesday, at 1.15.

I enclose your keys which you will probably be wanting.

23rd March 1936.

57

I am enclosing these cards, receipts etc. as you may possibly want them during the next few days. I shall see you up here tomorrow about 12 noon.

55

Attached is an account of the special expenditure in the Moses case since January 21st. As instructed by you I have not itemised under every heading but I think it is perhaps just as well for me to point out that the greater part of the heavy expenses were incurred under the following headings:-

a) Expenses in connection with the flat, rent, furniture, telephone etc.

b) Hire of car and upkeep of same. This item, although fairly heavy, was I think thoroughly justified by the exigencies of the moment.

c) The unexpected journey from Newquay to London in order that Moses could testify in court to the identity of ERANDES cost £10. by itself, owing to the fact that Moses and her brother had to travel all night.

d) Moses's personal salary. This, of course, has also accounted for a considerable sum.

I should like to place on record the fact that all things considered I think that Moses and her brother kept the expenditure down as much as was hazarly possible. In the early days of the case there was undoubtedly a great deal of dashing to and fro, payment for taxis etc. which were quite unavoidable but none the less heavy.

The accounts have now been brought right up to date and there is a balance owing of £7.16s.

20.3.38.

B.5b.

412

25th February 1950

54

Very very thanks for yours received safely. I am sorry if I have been a nuisance over those accounts, but I wanted to get the position absolutely clear.

I enclose a supply of cash herewith and you will see that this will be sufficient to make up your deficit and leave you a comfortable balance. Unless you hear to the contrary I would like you to be within 50 miles of London by Monday or Tuesday of the coming week. Will you let me know as soon as you arrive anywhere your address and telephone number. You can acknowledge receipt of this at the same time.

22nd February 1938. 53

Many thanks for yours of Sunday.

For goodness' sake don't worry about the pen. We will regard the incident as closed.

With regard to the letter from Erik, which I return, I think it is an extremely clever and diplomatic letter, which he obviously wrote for a purpose. If you want to write him a private letter thanking him for his personal assistance I see no reason why you should not do so.

With regard to the duration of your convalescence, we do not think anything is likely to happen before March 8th, but you should be prepared to come back to the outskirts of London some time after that date.

In the meanwhile, concentrate on getting yourself mentally and physically fit.

22nd February 1938.

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd. I am very glad to hear that all is going well with you both.

With regard to the question of your accounts, I am afraid your recital is not as clear as it might be, for you do not tell me how much your present accommodation is costing you and therefore I have no idea exactly when you will be likely to require more money. I know that you moved to your present abode in order that it should be more economical, but I don't know exactly what your routine expenses are. I do not want you to bother to keep too detailed accounts, particularly now that the heavier capital expenditure has ceased; all I want to be able to judge is what sum is a reasonable one to allow you both per week. Therefore if you will let me know what the exact state of your finances is at the present moment and how much you are paying at St. George's, I shall know what to do.

RE PERRY GRADING:

I sounded Moses the other day on the question of whether GRADING had ever given any indication of having a car, and the following is a verbatim reply from Moses.

"I don't think you are right in saying that P. has a car. He hated motoring and said that nothing would get him to drive. He had a pal who had a car but he had to hire a driver to take him to Devon sometimes and Brighton at Christmas. I think it is most unlikely that he even had a driving licence. He also used this car at weekends occasionally when he went to see the dentist friend of his at Bedford. Whenever the subject of cars has arisen he has been most emphatic that nothing would persuade him to buy a car, and I really cannot think of any reason why he should want to deceive me on this point".

Miss Glasgow

From Thursday, 17th February, onwards, Moses will be moving to Trewartha, St. Gennys, North Cornwall (telephone St. Gennys 28.).

The nearest town of importance is Launceston. Moses will send me a wire when they arrive.

16.2.38.

M.

276H
S. Form 14.

INCOMING DOCUMENT

Enclosures.

received from *C.C. Birmingham*
on **9 FEB 1938** at *9.30* a.m.
Senders Reference (or File No.)
Schedule No. *64*

50B

Delivered to *R.A.*
on **9 FEB 1938** at *12 30* a.m.
Passed for action to on at a.m.
p.m.

R. for former papers or traces

Herewith or
Out to

Mr Gray
CC Birmingham
I am most grateful to
you for the information contained in
your letter of 22/1/38
8.2.1938 relating
to the activities of
the press in the West
concerning Gray
Re: Gray's current

Executive Instructions.

*Originally filed in Pf. 44227.
Removed 2/14/38/14.8.52/*

P.A.	Section	Date
Filed in	Pf. 44227.	as Enclosure No.
Carded:	Name	Subject
		Place

by *JS 11/2/38*

50

re MOSES.

During the evening of Tuesday 8th February, Mrs. "Moses" rang me up at home and reported that earlier in the day a Press reporter had visited her son-in-law - Dr. Robert Southern, East Horsey, Surrey - and pestered him and his wife for details and a photograph of Moses. The doctor, who is a young man, appears to have run the reporter out of the place, unfortunately before he had ascertained from which paper the man came. I expressed regrets to Mrs. "Moses" and told her that if she should be in touch with her son-in-law again to instruct him to get particulars and the credentials of any Press man that might call, and forward them to her at once.

On reaching the Office this morning, as previously instructed, I reported this to D.S.S.

You will see in today's prison visit reports that during a meeting between GLADING and Rosa SHAR reference was made to the possibility of the Press obtaining photographs of Moses from the Ealing Ladies Hockey Club. You may like to know that this is a very real risk as I am aware of at least two photographs of Moses which have been taken in connection with the club. Some of these are actually at the flat.

very. Do you think it would be too risk, for me to go to the club and confiscate all photographs, as I would not put it past the Press to endeavour to break in.

I received a wire from Moses last night at 6.30 p.m. stating that they were at the Grand Western Hotel, New Way, telephone No. 877.

5000
xxx

8th February, 1938.

Enquiries in Birmingham by Press
Representatives concerning Miss "X",
witness in Official Secrets Charge.

I have to report that at 6.25 pm. on Monday, 7th instant, in consequence of a telephone message received here at 6 pm. same date, I saw at his office Norman Frank Rose, District Manager, Messrs Cellon Ltd., St. Pauls Square. He informed me that from June 1930 until February, 1931, he employed in a secretarial capacity Miss OLGA GREY, whose address was then 428 Gilloft Road, here. On Friday last he received a visit from a 'Daily Express' representative who said he was seeking information concerning a Miss Grey. When asked the reason, the man said he could not divulge it but that it was to the advantage of Miss Grey who would be 'front page headlines and something of a heroine'. Mr. Rose said he was unable to give any information because his firm had not a Miss Grey in their employ, and the man said the matter was so important that he would obtain further instructions and call again the next day, which he failed to do.

At 5 pm. yesterday (Monday) a representative of the 'Daily Mail' called on Mr. Rose and said he was prepared to offer anything for a photograph of Miss Grey.

At 6.40 pm. I was in an adjoining room when a 'Daily Herald' man called. He informed Mr. Rose that he had been sent from the Gloucestershire murder case to find a Miss Grey who was or had been employed by the firm, that she was definitely connected with the 'Miss "X" spy case', and that she was believed to reside at 320 'Gilloft' Road, Birmingham. When Mr. Rose said that he had no employee named Grey and could give no information, the man left to make enquiries in 'Gilloft' Road. He had given his name as Richardson or Robertson.

Mr. Rose told me that during the Great War he was a Captain in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and that latterly he worked under Major General Bingham, Military Adviser to the Minister of Munitions, part of his duties being in connection with the issue of passports which brought him into touch with M.I.5. He added that after the first enquiry about Miss Grey he had realised a possible connection between her and Miss "X" and had taken steps to ensure that no press representative obtained any information concerning his late employee.

At 7.25 pm. I telephoned the brief facts regarding the activities of the pressmen to Detective Inspector Thompson, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard.

At 8 pm., acting on instructions, I discreetly visited 428 Gilloft Road and found that it had

2.

apparently been void for some time. It was last occupied by Ada Elizabeth Gray.

I respectfully suggest that this report be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis (Special Branch) in confirmation of the telephone message sent by me to Inspector Thompson; and that a copy be forwarded to Colonel Sir Vernon Kell for his information.

(sgnd) Mark Sellek

Detective Sergeant.

Submitted;

W. Brown
Superintendent, C.I. Dept.

276A

TELEPHONE GENERAL 5000 14 LINES



CHIEF CONSTABLES OFFICE,

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

NEWTON STREET,

BIRMINGHAM, 4

8th February, 1938.

CID No. Y 202

Box No. 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
London; S.W.1.

Dear Sir Vernon,

I enclose for your information a copy of a report I have today forwarded to the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (Special Branch) concerning the activities here of press representatives who are endeavouring to connect Miss Olga GRAY, an ex-employee of Messrs Cellon Ltd., St. Pauls Square, Birmingham, with 'Miss "X" one of the witnesses in the Official Secrets Act case now proceeding at Bow Street, London.

Yours sincerely,

W. Brown

"A"

49
I understand from "Moses" that over the week-end the "Daily Express" reporters managed to trace Mrs. Grey. They subjected her to a great deal of annoyance, and pressed her for every sort of detail about Moses' early life. They had apparently already got certain details from Birmingham. I understand that they got very little out of Mrs. Grey, and the reporter left with the remark that Mrs. Grey was as clever as her daughter.

The reporter intimated to Mrs. Grey that at a later date it would be well worth Moses' while to give them an exclusive story.

"B"

I understand from one of my Press contacts, who is a reliable person, that as much as £100 is being offered in Fleet Street for a photograph of Moses.

JK
7.2.48

48

Miss Sismore:

It may be of value for you to know before you see Moses tonight that I think she is in a position to give you some details regarding GLADING's house at Harrow. I think she knows details of the rent, mortgage etc. which might be of use with reference to GLADING's statement that he is unemployed. Also Moses might know whether GLADING was signing on at the local Labour Exchange.

Captain Liddell thinks that I ought to go down to the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington High Street, and be there almost as soon as Moses arrives in case McClure wishes to see Moses this evening. The telephone number is Western 7222 and they will be registered under the name of Mr. and Miss Gray. Therefore if McClure does not want to see Moses I will expect you at the hotel at about 8.30, unless I receive contrary instructions from you.

M.
2.1.36.

G.M. Linn *AM*

Capt. Liddell and Miss Bissmore to see:

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~

It will be remembered that ever since the Moses case began to take definite shape I have, on Mr. Barker's instructions, been



She is working under the instruction of Mrs. BROOKS (or BROOKS) who is Harry POLLITT's secretary. It may be remarked that W. has been a member of the Communist party for nearly nine years and has been constantly associating with Party members of all grades. Given reasonable luck I see no reason why she should become the object of suspicion if we go slowly.

In a report of 3rd February, reports that there was a conference in Reg BISHOP's room which appeared to be of a confidential nature. Henry PARSONS was present and he came in and out several times looking extremely agitated. Margery POLLITT was also called into the conference on one occasion.

M. Linn
2/10/50

During the whole of the day I never heard one single reference to the "case", but W. is of the opinion that the conference in BISHOP's room had something to do with it. In connection with this opinion of W.'s I should like to point out that some substance is lent by the following facts:-

P.A.

- 1) Henry PARSONS is almost certainly a person who has some function in GLADING's organization;
- 2) BISHOP knew Moses very well in the old days and it was he who was largely responsible for her being selected at one time to take the minutes of the "Daily Worker" staff meetings;
- 3) Margery POLLITT also knows Moses well.

THIS IS A COPIED DOCUMENT KEPT IN THE TREATMENT UNDER SECTION B.5b. (M/2)

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 JANUARY 2024

B.

45

With reference to the Moses case and the expenses thereof, I have made satisfactory arrangements with the brother but I would like instructions on the following points:

Carry on from M funds

1. We have been paying £3. per month to Moses which she has been giving to her mother. Is this to go on or is it to come out of the £50 you gave me this morning?

sp. exp.

2. D.S.S. and yourself have said that when Moses leaves her job, we are to pay her the same as her salary - £3.10. per week. Is this to come out of the special expenses or not?

M.

Jan. 20th 1958.

46

By the time this reaches you the names of the two people concerned in the recent Official Secrets charge will have been published.

I am anxious to hear from you any Party gossip relevant to this case and such should be reported at once. I shall be communicating again shortly with you more detailed instructions, but this is just to put you on your guard for immediate reactions.

M/K, M/S, M/L, M/E, M/Z, M/Q

Re Percy GLADING and 82 Holland Road.

44

1) With reference to the report at 160a, GLADING spent the evening with Moses on Monday, 17th January. The only reference he made to Sunday's affair was when he said that the article in question was much shorter than had been anticipated, and had not taken him half as long to do. He seemed quite satisfied with the results, but while not, in any way nervous, he did not refer to the matter any further.

On Monday, 17th January, GLADING spent most of the day in East Ham, where he had been "to see somebody".

A very interesting point emerged during the course of my casual conversation with Moses on the subject of finance. It will be remembered that when GLADING first put up the proposal regarding the flat to Moses, he definitely stated that the rent of the flat would be paid, and in addition "they" would be prepared to make up Moses' weekly salary to £5 a week. I only discovered yesterday that this extra sum has never been paid to Moses.

4) Moses had a general conversation with GLADING on the subject of the present situation. It is clear that GLADING is extremely worried about the non-appearance of the new chief. He says his funds are almost exhausted, and that if something does not happen in a week or so, he will have to borrow £50 from his father-in-law in order to carry on. It seems clear that whereas GLADING has obviously got a contact in the Embassy or elsewhere to whom the results of the photography are handed, he does not appear to have any means of communicating with the administrative side of things. Consequently, he cannot raise any queries himself, he merely has to sit and wait.

GLADINO also made a peculiar remark, when he said - referring to the delay - "Of course, there is frequently trouble and difficulty at the end of a period". Moses interpreted this to mean that delays occurred when one spy master was changed for another, and instanced the delay which took place between the retirement of PATERS and the advent of STEPHENS. It is also quite clear from GLADINO's general attitude that his aim and ambition is to get the whole of the executive side of this work into his own hands with the assistance of Moses. He does not like the Russians personally, and regards their employment over here as increasing the element of risk unnecessarily, owing to their foreign nationality and to the fact that they are nearly always illegally resident in this country.

In the course of his talk GLADINO actually mentioned to Moses that Mr. STEPHENS had lived at Forset Court, where he stated a flat had been taken from a person whom he described as a resident woman racketeer. There is a woman in Forset Court who takes on lease several flats which she then sublets to various people with no questions asked about their activities.

5) As instructed by Captain Liddell, I showed to Moses the photographs received from the Americans. Moses could not identify any of them with the exception of RUBENS. With regard to this man, Moses said that of all the photographs submitted with reference to Mr. STEPHENS, this was by far the most like him: eyes, forehead and hair were exact, but Mr. STEPHENS would seem to be older than RUBENS, and to have a more lined face.

19.1.38.

"M"

- 3) Developing, including superficial washing between developing and fixing - 2 hours.
- 4) Fixing - 1 hour, 15 minutes, approximately.
- 5) Final washing, even with chemical assistance, at least 1 hour.
- 6) Drying - absolute minimum - 4 hours.

Making a total of 10 hours, 15 minutes.

The minimum time for which GLADING would have to have possession of the book would be 1 hour and 30 minutes, but this would represent a serious likelihood of error.

Unless he has already got the necessary amount of film, he will have to purchase five rolls of film costing 18s. 6d total. The film he uses is Agfa Isopan, or Ilford Leica Pancromatic Film. (Would it be possible to check up from Kodaks if some such purchase has been made within the last few days?)

He would also require a considerable quantity of developer. I consider it highly likely that he will be using a developer known as Rodinol.

13.1.38.

"M".

13th January, 1938.

43

Herewith doings returned with many thanks.

I also want to thank you very much for being so attentive last night over a rather complicated business, particularly when I am certain you were feeling very tired. I think you showed an amazingly quick grasp of all the details and I am sure we shall progress very quickly.

By the way, if you get an opportunity on Monday of referring to your friends arduous and possibly sleepless week-end without arousing any suspicion, I should be more than grateful to hear any comments he may make, as I think this matter may be of very considerable importance.

All the best.

I received a verbal report from Moses on the evening of Wednesday, 12th January, 1938.

The most important item of this deals with a special 'job' which Percy GLADING is undertaking at his own house in Harrow at the week-end, 15th to 16th January. He has informed Moses that he has got to photograph a book of 400 pages. He has definitely inferred that it is a secret book, and that it has got to be done in a hurry, and that it could only be done at the week-end. GLADING has worked out that he can take two pages of the book on one negative, and he will, therefore, have to make 200 exposures.

For the reasons already given to you this morning, I am reasonably satisfied that we need not be alarmed over the fact that GLADING is doing this work at his own house. Moses considers, and I agree with her, that from the point of view of convenience, and also from the point of view of risk, to say nothing of the fact that GLADING himself is, at the moment, the only person capable of doing the photographing, that it is quite natural that the work should be done at Harrow rather than at 82 Holland Road.

With a view to working out some helpful details on the time factor involved in this 'job', I worked out very carefully the minimum amount of time which the various operations will occupy, and I have set them forth under different headings for your information.

1) Preliminary focussing, measuring and setting up of the articles to be photographed, and calculations of the exposure - 1 hour.

2) The actual making of the exposures (200 at 1 second each), resetting the shutter, winding off the film, and replacing it with a new film, five times in all - 1 hour.

which she had on another occasion sent to BRILLIANTO as
Christmas.

41

B.

With reference to your proposed plan of campaign for future incidents at 82 Holland Road, I should like to offer the following suggestion which may help in connection with the urgency of ascertaining the nature of the document.

I have designed myself, and perfected a little optical apparatus which would enable me to "view" a Leica negative in the strip before it is dry. It would enable me to read and describe its subject, and I can do this without any risk of damaging the negative.

My plan would be roughly as follows:-

Ascertaining that the 'all clear' at 82 Holland Road is given at 11 p.m. I wait half an hour in order to give the watchers across the road time to satisfy himself that no other observation is being kept on 82. I then proceed to the flat myself with the apparatus, let myself in with my keys, examine the negative, take the necessary notes, and either ring you up, or come straight to your house.

1.1.38.

"M".

Re 82 Holland Road.

40

1) Moses has definitely been given the impression by GLADING that, quite apart from the return of BRANDES, that there is a new man coming over here who will be the administrative chief of the organisation.

2) GLADING is beginning to be apprehensive over the fact that he has received no news regarding the arrival of the new man. He states that money is beginning to run short, and he is frightened lest Russian dilatoriness forces him into a difficult position, both regarding himself and regarding the flat. In fact he has even discussed with Moses the possibility that he might have to take some temporary job. He seems to think that he might be able to get some work in a Naval construction yard under a false name.

3) Re Mr. PETERS. According to GLADING, PETERS before the war was a monk in an Austrian monastery. He left the monastery to fight in the war, and he served as a cavalry officer.

4) For some unknown reason GLADING is most anxious to ascertain some information about Colonel Carlebach, who received a Knighthood in the New Years' Honours List. GLADING wishes to know what he received his Knighthood for.

5) Moses will be having a meal with GLADING on Monday evening and will be going to a cinema with him.

13.1.38.

"M".

38

Re. Harry POLLITT.

According to Percy GLADING, Harry POLLITT's visit to Spain, which is taking place over Christmas, is for the purpose of endeavouring to settle many serious quarrels which have broken out in the International Brigade.

17.1.37.

M/12.

Percy GLADING:

The following information has been ascertained by M/12 from Percy GLADING in a very careful manner and without arousing his suspicions.

The last time Percy GLADING saw his brother was two years ago. On that occasion he visited the offices of the I.A.I. and borrowed \$3. from him. From that time to this GLADING has not seen or heard of him. He has one other brother who has been in New Zealand for many years.

3.1.38.

B.5b. (M/12)

because she is inclined to put on airs and is intellectually contemptuous of people less mentally equipped than herself.

(Note by M.: I can say definitely that this fits in very well with Jane BEIGHTT's character.)

5. Moses confirms the fact that GLADING at times drinks very heavily. He confines himself to whiskey and port. His speech gives him away but Moses has never known Erik to interfere with his discretion.

6. In spite of being well supplied with money, GLADING admitted that this last month he has "over spent".

7. re "Margaret": I questioned Moses as to who she thought the "Margaret" might be with whom GLADING spends a certain amount of time. Moses was of the opinion that it would be Margaret CLARKE, as GLADING had mentioned some time recently that he had been in touch with her.

10.12.37.

(B.5b.M/12)

(See in connection with above attached report from M/2)

re. 42 Holland Road.

When GLADING had lunch with Moses on Wednesday, 15th December, certain remarks which he made in general conversation impressed Moses with the idea that early in the New Year there will be a "job".

17.12.37.

M/12.

37

re 83 Holland Road:

36

Percy GLADING called at 83 Holland Road on the evening of Wednesday, December 8th. He stayed between two and three hours.

1. The object of his visit was to borrow the camera. It appears that the tripod bush on the camera GLADING has is one with a Continental thread, whereas the screw of the copying stand is a British thread, therefore the camera originally in GLADING's possession will not fit the stand. Conversation between Moses and GLADING again confirmed the fact that the objects of GLADING's purchase of photographic materials and his borrowing of the apparatus are for the purpose of perfecting his own technique in order that he can instruct Moses fully in the use of the apparatus.

Incidentally GLADING informed Moses that his recent visit to Kodak was for the purpose of buying various accessories.

2. During general conversation on the subject of the work, GLADING stated that he did not think that Mrs. STEVENS would ever return to this country, but that he thought that STEVENS himself would return to London after Christmas for about a week. This visit would have a double object: a) to ascertain if he (STEVENS) was under any suspicion; and b) to give GLADING various instructions before "handing over".

3. Millie BARUCH: It is clear from certain statements made by GLADING on the evening of December 8th, that Millie BARUCH occupies some important position in the organization. GLADING saw her comparatively recently. He does not like her.

4. Jane BURGITT (MEAD): It is confirmed that Jane BURGITT also works for the organization, and although this point cannot be stated definitely Moses is strongly of the opinion that Jane BURGITT is the "well set up handsome blonde woman" mentioned in a previous report, and whom Percy says he also dislikes. On December 8th GLADING mentioned that he had recently had to take the woman previously referred to to a cinema, and we know from the watcher's report that GLADING recently accompanied Jane BURGITT (MEAD) and her husband to a cinema. He dislikes this woman.

35

Re PERRY GRADING:

1. Owing to an alleged indisposition, GRADING did not have lunch with Moses on Wednesday, December 1st.
2. GRADING told Moses on a previous occasion last week that he was going to buy some photographic material. He stated that this was to enable him to find out how the work was done in order that he might instruct Moses and that they might then practise themselves.

(Note by M. This does not entirely satisfy me on the information we have at the moment, for the following points arise:-

- a) Moses has still got the camera: therefore what camera is GRADING going to use?
- b) He appears to have bought a developing tank of a slightly different pattern from the one at No. 82 and some film, but it would not seem that these would help him to learn how to take the photographs, only to develop them.
- c) If his only reason was that he wanted to practise with the apparatus in order to instruct Moses, why could he not borrow the apparatus already at No. 82.)

I put it to Moses that it was possible that GRADING if he became proficient himself might do the whole work. Moses does not agree with this as GRADING has only one sitting-room in his house which would make it inconvenient, and also she considers he would think it too risky. If GRADING moves his house, however, and takes a bigger one this possibility might exist.

With further reference to the photographic materials mentioned above, Moses only knows that the apparatus was contemplated. They have not been mentioned again and no delivery has taken place at No. 82.

3. Moses was again struck by the very large sums of money which GRADING obviously has, and also the amounts which he is clearly spending on himself. It is estimated that he spends as much as two and

(S)

35

three pounds at a time at fairly frequent intervals on his child.

4. GLADING's interest in Diesel fuel for aeronautical purposes is still maintained, and he has again referred to certain work at Napiers.

(Note by M: I understand from D.3 that although Napiers are not doing anything in the Diesel line, they are however well advanced with a new petrol engine which is regarded as being very secret.)

5. Moses is afraid that GLADING will not want any assistance with the buying of Christmas presents. He seems rather indifferent on the subject.

2.12.37.

B.5b(1/12)

re 82 Holland Road:

34

1. Percy GRADING visited No. 82 on the evening of Monday, 22nd November. The object of the visit was to examine carefully the apparatus on which the Leica camera was fixed. It appears that this apparatus was not included in the current Leica catalogue published in England, and GRADING appears to be anxious to secure another copying stand so that he can "teach others". If he cannot obtain one through the ordinary market he is going to borrow the one at No. 82 either in order to demonstrate it or in order to have a copy made. He states that the "one person who knew how to do the job is no longer here". While examining the apparatus, GRADING discovered an envelope in which were three invoices relating to the sale of the camera itself and various pieces of supplementary apparatus. GRADING instructed Moses to destroy these.

2. GRADING is to have lunch today, Tuesday, November 23rd, with a woman whom he hates. He describes her as a fine figure of a woman who has done her best to impress Percy with her beauty, so far without success. He says that this woman does about one job in five years, but she is important. He also says that she knows enough to be nasty.

3. The dinner for which GRADING wishes to obtain evening dress is on December 12th. He is now a little doubtful as to whether he will attend this one. However, after Christmas there is another dinner which he will have to attend. GRADING does not like the idea hiring dress clothes and he will probably buy something from the 80/- failors.

4. GRADING will be lunching with Moses on Wednesday, November 24th, and on Thursday he is taking Moses out to celebrate Moses' birthday.

23.11.37.

B.5b(1/12)

1/6
re Percy GLADING:

On Wednesday, November 24th, GLADING had lunch with Moses. He said that he was very interested in Diesel fuel and wanted to know if Moses could obtain any information about this through people in International Aviation Associates. He also said that Napier were building aviation Diesel engines under licence and he wanted more information on this point. He was told that as far as Moses could say, the only engine in service on Diesel fuel is the Jutera Juro. GLADING said he was aware of this and this was the engine which was being supplied to France. It is definitely the fuel, however, which is interesting GLADING, and Moses got the impression that GLADING was able to obtain a little very general information about the fuel and about Napier's researches, but not the detailed technical information he would like.

re 02 Holland Road:

33
On the evening of Wednesday, 17th November,
I interviewed Moses at No. 02.

I instructed her to take the prints, left the necessary apparatus and made several tests, the results of which I will report later. I also managed to obtain a key which I was able to alter so that it fitted the suitcase in which the photographic apparatus is kept.

During general discussion with Moses I ascertained that Percy GLADING has got to buy Christmas presents for all of his and Mr. STEVEN'S contacts. There appear to be about ten or twelve of these. This will run him into a fairly large sum of money. He has told Moses to select something for herself costing about £3. or £4. He will very likely ask Moses to help him choose these presents, and it is possible that we may be able to obtain a reaction if we can ascertain the nature of as many of these presents as possible.

(2)

20

were known to Moses - one in the possession of the SISTERS and the other which was left with Moses. Moses still has one key, but whether "STEVENS" handed his over to GLADING or not, cannot be said at the moment.

18.11.37.

B.5b. (1/12)

31

re 31 Holland Road:

The following information was received by me from Moses on the morning of December 7th:

It is not thought likely that Percy GLADING will lunch with Moses this week, but he is calling at No. 31 some time this evening in order to pick up a small attachment to be used in connection with the stand which holds the camera for copying purposes. GLADING has the stand from No. 31 but not the camera. Moses confirms that GLADING's statement regarding the borrowing of this camera was that he wished to familiarise himself with the working of the special copying stand so that subsequently he and Moses could experiment together.

7.12.37.

B.5b.

7

30
re 89 Holland Street-

The following items were ascertained by me during an interview with M/12 which took place on the morning of Friday, November 11th:

1. I showed Moses the full face photograph of HANNEMANN and also the two other photographs which had previously been shown. After a very careful scrutiny Moses considered that unless the subject of these photographs has filled out very considerably during the last few years and aged proportionately, it is not identical with "Mr. STEVENS". There is, however, a very marked resemblance in respect of general features.

2. The number of the Leica camera which is used for the recent photography is 58251.

3. When GLADING had lunch with Moses on Thursday, 11th November, he said that he did not think it was likely that there would be any jobs to do between now and Christmas.

4. Also on the 11th November, GLADING asked Moses where he could hire a dress suit. He explained that he had to go to a dinner. He said: "I cannot stand the swine I have got to mix with, but I must go in order to see what they are up to. I think I shall be able to find out something I particularly want to know". Moses advised GLADING to go to Moss Bros. and gave him some idea of the approximate cost. From the general drift of the conversation it is thought that this dinner would be taking place within a week from the 11th.

5. With regard to the room which GLADING is hoping to take and use as an office, he has asked Moses to look out for a suitable one. He is not going to wait for his big move before taking this step.

6. With regard to the keys of the suitcase which contains the photographic apparatus, originally only two keys

29
Re. 82 Holland Road.

On the afternoon of Saturday, 6th November, I interviewed M/12 at her mother's house in Kenton. I was there for about three hours.

The following points emerged:-

- 1) Re. Mrs. STE HENS. From remarks let drop from time to time, it seems probable that Mrs. STE HENS is of German nationality, although she normally speaks French when addressing her husband. She is referred to as Mary.
- 2) I showed Moses the two photographs marked "H", and after careful investigation Moses stated there was a very definite likeness to Mr. STE HENS, but she would not like to swear to it. The points of similarity were - general outline of face and expression; pronounced peak of the hair; the way the hair was brushed, and in the profile view the peculiar outward curve of the upper lip. Moses admitted that the photograph gave a younger and a slimmer impression than Mr. STE HENS, but on the whole she was prepared to state that there was a very remarkable likeness.
- 3) I asked Moses to cast her mind back to the occasion when the mysterious man turned up at Gray's Inn Road who was obviously an important secret contact of GLADING. I reminded her that she had then described him as "a cadaverous individual". Moses recalled the incident at once and said "Oh, yes, you mean the man from Portsmouth or Plymouth, I forget which". I then handed her a photograph of SHILLITTO and she was prepared almost certainly to identify him. I then tested her further by telling her it was a photograph of a man called SHILLITTO and she immediately referred to the mysterious postcard which she had on another occasion sent to SHILLITTO at Christmas.

4) I then questioned Moses as to another mysterious contact who had appeared in the old days at Gray's Inn Road, and who came from somewhere near Middlesbrough. Moses immediately said "Oh, yes, you mean the man in I.C.I.". I said "Has Percy got a contact in I.C.I.". Moses replied that he had. (Presumably this might be at Billingham.)

b) Re. Mr. STEPHENS.

a) On one occasion recently Percy nearly let slip another name for Mr. STEPHENS. By a process of suggestion I ascertained that the name was not anything like BRANDES. It would seem possible, therefore, that GLADING knows the man's real name

b) GLADING has told Moses that Mr. STEPHENS has a Canadian passport, and that is how he was able to move about the country unhindered.

c) Mr. STEPHENS has instructed GLADING to keep in touch with all his - STEPHENS - contacts while he is away. This both worries and annoys GLADING very much. He considers that it exposes him to unnecessary risks; for he points out, many of these contacts are purely mercenaries who are selling information for what they can get, not "sincere people like you and me". GLADING also remarked that it would work him even harder than ever and make things very difficult for him as there are "so many of them".

d) GLADING is of the opinion that Mr. STEPHENS himself will return to this country early in the new Year.

e) In consequence of Mr. STEPHENS' absence and owing to his increased responsibilities, GLADING is thinking of giving up his present house almost at once.

He wishes to buy another, and in order not to draw attention to himself he will probably get Rosa SHAR's people to act as references, guarantors etc. When he moves it is his intention to assume an entirely new identity. In addition to moving his house and family, he also intends to take the single room referred to in a previous report. This will be somewhere near Holland Road; Percy will sleep there occasionally, meet people there, have his correspondence sent there, thus obviating the use of cover addresses, and he will also have a telephone of his own installed.

7) It is clear that Rosa SHAR is familiar with a great deal of Percy's secret work. She is known to distribute money for him, and she has on one occasion handed over the rent for 82 Holland Road.

8) A point of some interest is a recent statement on the part of GLADING that he is still helping to produce "China News", in fact he has asked Moses to do some typing for him during this week in connection with "China News".
Note by M. This does appear very inconsistent with GLADING's almost complete cleavage from Party activity, and it makes me wonder whether certain copies of "China News" can possibly be utilised for some more secret purpose, such as writing in invisible ink instructions. Such a circular could be used for communicating with people who are known to be extreme left in politics, but who are at the same time working for Percy's espionage organisation.

9) On the evening of Friday, 29th October, Percy GLADING was at 82 Holland Road on a purely social visit. He went to the case in which the camera is kept and fiddled about with it. Subsequently when discussing the shortcomings of Mrs. STEPHENS, GLADING intimated that she was careless and said that she had left behind a roll of films in the camera with four exposures on. This

incident puzzled Moses considerably in as much as she is prepared to state definitely that after the incident of 21st October, there was no roll of film left in the camera, and that therefore if OLADINO's statement was true some photographing must have been done at the flat without the knowledge of Moses.

10) With further reference to the original delivery of the camera at 82 Holland Road, it was brought by OLADINO and both the STEPHENS in a taxi, and they came from somewhere "the other side of the park".

11) With regard to the keys of 82 Holland Road, there are four sets of keys; one for ourselves, one for the tenant, and two for OLADINO.

4. 11. 37.

incidents of 21st October the fact that Mrs. "STEVENS" stated to her that she had to get to Hyde Park Corner after leaving Holland Road.

7. Regarding the lock at 82 Holland Road: the keys in M.'s possession now fit and work efficiently. The lock on the door of the flat was put in by the builders who converted the house into flats just prior to Moses moving in. The original lock was a Yale and the copies, in M's case at all events, are made on an Ilco key manufactured by the Dominion Lock Coy. of Canada. There are two keys, the key of the flat and the key of the outer house door.

8. Moses and Percy GLADING are having lunch together on Tuesday, November 2nd, at 1.15, and they are meeting as usual at the corner of Vauxhall Bridge Road and Wilton Road.

re 82 Holland Road:

The following report was received from Moses by telephone at 8.15 a.m. today.

1. Percy GLADING said yesterday during the lunch-time meeting that Mr. "STEVENS" and his wife were going back to Moscow almost at once, owing to the illness of Mr. STEVENS' daughter. In consequence, it is not anticipated that there will be any more work to do this side of Christmas.

2. The photographic apparatus is to remain where it is, and GLADING intends that he and Od. GRAY should continue to practise with the apparatus in order to perfect their technique, as GLADING does not like being dependent upon the vagaries of these foreigners, and wishes to get that end of the work into his own hands.

The following point was confirmed:-

When the photographic apparatus was delivered at 82 Holland Road, all three persons were present - Percy GLADING, and Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS.

re 82 Holland Road:

1. Percy GLADING informed Moses on the evening of Friday, October 29th, that he is thinking of taking a one-room flat or a room in the house of some "dear old lady who would ask no questions" - preferably the latter. He would prefer it to be in the vicinity of Holland Road. Moses suggested that he should scan the notice boards which several small shops in that district display. These frequently contain advertisements of such accommodation.

2. Attached will be found the original of a letter written by Harry POLLITT to Moses in August 1936. As I suggested to B.4a over the telephone, this might be of some use as evidence of the Communist Party interest in Moses and their desire to keep in touch after Moses had ceased to work at King Street.

3. With regard to the table used for the camera at 82 Holland Road. This table was purchased in the secondhand department at Hopley. It was chosen by Percy GLADING on Thursday, 14th, or Friday, 15th October, and he gave orders for its delivery at 82 Holland Road on the morning of Saturday, 16th.

4. Nothing has been said by GLADING recently which might indicate that the developing of the negatives is to be done elsewhere than at 82 Holland Road, and Moses has not had any instructions that she is not to participate in the developing. The developing was done at once on the evening of the 21st October in order that the negative could be inspected. It is thought that the developing would probably be done the following evening.

5. Moses has formed the impression which is not based on any actual statement by GLADING that Hyde Park Corner might be used on other occasions. Moses could not give any very definite reason why this impression has been formed, but it is the effect of an accumulation of odd remarks.

6. Moses wishes to add to the report made on the

22. 22. 1937

25

General Gray met Percy GLADDIS at 1.12 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd October, at the corner of Fenchall Bridge Road and Wilton Road. They entered the saloon entrance of the Windsor Castle Hotel.

20.10.37.

B.5b. (1/12)

26

22. 22. 1937

The following points of additional information have been ascertained from 1/12 and are relative to the incidents of Thursday last, October 21st.

1. It is confirmed that the plan photographed was over 6 feet long and 48 exposures were required in order to photograph it section by section.
2. When Percy GLADDIS collected the negatives on the evening of the 21st he appeared to be satisfied with the negative and said that in future it would not be necessary to develop the negative the same evening.
3. When Mrs. "SIMPSON" arrived on the evening of the 21st she had an ordinary sized ladies handbag, but the plan was folded and carried inside a newspaper. No other packets were seen by 1/12.

23

Re Mr. Holland's card:

After visiting the Ford Exhibition with Mr. Gray on 22.10.57, Percy GLANVILLE returned to the flat and picked up the negatives.

27th October 1957.

24

Enclosed you will find two lipsticks; either of these will do so take your choice. A small amount on the finger would be quite sufficient to leave the necessary mark.

I had lunch with Richard on Monday and had a long and interesting talk. I put him into the picture and he is going to do all he can to see that nothing happens which might worry you. He seems to be getting on very well indeed and you may like to know that I think that my friends can help him to realise a small ambition which he seems to have formed.

Now there are one or two small questions further to the other day which I want to ask you: I take it that the note "no expenses required" was a note made by you and I presume it indicates that the article was so big that it had to be done in sections. When your boy friend collected the goods did he give you any idea as to what procedure would be arranged in future about collection? And did he give you any idea when the next party might take place?

For your own information you may like to know that the nett results up to date have exceeded expectations.

Are you likely to be at Kington on Saturday evening between tea and dinner, either this Saturday or the following one? I might want to have a talk and I feel that that is the safest place.

Will you drop me a line in reply to all these points.

R.

22

Re Moses:

Over the weekend I have given considerable thought to the question of communication with Moses while the present case is on, and I should like to submit the following ideas for meetings. The rendezvous could be changed each time except when circumstances involve the time factor when the nearest one would be selected.

1. If it is necessary for a minor instruction to be passed to Moses at any time during the working day, this could, I think, be managed by getting Miss R. to call at Moses' office and simply hand in a note.

2. If it is necessary during the day for me to see Moses at once, it is I think reasonably safe for her to go to the main portion of the Overseas Club where she could wait for me without even having to ask for me by name. On the other hand, I do not think this should be used unless time is an important factor.

3. Moses could always be picked up in a car either first thing in the morning or when she leaves her place of work and I could pick up the car at some pre-arranged spot.

4. Two further suitable spots are Moses' mother's house out at Kenton, Nr. Harrow, and Hurlingham Club. With regard to the former I think this would be the most suitable place for a periodical meeting at which any lengthy discussion had to take place.

With regard to the latter, I have obtained a considerable number of free winter vouchers for Hurlingham Club, in fact I often go there on Sunday mornings to play golf. Nothing would be easier than to provide Moses, and, say, Mr. Badham, with a voucher and for Mr. Badham to drive Moses straight down into the Club grounds where we could meet. No one, of course, could follow her into the Club, and there is no reason why one of her boy friends should not be able to obtain tickets for Hurlingham and invite her out there.

5. If it became very necessary for Moses to hand over a

(2)

written communication or anything else which it would be difficult for Moses to entrust to the post, it is perfectly safe to arrange for both of us to be in the vestibule of some cinema, such as the New Victoria at the same hour. We each proceed separately to the booking office and take a seat, taking care that I immediately follow Moses. We then naturally get next to each other in the cinema (unless it is too full) when it is a simple matter to hand anything over without anyone being the wiser.

28.10.37.

B.5b.

L.V. S. SAVAGE

Employed as cable clerk, his father said to be in the British Legation in Riga. Mother English, mother Russian.

International Association
Association
Cavalry House
Victoria St

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 JANUARY 23 24

7) When Mr. and Mrs. "STEVENS" left the flat they turned to the left and proceeded towards the Hammermith Road.

At about 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th October, Od. Gray met Percy GLADING at the corner of Vanshall Bridge Road and Wilton Road. She handed over to him the experimental film taken the previous night.

GLADING expressed irritation with Mrs. "STEVENS" over her insistence on using the camera on a trial and error basis instead of going strictly by the written instructions provided by Messrs. Leitz. He expressed the opinion that it would be a good thing for Od. Gray to take some course in photography at the Polytechnic. On learning that Od. Gray had an acquaintance who was a professional photographer, GLADING enquired whether Od. Gray could obtain from the acquaintance rolls of positive film, for he explained that such material was more satisfactory. When discussing the course in photography, GLADING remarked: "I believe the commercial photography course is good because it includes the photographing of 'blue prints' which is what we need."

B.10.37.

B.5b.(11/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

20

Enclosed is the article we were discussing yesterday. May I make the suggestion that before you put in the new substance you scrub out the inside of the case with a little pure alcohol as there might be a trace of colouring matter left on the tin.

B.5b.

re Percy GLADING:

Based to OFAB 330 BRAXIDES.

19

re 82 Holland Road:

At 7 p.m. on Monday, 10th October, Mr. and Mrs. "STEVENS" called at the flat at No. 82. They were there for 3 1/2 hours during which time they experimented with a complete Leica copying outfit. The experiments were made on maps of the London Underground Railways and two rolls of twelve exposures each were used. The first one was not satisfactory and the second one was considered to be better. The film was developed on the spot and it was left in the flat overnight to dry, after which it had to be taken by Cpl. Gray and delivered to Percy SHADDO at approximately 1 p.m. the next day (Tuesday, 19th).

During the evening session the following points emerged:

- 1) It is clear that Mrs. STEVENS is by no means an expert photographer and she was decidedly nervous regarding her ability to use the apparatus efficiently with only a small amount of practice.
- 2) The "job" to be done on Thursday evening at 7 p.m. is obviously regarded as important, for had the second roll of film taken on Monday proved to be unsatisfactory it would have been necessary for another visit to have been paid to the flat on the evening of Tuesday, 19th.
- 3) Mr. "STEVENS", who is about 40 years of age, was in the Russian cavalry during the War, and although it is not absolutely certain it seems probable from his general conversation that he has seen military service since the War.
- 4) Mrs. "STEVENS" would seem to be French. She converses in French with her husband and they speak very rapidly indeed.
- 5) The following details should be added to the description of Mrs. "STEVENS": Age about 40; grey eyes; dark brown hair; not good looking but has a very charming smile.
She refers to her husband as "Bill", and two or three times he called her by her name which sounded rather like "Maice".
- 6) From chance remarks it would seem probable that Mr. and Mrs. "STEVENS" live in some form of service flat.

COPIED 16 DE 46 330 BANNING

18

re 82 Holland Road:

The following information has been obtained arising out of a visit paid to 82 Holland Road on the evening of Wednesday, 13th October, by Percy CHADWICK and Mr. and Mrs. STEVENS-

1. It is understood that there will be a preliminary and practice use of the photographic apparatus at 7 p.m. on Monday evening, October 15th; and on Thursday October 18th, at 7 p.m., it is proposed to carry out the first "job" (presumably copying of some papers).
2. With regard to the identification of Mr. "STEVENS" and his wife: photographs of FURBERG and his wife were shown to M/12 who was inclined to think that Mr. "STEVENS" could not possibly be "FURBERG". Mr. "STEVENS" has fairish, wavy hair and extremely noticeable and outstanding ears. On the other hand, M/12 considered that the photograph of Frau FURBERG bore a strong resemblance to Mrs. "STEVENS". She had the same hollow eyes and sallow complexion and the general expression was similar. Also Mrs. "STEVENS" speaks broken English with a strong German accent. M/12's description of Mrs. "STEVENS" is as follows:

Age 38-40; height about 5'6"; medium build; sallow complexion; very hollow eyes which are dark brown in colour; rather unhealthy looking; uses little or no make-up; not very well dressed.

3. In the course of general conversation on the evening of Oct. 13th, it transpired that Mrs. STEVENS's predecessor in the photographic work was a Russian woman who had been doing this work in this country for the last five years. Unfortunately she had recently become nervous to the point of hysteria and her condition had been complicated by the fact that she had fallen love with Mr. STEVENS. This had frightened CHADWICK and his colleagues so much that instead of having a gradual transition period during which the Russian handed over to Mrs. STEVENS, arrangements were made to send the Russian woman back to her own country on Friday, October 15th.

(2)

was being intercepted and that he got his letters two posts late.

Note by M.

It will be remembered that there is every reason to believe that Percy GLADING was making intensive enquiries with regard to a camera suitable for copping work on and around 8.6.36. We subsequently learned that Percy GLADING was favouring a Leica camera. If it turns out that the camera to be used at 82 Holland Road is a Leica or some similar high class instrument, it should be possible to trace the ownership of the apparatus by means of the serial number which is stamped on all high grade cameras.

15.10.37.

B.5b(N/12)

re 82 Holland Road;

K/12 reports the following:

On the evening of Monday, 11th October, Percy GLADING gave instructions that a long refectory type table should be purchased as soon as possible. This is for the purpose of setting up the copying camera while at the same time having the appearance of an ordinary piece of furniture when not in special use.

It was also ascertained that Percy GLADING and "Mr. STEPHENS" were likely to be visiting the Earls Court Ice Rink on the evening of Tuesday, October 12th, for the last session. It is understood that "Mr. STEPHENS" is among other things an expert skater.

13.10.37.

B.5b (11/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

Copy to P# 46,330 BRANDS

re 83 Holland Road

16
A Mr. STEPHENS (or SEEVERS) called at the flat on Thursday, September 16th, at 8.0 p.m. This gentleman has taken the place of Mr. PETERS who has gone "home", and is apparently in charge of things over here, though GRADEN does not think he will stay here long as he has been away from "home" for five years and has a daughter of fifteen whom he has not seen for that period. GRADEN does not like this gentleman, but he liked Mr. PETERS very much.

Mr. STEPHENS' wife is to come to the flat about twice a month to do the work which it had been suggested should be carried out there, with help from the tenant of the flat, so that possibly at a later date it could be carried on by the said tenant. One of the days in the month will be a weekday evening about 7.30 while the other will be a Saturday about 6.30 p.m. Work to start in October.

Description of SEEVERS:

Height 5'7"; sturdy build; fair slightly wavy hair (with very pronounced widow's peak), brushed straight back; pointed but thick nose; blue or grey eyes with rather heavy lids and very slight occasional cast; complexion slightly pale, but not sallow; large hands with very thick short fingers; very slight but almost unnoticeable hesitation in speech, but very self-assured.

It is thought that this man has been in America for the last few years, though he has no trace of Americanism in his speech.

12.10.37.

(1/12)

(No action without reference to E.)

15

P.C. will be bringing a man and his wife round to the flat at 82, Holland Rd. on Thursday, September 16th at 8.30.p.m. The wife is to work at the flat occasionally. According to P.C. "They did not think it would be safe for you to do it, so she will come round to your place to do it". It was impossible to obtain any further information owing to proximity of other people.

If it is not possible for these people to come on Thursday, P.C. will come early - say about 6.0.p.m.

FOR INFO: MADE TO APPROX. 10.15.1
17/9/52

26th August 1937

13

Just a final line before I go away. I do hope you have been able to clear up your personal difficulty and that you got my second letter sent off the day before yesterday.

Regarding other matters, there is nothing very much for you to worry about. All you have to do is to report fully in writing to R. at 3 Rosemount Road, West Ealing, W.13, - Perivale 2590. She will then pass on any further instructions which may be necessary to give. If any very tricky personal end should turn up, write to me at 38 and it will be forwarded.

Best of luck and I hope all will go well.

re 82 Holland Road:

14

Fredy GRADINE will be bringing a man and his wife round to the flat at 82 Holland Road on Thursday, September 16th, at 8.30 p.m. The wife is to do work at the flat occasionally. According to GRADINE: "They did not think it would be safe for you to do it, so she will come round to your place to do it." It was impossible to obtain any further information owing to the proximity of other people. If it is not possible for these people to come on Thursday, GRADINE will come early - say about 8.0 p.m.

15.9.37.

(N/12)

(No action without reference to R.)

11
Reference:

An interview with Percy GRADING took place on Wednesday, 4th August, during which GRADING intimated that in about a week's time some definite instructions would be given regarding the work to be undertaken. He said that at the moment the necessary person was away. His actual words were:- "You know what it is - these kids only go home about once in five years, and when they do go there is no knowing how long they will stay at home. After all they live on a volcano the whole of the time they are over here, and when they do go home you don't know if they will ever come back - or you may suddenly be confronted with someone else."

GRADING then added rather naively: "They give them such a good time in Moscow that you cannot blame them."

GRADING will visit the flat again on Thursday evening,

August 12th, at 8 p.m.

G. G. 37.

M.

12
21st August, 1937.

I have been into this matter of your rent with a legal person, and their view is the same as mine. Provided you still have in your possession the letter from Dudley Paul & Co. in which they advise you to pay the rent to Round & Co., and providing that you have Round & Co's receipt dated June 22nd, you should be quite safe.

I presume you are quite certain that you did not really receive the subsequent letter from Dudley Paul and that you replied to it. Two things are absolutely necessary, the first is that you should give a full report of all this to your friend, and the second is that you should write a letter to the landlord stating that with regard to the payment of rent you have simply gone on their instructions as set forth in their letter of May -.

8
incidents of 21st October the fact that Mrs. "STEVENS" stated to her that she had to get to Hyde Park Corner after leaving Holland Road.

9

re St Holland Road

Percy GRADING called at St Holland Road at 11.30 p.m. on Friday, 11th June. He was slightly drunk and did not stay long. He made two significant remarks. One was: "I am doing hardly any work for the Party now - it is mostly for the other people." The second remark was to the effect that he had seen six of his people that evening.

14.6.37.

(14/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

10

28th July 1937.

Could you meet me at the Royal Court at about 6.15 to 6.30 tomorrow, Thursday, for a drink and a chat? If I do not hear from you I will be there. If you cannot come, ring Paul GRIS between 8.30 and 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Aaron.

SS Holland Road:

On Thursday evening, May 20th, Percy GLADING called at 62 Holland Road and saw Cde. GRAY. He instructed her to leave her present employment as soon as practicable, take a fortnight's holiday at the Party's expense and on her return go to a certain cottage (whose name was not mentioned) for the purpose of receiving instruction in the photographing of documents with a miniature camera. These documents, Glading explained, would be "borrowed ones". The usual procedure is that the documents would be delivered one evening and collected the next. Cde. GRAY is to do the taking and developing but no printing. The exact make of camera to be used is not known, but it is either a Zeiss Contax or a Leica. It is understood that a camera of this description is already in use for this purpose.

GLADING anticipates that on an average it will be necessary to do some photographing once a week. It was pointed out to Cde. Gray that these papers would be very secret and there would also be drawings.

The photographing arrangements do not cancel the use of 62 Holland Road as a meeting place.

(No action without reference to D.)

27.6.57.

(1/12)

SS JACKSON:

Una JACKSON is, according to Percy GLADING, still in Moscow employed on "a very confidential secretarial job".

27.6.57.

(1/12)

5

30.4.37.

If you hear from your pals that they are going to call on you you will, of course, let me know at once. Should I be out of town or should you be unable to get hold of me, ring Perivale 2600 and endeavour to get R. If she is out, simply leave a message saying that your friend is coming at such and such a time.

6

re 82 Holland Road:

1. K/12 has discovered through a casual source that the Russian Embassy has a club and hostel in Sinclair Road, W.14. This is within very easy distance of No.82, and therefore this fact might possibly connect with the statement of the "ball man" that No. 82 was very conveniently situated for him.
2. Percy GLADING will be visiting 82 Holland Road at about 9 p.m. this evening. It is not known whether a special meeting is to take place.

21.5.37.

(12/3)

(No action without reference to B.)

3
re "Mr. PETERS":

1. Mr. PETERS is an Austrian.
2. He has a son aged 14.
3. He has visited Percy GLADING at his house at Harrow.
4. There are reasons for thinking that Mr. PETERS probably resides within an easy distance of 82 Holland Road.
5. The third man of the trio is "a small man and rather suspicious in manner". GLADING dislikes him personally but has to tolerate him for business reasons.

29. 4. 37.

(1/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

4
re Alice HOLLAND:

Alice HOLLAND has had a quarrel with POLLITT and is leaving 16 King Street. She has taken up a secretarial position with some "New Health Clinic" at Surbiton. GLADING and POLLITT are both annoyed and disturbed about this.

29. 4. 37.

(1/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

with it very shortly. It is considered that the money allocated to the L.A.I. has not brought in sufficient results and that the money can be better used in other ways. At the same time it is thought that R.F.O. BRIDGEMAN has so many valuable contacts all over the world that it would be disastrous for the benefits derived from these contacts to be negated. Consequently it is suggested that he should continue to run a sort of international information bureau; the details of this have not yet been decided on but it has been agreed to in principle.

2.3.37.

(M/12)

re PERCY GLADING:

1. GLADING is, without any doubt, engaged in acquiring confidential information regarding armaments. He has to all intents and purposes admitted this to Nosen. He is particularly anxious to obtain accurate details of the new machine which is the product of a firm called the NEW PROCESS WELDING COMPANY (already reported on verbally to you). He has suggested to a certain person known to us that they should endeavour to obtain employment with this firm in a secretarial capacity.
2. GLADING is now supplied with money on a scale out of all proportion to his previous position. It is stated that he never has less than £10 or £15 in his note-case.
3. It is believed that Percy GLADING meets the more important of his secret contacts at the Strand Palace Hotel. He has said that this is an admirable place for meeting as it is usually so popular that it is possible to pass unnoticed.

29.4.37

(M/12)

(No action without reference to B.)

re 35 Holland Road.

On the evening of Wednesday, 21st April, at
9.30 p.m., Percy GRADES visited 35 Holland Road, accompanied by a
man named "Mr. PETERS". They stayed until 10.15 p.m. "Mr. PETERS"
conforms to the following description:

Aged about 45; very tall, about 6'4"; medium build,
heavy enough not to look lanky; very dark hair,
thinning along left and right partings; rather small
eyes, dark (possibly grey), rather heavy lids; straight
nose but rather heavy; rather wide mouth, short upper
lip, dark mustache; slightly cleft chin; typical
slaty grey complexion of some Russians or Germans;
teeth gold filled in front; hands with very long fingers,
flat nails, strum with fingers on chair arm etc.;
Dressed in black suit, black shoes, dark tie.
Speaks English very well, but slowly. Noticeable accent,
but English correct. Had difficulty with 'w's', tries
not to pronounce as 'v' but not very successful.

24. 4. 37.

(1/12)

Based to 2F46, 330 BRANDS.

