

PF 604604

V3

PF

604604

V3

L L E W E L Y N - D A V I E S,

R I C H A R D / A N N E P A T R I C I A .

FILE CLOSED

S Form 924A

10209

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
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Kv 2 / 4670

S. 960 Edn2

LIMITED CIRCULATION

Please refer to S. Form 239 before sending this file to another Section.

S Form 238B

PF 604604

V3

116

4.12.68

Note for File

116a

117

~~KX~~ ~~K3~~

To see the note at 116a. I am sure we should not volunteer to LLEWELLYN-DAVIES that we have the approval of the Prime Minister but if LLEWELLYN-DAVIES himself asks, K.3. could say that the Prime Minister is aware of the interview.

D.G.

A.2. Finnerley

4th December 1968

118.

~~K3~~

Ref. Min 118, you can certainly see Victor Rothschild if you think this would be the best way in. I do.

16/12/68

119

19.2.69

Ext from T/C

119a

13.3.69

Cutting from The Times

119b

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K3/PFS

Thank you. I've not set on this problem. I believe this to be one of the most important cases we have to deal with. 12/6

I have inserted at s.128a a brief for the investigation of the LLEWELYN-DAVIES case. The present position is that we have accepted Victor ROTHSCHILD's advice that if we are to interview Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES it should be done in the absence of his wife (s.125a refers).

2. This case does not impinge directly on that of Brian SIMON and KLUGMAN but new facts may emerge from the proposed interviews with them. LLEWELYN-DAVIES was associated with ASTBURY and he was also an "Apostle" so there is an indirect connection with SIMON.

26th January, 1970

K3

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131.

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note 12/1 149 *10/1*
D.D.G. through Director KX, through K.3/0 *1/1*

I wish to apply for a Home Office Warrant to impose telephone and letter checks on Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES at his two homes:

(i) 01-485-6576
 36 Parkhill Road, London N.W.3;

(ii) Tring 2233
 1 Carpenters Yard,
 Park Street,
 Tring, Hertfordshire.

s.113a

s.116a

2. We propose shortly to interview LLEWELYN DAVIES. This interview has been under consideration for a long time, and in 1968, the D.G. discussed this proposal with Sir Burke Trend who spoke to the then Prime Minister (Mr. Wilson), who agreed we should go ahead. In view of the lapse of time the D.G. might wish to revert to Sir Burke.

3. LLEWELYN DAVIES is a distinguished architect. In 1960, he was appointed Senior Professor of Architecture, London University, an appointment he still holds. He was created a Life Peer in 1963. Lady LLEWELYN DAVIES was created a Life Peer in 1967; in March, 1969, she was appointed Baroness-in-Waiting in the House of Lords.

s.145a

4. LLEWELYN DAVIES was educated privately until he went up to Cambridge in 1931. He followed the family tradition by going up to Trinity: his grandfather, father, and two uncles had all been members of the College and at least two of these had been Fellows. His mother, Moya, nee O'CONNOR, was imprisoned for her part in the Easter Rising in Dublin in 1916 (Richard was then three years old); at that time she was the mistress of the leader of the Rising - Michael COLLINS.

5. While he was at Cambridge LLEWELYN DAVIES was "fathered" into the Apostles. Although the Apostles was an intellectual rather than a political society, from about 1932 until the late 1930s almost all the "brethren" who were "fathered" were committed Communists; indeed, by the mid-1930s, of the dozen or so members in residence in Cambridge six are now known to have been spies. LLEWELYN DAVIES associated particularly closely with:

Alister WATSON (Kings: 1926-37/39: PF 604,582)
 Guy BURGESS (Trinity: 1930-34/35: PF 604,529)
 Anthony BLUNT (Trinity: 1926-29/37: PF 604,582)
 George THOMSON (Kings: 1923-26/36: PF 55,602)

s.53b Indeed BLUNT has said that LLEWELYN DAVIES was "almost a creation of George THOMSON". THOMSON who is now Professor of Greek at Birmingham, was a considerable behind-the-scenes influence in the upsurge of student Communism at Cambridge in the early 1930s.

s.73b 6. Both at Cambridge and in wartime London,
s.76b LLEWELYN DAVIES was friendly with Kim PHILBY (Trinity: 1929-33: PF 504,584).

7. It is known that LLEWELYN DAVIES is still in touch with many of his Cambridge friends.

s.73b 8. Alister WATSON, who described himself as
LLEWELYN DAVIES's closest friend at Cambridge (and who had an affair with the latter's mother between 1928 and 1935), has told us that LLEWELYN DAVIES joined the Cambridge University Student Branch of the Communist Party in 1934 and was still a member when he went down in June, 1935. There has been general confirmation of this from a number of sources: John MADGE (Trinity: 1933-36: PF 136,292) said that he was brought into the Party by Guy BURGESS and Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES; Margaret STEWART (now Lady WILSON - Newnham: 1931-34: PF 46,962) told us that LLEWELYN DAVIES tried to persuade her to join the Party at Cambridge; she did not do so then, however, but joined it after she had come down.

s.135z 9. Through his Bloomsbury associations, he met his first wife, Ann, nee STEPHEN, niece of Virginia Woolf and cousin of Julian Bell. Ann STEPHEN (Newnham: 1935-38: PF 203,602) is reported to have been active in the student branch at Cambridge. They married in 1938 and were divorced in 1943.

s.31a 10. After coming down from Cambridge, LLEWELYN DAVIES
s.135z went to Russia and is reported later to have joined a firm of architects known as TECTON. Until 1961, when it was destroyed, a file was held for this firm. It is known that among its principals were Communist elements, one of whom was Berthold "Tollick" LUBETKIN (PF 216,259), a Russian Communist about whom some suspicion of involvement with the R.I.S. is entertained.

s.103a 11. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939,
LLEWELYN DAVIES left this country for Ireland. There are, however, indications between then and 1943 that he was a fairly frequent traveller between Dublin and London. In 1942, although continuing to travel to Dublin, he took up residence in 5 Bentinck Street in a large apartment shared by BLUNT, BURGESS, Tess MAYOR (later Lady ROTHSCHILD) and Pat RAWDON SMITH nee PARRY, who married LLEWELYN DAVIES in 1943. Pat (now Lady) LLEWELYN DAVIES was a Civil Servant from 1940 to 1951. For many years she was private secretary to Philip NOEL BAKER in the various departments for which he was responsible. On two occasions, Michael STRAIGHT (Trinity: 1934-37: PF 44,592), himself a

/confessed . . .

149 (Cont'd)

s.51a
s.86c

confessed spy, has said that he thought Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES might have been recruited; he had a "shrewd suspicion she had used her charms to obtain information to which she was not entitled".

s.88b

12. When WATSON was interviewed in 1967, he made certain admissions about his own involvement in espionage; almost certainly he did not tell the whole truth. He did, however, say that "the beginnings were at Cambridge". When questioned about his association with Russian Intelligence Officers, he gave an account of a visit at a date he could not (or would not) establish, he had made in company with LLEWELYN DAVIES to Guy BURGESS's flat when a proposition had been made to him by a Russian. BLUNT had also been in the flat at the time and either he or LLEWELYN DAVIES had been present when the proposition was made. WATSON had some idea that he had been told by LLEWELYN DAVIES that they were going to the flat "to meet Guy's friend Otto". He later identified the Russian as GORSKY alias GROMOV who we know from defector information to have been the controller of PHILBY, BURGESS and MACLEAN.

s.73b

13. WATSON was unable (or unwilling) to say whether this meeting with the Russian had taken place in the flat in Chester Square in which BURGESS lived before the war, or in that in Bentinck Street into which BURGESS moved in the autumn of 1940.

s.103a

14. LLEWELYN DAVIES has been described as regarding himself as Irish and therefore having no loyalty to this country. There is much circumstantial evidence to support the thesis that he became involved with Russian Intelligence. Apart from WATSON's story, various other sources have named LLEWELYN DAVIES as a candidate for recruitment by the Russians. BLUNT is "convinced that LLEWELYN DAVIES must have been in it", Denis PROCTOR thought "Richard could have been involved pre-war"; Stuart HAMPSHIRE thought "Richard would fit as a spy". If he was recruited, his frequent visits between London and Dublin would have made him extremely useful as a courier.

s.101c
s.71a
s.67b

15. If LLEWELYN DAVIES could be persuaded to co-operate it is possible that the interview might throw further light on ramifications of the Ring of Five which in turn might provide leads relevant to current espionage. I would like the checks for which application is being made to come into effect before the interview in order to study LLEWELYN DAVIES's reactions to learning that we wish to see him; it is also important to know the reactions of his wife. Moreover it is important, in the context of our wider study of the Ring of Five, to be aware of contacts he may make consequent upon the interview.

16. A.2.A. and Post Office/Mr. Scaife foresee no difficulty in the proposed telephone check, neither does Post Office /Mr. Edwards in imposing the letter check. I

/would . . .

would like the checks to be effective from the week commencing 10th ~~February~~, 1972, (or as soon as approval for the operation ^{is sanctioned.})
~~January~~

17. I suggest the following short reason:

"This man, a ^{well-known} distinguished architect and a Life Peer, has been closely associated with known spies. It is suspected he may himself have ^{been} become a Russian spy and it is desired to investigate his activities and contacts before and after interview."

or "have been proxy to Russian Intelligence activities"

E. W. Pratt

K.3/7

3rd January, 1972

150.

12.1.72.

Sect./O Loose Minute to D.D.G. re Minute 149.

150a

*2.1.72

From SB (Records)

150b

151. Copied to: POL.F.50-24-124

~~K3~~

~~KX~~

JAK 14/1

I am afraid that the ban on tapping the telephones of Members of Parliament also applies to Peers who have taken the oath. We cannot, therefore, proceed with this application for a warrant unless we were to consider the case so serious as to justify exceptional treatment. I have discussed this case and the whole operation thoroughly with the Director General; we do not think we can ask for an exception to be made in this investigation. I shall be informing Sir Philip Allen that nevertheless we intend to interview LLEWELYN DAVIES.

D.D.G.

13 January 1972

152.

13.1.72

To Sir Philip Allen GCB, Home Office

152a

153

14.1.72

LM from F2/B7 & CHANCE interview

153a

16.1.72

Ext. from SUNDAY TIMES

153b

154

20.1.72

Note for File

154a

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Note:

The nickname CRICKET MATCH
allotted to the owner of this
file has been carded on the
RS Cause & Power Index

21-1-72

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21.1.72

Note for File

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21.1.72

Loose Minute

156b

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3.2.72 To Lord Rothschild 159z

3.2.72 Note for File 159a

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7.2.72 From SB 160z

7.2.72 Suggested script for interview 160a

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8.2.72 To Lord Rothschild 162a

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9.2.72

Note for File

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16.2.72

Removed on auth. K.3/EWP

~~10.2.72~~

~~A.4 Briefing sheet~~

~~164a~~

165

11.2.72

Note for File

165a

166

14.2.72

Note for File

166a

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14.2.72

Note for File

167a

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TOP SECRET

B2a

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH LORD LLEWELYN DAVIES

Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES arrived right on time for his 11.30 appointment at Brown's Hotel for interview by K.3/Patrick Stewart and myself on Friday, 10th March, 1972.

2. I met him in the foyer and took him to the Kipling Room on the first floor in which we had arranged the interview. Earlier, A.2.C. had planted microphones in the room and had arranged for the interview to be monitored and recorded in the adjoining Niagara Room. These arrangements worked admirably.

*Tapes held K3/AF
K7 Wendy
House
1983*

3. On his arrival we gave him coffee over which he told us he would not be able to stay for lunch as he had agreed to do when he telephoned to fix up the meeting (serial 169a). This was because as head of the Department of Environmental Studies at London University he had to return to University College to try to settle some student trouble. He added at once that as he had to go earlier than he had anticipated, he was quite prepared to fix another time to continue the interview. In the event he was with us from 11.30 until a little after 1.15.

4. We began by outlining the reasons why we had asked Lord ROTHSCHILD to approach him on our behalf. We explained we were still engaged in pursuing ramifications of the activities of the BURGESS/MACLEAN/PHILBY complex and in doing so looked for help from those who had known them, particularly from those who had known them in their university days. In our researches we did not concern ourselves with political opinions for their own sake; we fully appreciated the pressures which pushed people at universities in the 1930s towards Communism. What we were concerned with was the exploitation of those pressures for intelligence purposes by the Russians. We had spoken to many people who were involved at the material time; most had talked with refreshing candour. Indeed, some had admitted that they themselves had in fact been approached.

5. We appreciated that such approaches were sometimes subtly masked; sometimes they were made under the guise of seeking help in the work for world peace, the fight against Fascism or something of that nature; it was only later that the recipient would realise that in fact the approach had come from the Russians.

6. To press home in practical terms the reality of this point we told him that we now knew by the mid-1930s among the small membership of that elite group, the Apostles, at least six had been recruited as Russian agents. LLEWELYN DAVIES, who had been following this introduction with close attention, reacted by saying: "Good gracious; this is astonishing". The point had clearly struck home. We added that directly or indirectly these recruitments could be associated with Guy BURGESS (Trinity 1930-34/35; PF 604,529). We knew that he had known BURGESS for many years - indeed, from their early days at Cambridge - and for that reason we would like to start by talking about his knowledge of BURGESS.

7. His response was to say that all this was quite new

TOP SECRET /to . . .

*K3/RC
28.4.72*

to him; he was deeply shocked to learn that six Apostles had been Russian agents. Since Lord ROTHSCHILD had spoken to him he had given the matter of this interview a lot of thought; he had tried to go back in his memory to prepare himself to answer questions we might put to him. Although he had not managed to recall very much, he now saw the importance of the problem and despite initial feelings of reluctance had made up his mind that he would do all he could to help.

CAMBRIDGE

(i) The Apostles

8. He thought BURGESS was a year senior to him (he had a moment's doubt whether BURGESS had been at Trinity or at King's) but had no memory of having met him before BURGESS had become an Apostle. LLEWELYN DAVIES explained that he himself had become an Apostle some time before BURGESS; he had been elected fairly early on in his first year (1931/32) whereas BURGESS had not been elected until the following academic year. (Note: We think BURGESS was elected in the course of the Michaelmas Term, 1932) In answer to our question, he said he thought his own Apostolic "fathers" had been George THOMSON (King's 1923-26/36; PF 55,682) and Alister WATSON (King's 1926-29/39; PF 47,496). He had known them both before going up to Cambridge: they had both been friends of his mother and had been fairly frequent visitors to their house in Ireland. He thought he had probably also received support in his election from Anthony BLUNT (Trinity 1926-29/37; PF 604,582) whom he had known "rather well"; he was not sure, however, whether or not he had met BLUNT before going up. In answer to our further question, he said he was pretty sure that BLUNT had been BURGESS's Apostolic "father" but he was not aware that anyone else had given the latter's candidature particular support.

9. Although BURGESS had been a protege of BLUNT, whom LLEWELYN DAVIES had liked and admired, from the outset he had disliked him. He had felt an immediate and strong antipathy towards him; he had detected in BURGESS psychopathic qualities at that early stage, qualities which manifested themselves in his total disregard for other people. "Everyone said how nice he was but I thought he was horrible and I think Guy knew I had rumbled his personality."

10. We said that as far as we could discover the only undergraduates to be "fathered" into the Apostles during the first few years of the 1930s were himself and BURGESS. Were we correct in thinking this? If we were, what was the reason for this?

11. LLEWELYN DAVIES thought we were correct; he could not think of any other undergraduate who had been elected into the Apostles while he was up. One or two younger Fellows, for example Victor ROTHSCHILD, had been elected during that time, but after reflection he confirmed that BURGESS and he were the only undergraduates. He was unable to produce any reason for the lack of undergraduate election. He explained that he himself had started with the great advantages, on the one hand that his father had been an Apostle and on the other, that he already knew THOMSON and WATSON very well and, in addition to them, others such as Denis PROCTOR (King's 1924-27; PF 604,597), Henry LINTOTT (King's 1927-20; PF 607,236) and, of course, Julian BELL who had also visited their house in Ireland. His mother was a very dynamic woman with a wide circle of friends and his father was closely associated through his background not only with Trinity but also with Bloomsbury. It was natural, therefore, that a lot of the Cambridge/Bloomsbury group should visit them in Ireland.

12. He made the point that when he became an Apostle the Society was totally non-political: it considered matters of philosophic and aesthetic interest. In fact he recalled that at one point it was debated whether or not Communists should be admitted to the Society and it was felt that commitment to a particular ideology was an impediment to participation in free and frank discussion. In his own case, he had become a Party member some time after becoming an Apostle. He thought despite the upsurge of Communist activity in Cambridge he had probably been the only Apostle at that time to have joined the Party. The dominant influence in the Society had been E. M. FORSTER who had had "astonishingly little interest in politics" and the active members were:

Julian BELL (King's 1927-30; no file)
 Anthony BLUNT (Trinity 1926-29/37; PF 604,582)
 Andrew COHEN (Trinity 1929-32; PF 607,359)
 Hugh SYKES-DAVIS (John's 1928-31/onwards; PF 47,180)
 Alister WATSON (King's 1926-29/39; PF 47,496)

and latterly Guy BURGESS.

(Comment: During the period 1932-34, George THOMSON was in Ireland which probably accounts for his omission by Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES from this list.

I can find no indication that any other source has told us that the Apostles discussed the question of whether or not Communists should be admitted to the Society. There is, however, a reference to this discussion in the draft of the speech BURGESS made at the Conversazione dinner in 1949 which he was responsible for organising. (250z PF 604,529 Supp. B.))

TOP SECRET

- 4 -

13. We indicated we were surprised to learn that he had been the only Apostle to have been in the Party. Was not Alister WATSON in the Party? And had he not been a formative influence on LLEWELYN DAVIES's political development? And was not Guy BURGESS in the Party during LLEWELYN DAVIES's last two or three terms? He replied that he was uncertain whether or not WATSON had been in the Party at that time and he brushed aside the idea that WATSON had been a formative influence on his own political development. WATSON had been a weak man. He also dismissed the idea that George THOMSON had been a significant influence in his movement towards and acceptance of Communism. He had not known THOMSON so well during his Communist period which he thought had "succeeded Ireland as his religion". On the subject of BURGESS he had not known that he had in fact been in the Party. His memory of him was that he had been a playboy, basically conservative and it was no surprise to learn from us that BURGESS had been regarded as a near Fascist. He added that he had always regarded BURGESS as essentially a reactionary person. He recalled one occasion when he discussed BURGESS with KLUGMANN. It had been quite clear from KLUGMANN's remarks that he too had regarded BURGESS as a playboy and also took the view that he could not be trusted.

(Comment: On the face of it, it seems likely that both WATSON and THOMSON were in fact influential factors in LLEWELYN DAVIES's development, although both actually joined the Party after he did: WATSON in 1934 and THOMSON in 1935. However, both may be regarded as ideologically committed Marxists for some time before they joined the Party. After a term in Vienna in 1930, WATSON was Chairman of the Cambridge Anti-War Council in 1933, the local organisation of the Communist-inspired and influenced Anti-War Movement. THOMSON has been described - particularly in the context of his Marxist approach to the Classics - as a significant influence in the upsurge of student Communism at Cambridge in the early 1930s, although he was away in Ireland from about 1932-34. BLUNT has said that he always regarded LLEWELYN DAVIES "in a sense almost a creation of George THOMSON".)

14. We suggested that the picture he had drawn of the Apostles as a non-political group must have changed drastically by the mid 30s. By that time, as far as we could see, almost all those "fathered" into the Society seemed to have been committed Communists. He agreed this had probably been the case but he must have gone down before this change in the character of the Society took place. We asked whether he himself had "fathered" any new brethren. He did not think he had and added that he had lost touch with the Society after going down; he had been to a few dinners in London but had had little further contact with the Society in Cambridge.

15. We asked him how well he had known the next generation of brethren.

TOP SECRET

/Michael STRAIGHT . . .

Michael STRAIGHT (Trinity 1934-37; PF 44,592)
He just said "No".

John WATERLOW (Trinity 1935-38; PF 709,246)
He had known him but later.

Matthew HODGART (Pembroke 1935-38/60; PF 703,839)
He remembered him but only slightly.

<u>Leo LONG</u> (Trinity 1935-38; PF 604,789))	He had met
<u>Peter ASTBURY</u> (Christ's 1935-38; PF 61,141))	them at
<u>Gerald CROASDELL</u> (Pembroke 1934-37; PF 48,860))	annual
)	dinners of
)	the Society.

16. He explained that with special permission it was possible for Angels (i.e. Apostles who had come down) to go back to Cambridge to meetings of the Society but he could not recall ever having done so.

(Comment: LLEWELYN DAVIES later modified his abrupt "No" in relation to his knowledge of Michael STRAIGHT (vide para. 52 below).

John WATERLOW, in about 1936, had an affair with Pat RAWDON SMITH (now Lady LLEWELYN DAVIES).

Although LLEWELYN DAVIES gave the impression that he neither knew particularly well, nor was known by, the next generation of brethren, we get a different impression from what HODGART has told us. He says that LLEWELYN DAVIES was a well-known figure among the brethren of the mid-1930s, a point he illustrates by the fact that he (HODGART) knew him well enough to spend a holiday with LLEWELYN DAVIES and his first wife in a house in a vineyard near Cassis, whereas LLEWELYN DAVIES claims he knew HODGART "only slightly". HODGART has proved to be an excellent source and there seems no reason to doubt him on this point.)

(ii) Party Activity

17. We asked him to tell us about the origins of his political activity. He explained that prior to going up to Cambridge he had had no particular interest in politics; he had spent his boyhood in Ireland - "As I expect you know I never went to school". He had not taken much interest in politics during his first year at Cambridge but at some point during his second year he had joined the Socialist Society

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(Soc. Soc.). He could not date this precisely. However, he recalled exactly when he joined the student branch: he did so immediately following the 11th November demonstrations in 1933. He had been knocked about a bit by his fellow engineers who disagreed with his political views and it was this which made him finally decide to become part of the Communist organisation. He joined the Party either through John CORNFORD (Trinity 1933-36; PF 44,262) or James KLUGMANN (Trinity 1931-35; PF 45,597), probably mainly through the latter; he had a strong memory of KLUGMANN as a recruiter.

18. His Party activity centred mainly on a group in Trinity. He could only dimly visualise this group and could not recall any names; he thought it numbered about eight to ten. We observed that we could count no less than fifty of his Trinity contemporaries whom we knew to have been in the Party at that time. He looked slightly incredulous and said: "Good gracious; I had no idea", which prompted us to refer to Charles RYCROFT's article "Out of the Way: Memoirs of an Old Bolshevik", published in "New Society" in 1969. We told him in this article RYCROFT recalled that there were two Communist groups at Trinity: the "A" cell, to which it seemed LLEWELYN DAVIES had belonged, which consisted, as he said, of about eight to ten, its membership being drawn from the haute bourgeoisie, the liberal intelligentsia whose contribution to the class war would be on the Cultural Front. We added for good measure that according to RYCROFT this had become known as the "scabs group". The larger, the "B" group, contained mainly the "grammar school types".

19. He was clearly interested in this and agreed that RYCROFT's recollection could well be right. In answer to further questions he did not think he had ever played any part in the student branch outside his own College; he could not recall, for example, being a member of any Party committee such as the Org. Comm. We then asked if he had recruited anyone to the Party. At first he said no, but then he said he could not be sure; he admitted that perhaps he might have done but had no particular memory of having done so. As we had been talking about RYCROFT, we asked LLEWELYN DAVIES if he had been responsible for recruiting him to the Party. He did not think so. In reflecting on this, he admitted he had certainly believed in Communism and had talked about it a great deal but could not recall having been a recruiter. We reminded him of the system of "A" and "B" contacts which operated in relation to potential recruits to the Party. LLEWELYN DAVIES, after a pause, said now he indeed recalled this system and agreed he "may have engaged in that activity" but could not recall recruiting RYCROFT.

(Comment: It was Charles RYCROFT (Trinity 1933-36; PF 701,429) himself who said he was recruited to the Party by LLEWELYN DAVIES.)

20. We asked if he had any knowledge of the Party's underground organisation at Cambridge. He knew such a thing

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had existed and that certain people were engaged in these activities although he did not know who they had been. He recalled that KLUGMANN had spoken to him about the existence of an underground organisation when he joined the Party. He added that he had his suspicions of KLUGMANN himself; he thought he might well have had both overt and covert Party roles - "he radiated the impression of being a manipulator".

21. We tried on him in this connection the names of John WARING (Trinity 1931-34; PF 293,004) and Thomas BLANCO WHITE (Trinity 1932-35; PF 49,171). He remembered the names and recalled John WARING as a chemist and BLANCO WHITE as argumentative but did not associate either with political activity.

(Comment: According to Jakes EWER (Trinity 1931-35/37; PF 55,637) who seems to have taken over responsibility for the operation of the student branch underground after KLUGMANN's departure, both WARING and BLANCO WHITE had underground responsibilities during the time LLEWELYN DAVIES was active in the branch.)

22. We asked him how well he had known Kim PHILBY (Trinity 1929-33; PF 604,584) during the time they were both at Trinity. He said he had thought a lot about this and could only remember meeting him on one occasion. This occasion had stuck clearly in his memory; PHILBY had been sitting astride a chair, presumably at some sort of meeting, in a ground floor room in Great Court. He had no idea whose room it was but recalled that it was somewhere on the left hand side looking into the Court from the Porters' Lodge. He agreed he must have been considerably impressed by something in PHILBY's personality for this memory to have stuck with him.

23. We expressed some surprise that he only recalled this single occasion, pointing out that PHILBY had been Treasurer of the Soc. Soc. during 1932/33 and thus we might have expected LLEWELYN DAVIES to remember him in the context of Soc. Soc. meetings. He agreed that he must have seen him at Soc. Soc. meetings - perhaps the occasion he remembered was such a meeting - but he could not recall to mind any other occasion. He was unable to throw any light on PHILBY's political thinking or activities as an undergraduate.

(Comment: Although PHILBY was an official of the Communist-dominated Soc. Soc. those sources who knew him in that context all agree he took an orthodox Labour Party line, was not extreme and did not participate in Marxist study groups which sprang up between 1931 and the formation of the student branch which took place immediately prior to PHILBY's departure from Cambridge in June, 1933. We now know that PHILBY's name continued to come before the Soc. Soc. during the following year (1933/34),

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a time when LLEWELYN DAVIES admits to being active. PHILBY according to Soc. Soc. records, (a copy of the Minute Book has been acquired by U.R.G.) was in touch with that organisation from Vienna in connection with an appeal for help for Austrian refugees. It is perhaps not without interest to note that one of the two Soc. Soc. members who were made responsible for handling PHILBY's appeal was Guy BURGESS.)

24. Turning to Donald MACLEAN, he said that as in the case of PHILBY, he could only recall meeting him once in Cambridge. This was in a garden when MACLEAN was in the company of James KLUGMANN. He could offer no reason why MACLEAN had been in KLUGMANN's company but said that as far as he knew MACLEAN had not been a Party member in Cambridge, at least not publicly. He had regarded him as a wishy-washy liberal, rather like his father. Indeed, it was said that his father appeared to Donald in his dreams.

(Comment: There are a number of reasonable explanations for MACLEAN and KLUGMANN being together, the two most obvious being, first, they had been at school (Gresham's) together, and secondly, during 1933/34 they were both members of the committee of the Soc. Soc.

LLEWELYN DAVIES's description of MACLEAN as a wishy-washy liberal is less easy to explain. Not only was MACLEAN a committee member of the Soc. Soc. during 1933/34 but we now know that for the Lent Term, 1934, he held the office of Publicity Secretary. This was at a time when the Soc. Soc. was in a thoroughly militant, left-wing mood and just about all its officials were either in the hierarchy or at least cadre members of the student branch. It was at this time, for example, that the Soc. Soc. disaffiliated itself from the University Labour Federation and decided to throw in its lot with the King Street-created Federation of Socialist Students. It is hardly likely that in this mood the Soc. Soc. would have had as its Publicity Secretary a wishy-washy liberal; in any case the non-militant left-wingers were in the Labour Club.

Perhaps the explanation lies in MACLEAN's strangely divided character. It has been frequently said he was three people: the diplomat (Sir Donald, the liberal), the Communist (Comrade Donald, the cloth-capped demagogue), the hard-drinking Scot (Tusker - after the creature on the Gordon gin bottle).

But it is odd in the context of LLEWELYN

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DAVIES's membership of the Soc. Soc. that he does not remember MACLEAN as militant rather than wishy-washy.)

POST CAMBRIDGE

(i) Ecole des Beaux Arts

25. LLEWELYN DAVIES explained that having read Engineering (Note: i.e. the Mechanical Sciences Tripos) at Cambridge, he decided he wanted to become an architect. He arranged to do his professional training for this at the Architectural Association (A.A.) where he studied from 1934 until qualifying in 1938. However, before starting at the A.A. he spent the long vacation of 1934 at a Summer School at Fontainebleau run by the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

26. He did not think there had been any British students there other than himself although there had been some Americans. He told us that he did not make contact with the Party while he was in France, nor did he have anything to do with youth organisations there. Apart from going up to Paris once or twice "to take part in demos" - details of the reasons for which he had now forgotten - he had not been involved in any political activity.

(Comment: From the early 1930s until the outbreak of war, Paris was the centre of the Comintern effort to organise students; almost certainly there were direct links between the Comintern apparatus there and the R.I.S. Some time before KLUGMANN became secretary of the World Student Association in 1935 there are indications that links existed between the Comintern student organisation in Paris and student branches at British Universities. It is for this reason we are looking carefully at visits to France at that time by members of student branches.

We have no record of any particularly significant demonstrations having taken place in Paris during the summer of 1934.)

(ii) London

27. We asked where he had lived in London between coming down from Cambridge and the war. He had first stayed with the STEPHENS in Gordon Square.

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(Comment: He married Ann STEPHEN (Newnham 1935-38; PF 203,602) in 1938.)

Some time early in 1935, he moved to a flat in Highpoint at Highgate which he shared with Eddie PLAYFAIR (King's 1927-30; PF 604,861) and Francis COOKE (Magdalene 1924-27 and 1930-32; PF 642,774). After he had been there about a year his father died which, he explained, left him poorer and he had to leave the Highpoint flat. He then moved to Brunswick Square where he had a flat in the same house as E. M. FORSTER.

28. We asked whether he remained active politically during his post-Cambridge years. He explained that there had been a "vague Party group" in the A.A. with which he was associated. In answer to further questions he said this group had no connection with any Party organisation within London University or, indeed, with any other student groups. The leading figures in the A.A. group were a man called STURROCK, a South African and now a Professor of Architecture, and a man called WHEELER who was killed in the war. We suggested that he might have had knowledge of, or some connection with, the Party branch at University College. He said he had not. Had he stayed in, or visited, a flat in John Street which we recalled led off Theobalds Road? Again he said he was quite sure he had not. We asked if he had known Arthur LING or Michael CHANCE. He knew LING now as he was Professor of Environmental Studies at Nottingham but he had not known him at the time we were considering. He thought, however, that he had known CHANCE. He recalled him as a tense sort of person but could not be sure whether he had come across him in a Communist or simply a social context. We told him that both LING and CHANCE had been at U.C.L. until 1936 and we thought he might have come across them in a political context. He had certainly not met LING at all then and was doubtful whether his acquaintance with CHANCE was in a political context. After further thought he said he remembered someone called DE SILLAS (ph.) who was certainly in the Party branch at U.C.L. LLEWELYN DAVIES thought that he had made contact with the group in the A.A. but he could not recall any others doing so.

(Comment:

- (i) The Register of Architects shows a Frederick Lamond STURROCK with a Capetown address; he could be identical; he is No Trace.
- (ii) "WHEELER" cannot be identified on this information.
- (iii) Penetration of the A.A. by the Communist Party is the subject of SF 484-4-1. This, however, contains almost nothing before 1950. The fact that a Party group existed in the A.A. in the mid-1930s is therefore new to us.
- (iv) Arthur LING (PF 291,897) studied architecture at the Bartlett School, University College, London, 1933-36, worked for the L.C.C. as an architect

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1939-55 and was Chief Planning Officer, Coventry from then until 1963 when he entered academic life at Nottingham University. It is thought he may have been a member of the Org. Comm. of the U.C.L. branch; he was subsequently an open member of the Party. In 1942 he was Secretary of the Party's Builders and Technicians Group, but in 1952 source NORTH reported he was one of three L.C.C. architects who were told to "drop their cards". It is not clear how long he remained a secret Party member, indeed in 1955 King Street itself seems to have been uncertain. In company with LUBETKIN he was a member of the S.C.R. Architectural and Planning Committee, and like LLEWELYN DAVIES himself is a member of the U.K. Committee of the Communist-influenced International Union of Architects. For many years he has been a fairly frequent visitor to Russia.

(v) Michael CHANCE (PF 42,254) was at U.C.L. 1932-36 and has said that during 1934/35, he was probably a member of the U.C.L. branch Org. Comm. He has proved to be a useful and co-operative U.R.G. source. He knew LLEWELYN DAVIES in the mid 1930s and remembers visiting his flat in London; he thought he was then working for TECTON. He is not certain where this was - his clearest memory of it is that it had murals - but thought it was in John Street (which of course is not very far from Brunswick Square). He associates this flat with meetings of various kinds, including what he thought might have been meetings of the U.C.L. Org. Comm. In this connection U.R.G. have hazarded a guess that the link might have been Arthur LING. Further, CHANCE thought he recalled meeting various friends of LLEWELYN DAVIES at his flat and recognised in this context, photographs of PLAYFAIR, PROCTOR, WATSON, HAMPSHIRE and possibly KLUGMANN. He also has an idea that Tess MAYOR (now Lady ROTHSCHILD) might at one time have been LLEWELYN DAVIES's girlfriend.

CHANCE is now Professor of Ethology at Birmingham University.

(iii) TECTON and Highpoint

29. We asked if he was simply a student during his four years at the A.A. or whether, at the same time, he had been attached to a firm. He confirmed he had just been a student. We said we asked this because we thought he might have worked for a firm of architects known as TECTON during that time. Having first said "No", after a pause he qualified this by explaining that he had been lucky enough to be asked by TECTON

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to do a holiday job for them. He had come to know about the firm through living with PLAYFAIR and COOKE. COOKE's first wife was an architect who worked for TECTON. Through these contacts towards the end of his time as a student, he had been asked by TECTON to design a house and this he had done, working in conjunction with a German, Peter MORO (ph.), who was also a TECTON employee. LLEWELYN DAVIES had not worked for TECTON subsequently.

(Comment: There is a Peter MORO who owns PF 137,815. He is about the right age (born 1911), an Austrian who became naturalised, and an architect. There are vague indications that in 1950 he might have been a Communist. He may well be identical with the person referred to by LLEWELYN DAVIES.)

30. Having introduced the subject of TECTON it was an appropriate point at which to ask whether he had become involved in, or could tell us anything about, political activity among certain of those who occupied Highpoint flats which had been designed by TECTON. He said he knew nothing specific about any political activity there - he himself had certainly not been involved - but he was aware that among the Highpoint community there were a fair number of left-wingers. He raised the name, as we hoped he would, of Tollick LUBETKIN who was the TECTON architect responsible for the block. He had not known him particularly well, but knew LUBETKIN was mixed up with an architectural Trade Union, the A.S.T.S.A., which was widely known to contain a lot of Communists. He added that he supposed LUBETKIN must himself have been a Communist; he knew his partner SKINNER was.

(Comment: The file for the firm of TECTON was destroyed in 1961. It is clear, however, from traces in a number of other files that its principals were mainly Communists.

Berthold "Tollick" LUBETKIN (PF 216,259) appears to have been the senior partner in TECTON. He was a Russian with a long Communist history and about whom some suspicion of involvement with the R.I.S. is entertained.

Russell Thomas Francis SKINNER (PF 127,157) another TECTON partner is also a long-term Communist; he joined the Party in circa 1933.

Francis COOKE's first wife was Mary nee COSS, now BARNES, who, although she has been described as a Communist (Note: by PLAYFAIR), cannot be traced in our records. She is now living in America and may have been an American citizen when in this country.)

31. We asked where he thought Francis COOKE had then stood politically. LLEWELYN DAVIES thought he had been "highly

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Conservative; very square in fact"; he had never thought of him as anything else. We pointed out the politics and associations of Mary, his first wife, and added that it had been said (Note: by PLAYFAIR) that COOKE kept a photograph of STALIN on the wall of his office in the Stock Exchange. We also mentioned that at one time he employed a long-term Communist as his secretary, the widow of a Communist Deputy who had sat in the Reichstag in pre-Hitler Germany. LLEWELYN DAVIES said he was surprised to hear that and repeated that he had always regarded COOKE as a square. He added that although he had shared a flat with him he had not known him particularly well; his friend in the flat had been PLAYFAIR.

32. When we mentioned the name of Hans von ARNHEIM, LLEWELYN DAVIES reacted by saying he had heard about him from PLAYFAIR and continued: "Wasn't he the chap who was supposed to have shot Rosa LUXEMBOURG and was himself shot as a spy during the war?" We said he was obviously talking about the same man. Had he known him or his wife, Tina, who had later married COOKE? He did not think he had ever met either but he remembered PLAYFAIR talking about them and that PLAYFAIR told him the wife had been interned during the war.

(Comment:

- (i) Francis COOKE was, for many years, Secretary to the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange. For a man working in the heart of such a capitalist institution as the Stock Exchange there are some decidedly odd things in his background, for example:
 - (a) His first wife Mary is said to have been a Communist;
 - (b) His close - and unusual and unresolved - association with Hans and Tina von ARNHEIM (see below);
 - (c) His employment as secretary of Lotta OLBRISSCH (referred to above) a long-term German Communist whose husband (drowned when the "Arandora Star" was torpedoed) had been a Communist Deputy in the Reichstag before Hitler came to power.

Francis COOKE has retired from the Stock Exchange and now lives with Tina in Majorca.

- (ii) Hans von ARNHEIM The idea that he shot Rosa LUXEMBOURG is new to us. He lived in Highgate, quite close to Highpoint, and worked as the U.K. representative of two subsidiaries of a Dutch finance house, WODAN. He worked for von GOERSCHEN who, in addition to being Managing Director of WODAN, was also an Abwehr Intelligence Officer (there are certain unresolved indications which could suggest that in their intelligence activities, von

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GOERSCHEN and von ARNHEIM might have been operating on behalf of the Russians rather than the Germans.)

Soon after they met in March, 1936, COOKE and Tina von ARNHEIM went on a trip to France and Spain, part of the expenses for which were paid for by von ARNHEIM who rendered an account for this "in rebus politicis" to von GOERSCHEN. Soon afterwards Tina went to live with COOKE but remained on close terms with her husband.

In March, 1939, von ARNHEIM set out for Tangiers by a circuitous route; in Tunis he was arrested by the French and convicted of espionage. Before the death sentence was carried out he committed suicide. Within a day or so of von ARNHEIM's departure from London COOKE and Tina also set out for Tangiers but by a different route, the inference being that they intended to rendezvous with von ARNHEIM.

- (iii) If LLEWELYN DAVIES is accurate in saying he left Highpoint fairly early in 1936, it is reasonable to accept that he did not meet the von ARNHEIMS as COOKE did not meet them himself until March, 1936, and that LLEWELYN DAVIES only heard of them later through PLAYFAIR, who continued to share the Highpoint flat with COOKE until 1938 when he moved to a flat in St. James's. LLEWELYN DAVIES seems to have maintained contact with PLAYFAIR but not with COOKE.

33. Continuing our consideration of the occupants of Highpoint we asked if he knew Sigmund GESTETNER. He said he did not know him and did not think he had lived at Highpoint at that time. He did, however, know of him and knew that GESTETNER was a patron of LUBETKIN.

(Comment: GESTETNER's file has been destroyed. There are, however, traces of him on a number of PFs including that for Flora SOLOMON (PF 604,692); the indications are that these two were quite close friends and that GESTETNER was part-owner of the Highpoint block.)

34. When we mentioned Flora SOLOMON's name he reacted at once. He had indeed met her, but not at that time. He had met her about four years ago through his doctor who happened to be her doctor also. We explained that it was not unlikely that GESTETNER and Flora SOLOMON might have been frequenters of Highpoint - probably together. He had no knowledge of either in the context of Highpoint. We then tried Geoffrey MARR VEVERS

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(PF 45,692). LLEWELYN DAVIES repeated the name and said he had never heard of him.

(Comment: It is surprising that he did not recall MARR VEVERS' name. PLAYFAIR has told us - and to some extent confirmation of this has been provided by contemporary PHIDIAS - that MARR VEVERS' flat was a centre of extreme left-wing political activity: he used to have Sunday evening soirees. LUBETKIN has been described as the father figure at these gatherings and BURGESS is said to have been there from time to time. If PLAYFAIR was a regular it is not unreasonable to suppose that LLEWELYN DAVIES might also have turned up - or at least have knowledge of the existence of MARR VEVERS and his soirees.

MARR VEVERS, who died in 1970, was long associated with the Zoo both in Regents Park and Whipsnade. He was a Communist from at least the early 1930s onwards and in 1937 was reported to be a secret financial guarantor of the Agit Prop Department of the C.P.G.B. He was in close touch with the Russian Embassy from 1934 and a contact of Sergei VINOGRADOFF, an I.O. then in London, and later he became a close friend of the Cultural Attache, KARAVAEV, who has been described as one of the principal links with the C.P.G.B.

In 1947 a report by Maxwell Knight described him as fanatical. "He would pass anything to the Russians through his professional contacts if he thought it was denied to them.")

35. We asked if he had seen anything of BURGESS or PHILBY at that time. He said he had not. We said that either or both might have visited Highpoint; we had reason to think BURGESS did and geographically PHILBY, until he went to Spain in 1937, was a fairly close neighbour living as he did in Acol Road. However, LLEWELYN DAVIES said he did not connect BURGESS with anyone in Highpoint and, as regards PHILBY, he thought that he had only seen him once after Cambridge. He had seen him in a bar in Amman not long before he defected to Russia. He only just recognised him and did not speak. In response to a question, he agreed he must have met him once or twice during his time in Bentinck Street but he had no clear memory of having done so. Had he met PHILBY's first wife Lizzy? He had a feeling he had met her in Bentinck Street. We showed him photographs of her which after consideration he said he was quite sure he had never met the person in the photographs. We agreed that the person he remembered must have been Aileen FURSE, the woman with whom PHILBY lived from 1940 to 1946 when he married her, having divorced Lizzy.

36. He qualified as an architect in 1938 and the following year, shortly before the outbreak of war, went back to Ireland

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to work in a small architectural practice in Dublin.

(Comment: There was no mention of his having run a restaurant during that time as WATSON suggested.)

He stayed in Ireland until a little while after the end of the phoney war, returning to England during the blitz in the autumn of 1940. He went to the R.I.B.A. and told them he wanted to join the Royal Engineers but was informed there were no vacancies at that time.

(Comment: The fact that LLEWELYN DAVIES tried to join the Army is new to us. It is interesting for two reasons: first, that he tried to do so in 1940 when the Party (with which he was still undoubtedly in sympathy) took the line of decrying the "imperialist war"; and secondly, because we have many sources who have stressed the point that (at least in his younger days) he felt no loyalty to this country.)

37. As he was unable to join the Army, he arranged to join the firm of Alexander GIBB and Partners. He worked on the design of houses for workers at a munitions factory near Stone in Staffordshire and spent most of his time there. He was engaged on this work until early 1942 when he was appointed as an architect to the L.M.S. He worked with Leslie MARTIN, now Professor of Architecture at Cambridge and for a short time lived with him at Boxmoor.

(Comment: Sir Leslie MARTIN owns PF 144,154. There is little substantial information on the file except that when employed by the L.C.C. in the early 1950s he was reported to be a keen member of the Association of Building Technicians, an organisation which then contained many Communists. There is nothing on record about his time as a student at Manchester or about his political activities, if any, during the war.)

(iv) The Meeting with "Otto"

38. During the time he was working at Stone he had visited London regularly. He made the point that from the time he returned to this country from Ireland in 1940 he had been living with Pat; he explained that by then he had parted from his first wife, Ann. He finally moved into Bentinck Street soon after he started working for the L.M.S. Through his visits to Bentinck Street and subsequently living there he had, of course, seen a lot of both BLUNT and BURGESS. He repeated that he had thought Guy horrible; a loose, floppy personality. It had not crossed his mind that he might have been sinister. He had kept out of his way as much as possible. We asked if before going to Ireland he had ever visited BURGESS's flat in Chester Square.

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He said he was sure he had not. Could he recall meeting any foreigners, particularly Russians, in BURGESS's company? Not that he could think of, but he qualified this by saying there might have been foreigners in Bentinck Street whom he had seen - even met - but he had no clear memory of any, or whom they might have been.

39. We switched back to Alister WATSON to ask how closely he had kept in touch with WATSON during the years between going down from Cambridge and the time he went back to Ireland. LLEWELYN DAVIES said he had not seen much of him after Cambridge. As we would know, WATSON, who was in a sense a protege of KEYNES, had stayed on at King's and had spent his time trying to disprove Einstein - but somehow his arithmetic had gone wrong. He had known WATSON had not made the grade at King's and had not been elected to a permanent Fellowship and as a result of this had had to leave the academic world to work for the Admiralty. LLEWELYN DAVIES thought he must have seen WATSON occasionally during those years but apart from seeing him at Apostle dinners he could not recall seeing him on other occasions. As an afterthought he said it came back to him that WATSON married a girl with a limp; a girl called Susan.

(Comment: It was surprising that LLEWELYN DAVIES's account suggested that his continuing relationship with WATSON in the post-Cambridge years had been so tenuous. This was, perhaps, (because of our knowledge of their relationship from other sources) the first moment when we felt doubts about his frankness - although in this his voice carried the same note of sincerity which characterised all his responses.

The fact that he appeared to be so vague about WATSON's first wife was also odd. In 1936, WATSON married Susan HENDERSON. The HENDERSON family, like the STEPHENS with whom LLEWELYN DAVIES had lived in 1934/35, had a house in Gordon Square and were very much part of the same Bloomsbury circle as the STEPHENS. Indeed, Nigel HENDERSON/(Christ's 1934-37; PF 221,352) married Karen STEPHEN (Newnham 1937-40; PF 133,318), the sister of Ann whom LLEWELYN DAVIES himself married.)

/brother of
Ian HENDERSON

40. We told him that the question of whether or not he had continued to see WATSON during the pre-war years was important. We were particularly anxious to establish whether he had been in the company of both WATSON and BURGESS together and, if so, on what occasions. He could recall no occasion apart from Apostle dinners when he might have been in their company; although he thought it possible he might occasionally have seen WATSON, he could not recall having seen BURGESS between going down from Cambridge and the Bentinck Street days.

41. We asked him to think back and whether it came back to him that he had gone with - possibly taken - WATSON to BURGESS's

TOP SECRET /flat . . .

flat to meet a friend of BURGESS known as "Otto"; Anthony BLUNT might also have been present. "Am I supposed to have done that?" For the first time in the interview he seemed disconcerted. He sat forward in his chair, pushed his spectacles up on his forehead and ran his fingers through his hair; his very bright blue eyes became wider and very alert. "That seems very important", and after a pause, he added slowly: "I have no memory of having done this".

42. We showed him three different photographs of the same man and asked if he recognised him. He looked at them all and said he could not remember the face. Was he a German? We said he was not. Continuing to study the photographs, he commented that this seemed "terribly vital". We told him that this was the man who was known as "Otto" and whom we believed was in BURGESS's flat when LLEWELYN DAVIES and WATSON visited it. We had reason to believe on that occasion "Otto" had made a proposition to WATSON and that this might well have been made in the presence of LLEWELYN DAVIES. We added that the photographs were of a Russian Intelligence Officer who at one time controlled the espionage activities of PHILBY, BURGESS and MACLEAN.

43. He was silent for some moments and then asked whether this incident had taken place in BURGESS's Chester Square flat. We said we had reason to think it probably had but it might have been elsewhere. He then said: "I am certain I never heard anyone make a proposition to Alister; I would not have forgotten that". We agreed that it was most unlikely that he would have forgotten.

(Comment: This was the crux of the interview.)

WATSON, who said that "the beginnings were at Cambridge", told us he had been taken by LLEWELYN DAVIES to BURGESS's flat to meet "Guy's friend 'Otto'"; either LLEWELYN DAVIES or BLUNT had been present when "Otto" had propositioned him. Unfortunately WATSON either could not remember, or perhaps more likely, would not divulge where this had taken place or indeed when. However, he did to some extent describe the flat and according to BLUNT, with whom this description has been discussed, it sounded like the Chester Square flat where BURGESS lived from early 1936 until, we think, 1940. He subsequently stayed for a short time at 32 Addison Road, Kensington, the house which Flora SOLOMON had lent Kim PHILBY and Aileen FURSE, before he moved into Bentinck Street.

The photographs we showed LLEWELYN DAVIES were of Anatoli GROMOV who was identified by WATSON as "Otto". KAGO has told us that GROMOV was responsible for the Ring of Five and this has been substantially borne out by what a number of other sources have told us.)

44. LLEWELYN DAVIES then reflected on his "associations

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with these people". He repeated he had known WATSON "fairly well" before and during his Cambridge days, mainly because WATSON had been a sort of adopted son of his mother but after that time he had seen very little of him. Although at one time WATSON had been a fairly frequent visitor to their home in Ireland, LLEWELYN DAVIES thought he had ceased to be by the mid 1930s and he would certainly not have visited their home after his marriage.

(Comment: In the context of WATSON's visits to the LLEWELYN DAVIES home in Ireland this is probably correct: WATSON himself has said he had an affair with Moya LLEWELYN DAVIES from about 1928 to 1935.)

45. We asked if he had ever designed a house in the Portsmouth area, and if so, when. He said he had: it was his first job - it was in fact the house he had designed for TECTON. He had already told us about it (vide para. 29 above). We asked if he associated Alister WATSON in any way with that house or with the time he was concerned with it. He did not. We said we thought WATSON might have visited him during the time he was working on the house. LLEWELYN DAVIES shook his head. He said he had had a boat in that area when he was working there and it was possible WATSON might have visited him, but he certainly had no memory that he had done so.

(Comment: WATSON gave an account of a day he had spent with LLEWELYN DAVIES soon after he (WATSON) had gone to work in Portsmouth. (WATSON began his work for the Admiralty at Portsmouth in February, 1939.) He told us that LLEWELYN DAVIES at that time was building a house "on the other side of Langston harbour".

WATSON spoke of this occasion a number of times in the course of his interrogation which suggests it was something which had stuck clearly in his memory. We should consider the implications of this memory in context. His thesis in essence was that having been propositioned (by "Otto") he was uncertain what his intelligence role had been; he did not admit he had been debriefed as such but had made contacts at which he had talked about such things as international affairs; he implied the day he had spent with LLEWELYN DAVIES was in that context.

In the course of his account of that day, WATSON made the following curious observation:

". . . This is the only contact I had with anybody from my previous circle during a period of many months. There certainly wasn't any question of espionage information being passed at that time. Perhaps Richard DAVIES is a

TOP SECRET /suspect . . .

suspect contact - this is quite possible - I do not know, but I did not pass any information about my job, nor was I asked to."

Quite apart from that aspect of his account, there is a difficulty in the chronology. In considering his memory of that day, he repeated on several occasions that their discussions of international affairs centred largely around the Russian invasion of Finland. This, however, took place in December, 1939, that is at a time when we believe LLEWELYN DAVIES was living in Ireland. We have no reason to doubt he had completed his work on the house near Portsmouth before he left this country for Ireland which he says he did sometime before the outbreak of war.)

46. We tried various ploys to dredge his memory for suggestions as to when and where he might have been in the company of WATSON and BURGESS together and perhaps BLUNT. We did not have much success although he gave every appearance of trying to be helpful. He held firm to the line that he could not recall any circumstances in which they were likely to have been together. We therefore reverted to the Apostle dinners when we know they would have been together. We asked if after the dinners themselves were over it had been the practice for the hard core to go on somewhere to continue the party. He agreed this had probably happened, but added for his own part he did not think he had often gone on; he had usually preferred to go home to bed. Looking back he did not think he had enjoyed the dinners very much. We asked who would have initiated follow-on parties. After a moment's reflection, he thought Maynard KEYNES might have done while he was still alive, or perhaps James STRACHEY; he added that during the war BLUNT might have taken people back to Bentinck Street but he could not recall any specific occasion.

47. To tackle this point from a different angle, we asked if he knew Grey WALTER (King's 1928-31/35; PF 765,533). He remembered him well; he had been a vivid figure round Cambridge. Like ROTHSCHILD, WALTER had become an Apostle rather late. He had continued to see him in Cambridge from time to time after he (LLEWELYN DAVIES) had gone down. He explained that he had visited Cambridge to see Ann STEPHEN and when he did so he had stayed with Richard BRAITHWAITE. On these occasions, in BRAITHWAITE's company, he had sometimes seen WALTER and various other Apostles.

(Comment: This last remark is somewhat at variance with what he told us earlier (vide paras. 14 and 16 above).

Richard BRAITHWAITE (King's 1920-23/onwards) was an early Apostle. He was Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge for many years. He is no trace.)

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LLEWELYN DAVIES was uncertain when WALTER had finally left Cambridge but he thought he had probably visited Bentinck Street during the war as he was a friend of Pat's.

48. We asked if mention of Grey WALTER stirred any memories of any particular follow-on party to an Apostle dinner; did he associate WALTER with any such party? He did not. He observed that there was clearly something about these parties which we regarded as important but he simply could not bring to mind any specific occasion in which he himself had been involved. In reply to our further question, he said he had certainly no memory of ever having initiated a follow-on party; he was also unable to tell us whether Apostle dinners had gone on during the war and if so, for how long.

(Comment: Grey WALTER was at school (Westminster) with PHILBY. After going down from Cambridge where he was an active Apostle, he worked in the Maudsley Hospital until being appointed Director of the Burden Neurological Institute in Bristol in 1939. During the early war years at Bristol he was closely associated with WATSON, NUNN MAY, BECK, CHESTERMAN and others.

When interviewed, he said he remembered attending parties "in LLEWELYN DAVIES's house" after Apostle dinners. He thought the last time he did this was in 1943. He named the following as those who, in addition to LLEWELYN DAVIES, were present on that occasion:

Anthony BLUNT;

Guy BURGESS;

Deryk CHESTERMAN (his is a surprising name in this context as he has a Bristol, not a Cambridge, background);

Victor ROTHSCHILD;

Alister WATSON.)

(v) The Trip to Russia

49. As we did not seem to be getting anywhere in our attempt to reconstruct a situation where he might have been in the company of WATSON, BURGESS and BLUNT together, we changed the subject. We asked him about his trip to Russia in the summer of 1935. He said it had been pure curiosity which had prompted him to go on this trip. A man called David GOURLAY who ran the Wayfarers' Travel Agency had approached him. He had already known him slightly as GOURLAY had been tied in somehow with the BELLS and the STEPHENS. GOURLAY had told him he was trying to organise a trip to Russia for architects and if he (LLEWELYN DAVIES) could interest a sufficient number of people he himself would have a reduced fare. He had not been very successful and had not managed to interest many of his

TOP SECRET/fellow . . .

fellow architectural students but did persuade STURROCK, the South African he had already mentioned, and Kenneth CAPON to go.

50. We asked if any other Cambridge men had been in the party. He thought about this and agreed that there had been one or two. Eventually he said "Brian SIMON, not Roger but Brian" had been on board. We told him according to the passenger lists for both the outward and homeward journeys, it had been Roger and not Brian; he agreed and corrected himself. He thought there had been others but could not bring them to mind. We suggested Thomas BLANCO WHITE. "Ah yes. He just appeared; pure coincidence - his coming had nothing to do with me." As he was unable to recall any other Cambridge men in the party, we mentioned Richard MEDLEY. LLEWELYN DAVIES agreed he had been there. He had not known MEDLEY at Cambridge but thought he had been much the most elegant man on board the ship.

51. He had not enjoyed the trip very much - he had found Russia drab and cheerless; it did nothing to increase his enthusiasm for Communism - rather the reverse.

(Comment:

- (i) The Wayfarers' Travel Agency owns PF 39,359. It came into existence in 1921 and since 1926 has been an agent for Intourist; it has arranged a great deal of Iron Curtain travel for the C.P.G.B. David GOURLAY (no file) who died in 1963, was one of the founders of the firm; he was the husband of Janet VAUGHAN (PF 295,048) Principal of Somerville and one time Vice President of the B.S.F.S. and of the Education Section of the S.C.R.
- (ii) Roger SIMON (Caius 1932-35; PF 45,529) is the elder brother of Brian SIMON (Trinity 1934-37; PF 45,907); he has succeeded to the title of Lord SIMON of WYTHENSHAW. He has been an active C.P. member for many years and continues to be a substantial financial supporter of the Party.
- (iii) Kenneth CAPON is undoubtedly identical with Charles Kenneth CAPON (PF 151,601) who has admitted being a Communist before the war. He is a principal in the firm, ARCHITECTS' CO-OPERATIVE PARTNERSHIP, most of the other principals of which are on record; he is also a lecturer at the Architectural Association.
- (iv) BLANCO WHITE and STURROCK have already been the subject of comment (vide paras. 21 and 28 above).
- (v) Richard MEDLEY (King's 1934-37; PF 221,362) was at school (Gresham's) with Brian SIMON and his brother. Leo LONG has named him as a student branch member at Cambridge and Michael

STRAIGHT has said he might have been a friend of Alister WATSON. He became a solicitor and was a member of the secret C.P. Legal Group in 1938.)

(vi) Bentinck Street

52. Time was running out. We turned to his Bentinck Street days and he agreed we should try on him names of those who might have visited the flat; he undertook to try to tell us who the visitors had called upon.

David FOOTMAN (PF 604,589)

He remembered him as a friend of BLUNT's; he was sure he had called to see BLUNT.

Kim PHILBY (PF 604,584)

As he had said earlier, he thought PHILBY must have visited the flat but his memory on this was unclear. He repeated that he recalled that a woman he now realised to have been Aileen, had been there.

Donald MACLEAN (PF 604,558)

He had no knowledge of MACLEAN visiting Bentinck Street but did not rule out the possibility that he had, making the point that he himself had not been there very long.

Desmond BERNAL (PF 42,516)

He remembered him at Cambridge but did not think he had come to Bentinck Street.

Stuart HAMPSHIRE (PF 606,769)

He said at once he knew him, but had got to know him after the time we were considering. He met him after the war when Pat, his wife, was working for NOEL BAKER and Stuart HAMPSHIRE was working for Hector McNEIL. He had no knowledge of him visiting Bentinck Street.

(Comment: Michael CHANCE thought he associated Stuart HAMPSHIRE with LLEWELYN DAVIES in pre-war days.)

David HUBBACK (PF 701,776)

Both David and his wife, Judy, had come to Bentinck Street. Judy was a friend of both Pat and Tess.

John STRACHEY (PF 40,944)

He was in Bentinck Street fairly often - "mainly to visit Pat".

Alister WATSON (PF 47,496)

He could not recall him visiting; he said that it was conceivable he might have put WATSON up for the night but could not remember doing so.

(Comment: WATSON himself says he visited Bentinck Street to see LLEWELYN DAVIES, not to see BURGESS or BLUNT.)

Jennifer HART nee FISCHER-WILLIAMS (PF 606,150)
He had met her he thought in Bentinck Street. He remembered her husband, Herbert HART, better as he had visited fairly often; he was close to Anthony BLUNT at that time.

Richard CHILVER (PF 606,558)
He said he knew CHILVER "extremely well" but not at Bentinck Street. He got to know him after the war when Pat was working in the Air Ministry. They had remained friends.

Tomas HARRIS (PF 604,643)
He remembered HARRIS as a sinister-looking character who had been around quite often. He probably visited both BLUNT and BURGESS; he seemed to know them both fairly well.

The CUMMING BRUCE twins: Francis (PF 603,875)
James (PF 150,257)
He had known them both at Cambridge. Francis had not been a Communist whereas James had been. He recalled that Francis had been beaten up in mistake for his brother on one occasion. He did not associate either with Bentinck Street.

"Otto" CLARKE (Clare 1928-32; PF 69,319)
The name, he said, rang a bell but he could not place it. We told him CLARKE had become a distinguished Civil Servant ending up as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Technology; at the material time he had been in the Ministry of Economic Warfare. LLEWELYN DAVIES still could not place him.

(Comment: During 1942/43, that is during the time that LLEWELYN DAVIES was actually living in Bentinck Street, CLARKE was in Washington.)

Goronwy REES (PF 604,683)
He remembered him coming to the flat although he had not really known him. He had his new book "A Chapter of Accidents" on his bedside table and he was proposing to read it after his interview with us.

Andrew ROTHSTEIN (PFR 323-52)
He knew who he was but did not associate him with the flat.

Michael STRAIGHT (PF 44,592)
He did not think he had ever visited Bentinck Street. He had met him at Apostle dinners and might have met him in Cambridge where he had been a friend of Pat's.

Brian SIMON (PF 45,907)

He thought he had visited; he was a friend of Tess.

Philip TOYNBEE (PF 45,515)

He had probably visited.

Wolfgang PUTLITZ (PF 48,846)

The name was familiar; it was possible he associated it with Bentinck Street but he had "no clue who he was".

Tollick LUBETKIN (PF 216,259)

He at once said - indeed, uncharacteristically, almost snapped - "No, why should he have visited?" Then, after a pause, added "I did not know him - I mean at least I had met him but I did not know him well". He explained he had done a survey on bomb shelters before the outbreak of war and had had to visit LUBETKIN at Highpoint occasionally but he was sure LUBETKIN would not have gone to Bentinck Street. "He would not have gone there to see me, or to see any of the others."

(Comment: His reaction to the mention of LUBETKIN's name in the context of Bentinck Street struck us as odd. He seemed to go very much on the defensive.)

53. He said he did not know the following:

Desmond VESEY (PF 607,230)

Tom WYLIE (PF 607,183)

Eric KESSLER (PF 53,302)

Andrew REVAI (PF 55,570)

Peter HAMPSHIRE (PF 607,959)

"I never knew Stuart had a brother."

Peter SMOLKA @ SMOLLETT (PF 39,680)

Francis GRAHAM HARRISON (PF 764,797)

John CAIRNCROSS (PF 72,493)

(vii) Contacts at Oxford

54. We pointed out that although we had been concentrating on people who, and events which, stemmed primarily from his Cambridge days, there had been something similar going on at Oxford and inevitably there had been a measure of cross-fertilization between the two universities. Had he known many of his contemporaries at Oxford? He thought he had only known Frank and Elizabeth PAKENHAM; Frank had been a friend of his mother's. He had not really known anyone in All Souls in the 1930s such as Maurice BOWRA or Isaiah BERLIN but had, of course, come across them vaguely later on.

(viii) Post-Cambridge Relationship with WATSON

/we 55. Just before we brought the interview to a close, which we had to do in the light of LLEWELYN DAVIES's appointment at U.C.L.,/reverted to the question of his relationship with WATSON from the mid 1930s onwards. We repeated we were surprised to hear him say that he had more or less been out of touch with WATSON after going down from Cambridge. When he reaffirmed that this was the case, we said we thought, for example, he and his sister had had a holiday in France with WATSON. He at once agreed he had; he and Ann, together with Alister and his sister, Sean, had gone to Corsica. He thought this had probably been in 1937. After musing on this point for a moment or two, LLEWELYN DAVIES said now that he thought about it he must have had some sort of continuing relationship with WATSON. He added that WATSON had proposed to his sister after his marriage to Susan had broken up; in the light of this memory he agreed he must have seen him from time to time. He explained that their relationship had all stemmed from WATSON's dependence upon his mother.

(Comment: It is more likely that this holiday in Corsica took place before 1936 (i.e. when WATSON married Susan HENDERSON) rather than after.)

56. This reconsideration of WATSON's character and his relationship with him gave us the opportunity to re-introduce BURGESS's name in a context which linked it with that of WATSON. We told him "Guy worshipped Alister and thought him some sort of god".

(Comment: This has its origins in a remark made by Isaiah BERLIN when he was interviewed.)

/in LLEWELYN DAVIES reacted sharply. "Really? I am greatly surprised. Alister was really a miserable little man; a weak and/effective personality. How very strange that Guy should have regarded him so." He went on to stress yet again how much, even at Cambridge, he had disliked Guy but at the same time had liked Anthony BLUNT. Reflectively, he said he supposed he had tended to associate with older people. He gave his friendship with Eddie PLAYFAIR as an example. Digressing, he said he thought PLAYFAIR was devoted to him because not having become an Apostle himself - and this was something which rankled with him - he had been delighted when LLEWELYN DAVIES had once cut an Apostle dinner to dine with him. We asked why he thought PLAYFAIR had not become an Apostle - had someone blackballed him? He said he did not know; all that must have happened before his time.

(Comment: Denis PROCTOR has said that it was he who blackballed PLAYFAIR from the Apostles.)

57. He spoke briefly about his disengagement from Communism. He made the point that he had felt very strongly about it for a long time and had never made a sharp cut-off.

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Once in the A.A., however, he had "not done much"; he had just drifted away. With the Russo-German Pact this drift had gathered momentum and then, under the influence of his present wife who, although a strong Socialist, was also a strong anti-Communist, his thinking had moved away from Communism.

(ix) The End of the Interview

58. Before he got up to leave, LLEWELYN DAVIES said he would like to help us in our enquiries as much as he could. After Lord ROTHSCHILD had contacted him, he had had reservations about coming to see us - he had a general dislike of "security things" - but after thinking it over he had decided that what we were doing was warranted and he was willing to do anything we asked: he would place no embargo and would make no conditions. He now saw there was no point in doing this unless he did it wholeheartedly and this is what he was prepared to do now that he had come to accept that the purpose of the enquiry was right. "I have heard some surprising things today and now realise I was right in the middle of it all."

59. In thanking him we told him that it would be of great value to continue the dialogue we had begun. In order to make it easier for us we wondered whether he would agree that we should record our next conversation on a tape recorder. LLEWELYN DAVIES said he would be perfectly happy to do this.

60. In conclusion he said he appreciated the way we had gone about the interview. We left it that we would be contacting him soon after Easter.

CONCLUSIONS

61. LLEWELYN DAVIES is a very personable character and indeed an engaging one, obviously highly intelligent and with a very smooth tongue. For the most part he was completely relaxed but became less so as the interview revealed its true purpose; towards the end there were moments when he seemed distinctly troubled.

62. It was the fact that we came back several times to the question of his post-Cambridge relationship with WATSON that gradually began to worry him and the effect of this was that his story in this regard began to change materially towards the end of the interview. It is not clear why he played down, indeed, tried to eliminate, the existence of a continuing post-Cambridge relationship between them; perhaps he changed his tune because he came to realise that we had a fair amount of chapter and verse

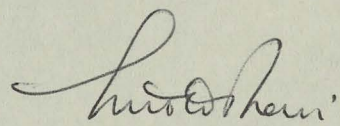
TOP SECRET /to throw . . .

to throw at him on this point. But the whole question of his reactions to WATSON remains something of a puzzle. Having maintained, until he changed his ground at the end, that there had been no substantial continuing relationship it was odd he should say in the reflective way he did, weighing every word carefully: "I am certain I never heard anyone make a proposition to Alister; I would not have forgotten that." A more likely - and more natural - response would surely have been "Was Alister propositioned?" or "Was Alister a spy?" or something on those lines. The response he did make is hard to interpret.

63. It was clear that LLEWELYN DAVIES was holding back on WATSON, but whether this was due to a genuine quirk of memory or whether it was for some reason deliberate it is too early to say. Our first task when we see him again should be to examine with him in much greater detail his post-Cambridge dealings with WATSON in the hope that this will lead us towards resolving the problem of the meeting with "Otto". There were several other rather surprising reactions. Attention has been drawn to these in comments at appropriate points in the report; we shall also revert to these when we see him again.

64. It is much too soon to try to assess LLEWELYN DAVIES. We are, however, left with the fact that there is still a strong circumstantial case that he must know more than he has so far told us. But at least we have opened a dialogue and although there were those moments when he appeared to be worried, it is worthy of note that he took the trouble to make, as it were, his closing speech affirming his readiness to co-operate wholeheartedly with us, with no preconditions, and that we parted on what seemed to be the friendliest of terms.

K.3/7


E. W. Pratt

28th April, 1972

Attached to serial 182a.

The following extracts have been made from the Report of Interview with Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES:

<u>Name</u>	<u>File</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>P</u>
APOSTLES	SF484-4-1	10 12,14,16	
ARNHEIM	PF	32	
ASTBURY	PF61141	15	
Arch. Assn.	SF484-4-1	28	
BERNAL	PF42516	52	
BLUNT	PF604582	8,8,38,41,42,43,56	
BURGESS	PF604529	8,9,13,35,38,40,41,42,43,56	
CAPON	PF151601	49	
CHANCE	PF42234	28	
CHILVER	PF606558	52	
CLARKE	PF69319	52	
COOKE	PF642774	29,31	
CROASDELL	PF48860	15	
CUMMING BRUCE F	PF603873	52	
CUMMING BRUCE J	PF150257	52	
GROMOV	PF	42,43	
HARRIS	PF604643	52	
HODGART	PF703839	15	
HAMPSHIRE	PF606769	52	
HART	PF606150	52	
HUBBACK	PF701776	52	
KLUGMANN	PF45597	13	
LINTOTT	PF607236	11	
LONG	PF604789	15	
LUBETKIN	PF216259	30,52	
MacLEAN	PF604558	24,52	
MORO	PF137815	29	
MARR VEVERS	PF45692	34	
PROCTOR	PF604597	11	
PHILBY	PF604584	35,52	
PLAYFAIR	PF604861	29,35,56	
PUTLITZ	PF48846	52	
RYCROFT	PF701429	19	
REES	PF604683	52	
ROTHSTEIN	PFR323-52	52	

STRACHEY	PF40944	52
STRAIGHT	PF44592	15, 52
SKINNER	PF127157	30
SOLOMON	PF604692	33, 34
SIMON	PF45907	52
THOMSON	PF55602	8, 11, 13
TOYNBEE	PF45515	52
WATSON	PF47496	8, 11, 13, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 55, 56, 62, 63
WATERLOW	PF709246	15
WALTER	PF765533	47, 48
WAYFARERS	PF39359	49
FOOTMAN	PF604682	52

SECRET

181a

Part I

Section and Officer of origin F4/8 Report No. M/367/1119a

Action copy to K3/7 Information copy to..... Typing Date 18.4.72.

REPORT

Richard Llewelyn DAVIES

Your query on PF. 604,604.

2. Our contact at the University of London writes that they can find no trace of Richard Llewelyn DAVIES in their records.

Part II

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

Reliable source in the administration of the University of London.

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

(Value, interest, probability, extent to which confirmed by other sources, etc.)

Thank you. We have now established that he was not a student at London University, but at the Architectural Association which is not part of the University. Ref on PF 604604.

SECRET

Shrookham

K3/7

26.4.72

K3/RC
28.4.72

41/12/K3/7

PERSONAL

180a
Copy to: PF.604582 Link H
PF.605565
PF.604604 ✓

Tel: 01 734-6050 ext.640

10th April 1972

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I am going to be away from the office for the next three weeks and I would be grateful therefore if you would get in touch with my colleague Mr. Pratt on Ext.660 should anything crop up on the matters that we have been dealing with. Lady Rothschild has met Pratt (and I hope that she will be prepared to see him some time fairly soon), and he has been with me on both occasions when we saw R. I will be perfectly happy if he sees R's wife in my absence.

Yours sincerely,

The Lord Rothschild,
G.M., Ph.D., S.C.D., F.R.S.,
23 St. James' Place,
S.W.1

45/185-
214-22
K31
14-712

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord ROTHSCHILD telephoned me this afternoon and we had a guarded conversation over the open line, no names being mentioned. He told me that LLEWELYN DAVIES had been "disequilibrated" by our two interviews and that we could expect some playback. I understood him to mean by this that Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES was going to discuss the revelations of the interviews shortly with Tess ROTHSCHILD. I told Lord ROTHSCHILD that LLEWELYN DAVIES had in fact said that his wife would be willing to see us but that it might be as well for us to wait till she had had her discussion with Tess. Lord ROTHSCHILD said that he would try and persuade his wife to make a note of the conversation and he would make it clear that this suggestion came from him rather than from us.

2. I told Lord ROTHSCHILD that LLEWELYN DAVIES had certainly given us the impression (or had tried to give us the impression) that he had been deeply shocked by our revelations that there were spies amongst the elite society of the Apostles in the mid-30s. This had, he claimed, come as a shock to him because he belonged to an older generation of the Apostles which pursued a philosophy of life very different from that which obtained from about 1935 onwards. I also mentioned to Lord ROTHSCHILD that LLEWELYN DAVIES had mentioned to Bill Pratt that he was grateful for the courteous and civilised way in which we had conducted both the interviews. Lord ROTHSCHILD remarked upon LLEWELYN DAVIES's charm of manner and cultured intelligence and I was forced to agree with him.

P.S.
P. F. Stewart

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Copy for PF 604,582 Link II
 PA in PF 604,604 ✓

Note

As recorded in the note at 960a dated 13.3.72, coverage on BLUNT had informed us that the Management Committee (of the Courtauld Institute, understood) was due to meet on Friday 17th March 1972 at 16.00 hours.

2. _____ (filed at 2788 in PF 604,582 Supp A) told us on 16.3.72 that the meeting on 17th March would start at 16.30 hours. BLUNT had arranged to meet Jeanne Courtauld and Lord Robbins at the Courtauld Institute before the meeting, Miss Courtauld at 15.30 and Lord Robbins at 16.00. Earlier TOW ROPE had reported that BLUNT expected the meeting to be "a long one".

3. According to A4 (973a in PF 604,582) LLEWELLYN-DAVIES arrived at the Courtauld Institute, by taxi, at 16.15 on the day of the meeting. He left again at 18.20 on foot. A4 had been asked particularly to watch for general departures from the Institute so that we could assess whether LLEWELLYN-DAVIES left with the other members of the Management Committee or whether he stayed behind after they had gone when, presumably, he would have been able to have a private conversation with BLUNT. From the A4 coverage LLEWELLYN-DAVIES would appear to have left the Institute before some other members of the Management Committee as A4 recorded that at 19.00, BLUNT came to the front door "with several people, men and women" whom he saw off the premises.

4. John CASKIN was up in BLUNT's flat from at least 16.13 onwards during the afternoon and evening of Friday 17th. BLUNT may have come up at about 19.30 but ASUR was not sure of his presence until 20.16

Comment:

We have no evidence that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES said anything to BLUNT about his interview with the Security Service. We know however that the two men saw each other on Friday 17th and I think we should work on the assumption that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES has told something of his contact with us.

/BLUNT

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K7

28th March 1972K3/RC
4.4.72

177a

PF.604582 Link H

PF.604604 ✓

re PA

NOTE FOR FILE

LLEWELYN DAVIES was seen a second time on Thursday 23rd March by K3/PFS and K3/EWP in a private room at the Hyde Park Hotel. The interview lasted for two hours from shortly after 10 am till just after 12 noon. As agreed with LLEWELYN DAVIES on the previous occasion it was openly recorded on a tape recorder.

2. After a short introductory discussion about his activities in Germany at the end of the war LLEWELYN DAVIES was tackled about what appeared to be the major discrepancies in the account he had given in the first interview. The main points to emerge fall under the following heads:-

BURGESS

Although told that, according to our information, BURGESS was well known as a Communist, and probably joined the Party at about the same time as LLEWELYN DAVIES himself, he maintained that he was not aware of BURGESS's political affiliations and considered him something of a playboy. He recalled a conversation with KLUGMANN, presumably in a Party context, in which he was so characterised. He did not recall meeting him at social gatherings - e.g. at the house of Harry LINTOTT (with whose wife LLEWELYN DAVIES admitted he had an affair) in the late '30s; and he repeated how disgusted he had been with BURGESS's behaviour at Bentinck Street. He said that he had tolerated him because BLUNT had always stood up for him. He added that his wife - who he said would be prepared to see us - knew BURGESS better than he did and might be able to add to our knowledge.

Highpoint

LLEWELYN DAVIES repeated that he had shared 21 Highpoint with PLAYFAIR and COOKE, and said that he had slept with Ann STEPHEN at the flat. When they were married, however, they had moved to a smaller flat, No.10; and the fact that in her visa application in 1963 she had given No.21 as her address from 1938-1939 was a mistake - no doubt a Freudian slip! LLEWELYN DAVIES could

/not.....

K3/HC
4.4.72

not remember the gatherings, including BURGESS and LUBETKIN, which were alleged to have taken place, and could not imagine who could possibly have invited BURGESS to them. He asked if he might discuss the subject with PLAYFAIR, and was told he could provided he was discreet about other matters.

WATSON

"Otto"

LLEWELYN DAVIES was noticeably softer in his line on this occasion, refraining from making derogatory remarks about WATSON, and admitting to a closer relationship with him than on the previous occasion. When reminded he recalled the holiday in Avignon, and thought that both it and the Corsican trip must have been c.1935 - i.e. before WATSON was married. LLEWELYN DAVIES showed himself again alive to the significance of the story of WATSON being taken to see "Guy's friend Otto" and asked for any further details we could provide of what the proposition was that had been put to WATSON. We told him we did not know and that this was what we needed to find out. He asked the direct question "Was Alister an agent?". We attempted to avoid this and he asked if he could discuss the matter with BLUNT. We said that he could. He said, in an enquiring way, that he presumed that BLUNT had never been an agent of any sort. He was told that we had spoken at length to BLUNT, as an ex-member of our Service, and that he had given us much information without throwing light on this particular episode.

THOMSON

LLEWELYN DAVIES acknowledged that he knew THOMSON had become a Communist, and asked if this had been during his time in Ireland. He digressed to talk about THOMSON's love affair with the Gaelic speaking peoples, and his efforts to teach them the classics translated into their native tongue.

SOLOMON

LLEWELYN DAVIES denied meeting Flora SOLOMON until recently, and certainly never in the Bentinck Street air-raid shelter. He mentioned that he had met her in America a short time ago and that he and his wife had recently dined with her. In answer to a question he said that she was in good health both physically and mentally.

The Apostles

In what appeared to be a prepared speech LLEWELYN DAVIES spoke of the ethical, moral and intellectual ethos of the Society, emphasising its mainspring as the uninhibited search for truth, coupled with a deep emotional attachment between its members. He said that because of this background - his father had found in the Apostolic philosophy a substitute for Christianity - he had been deeply shocked by our revelation that a number of the Brethren had been Russian agents. Somewhat inconsistently he then embarked on an explanation as to how it was possible for Apostles to have become Communists - this being a question of emotion rather than intellectual reasoning. (He went on to describe the process of his own gradual disillusionment with Communism - 'dry-rot' working within the overt facade). He mentioned that he had been President the year that BURGESS had defected, and that it had fallen to him at the Conversazione dinner to propose the toast to absent friends and comment on BURGESS's departure. The purpose of this set piece can be interpreted as an attempt by LLEWELYN DAVIES to establish himself as someone by tradition and inheritance a Liberal-radical in politics, and deeply imbued with the pure humanist philosophy of the Apostles - thus set apart from and largely uninfluenced by the group of Communists and/or Russian agents who were later to dominate the Society. He mentioned BLUNT's prestige and charisma which seemed to symbolise the elder generation of Apostles, and added that one of the reasons he found it difficult to accept that BURGESS was an agent was that it was so great a betrayal of BLUNT.

3. LLEWELYN DAVIES - who is, incidentally, by no means the small man I had thought him to be at the first interview - was relaxed, articulate and friendly. He made a good impression and appeared to be anxious to answer our questions to the best of his ability and to be helpful. He is, however, clearly a very clever and able man, and it is significant that he was able, in the nicest possible way, to pin us down by a direct question about the role of WATSON and an implied question about BLUNT. It is doubtful whether he can now have any illusions about WATSON's involvement with the RIS and it is possible that he may have suspicions about BLUNT. Because we were not, however, prepared on this occasion to state in terms that they had both been spies, we

/could not....

could not put to him the final, vital question - what explanation could he give for the fact that, according to himself, he had never been approached and no proposition had ever been put to him. It is difficult to believe that, close as he was to WATSON and BLUNT, he was not talent-spotted by them, if not by BURGESS, and that there was no follow-up to this. It may be significant that, when talking about the alleged proposition to WATSON, he asked whether it would have been recognisable as an invitation to work for the RIS. He was told that it was likely to have been disguised as a request to help combat the rise of fascism or to fight for world peace, etc. LLEWELYN DAVIES made no comment.

4. When leaving LLEWELYN DAVIES asked if we were likely to wish to see him again. We said that this was possible.

P. F. Stewart

P. F. Stewart

K.3/0

28.3.72

76a
PF.604682 Link H

Copy to: PF.604604 ✓

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES telephoned me through Room 055 on the morning of Thursday 16th March. He said that he would be abroad for a month after Easter and he wondered whether it would be possible for us to see him before Easter. I told him that I would see if this could be arranged and that I would get in touch with his secretary and make a date.

2. I subsequently spoke to K3/EWP who, after consultation with told me that he had booked a room at the Hyde Park Hotel from 9.30 onwards on Thursday 23rd March. I therefore rang up LLEWELYN DAVIES's secretary and arranged that he should meet us at the Hyde Park Hotel at 10 o'clock on that day.

AS
P. F. Stewart

K.3/0

17.3.72

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for 65
21/3/72
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72

TOP SECRET

175a
PF 604,582

✓ Copy for PF 604,604

Note

John GASKIN's references to Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Shortly before 09.39 on Monday 13th March 1972 John GASKIN telephoned Geoff BENTON (a former boy-friend of BLUNT's who is still in touch with both BLUNT and GASKIN). Geoff mentioned that his son Andrew was going into Gt. Ormond Street Hospital. GASKIN received this news without comment. Later that morning, just after 11.15, BLUNT came up to the flat from downstairs and GASKIN told him that Geoff's boy was due to go into* the next day (514 in PF 604,582 Supp D). The subject was not discussed again by GASKIN or BLUNT before GASKIN's telephone conversation with Dot just after 18.00.

2. By that evening however something had prompted GASKIN to recall Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES' connection with the Gt. Ormond Street Hospital as he telephoned Dot BENTON, Geoff's wife, and told her about this and BLUNT's friendship with Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES (see extract at serial 964a). The following morning GASKIN telephoned Geoff BENTON and during the conversation repeated that Anthony BLUNT and he knew Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES who was "the boss of the Gt. Ormond Street Hospital" (2782 in PF 604,582 Supp A).

3. Unfortunately there is no hint from [redacted] as to what prompted GASKIN's effusion about Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES; there is no evidence that he and BLUNT discussed Gt. Ormond Street Hospital again after the first exchange during the morning.

A. Orr-Ewing

K7

17th March 1972

*Gt. Ormond Street Children's Hospital for an operation

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K3/RC
17.3.72

174a

NOTE FOR FILE

A feature article in today's "Times" refers to Lady LLEWELYN DAVIES as the new Chairman of the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, the address of which is given as 44 Russell Square, W.1. Tel.: 01-580 3322.

E. W. Pratt

E. W. Pratt

K.3

15th March, 1972

✓
K3/RC
15.3.72

SECRET

173c

EXTRACT

Extract for File No.: PF 604,604 Name: LLEWELLYN-DAVIES

Original in File No.* PF 604,582 Supp A Vol.: Serial: 2781 Receipt Date: 14.3.72

Original from: T/C material Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 13.3.72

Extracted on: 15.3.72 by: MAS Section: 47

Extract from T/C on BLUNDEN - 935 1074

Outgoing call GASKIN to DOY BENTON 444 7485.
HENDREW, the BENTON's child, had settled in at the hospital.
Talk followed about x-rays and the possibility of operation tomorrow.
GASKIN continued as follows-

G: Well, it's a marvellous hospital (Gt Ormond St) it's the best.
In actual fact an old friend of ANTHONY's - an old girl friend -
is the - the sort of boss of that.

D: Oh?

G: Yes, LADY LLEWELLYN DAVIES.

D: E say!

G: He lived in sin with her, my dear, for a--

D: Really!

G: Yes. For two years.

D: Yes?

G: Yes. Keep it between you and me - during the war.

D: Hm.

G: Yes, they lived in sin together. And, she's the sort of patron of
it now, you know. She got her title for political reasons - and
others which we won't go into! (this, said sarcastically)

D: (slight laugh).

G: (Roars with laughter.) So, I thought - you know - it's always nice
to know, isn't it?

D: Yes, it is.

G: She's always longing to come round and that sort of thing, you know.

D: Yes.

G: Anyway, so - he should be all right there.

SECRET

K3/RC
16.3.72

PERSONAL

Copy to: PF.604604 (L-D) ✓
PF.605565 (ROTHSCHILD)
PF.604582 Link H (SILK)

9

Tel: 01 734-6050
ext.640



1736

14th March 1972

Dear Lord Rothschild,

Thanks to your help we had a first, courteous and pleasant meeting with R last Friday. He could not stay as long as we had hoped because he had other commitments, but said that he would be very happy to see us again and do anything he could to help. The dialogue has opened.

I am very grateful to Lady Rothschild and yourself for making this possible. I fear she found her visit to us something of an ordeal.

Yours sincerely,

Patrick Stewart

The Lord Rothschild,
G.M., Ph.D., S.C.D., F.R.S.,
23 St. James' Place,
S.W.1

KS/RC
16.3.72

173ba

PF.604582 Link H

Copy to: PF.47,496

PF.604604

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES was seen by K3/PFS and K3/EWP on the morning of Friday 10th March at Brown's Hotel. The interview was recorded by microphone wired to recorders in the adjoining room. A Branch support, in booking the rooms and installing the technical coverage, was excellent throughout.

2. LLEWELYN DAVIES arrived on time and announced that although we had invited him to lunch he had an appointment just after 1 p.m. The interview was, therefore, necessarily of a somewhat superficial nature. It ended, however, with an offer by LLEWELYN DAVIES to make himself available for further interviews in which his memory might be probed more deeply. This offer was accepted.

3. LLEWELYN DAVIES is small, dapper, charming and self assured. When he was told, in the opening remarks which set out the background of our research, that there were at least six Russian spies in the Apostles in the mid-1930s he expressed the greatest surprise, but readily agreed to talk about his contacts and to answer any questions we wished to put to him. A detailed report on the interview is under preparation.

4. The following are the main points to emerge from the interview:-

(a) BURGESS. LLEWELYN DAVIES said that he disliked BURGESS from the start recognising at once that he was a psychopathic personality. He did not know that he had ever been a Communist, and was therefore not surprised when he heard that BURGESS was connected with the Conservative Central Office.

(b) WATSON. While admitting WATSON's romantic attachment to his mother, LLEWELYN DAVIES was at pains to denigrate WATSON's intellectual attainments and to play down his own relationship with him. He thought they had met rarely between the time LLEWELYN DAVIES went down from Cambridge until the war. He was reminded of the trip they had made to France with LLEWELYN DAVIES's sister which prompted

K4189/10
4474

LLEWELYN DAVIES to say that WATSON had proposed to her when his first marriage had broken up. They might have met occasionally in the war.

(c) PHILBY. LLEWELYN DAVIES had one vivid memory of PHILBY at Cambridge, but could not recall seeing him until he recognised him many years later in a bar in Amman. They did not speak to each other.

(d) "Guy's friend OTTO". LLEWELYN DAVIES recognised the importance of this allegation and spent a long time studying GORSKIY's photograph. He did not categorically deny that the incident had taken place, but said that he would have been bound to remember it if he had been present. He was less at ease from this point of the interview onward.

(e) General impression. Although LLEWELYN DAVIES appeared to speak freely about himself he volunteered little that was new and practically nothing at all about those with whom we think he was on close terms, e.g. PLAYFAIR, WATSON, BLUNT. At times he appeared to be fishing to establish the depth of our knowledge, e.g. when asked who had accompanied him on his trip to Russia in 1935. In certain sensitive areas his account flatly contradicts the information we have on record.

5. Before he left LLEWELYN DAVIES said that he had thought hard about coming to see us, but that he was now persuaded about the necessity of the enquiries we were making. He added that he was ready to see us again and that he placed no conditions on the use we made of any information he provided. (He was in fact reminded that we would treat everything he said as confidential). The speech was that of a man with nothing to hide, and taken with LLEWELYN DAVIES's fluency and persuasiveness could easily be taken as such. In the light of the points set out in para.4 above, however, it is our view that LLEWELYN DAVIES has not begun to tell us all he knows and that he is concealing information of importance. It will not be easy to extract it from him.

P. F. Stewart

P. F. Stewart

K.3/0

14.3.72

PERSONAL

FILE
LB
ROOM 055

173a

PF 604,604/K.3/0

13th March, 1972

Dear L.H.D.

Thank you very much for coming to see us on Friday and particularly for your offer to continue to help us. We would very much like to take you up on that offer and, as we agreed, either Pratt or I will be getting in touch with you soon after Easter.

PS

P. F. Stewart

Lord Llewelyn Davies M.A., F.R.I.B.A.,
36 Parkhill Road,
LONDON N.W.3.

PERSONAL

✓
KS/RC
13.3.72

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

1726

Extract for File No. PF 604,604 Name

Original in File No. SF 441-0302-5-1 Link N 28 Serial 46a Dated 8.3.72

Date and Place of *Interview/Meeting Office of Mens! Warden House, Lindsay Hall, Keele University with (also give security context of person being interviewed) John Patrick DAY

Subject

Officer J. A. Cradock using @ of Section K7

Extracted by MAS Section K7 Date 18.4.72

Extract from interview of John Patrick DAY
by J. A. Cradock on 16.2.72

.....
14. I asked about Pat RAWDON-SMITH and DAY said that he had come to know her soon after he joined M.I.5. and had indeed become very fond of her. He quickly discovered however that she was closely involved with Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES and he had abandoned his pursuit of her. I asked him if he knew LLEWELLYN-DAVIES well and he said that he did not and that he had of course met him in the flat with Pat; he thought that Pat might have returned to live at Bentinck Street for part of the time that he was there. He had not remained in touch with LLEWELLYN-DAVIES but he knew that he was now a "professor of architecture or something like that" at London.
.....

*Strike out inapplicable.

K3/RC
28.4.72

172a

NOTE FOR FILEHighpoint

The attached, which has been provided by A.4, sets out those enumerated on the 1937 and 1938 Voters' Lists from Highpoint, Highgate N.6.

2. The following observations may be worth recording.

- (i) There are certain names which do not appear on the list which we might have expected:

Sigmund GESTETNER, a friend of Flora SOLOMON and part-owner of Highpoint;

Tollick LUBETKIN, who was, we think, the architect in TECTON mainly responsible for the design;

Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES, then also of TECTON, who seems either to have lived in a flat in Highpoint, or had access to one there from circa 1935. We know from various sources that for a time he shared a flat (No.21) occupied by Francis COOKE and Eddie PLAYFAIR. It is my guess that this was probably in 1937.

GESTETNER was certainly a British subject then (with Eddie PLAYFAIR he was a referee for LUBETKIN's naturalisation application), but he may well have had another establishment from which he was enumerated. His file, alas, was destroyed in 1960.

LUBETKIN occupied Flat No.22 (which I think was also known as The Penthouse) from 1935 until well after the war. At the material time, however, his British naturalisation, for which he had applied in 1937, had not come through. He also had a house at Whipnade from which, once naturalised, he might have elected to be enumerated.

LLEWELYN DAVIES seems to have had various addresses during that period other than Highpoint: in John Street, in Brunswick Square, in Mecklenberg Square. The fact that he might have regarded himself as Irish would not have prevented his enumeration on the Voters' List.

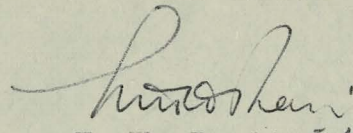
- (ii) Margaret CHURCH, shown in the 1938 amendments as living in Flat 22 (i.e. LUBETKIN's flat), married LUBETKIN either in 1938 or 1939 after he had broken with Pauline, nee CHOUBERSKY, who married Frank YATES in 1939.

/(iii) . . .

K3/RC
P.3-72

- (iii) Geoffrey MARR VEVERS is shown in the Voters' List as living in Flat H, whereas his file records his address as Flat 23a.
- (iv) I was unaware that:
- (a) William GREY WALTER, later associated with NUNN MAY and Alister WATSON at Bristol, and
 - (b) Beatrix LEHMANN, who turns up in the Francis COOKE/Tina ARNHEIM context,
- had flats at Highpoint.
- (v) There are a number of gaps both in the alphabetical and numerical sequence of Flat designations. Missing are:
- (a) Flats E, F, I;
 - (b) Flats 2, 6, 7, 23, 24, 30, 32, 36.
- These flats must either have been unoccupied or occupied by those who chose to be enumerated from alternative addresses.

K.3/7


E. W. Pratt

7th March, 1972

To. S. Rimington K3/8.

Ref. loose minute 24.2.72.

1937 and 1938 only available
as informed by telephone.

AL4 2.3.72.

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A.4 Voters List Enquiry

Nº 11559

(L.C.C. to 1964; G.L.C. 1964 onwards including current Register; England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1937/38 to last year's Register (led.))

Ref.: PF.604604

Section K3/8 Officer for S. Rimington Date 24.2.72

Nº 11559

Please obtain particulars of all voters* ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ voters named.....

at the following address on the qualifying dates(s) 10th October, 19~~35~~.to 19~~36~~ inclusive.

Address:

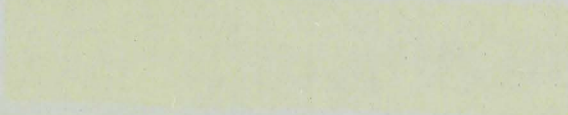
1936 to 1937
1937 to 1938

Highpoint,
North Hill,
Highgate,
London, N.6.

*Delete as necessary.

Horsey

Four sheets attached.



1.3.72.

ENCL
Mr
- 2 MAR 72
TO
REF
K3
PF 604, 604

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ACT 1958
July 2022

1937 Voters list
for Highpoint.

SHEET 1.



NO	SURNAME	FORNAMES	ABODE
2213	LIVERMORE,	GEORGE WILLIAM (Abode - 1 Essex House. Links Rd W3.	Flat A.
2214	LIVERMORE,	WINIFRED FANNY MAY	as above.
2215	DOWLAND,	BERNARD HAROLD.	Flat C
2216	DITTON-NEWMAN,	GERTRUDE FANNY	Flat D
2217	JAMES,	RICHARD HAUGHTON (Juror)	Flat G.
2218	Do.	DOROTHY CHARLOTTE	Flat G.
2219	COLMIN,	EILEEN	Flat G.
2220	VEVERS,	GEOFFREY MARR	Flat H
2221	Do.	LAURA MARY	Flat H
2222	LARKINS	WILLIAM MARTIN	Flat J
2223	Do.	MAURIA PATRICIA	Flat J.
2224	MURPHY	ELIZABETH MARY	Flat J.
2225	HARRIS	HENRY (Juror)	Nº 1
2226	Do.	SARAH	Nº 1
2227	Do.	JOHN DAVID	Nº 1
2228	DAVIS	OLWYN	Nº 3
2229	WALTER	WILLIAM GREY (Juror)	Nº 4
2230	Do.	KATHERINE MONICA	Nº 4
2231	OLIVER	THOMAS SHERWOOD (Juror)	Nº 5
2232	Do.	DOROTHY	Nº 5
2233	MURRAY	HAROLD ARTHUR DAVID.	Nº 8
2234	Do.	BETTY JOAN	Nº 8
2235	BERGER	JOSEPH ARCHIBALD (Juror)	Nº 9
2236	Do.	ELLA ALICE MARY	Nº 9
2237	JAGO	WINIFRED	Nº 9
2238	NICOL	ARTHUR WYLLIE (Juror)	Nº 10
2239	Do.	PHOEBE HELEN	Nº 10
2240	ROTHENSTEIN	WILLIAM (SIR)	Nº 11
2241	Do.	ALICE MARY (LADY)	Nº 11
2242	KIELY	LILY	Nº 11
2243	PALMER	DOUGLAS IAN CAMERON (Juror)	Nº 12
2244	Do.	HELEN MARGARET CAMPBELL	Nº 12
2245	DALE	ROBERT JOHN	Nº 13
2246	Do.	MARION RUTHERFORD	Nº 13
2247	Do.	CLUNIE RUTHERFORD	Nº 13
2248	ROTHENSTEIN	ALICE MARY (abode Nº 11.)	STUDIO Nº 15
2249	GARDNER	LESLIE AUSTIN (Juror)	Nº 15
2250	HARLEY	JOHN THEODORE	Nº 16
2251	Do	DOROTHY	Nº 16

1937 Voters List
for High point.

Sheet 2.



No.	SURNAME	FORNAMES	ABODE
2252	FRANCIS,	FRANK (Juror)	Nº 17.
2253	Do.	EMILIE	Nº 17
2254	LEHMANN	BEATRIX ALICE (Juror)	Nº 18
2255	LYONS	CYRIL (Juror)	Nº 19
2256	Do	DOROTHY	Nº 19
2257	WILTSHIRE	ANNE	Nº 19
2258	WHYTE	MARY MAYNARD (Juror)	Nº 20
2259	Do	ANNIE	Nº 20
2260	Do	ANNIE DUNLOP	Nº 20
2261	COOKE	ARTHUR FRANCIS BENN (Juror)	Nº 21
2262	PLAYFAIR	EDWARD WILDER (Juror)	Nº 21
2263	INDIAN	ELIZABETH	Nº 25
2264	LOFTHOUSE	EDITH	Nº 25
2265	SCOTT	DOROTHY	Nº 25
2266	LANGLEY	JULIA BESSIE (Juror)	Nº 26
2267	Do.	LAURENCE EDWARD	Nº 26
2268	DALTREY	FRANK (Juror)	Nº 27
2269	Do.	DORIS MARGORIE	Nº 27
2270	TARLO	WILLIAM	Nº 28
2271	Do.	NORAH KATHLEEN	Nº 28
2272	WISEMAN	WILLIAM (Juror)	Nº 29
2273	Do.	BERTHA	Nº 29
2274	Do.	VICTOR EMANUEL	Nº 29
2275	Do.	MILU.	Nº 29
2276	GREEN	HENRY RUPERT	Nº 31
2277	Do.	MARIE ELIZABETH PATRICIA	Nº 31
2278	MORLEY	FRANCIS HOWARD (Juror)	Nº 33
2279	Do.	LILY MAY	Nº 33
2280	DOVE	HENRY MAJOR FREDK.	Nº 34
2281	Do.	SHELA PATRICIA	Nº 34
2282	BRODIE	CHARLES BAILEY	Nº 35
2283	Do.	MARIAN ETHEL	Nº 35
2284	Do	CHARLES PATRICK	Nº 35
2285	WORLEY	NORA CHRISTINE	Nº 35
2286	ROBINSON	VIDA MAY	Nº 35
2287	STEINER,	HERMAN DEIGHTON (Juror)	Nº 37
2288	Do.	ABBÉ	Nº 37
2289	COLSELL	ROBERT. FREDK. JOHN	Nº 38
2290	Do	MAUD.	Nº 38

AH. DLK.

1937. Voters List
 for Highpoint.



N ^o .	Surname.	Forenames	abode.
2291	HOLIDAY	ENSOR ROSLYN	N ^o 39
2292	do	BERTHA STRETTEL	N ^o 39
2293	LESS	OLGA ALEXANDRA	N ^o 39
2294	WOODS	MAX (Juror)	N ^o 40
2295	do	IDA	N ^o 40
2296	do	HEATHER ELIZABETH	N ^o 40
2297	M'CLYMONT	HESTER JANE	N ^o 40
2298	BALCHIN	NIGEL MARTIN Juror	N ^o 41
2299	do	ELIZABETH EVELYN	N ^o 41
2300	POLLOCK	DAVID MADDEN Juror	N ^o 42
2301	do	STELLA	N ^o 42
2302	POTTER	MARQUERITE NIELSON	N ^o 43
2303	do	MARGARET ELIZABETH	N ^o 43
2304	WILLMOTT	LOUISA MARY	N ^o 43
2305	HICKLIN	REG. PERCY Juror	N ^o 44
2306	do	MARGOT	N ^o 44
2307	CATTELL-JONES.	ARTHUR OLIVER Juror	N ^o 45
2308	do - do	JANE	N ^o 45
2309	IRONSIDE	REMYERS NOEL	N ^o 46
2310	VENTRIS	ANNA DOROTHEA Juror	N ^o 47
2311	WRIGHT	BASIL CHARLES Juror	N ^o 48
2312	CHEATLE	JOHN KEITH LENTHAL	N ^o 48
2313	FIGG	EMILY LETITIA	PORTERS FLAT
2314	do	STANLEY VICTOR.	" "

BOROUGH OF HORNSEY 'A'
 WOOLWICH REF. BOOK. BLH 71.

A4. DRowland.
 1.3.72.

1938 Voters Lists
for Highpoint.



As List for 1937 except for movements listed below.

<u>ABODE</u>	<u>DELETE</u> (OUT)	<u>INSERT</u> (IN)
Flat B.	—	* PALMER, Douglas Ian Cameron.
Flat D.	DITTON-NEWMAN . F.	* INDIAN, Bessie
Flat G.	Flat G deleted. JAMES etc.	NONE
Flat J.	MURPHY ELIZABETH MARY.	FINNERTY, JULIA.
N° 4.	* WALTER. W G and KM	RUSSELL, RICHARD DREW (J)
N° 4	" " "	RUSSELL MARIAN.
N° 9	SAGO WINIFRED	HIGGS, DOROTHE
N° 12	* PALMER Douglas Ian. Cameron	BROWN, EVELYN
N° 12.	—	BROWN, MAURICE (Juror)
N° 14	—	LANG, JOHN HENRY ADNEY
N° 14.	—	LANG BERTHA
N° 15	GARDNER. L. A.	NONE
N° 17	FRANCIS. FRANK + EMILY	NONE
N° 20	WHYTE (all)	NONE
N° 22	—	CHURCH, MARGARET
N° 22	—	FINAN, HELEN
→ N° 25	SCOTT . DOROTHY	COSGRAVE, KATHLEEN MABEL.
N° 28	—	KEANE, NORAH
N° 36	—	BEHR, GEORGE MARTIN (Juror)
N° 36	—	Do. JANET JAMIESON.
N° 38	COLSELL ROBERT + MARY.	NICE, ERIC CHARLES. (Juror.)
N° 38	" " "	Do. HELEN AGNES
N° 38	—	CREMIN, EILEEN
N° 39	HOLIDAY, E.R. + BS	* WALTER, WILLIAM GREY
N° 39	LESS, O.A.	Do, KATHLEEN MONICA.
N° 41	BALCHIN N.M.	DYER, ALBERT EDW. REX,
N° 41	Do. E E	Do, DAUREEN PATRICIA LODER.
N° 42	POLLOCK D.M.	HICKSON GEORGE (Juror)
N° 42	POLLOCK S.	Do MURIEL MARY
N° 45	CATTELL-JONES, AO + J.	—
N° 25	* INDIAN. BESSIE	—

* Internal movement.

A4. J. Rowland.
1.3.72.

27. EWER himself introduced the name of BLANCO-WHITE. He had had considerable contact with him earlier on and BLANCO-WHITE must have been integral to EWER's own recruitment to the Party. (Note: as described at para. 6). He must, in fact, have been on BLANCO-WHITE's contact list. In discussing BLANCO-WHITE's Party activity, we asked whether he had ever been in the branch hierarchy. EWER said he had not; he was not sure what he had been doing but thought he had been on the conspiratorial side of things. EWER thought it a little odd that he had had no subsequent dealings with him. When we pointed out that BLANCO-WHITE had gone down in 1935 EWER agreed that this could be the reason. We asked whether BLANCO-WHITE had been part of the social circle around LLEWELYN DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF 604,604) but EWER thought this unlikely since DAVIES and Charles MADGE (Magdalene 1931-33; PF 42,567) had come to Cambridge the year after BLANCO-WHITE. In the context of the conspiratorial side of the branch EWER then threw in the name of Leslie HUMPHREY (Trinity 1935-38; PF 764,541) adding that he had been under consideration for recruitment to the Party but he was not sure whether or not he had been and if not, why he had not been.

COMMENT

This is the first indication we have had that BLANCO-WHITE may have been underground in the Student Branch. Indeed we have very little information about his activities at Cambridge. We know, however, that he travelled to and from Russia on the same ships as LLEWELYN DAVIES in the summer of 1935 and that post-Cambridge he was prominent in the C.P.'s secret Lawyer's Group.

Although HUMPHREY, who died in 1949, was thought to have been a Communist at Cambridge EWER told Shipp that he had not been a member of the Communist Party while up. Although STRAIGHT suggested that BLUNT had recruited HUMPHREY for the R.I.S. BLUNT has said that his interest in him was only homosexual.

EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604,604
Original in File No.: P.F. 55,637
Extracted by: P.F.D. /F2/URG

Name: R.L. DAVIES
Vol ... 3 ... Serial ... 201z Dated 2.3.72
Date 14.3.72

1716

Subject: EWER Dennis William @ EWER Jakes

University, College and dates: 1931-37: Trinity, Cambridge

FILE AND RETURN TO

K37

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

1936: Member of Secretariat, Cambridge Student Branch

Reliability: Believed to be reliable within the limits of his memory although probably playing down extent of his own involvement

Date and Place of Interview: 28th January 1972 Room 055.

Interviewing Officer: K3/E.W. Pratt

@ (if used)

9. We put to EWER the names of the following people whom we believe to have been involved in the Anti-War Movement as a whole, that is, apart from those in the Anti-War Group. He made the following comments:-

(iii) Richard Llewelyn DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF 604,604)

He had been completely different from the Scientists Anti-War Group people. EWER associated him with the smooth, soignee people like Brian SIMON (Trinity 1933-37; PF 45,907) and Charles MADGE (Magdalene 1931-34; PF 42,567). They had been the sort of people who would have not believed in untidying themselves.

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ACT 1958

July 2022

K37

Copied to: PF 604,582 Link H
PF 605,565

NOTE FOR FILE

As arranged between Lord Rothschild and K.3/0, Lady Rothschild met K.3/0 and myself in KY's office (KY was away sick) at 3 o'clock on Thursday, 24th February, 1972. She was with us for a little over half an hour.

2. The purpose of the visit, which was at Lord Rothschild's suggestion, was to enable Lady Rothschild to tell us about the talk LLEWELYN DAVIES had had with her following the approach Lord Rothschild had made to him on our behalf to invite him for an interview. The background to this is recorded at serials 18a and 23a of PF 604,582 Link H.

3. Lady Rothschild, who seemed nervous, began by saying that as we may or may not know, she and her husband had an arrangement with Peter Wright: while they were prepared to talk to him about anything else, they would not talk about Richard and Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES; they were very close friends whom they saw constantly.

4. However, as we were about to see LLEWELYN DAVIES she was ready to do what she could to help us prepare for the interview. Her first observation was that she felt that Richard had a general sense of unease about the prospect of being interviewed. She thought this a natural reaction for anyone, but particularly so in his case as he still had memories of his mother being arrested in Dublin for her part in the Easter Rising. (Note: The young Richard was just over three years old at the time; how much of his feelings result from his own direct memory of this event, or what he was told subsequently, is a matter for speculation.) Bearing in mind apprehensions deriving from his Irish background, Lady Rothschild thought that LLEWELYN DAVIES would be most likely to be co-operative if we were able to reassure him; to give him the feeling he was not being got at. We confirmed that our first objective was to gather intelligence from him and we would certainly do this in a courteous manner. She thought we would find that he had a pretty good memory, that he was very intelligent and that he would not be a good liar.

5. When we raised the subject of Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES, Lady Rothschild said at once she had been wrong when she suggested that Richard would not discuss the invitation for an interview with his wife. He had, in fact, done so and having been wrong in this regard she declined to give an opinion as to whether Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES was likely to respond favourably to an invitation to see us. She thought we should ask LLEWELYN DAVIES when we saw him.

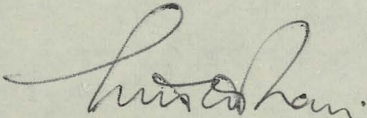
6. Lady Rothschild made the point that she realised how important this work was; she appreciated that those who would have been recruited by BURGESS, PHILBY, BLUNT and others - probably her own contemporaries at Cambridge - would by now be at the peak of their careers. She added that she also realised how easy it was to be wrong about things of this sort and gave as an example how wrong they had all been about Anthony BLUNT and what a tremendous shock to her the truth about him had been. She confirmed that so far as she was aware, LLEWELYN DAVIES had no knowledge whatever of BLUNT's involvement.

7. Continuing the subject of LLEWELYN DAVIES's knowledge of those who had been involved, Lady Rothschild said that he had, of course, known Guy BURGESS for many years but by the time he (LLEWELYN DAVIES) had gone to live in Bentinck Street (Note: 1942) they were all so anti Guy that she did not think he had had much to do with him then. She added that LLEWELYN DAVIES had been very close to Alister WATSON at one time, but she did not expand on this. She was unsure how well he had known PHILBY.

8. We spoke briefly about LLEWELYN DAVIES's career between coming down from Cambridge and the outbreak of war. We did not consider this systematically but Lady Rothschild made various observations. She recalled he had shared a flat with Eddie PLAYFAIR for a time which she thought was both before Richard had married Ann STEPHEN and before he moved to Highpoint. She also recalled he had had a flat in Mecklenberg Square, but was unsure precisely when. (Note: If Lady Rothschild's memory on this is correct, this could be quite useful information as our rather sketchy record of this period suggests that LLEWELYN DAVIES shared a flat at Highpoint with PLAYFAIR and Francis COOKE at about the time he married Ann STEPHEN i.e. circa 1938.) In the early years of the war, after returning from Ireland, LLEWELYN DAVIES had worked for a time in Corby before becoming architect to the L.M.S. This, she thought, was during 1941 when he was in the process of getting divorced from Ann. (Note: This is the first indication we have had that LLEWELYN DAVIES worked in the Corby area.)

9. These observations were in the nature of rather random thoughts; we thought it inappropriate to press for further information and changed the subject to refer to a matter already discussed briefly with Lord Rothschild. We asked if she would be willing to see me again in order to go over, systematically and in detail, her memories of people and events relevant to our study. Lady Rothschild readily agreed to this. She and her husband would be away for about three weeks and we left it that I would get in touch with her in about a month's time (i.e. soon after Easter) to fix up a time.

K.3/7


E. W. Pratt

29th February, 1972

PERSONAL

FILE 1700
LB
ROOM 055

PF 604,604/K.3/0

24th February, 1972

I am writing to thank you for telephoning on Tuesday and to confirm the arrangement for us to meet at 11.30 on Friday, 10th March, in Brown's Hotel. Pratt, the colleague of mine to whom you spoke, will be in the foyer at the Dover Street entrance to meet you when you arrive.

P. F. Stewart

Lord Llewelyn Davies M.A., F.R.I.B.A.,
36 Parkhill Road,
LONDON N.W.3.

PERSONAL

✓
K3/RC
25.2.72

Copied to: PF 604,604 Link A
PF 604,582 Link H

NOTE FOR FILE

At about 09.50 this morning Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES telephoned through Room 055. In the absence of K.3/0, the call was put through to me.

2. LLEWELYN DAVIES sounded friendly and apologised for not having telephoned the previous day; he had been very occupied. He said that Lord ROTHSCHILD had explained to him "what it was all about" and he would be happy to arrange to meet us. He added that he was very booked up at the moment as apart from other things he was preparing to go to the U.S.A. on 1st March; he would prefer to make a date after his return - he hoped to get back on 7th March. We discussed the possibility of fitting in a meeting before he went, but it seemed that apart from a short time in the afternoon of Wednesday, 23rd February, (i.e. tomorrow) he was fully committed.

3. In the light of his commitments I agreed we should try to fix a date as soon as possible after his return from the U.S. He offered Friday, 10th March, suggesting 11.30 as the time. I said this sounded fine and added that we could probably talk most comfortably in an hotel and suggested Brown's. If he came at 11.30, perhaps he could spare us enough time to continue our talk over lunch. He agreed to this.

4. I concluded by saying that we would be writing to confirm this arrangement.

K.3/7

E. W. Pratt

E. W. Pratt

22nd February, 1972

✓
RC/K3
24.2.72

TOP SECRET

168a

PF.604,582 Link H

PF.605,565

✓ PF.604,604

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord ROTHSCHILD telephoned this afternoon to say that the way was now clear for us to get in touch with LLEWELYN-DAVIES. He said that he had had a guarded conversation with Tess in which she told him that LLEWELYN-DAVIES had already spoken to his wife ("which shows" she said "what a rotten conspirator he is").

Lord ROTHSCHILD said that he would now arrange for Tess to come and see us to brief us on LLEWELYN-DAVIES. I said that we would happily go to Cambridge to see her, but he remarked that he was sure that Sir Burke Trend would not object to him dropping her at the door in a Cabinet Office car - as it would be on official business. He said that he would ask Tess to get in touch with me.

AS

P.F. Stewart

K.3/0

16th February 1972

TOP SECRET

✓
K3/KE
17.2.72

1670

Note

As a result of interview of L.H.D on 10.3.72
it is now confirmed that his residence at
Trinity was 1931-34. After a long vac. in

NOTE FOR FILE from he started at R. Architectural
Association in London in Michaelmas 1934.
E. W. Pratt
17.3.72.

There is some doubt whether or not LLEWELYN DAVIES was in residence in Cambridge for the academic year, 1934/35. Serial 166a shows that there is no record of an address at which he kept during any part of that year.

2. The Tripos List shows he completed his Tripos by taking Part II Mechanical Sciences in June, 1934, and thus he could have gone down then. Against this, however, there are indications which suggest he did a postgraduate year in Cambridge before going to Russia and settling down in London. Ian HENDERSON, who knew him well enough to borrow his flat in Brunswick Square and whose brother married the sister of his first wife, speaks of the year he overlapped at Cambridge with LLEWELYN DAVIES (paragraph 91 of the extract at 135z); HENDERSON went up to Christs in Michaelmas, 1934.

3. We know that because he was an Apostle he continued to visit Cambridge after going down; in addition to this, from Michaelmas, 1935, onwards, we know he had the added incentive to visit Cambridge fairly regularly to see Ann STEPHEN. What we are not now sure is where he was based during 1934/35. If in fact he had gone down in June, 1934, and had started in London, this would not conflict with what CHANCE has said - indeed, it would make more sense of his memory.

4. We are left with these alternatives:

- (a) he was living in Cambridge and doing something towards his professional qualifications, but not as a member of the University; or
- (b) he was living in London (possibly working in the Bartlett School of Architecture) but visiting Cambridge frequently.

E. W. Pratt

E. W. Pratt

K.3/7

14th February, 1972

book 5
15/2/72
K3/7c
14.2.72

166a

NOTE FOR FILE

The following information was obtained from "The Complete List of Members of the University in Residence with their Addresses", Michaelmas, 1931, to Easter, 1937, copies of which are available at the British Museum.

R. L. DAVIES (Trinity)1st Year

1931/32	Michaelmas	20 Malcolm Street	(Also living at the same address: J. W. BUXTON C. G. D. LONG.)
	Lent	20 Malcolm Street	
	Easter	20 Malcolm Street	

2nd Year

1932/33	Michaelmas	20 Malcolm Street	(Also living at the same address: D. B. JOHNSTON.)
	Lent	20 Malcolm Street	
	Easter	20 Malcolm Street	

3rd Year

1933/34	Michaelmas	N6 New Court	
	Lent	N6 New Court	
	Easter	N6 New Court	
1934/35	Michaelmas	}	No trace
	Lent		
	Easter		

Mrs. RAWDON SMITH (Girton)1st Year

1934/35	Michaelmas	Name on list but no address given
	Lent	26A Petty Cury
	Easter	26A Petty Cury

2nd Year

1935/36	Michaelmas	59 Bateman Street
	Lent	}
	Easter	

/ . . .

K3/RC
14.2.72

A. F. RAWDON SMITH (Peterhouse)

B.A.

1933/34	Michaelmas	26A Petty Cury
	Lent	26A Petty Cury
	Easter	26A Petty Cury

B.A.

1934/35	Michaelmas	26A Petty Cury
	Lent	26A Petty Cury
	Easter	26A Petty Cury

B.A.

1935/36	Michaelmas	59 Bateman Street
	Lent	59 Bateman Street
	Easter	59 Bateman Street

M.A. etc.

1936/37	Michaelmas	59 Bateman Street
	Lent	59 Bateman Street
	Easter	59 Bateman Street

(now described as:
A.F. RAWDON SMITH Esq.
Ph. D.)

A. F. BLUNT (Trinity)

1933/34 No trace

M.A. etc.

1934/35	Michaelmas	C2 Nevile's Court
	Lent	C2 Nevile's Court
	Easter	C2 Nevile's Court

M.A. etc.

1935/36	Michaelmas	C2 Nevile's Court
	Lent	C2 Nevile's Court
	Easter	C2 Nevile's Court

/ . . .

Ext'd to
PF 796,666
KJH

Ext'd to
PF 604,582
KJH

	<u>M.A. etc.</u>	
1936/37	Michaelmas	C2 Nevile's Court
	Lent	C2 Nevile's Court
	Easter	C2 Nevile's Court

A. G. D. WATSON (Kings)

	<u>M.A. etc.</u>	
1933/34	Michaelmas	A Wilkins' Building
	Lent	A Wilkins' Building
	Easter	A Wilkins' Building

	<u>M.A. etc.</u>	
1934/35	Michaelmas	A Wilkins' Building
	Lent	A Wilkins' Building
	Easter	A Wilkins' Building

	<u>M.A. etc</u>	
1935/36	Michaelmas	A Wilkins' Building
	Lent	A Wilkins' Building
	Easter	A Wilkins' Building

	<u>M.A. etc.</u>	
1936/37	Michaelmas	H Gibbs Building and 17 Pretoria Road
	Lent	17 Pretoria Road
	Easter	17 Pretoria Road

K.3

K.3/EWP Sec.

14th. February, 1972

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F47.496

165a

NOTE FOR FILE

The Calender of the University of London, Volume 1 for 1970-1971 gives the Committee of Management of the Courtauld Institute as follows:

Vice-Chancellor

Chairman of Convocation

The Principal

The Director of the Institute (Sir Anthony BLUNT)

The Deputy Director of the Institute

Seven persons being either members of the Senate or Teachers of the University:

Lord ANNAN

Prof. C. N. L. BROOKE

Prof. P. CORBETT

Prof. R. H. GRAVESON

Prof. Sir William COLDSTREAM

Prof. E. H. J. GOMBRICH

Prof. Lord LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Other persons:

Lord COTTESLOE

Miss Jeanne COURTAULD

Sir Edward PLAYFAIR

Lord ROBBINS

Mr. C. ROBERTSON

Sir John SUMMERSON

Sir John WITT.

K.3/8

Sella Rimington

S. Rimington

11th February, 1972

K3/RC
14.2.72

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord ROTHSCHILD telephoned this morning to say that he had spoken to LLEWELYN-DAVIES. The latter had proved resistant to the idea of an interview saying that "he did not like that sort of thing", perhaps because he was Irish. Lord ROTHSCHILD pointed out that we were not police and that other distinguished people, such as himself, had spoken to us. LLEWELYN-DAVIES asked who they were. Lord ROTHSCHILD said naturally he could not give the names, just as he would not divulge LLEWELYN-DAVIES's name if he agreed to be seen.

2. LLEWELYN-DAVIES asked why we had not approached his wife, to which Lord ROTHSCHILD said he had no idea. LLEWELYN-DAVIES then said he wished to think the matter over and would like to consult Tess ROTHSCHILD. Lord ROTHSCHILD agreed that he should do so, and suggested to me that Tess would no doubt make the correct encouraging noises. We agreed that I should take no steps to get in touch with LLEWELYN-DAVIES until I heard from Lord ROTHSCHILD again.

3. Because I was worried about LLEWELYN-DAVIES's sensitivity I asked K3/7 to call off the A4 surveillance on his neighbours, and to postpone the mounting of surveillance on LLEWELYN-DAVIES himself until we had heard the result of the meeting between him and Tess ROTHSCHILD.

P. F. Stewart

P. F. Stewart

K.3/0

9.2.72

Do. There has been
no surveillance on
DAILY PAPER this
week. 9.2.72.

RC/K3
14.2.72

EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

Extract for File No.: ... PF. 604,604
Original in File No.: ... PF. 701,429
Extracted by: AH /F2/URG

Name: ... R.L. DAVIES
Vol Serial .S9a... Dated ... 22.2.72
Date ... 22.2.72

162b

Subject: Charles RYCROFT

FILE AND RETURN TO: K3, 7

University, College and dates: Cambridge 1933-37, Trinity

Position: Student Movement or other significant involvement:

RYCROFT was a member of the Cambridge University branch of the Communist Party from 1934/35.

Reliability: He is regarded as reliable.

Date and Place of Interview: 21st December 1971 & 18th January 1972 at Room 055.

Interviewing Officer: [redacted] @ (if used)

9. KLUGMAN, on the other hand, had taken more trouble over people and as far as RYCROFT was concerned had taken more interest in him than anyone else in Cambridge. RYCROFT's tutor, John BURNABY, had been very shy and useless. KLUGMAN, about seven years older than RYCROFT, had been a much more sympathetic and interesting person. RYCROFT has not seen him for many years and asked whether I had met him. I said I had not - RYCROFT commented that he was now a very pathetic figure; it had been KLUGMAN who had been responsible for finally drawing RYCROFT into the Communist Party but the initial approaches had been made by Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES; it was not until a party some years later that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES let out that he had only cultivated RYCROFT on Party instructions. This had shocked RYCROFT who had never realised it before.

COMMENT

John BURNABY, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge until 1958 is no trace.

Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES (Trinity 1931-1935; PF 604,604) was a communist at Trinity.

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K3/PC
21.4.72

PERSONAL

✓ Copy to: PF.604604

162a

Tel: 01 734-6050
ext 640

8 February 1972

PF.605565/K3/0

Dear Lord Rothschild,

It was very good of you to spare the time and take the trouble to come and see me here yesterday and I am very grateful to you for agreeing to act as an intermediary for us and to brief us before our projected interview.

If by any chance you wish to get hold of me on this general subject and I am not available would you please ask for the colleague who is working with me on this matter. He is Mr. E.W. Pratt and he can be found on ext.660.

P. F. Stewart

The Lord Rothschild, G.M.,
23 St. James' Place,
S.W.1

✓
163/174
8/3/72

NOTE FOR FILE

Lord ROTHSCHILD telephoned this morning in response to my letter of 3rd February and suggested that he should come and visit me in my office during lunch time today. He arrived somewhat earlier than I expected and we talked for forty minutes about a variety of problems.

2. He opened by asking which of his many friends we wanted to see this time. I said that he would remember that he had discussed an interview with Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES on a number of previous occasions with K/Adviser and that we had now reached the point where we felt that we should delay no longer. Although I had been unwilling to involve him as a go-between it had been felt by a number of people (including the D.G) that he, Lord ROTHSCHILD, could more easily than anyone else persuade LLEWELYN-DAVIES to come to a meeting with us. I stressed that this would be a gentlemanly and courteous meeting and that what we had in mind was an interview in a room at Browns Hotel at a time and date to suit LLEWELYN-DAVIES's convenience.

3. Lord ROTHSCHILD's initial reaction was that he feared that Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES would make a row. On further thought, however, he considered that he might have expressed this opinion at a time when the Labour Government were in power which would have given Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES an opportunity of making a direct approach to the then Prime Minister accusing us of witch hunting. He added that it was for consideration whether in fact the situation would be better or worse with a Conservative Government in power. To this I replied that however difficult Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES might be, we could not shirk the issue any longer and we must face the consequences of her proving difficult. If necessary, I said, we would be prepared to let Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES be present at the interview even though we would prefer that she was not. Lord ROTHSCHILD said that he and his wife Tess both thought, perhaps wrongly, that Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES, although far to the Left, had not been engaged in any sinister activity whereas it was highly likely that Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been. The likelihood was, therefore, that if he was invited to an interview he would prefer not to have his wife present.

4. Lord ROTHSCHILD then asked me what I thought he should say to LLEWELYN-DAVIES. I therefore handed him the suggested script which I had prepared (serial 160a) which, after he had got over his first surprise at this unexpected efficiency, he studied with some care. He said that he thought he would have no difficulty in asking LLEWELYN-DAVIES to meet him for a drink on a private matter and speaking to him along the lines of the script which he returned to me. He said that he did not know whether LLEWELYN-DAVIES would be willing to attend an interview but thought that he would find it very difficult to refuse.

5. Lord ROTHSCHILD then asked what we knew about LLEWELYN-DAVIES's character and personality. I said that we knew very little about him indeed and this was one of our problems when tackling what might well be an extremely delicate and difficult interview. He suggested then that he and his wife, but particularly his wife, should brief us on what she knew because she knew both the LLEWELYN-DAVIES's better than he did and Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES was perhaps one of her closest friends. He said that he thought that his wife would be very happy to come and talk to us in the office, though he would also say that I would be happy to see her at my home if she wanted to speak in rather less austere surroundings. I took this opportunity to ask him whether he thought his wife would be willing to be taken through her past in a more methodical manner than had been employed in the past. Lord ROTHSCHILD said he thought that K/Adviser and Evelyn McBarnet had asked a considerable number of questions and Miss McBarnet had certainly taken copious notes, but I pointed out that this elicitation had not been undertaken by someone with a deep knowledge of Cambridge in the '30s and that my colleague who would be involved in the interview with LLEWELYN-DAVIES and would need to be briefed by Tess ROTHSCHILD, was such an individual. I suggested that when we met for our briefing from his wife perhaps we could put the question to her direct. He said that we were welcome to do so and that he was pretty certain that she would be prepared to talk about almost everybody except Judith HUBBACK. He said that Tess and Judith had been exceptionally close when they were at Cambridge, even though the ROTHSCHILDS now thought that Judith HUBBACK was the biggest bore in the business.

6. We digressed briefly to talk about Alister WATSON who, Lord ROTHSCHILD thought, might well have had a homosexual relationship with LLEWELYN-DAVIES at a time when the latter was an undergraduate and the former a senior member of the university. He also said that he thought there was some form of close, if not intimate, relationship between WATSON and LLEWELYN-DAVIES's sister, Shaun. I said that from my recollection I knew that they were in touch with each other at one time but that I had no idea how close this relationship might have been.

EXT. TO PF 47,496
KJ/KH 9-2-72

7. Lord ROTHSCHILD asked me if I thought that LLEWELYN-DAVIES might still be active on behalf of the RIS, if indeed he had ever been recruited. I said this was an impossible question to answer and I really could not say. Lord ROTHSCHILD pointed out that he asked this question because he knew that K/Adviser still had reservations about the degree to which BLUNT had told all he knew even if he was not actually under current Russian control.

8. Finally Lord ROTHSCHILD expressed concern about the activities of the new Left and the Protest Movement amongst the young generally and said that he hoped that we were taking appropriate action and that whatever action we did take was understood and accepted by those in authority. I said that I could not answer for this in any precise detail but I was pretty certain that this was a problem to which very considerable thought was being given in the office at present. Lord ROTHSCHILD added that his concern stemmed from the fact that his daughter had been inveigled into attending some gathering at which she cooked food for miners picketing a power station. This experience had worried her and she had reported to Lord ROTHSCHILD that it seemed that a bunch of extremely nice miners were being manipulated for subversive ends by people who had no interest whatever in the miners' real welfare. I took mental note of this because I remember very recently having seen a piece of FLB telecheck material which seemed to indicate that Emma ROTHSCHILD was in touch with one of the anarchist organisations.

9. Before he left I gave Lord ROTHSCHILD a slip of paper with LLEWELYN-DAVIES's addresses and telephone numbers so as to save him the trouble of looking them up. Once again he expressed astonishment at this somewhat trivial service. I was left wondering about the efficiency or inefficiency of the Service during the period at which he was a member!

P. F. Stewart

P. F. Stewart

K.3/0

7.2.72

1600a

Suggested Script

1. Richard, as you know, I spent the war in M.I.5. I have always remained in touch and have tried to give whatever help I can when they ask me.
2. There are certain matters about which I have been in touch with M.I.5 over many years; they concern the ramifications of the defection of Guy BURGESS and Donald MACLEAN and later of Kim PHILBY. As you will appreciate, these ramifications have proved to be considerable: they are still with us and are the subject of continuing study by the Security Service.
3. They have talked to many of those who knew Guy, Donald and Kim. I myself have spent many hours talking about my memories of them and their associates. As you knew Guy pretty well - and I think to a lesser extent, Kim - M.I.5 would very much like to talk to you.
4. They have asked me to sound you out to see if you would be willing to spend an hour or two with them. You will, I can assure you, find them perfectly courteous - indeed, they do these things in a thoroughly civilised manner. I believe they would arrange to meet you in an hotel - probably in Browns - over a drink or a meal. I would strongly advise you to let me tell them you would agree to come. If you do agree would you let me have a telephone number where they could get in touch with you.
5. How are you placed during the next two weeks (i.e. starting 14th February)?

K3/0

7.2.721600a
7.2.72

Copied to: L.427/1 for 1935

Special Branch,

New Scotland Yard,

Broadway,

LONDON, S.W.1



Note:
Duplicate list of
British Passengers from
Leningrad arrived here about
on 11.8.35 is
out of context when
filed amongst 1972 papers -

7/2/72.

re-filed at
Serial 1X

N704/11001
& 4111/77

See Miss *[Signature]*

[Signature] as promised

a copy of a S.B. Post report

of August 1935 which I hope

is the one in which you
have an interest.

ENCLOSURE 2 pages
- 7 FEB 1972
TO...
REF... Pf 604, 604

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Handwritten initials]
K3/11
9/2/72

69/115/K3/81

SECRET

For G.P.O. use

159a

File/Section reference:

PF 604,604/K.3/7

Date and I.B. Number (if any) of previous
R. of C. or H.O.W. on same address or name.

I.B. No.....Date.....

To Mr. W. J. EDWARDS, G.P.O.

Return of Correspondence required for.....14.....days
upon *"~~Any Name~~"/the following, please:

Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES,

36 Parkhill Road, London N.W.3.

Aim: To determine the volume and type of mail received.

Date: 10.1.72 Signature: *Richard Han* Tel. Ext. No. 660

*Delete that which is inapplicable.

Counter-signed: *P.J. Stewart*

For sectional use

Dates of return from 15.1.72 to 31.1.72

I.B. Number 90766/K3/7

Note for File

A Return of Correspondence was operated on the London home of Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES, 36 Parkhill Road, London N.W.3 from 15th to 31st January, 1972, inclusive.

Very little mail - only twelve items - was received during that period, although we know the LLEWELYN DAVIESs were in residence. The Return showed nothing of interest.

It seems likely that the bulk of LLEWELYN DAVIES's mail must go either to his office (in Euston Road) or to the House of Lords.

K.3/7

Richard Han
E. W. Pratt

SECRET

K3/7cc
3.2.72

PERSONAL

Copy to: PF.604604 ✓

1592

Tel: 01 734-6050
ext.640

3 February 1972

PF.605,565/K3/0

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I am a friend and colleague of Peter Wright, and we have been working in the same general field for some years. Before he departed on his present trip overseas he promised that he would mention to you that, in his absence, I might be getting in touch with you to ask your help. Whether he did so I do not know. I would be grateful, however, if you could spare me a short time in which I could explain my problem.

I realise that you must have many calls on your time, and I will make myself available at a time and place of your choosing. There is unfortunately one snag. I am paralysed as a result of wounds, and consequently am confined to a wheeled chair. Steps, such as lead up to your front door in St. James' Place and to the Cabinet Office, confound me. I could drive to Cambridge, if that would suit you; or I would be very happy to meet you in my own home in South Kensington - though this might mean taking up rather more of your time than you can spare.

Would it be possible for your secretary to telephone me at the office to say whether you could see me; and if so where we could meet.

P. F. Stewart

The Lord Rothschild, G.M.,
23 St. James' Place,
S.W.1

✓
11/3/72
27/2/72

1594
N^o 2242

Voters List Enquiry

(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.: PF.604604
Section: K3/8
Officer: S. Rimington
Date: 7.1.72

N^o 2242

Please obtain particulars of all voters*/voters named ANY NAME
1935 & 1936
at the following address on the qualifying dates(s) 10th October, 19.....to 19.....inclusive.

Address:

1 John Street,
London,
W.C.1

ENCL
MCM
3-FEB 1972
TO: K3
REF: PF 604604/ST P.

*Delete as necessary.

10.10.35
* slw 19/12
SMITH WALTER H. x
* do slw
BEATRICE L. x

RR
Islington SW.

10.10.36
* slw
HOLLAND JOHN W. x
* do NT
ALICE L. x

A4
2.2.72

Sali

K3/KC
14.2.72

1586

20

PF 604,604

~~K3/FP~~ to see

Note

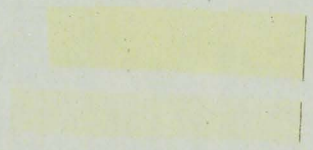
Cambridge addressess of
Richard LLEWELLYN DAVIES

Autumn 1931 to Summer 1933:

20 Malcolm Street.

Autumn 1933 to Summer 1934:

N 6 New Court, Trinity.



K7

2nd February 1972



K3/RE
14.2.72

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958
July 2022

PF.604604

1580

NOTE FOR FILE

Extracting from serial 153a
has been done for the following files:-

PF.47,496	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (a)
PF.604861	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (b) & 8
PF.604597	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (c)
PF.605565	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (f) & (g)
PF.606769	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (j)
PF.45,597	paras.2, 3 & 6 + (k)

Sorella Rimington

S. Rimington

K.3/8

1.2.72

✓
13/1/72
12/2/72

157b

No Trace

pre try
hookup - you'll need to
add info from A2A sources

157b
157b

PF 604,582 Supp C

pa on PF 604, 604

ADD to see

Note

26:1

Dr. Herbert

The 1971 Medical Directory gives:-

HERBERT, Emmanuel, 21 Devonshire Place,
W.1. M.D. Heidelb 1923. M.R.C.S. Eng.,
L.R.C.P. London 1925 (Heidelb, Moscow,
and University College). Order of Knight
of Pole Star (Sweden). Medical Adviser
Marks and Spencer, Simpsons (Piccadilly),
Bramber Engineering Co. Ltd., Transworld
Airlines.



K7 N.B. On 11.1.71. AFB said that Herbert was
a Russian.

25th January 1972

2.4.72. Tompe revealed home address -
Langford House, 1 Langford Place, N.W.8.

Interest in H. is: he's BLUNT's GP.

Also LEWELYN DAVIES's
Flora Solomon's
Victor ROTHSCILD'S

K3/RC
12.5
K10
K12

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July 2022

157a

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

CONFIDENTIAL LOOSE MINUTE

Copied to PF 604,604

1566

A.4/R.M.S.

Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES

I would be grateful if you could please let me know whether the above-named was ever a student at London University. If he was, I would expect him to have been at University College (Bartlett School of Architecture) about 1935-36.

K.3/7

E. W. Gratt

21st January, 1972

EWP/RC

K3/RC
1.2.72

CONFIDENTIAL

156a

NOTE FOR FILE

The following information about Russian Intelligence Service interest and activities in Ireland is recorded on this file as background to the proposed interview with Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES. LLEWELYN DAVIES, whose mother was Irish, himself held an Irish passport at least from 1935 to 1943. He is thought to have lived in Ireland for a short time after the outbreak of war and thereafter to have made fairly frequent trips between England and Ireland, until 1943.

ly in
SF.441-0143

2. A paper written for in 1927 on the subject of the co-operation existing between Germany and the USSR in espionage, expresses concern at the part played by certain Irish factions in this joint German-Soviet espionage organisation. The paper alleges that after the Irish Treaty (signed in 1921) had become effective the leaders of the I.R.A. organisation "looked around for some method of employing the machine they had created and incidentally of making money and doing harm to England. Already in touch with certain Third International and German parties they, through these connections, offered their services as an espionage organisation either to the International or the Germans or both. Having given proof that they possessed an organisation of couriers, collecting centres, field agents and so on, their services were accepted following on a secret meeting in Glasgow as early as 1922 between representatives of the I.R.A. and one or two delegates representing the German espionage service".

lz in
SF.441-0143

3. KRIVITSKY, speaking in 1940 on the subject of Ireland, said that up to the time of the Second World War that country had appeared too remote from a possible military situation affecting the Soviet Union to have been the subject of special attention. He believed that between 1927 or 1928 and 1937 (when he broke with the Soviet Intelligence Service) neither the Military Intelligence Department nor the OGPU had any connection with the I.R.A. as a political body, though individual members may have been recruited as agents for special purposes. He recalled that sometime about 1926 the I.R.A. sent representatives to Moscow to ask for Soviet support, but assistance was refused by the Politbureau. Later, probably early in 1927, KRIVITSKY met three I.R.A. officers in Holland. He used them as intelligence agents and for a time got quite useful information from them but he dropped them after a short time because of a temporary ban imposed by the Politbureau

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ACT 1958 July 2022

K3/100
24.1.72
/on any....

on any dealings with the Irish, so as to avoid possible prejudice to their attempts to obtain credits in London. He was briefly in touch with them again after the ban was lifted, but dropped them after they tried to interest him in collaborating in a terrorist plan. KRIVITSKY thought that since then there had been no connection between the Soviet Union and the Irish as a political body though Irishmen had been, and would continue to be, recruited as individuals when occasion arose. KRIVITSKY said that both the OGPU and Military Intelligence when recruiting an agent in a particular place tried first the Communist Party field. If that failed they looked for an Irishman, on the hypothesis that an Irishman would probably be anti-British.

1a in SF.
441-0143

4. The KGB defector, Vladimir PETROV, interviewed in 1968, said that when he was first employed on cypher duties in Moscow (1933-37) Eire was controlled or covered by London but that it was later organised separately from a residency in Dublin. However, research into our records in 1968 showed that no Soviet diplomatic or consular representation had ever existed in Ireland and it was assumed that the KGB residency to which PETROV referred must have been illegal.

2a

5. According to Ernst WEISS (PF.69,391), interviewed in 1948, both the GRU illegals Harry I (PF.604244) and Harry II (PF.604245) had connections with Ireland. WEISS's first meeting with Harry I in June 1932 took place in Dublin. Later he was introduced by Harry I to a young Irishman called Tom (PF.604246) who appeared to have some connection with the I.R.A. After the SWITZ case broke in late 1933 Harry I fled to Ireland and WEISS had the impression that he was actually based there.

6. In 1935 Frederick MEREDITH (PF.42,780) met a Russian contact outside the gates of Trinity College, Dublin. The description of the Russian is similar to that of Harry II. According to WEISS Harry II visited Ireland in 1936.

7. In 1932 Johannes GRAUDENZ (PF.41,480), a GRU agent, arrived in Ireland. He was still in Dublin in 1933 and making frequent visits to Germany in his role as commercial agent and European manager of a New York Film Syndicate. Later GRAUDENZ returned to Germany where he acted as cut-out for the SCHULSE-BOYSEN network. He was arrested and executed by the Germans in 1942.

Srella Rimmington
S. Rimmington

K.3/8

21.1.72

NOTE FOR FILE

References to Richard and Pat LLEWELYN DAVIES made by Alister WATSON during his interrogation by Cecil Shipp between January and March 1967. Taken from the transcript in PF.47,496 Supp G

Volume 1E.p.12

During a discussion of his friends at Cambridge WATSON said ".....I have a very close friend - Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES.....He was certainly very close to it (the Party) in those days".

F.p.6

2. WATSON was told by Shipp that we knew he had visited the Bentinck Street flat during the war. Whom had he been visiting?

3. WATSON replied that he had visited Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES in London once during the war. He certainly did not visit BLUNT and BURGESS there (i.e. London) at all. "I spent one night in London during the time of the blitz and (it) may have been on a different occasion, but I was there during the afternoon in the summer - and who would I have seen there?.....it was Richard DAVIES.....but whether Pat was with him or not I'm not quite sure....I can remember staying a night there. I can remember arriving there on a very bright summer afternoon, in fact it was very hot indeed, and going up in a lift. Now whether these were two different occasions I'm not quite sure.....These weren't the places that I would have been going to in the ordinary way, but at the time, during the war, I was becoming separated from my first wife. Richard DAVIES was a mutual friend and in fact at the time of the invasion of Normandy I stayed several nights. Richard and Pat RAWDON-SMITH were then living together but not married, in a little house in Tring....on the ROTHSCHILD estate. I remember also, it must have been earlier, I must have gone to Tring....they were in a different place - to talk over the business of the break-up of my marriage and get advice from him".

4. WATSON agreed at this point that what he was saying was that it was not BURGESS or BLUNT whom he was visiting in London.

5. He continued "The time when I spent the night at this place (presumably the flat he had described earlier) I remember this very well because Richard DAVIES's sister Kathleen - she was known as Shaun - was there as well. I remember that, and there was a blitz. I remember this quite well. Now whether there have been any other occasions when I've spent the night in London during the war I don't know. I don't think so".

6. Reverting again to the visit he made to Richard in Tring he said it must have been before 1944.

7. WATSON agreed that he was certain that however many times he visited the flat in London the object was to see Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES. He did not meet BURGESS at the flat.

H.p.6

8. WATSON said he got to know his first wife through Richard DAVIES and also through Dr. Portia HOLMAN who had been in Cambridge but who was living in Bloomsbury at the time.

I.p.6

9. When he was asked if he kept up with any people from his University days WATSON said that it was a long time since he had seen LLEWELYN DAVIES.

J.p.4

10. Speaking of Peter ASTBURY WATSON said that he remembered him at The Society. He thought he was right in saying that ASTBURY was a protege of Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES. He thought that Richard had introduced ASTBURY into The Society.

J.p.5

11. WATSON agreed that he knew LLEWELYN DAVIES as a Party member at Cambridge. In some ways Richard was about his greatest friend at Cambridge. This went back to before Richard went up to Cambridge.

K.p.6

12. WATSON, professing not to be able to remember whether he had spied or not, gave examples of the sort of things he did and the contacts he had during the war, in an effort to help the interrogator to find something significant.

13. He said "After 1939, when I joined the Admiralty,

/when.....

when I was working at Portsmouth over a long period of months, the only person that I saw from the previous circle was Richard DAVIES whom I visited when he.....had just built a house off the other side of Langston Harbour on the South Coast and I spent a day with him and we talked about the invasion of Finland, or the war with Finland - exchanged views on this sort of thing. Why the Russians were doing this.....This is the only contact I had with anybody from my previous circle during a period of many months. There certainly wasn't any question of any espionage information being exchanged at that time. Perhaps Richard DAVIES is a suspect contact, anyway this is quite possible, I don't know. But I didn't pass any information about my job, nor was I asked to".

Volume 2

B.p.9

14. When he was asked whether he played any part in BURGESS's defection WATSON said:
"There is something here which bothers me certainly - and I suppose I ought to tell you this. And I don't know what the date is. And my friend SHAUN, she came over to this country. Now I have some recollection which does trouble me.....that in connection with something or other it was remarked that she.....(inaudible). Whether this was to do with this, or whether it was connected I don't know.....I'm not trying to damn anybody - no its simply that it was suggested that there was some task to be done and that it would be all right for her to do it because she was not a British subject. I don't know what this wasI don't even know whether Richard was supposed to have set her the task".

SHIPP "Do you know whether Anthony BLUNT played any part in this?.....on your own knowledge".

WATSON "Well on my own knowledge certainly not, no. No. I mean he assured me, and I believed him to be an honourable man, that he had no part in it at all".

B.p.17

15. After saying that he was prepared to co-operate WATSON went into a long rambling dissertation about his work at Bristol and Haslemere, which included the following story.

16. About Easter 1943 he was brought into work on some top secret development for the Normandy landings.

/At the.....

At the time of the landings he was put on a Committee which met at Stanmore. In the course of this work he was told the place and the approximate times and days of the Normandy landings. When he was at Stanmore he went and stayed for a time in the LLEWELYN DAVIES's place at Tring. Richard and Pat were married. They were not there at first but after one or two nights they came back. A considerable time afterwards WATSON learned that LLEWELYN DAVIES had known about the Mulberry harbours, through his work in transport. LLEWELYN DAVIES learned for the first time that WATSON had known about the time and places of the landings. LLEWELYN DAVIES had not been told that at all. "At which I was surprised - I mean that he had actually - I mean I knew I had....although I was going into the messes in Stanmore where apparently senior officers were talking at the top of their voices".

F.p.12

17. WATSON and Shipp discussed an incident WATSON remembered when he had received a telephone call during a cocktail party in London from someone who told him to go to meet a contact in Sloane Square. Various names were put forward by Shipp in an effort to get WATSON to remember who it was who phoned him. On Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES WATSON said:

WATSON: "Now I think I can reject Richard DAVIES, because I don't think that (broke off) I don't know - I don't think I can possibly look on this thing - look at this and say that I was in contact with anybody else.

SHIPP You mean because Richard DAVIES was so much a friend of yours?

WATSON Yes, yes, yes

SHIPP And you have no recollection at the back of your mind that he might have been involved in this sort of thing.

WATSON Well, no - well I don't say 'in this sort of thing', but in just this, er -

SHIPP Particular incident

WATSON - this incident, yes

....

WATSON ... I don't rule out absolutely that it could have been, either Richard or Anthony, but I think they're both very unlikely because I think I would take a particular attitude to both of them....I think I wouldn't have said it....perhaps if it had been Richard".

F.p.15

18. WATSON said that it had only just recently occurred to him that PHILBY was a close friend of Richard's at one time.

F.p.27

19. During a discussion about which of WATSON's Cambridge acquaintances were living in London during the war WATSON said that Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES was living in Brunswick Square before the war; he was not certain when he left there. He was certainly in England at the beginning of 1940 because he was building a house beyond Havant. WATSON had himself gone to Ireland at the time of the invasion of the Low Countries (May 1940) and he was fairly sure that Richard had been in London at that time. WATSON said that he had first been taken to Ireland by George THOMSON in 1928 and he had been THOMSON's successful rival in having an affair with Richard's mother. This complicated his relationship with Richard but only later on, and in the present.

H.p.7

WATSONWhat I can say is this, and you can take this down if you like. That there was something going on like this (the passing of information) and that Cambridge friends were playing an important part in it.

SHIPP Yes

WATSON And....I'm pretty certain that BURGESS was one of them. You name BLUNT and -

SHIPP I named them because they were....friends and involved in the BURGESS circle.

WATSON Well now I wouldn't be certain that they were actually involved - I mean I'm not saying that they weren't, but that BLUNT and DAVIES - and DAVIES in particular.

SHIPP Yes, yes

WATSON But I mean in principle I think it's more likely that Richard DAVIES was involved than BLUNT, in a sense. I mean that he was less cautious of himself, so to speak, than BLUNT - but I mean I'm not saying that that rules it out.

H.p.8

20. When Shipp asked WATSON again whether he had any recollection of going to Bentinck Street in the espionage context WATSON said that he could remember the one

occasion that he had referred to earlier (vol.1 F.p.6). It was on a very hot summer afternoon. He went up in a lift. Richard was there but not Pat, he thought, on that occasion. This was not an occasion for discussing anything 'of this sort'. He said he could also remember spending one night in London when Shaun was there and there was a blitz, but he was not certain whether this was the same occasion. He could not remember, on this occasion, seeing Guy or Anthony or both. On the other hand he had a memory of seeing Guy and Anthony together in their rooms at some time. This latter meeting was connected in his mind with the phrase "This is Guy's friend somebody-or-other".

21. Further trying to sort out whether the occasion on which he went to see Richard was the same as that on which he remembered seeing Guy and Anthony together he said that he had a memory of the structure of the flats where he went to see Richard and of going up in a lift. The memory of Guy and Anthony was simply of a room with a mantelpiece. He later said that the flat with the lift might not have been Bentinck Street at all but a later flat of Richard's.

H.p.12

22. WATSON said:
"I don't put it out that Anthony and Richard were, either knew all about it or were in the thing".
He recurred to the phrase "Guy's friend" which seemed to mean something particular to him and said that somebody else (other than Guy) must have said it, either when he was introduced or when the friend was talked about and the somebody else was aware of the nature of the friendship. He thought he could picture Anthony there.

K.p.18

23. Speaking further about the introduction to Guy's friend WATSON said he thought it must have been in Guy and Anthony's flat. He remembered a hearthrug, a mantelpiece and a fire. There were more than three people present, at least at first.

L.p.9

24. Shipp, recapitulating, said that WATSON had said that Guy introduced him to a foreigner who was known as a friend of Guy to others in the circle. WATSON corrected "others" to "at least to Anthony, or Richard, or someone who would just say 'Guy's friend'".

L.p.11

25. WATSON said that at Easter 1935 Richard and Shaun LLEWELYN DAVIES and WATSON went to France together.

L.p.13

26. Discussing how the espionage chain might have worked WATSON said that he thought of Guy not as the person at the centre but as the person who might have been the link with him. In an attempt to discover how this link might have worked Shipp again referred to WATSON's visit to Bentinck Street. WATSON said he supposed it was Bentinck Street. Certainly someone else was there, possibly Richard, although this seemed unlikely. It seemed unlikely, he said, that any more people than were necessary would be brought in to such a meeting. However he had a clear recollection of the introduction; Guy was certainly there and, he thought, Anthony, or possibly it was Guy and Richard or Guy and someone else. Certainly there were not only three people there, at least for part of the time. The person to be introduced came in from another room; the other person who was there must have been a party to what was going on to some extent. This occasion was, WATSON thought, either during or just before the war.

M.p.4

27. Shipp asked WATSON if he had recruited Richard to the Party. WATSON said he did not think he had, directly. Richard's mother would have known and held it against him. She did know that they had both become Communists and she became more or less reconciled to it. WATSON said that his liaison with Richard's mother went on until 1935.

N.p.5

28. In an attempt to get WATSON to remember more about the meeting with the foreigner in Guy's flat Shipp suggested a number of names by which the man might have been known. WATSON said that "OTTO" might have been the name. He said he was not certain that it was. Richard who had gone along to the flat with him on that occasion but it made some sense. WATSON continued:
"If Richard was in London and I was going to London....I would certainly go and see Richard - I mean even if only on spec again, you see, that he might be there - and that he'd say that he wanted to go round to Guy, to Anthony and Guy's, and he'd say "I want to introduce you to Guy's friend Otto".

Volume 3

A.p.8

29. Discussing why there was a temporary lull in his Communist involvement in 1938 and whether or not it could have some connection with an espionage approach being made at that time, WATSON said that he thought it quite likely that some preparatory approach was made at that time. He thought it need not have been anything like, "Will you undertake to supply information", but

/could.....

could have been just to do with international affairs. In this context he referred again to the occasion he remembered clearly when, after he had gone to Portsmouth, he had had a visit from LLEWELYN DAVIES. He said that he was certain that when they were talking at that time they were not talking in any way about giving out information. They were talking about the Russian invasion of Finland and the German/Soviet Pact, in fact about the overall position.

A.p.9

30. In a further discussion about the meeting with the foreigner in Guy's flat WATSON said the flat was not the same place to which he remembered going up in a lift to see Richard. This latter place was Richard's flat and Pat was also there. They had wall electric fires whereas Guy's flat had a fire in the fireplace. Guy's flat was not, he thought, on the ground floor.

E.p.10

31. Shipp, in attempting to find out from WATSON whether he made any trips abroad in September 1945 asked him if he went to Ireland at that time. WATSON said he did not think he had any motive for going there at that time. Richard was not there then; his mother died in 1943 and a few months later his sister came over to this country. WATSON had a large number of letters from her.

G.p.17

32. Shipp asked WATSON whether any of BURGESS's friends got in touch with him in 1951 when BURGESS defected. WATSON replied that he was not approached by Anthony, although he did see him later and he was distressed about ^{the defection} ~~it~~. Richard did not get in touch with him.

K.p.5

33. WATSON said that Richard and his first wife used to attend Lettice RAMSAY's parties. He would date Richard's joining the Party at about 1934 but he thought that he had left again. WATSON had also met Pat RAWDON-SMITH and her first husband. He did not recall Pat as a Communist and would not have thought that she was. WATSON again remembered meeting Richard when he was building a house near Chichester, and talking to him about the world situation. He did not look on Richard as a member of the C.P. and had no reason to believe that he was ever part of the organisation after he left Cambridge. WATSON said that he saw Richard after he left Cambridge and before the war. He was at that time living in Brunswick Square and working at the Architectural Association.

1536

L.p.9

34. Speaking of Shaun LLEWELYN DAVIES WATSON said that the story he remembered about her was very vague. It was just a memory that someone was going to carry some message, he could not remember when, and because she had Irish nationality she might have been a suitable person to do it. WATSON said he did not know whether she was involved in any way. He would doubt it. It was quite possible, though, that she would do something to oblige a friend. She didn't go back to Ireland after she came here during the war. She lived in Tring when she came over in 1943 and spent a lot of time with her cousin Mrs. Theodora CALVERT, the widow of Roy CALVERT, prominent in the Howard League for Penal Reform. Shaun did a course to get the qualifications to go to Edinburgh University which she later did. For 10 or 15 years, WATSON said, she had been a reader at Nelsons, the publishers. She was about 5 years younger than Richard. She was never a Party member.

T.p.3

35. When Shipp and WATSON were discussing entries in WATSON's diary they found a reference to 1946 'visit to Putney'. WATSON said the CALVERTs were living in that house and Shaun was also there, though he did not know if she was actually living there. Richard and Pat and their child were also there at one point.

Svetla Rimington
S. Rimington

K.3/8

20.1.72

K3/RC
21.1.72

1536

"The Fatal Friendship" by Goronwy REES

.....
Goronwy REES
Lynn BORG REES

I did not see him much during the war, but I visited him when on leave in London and used to talk to him about the war and politics and literature and envy him because he always seemed to be so much better informed than I was.

He now lived in a large and very comfortable flat which he shared with a friend who, for the duration of the war, had abandoned scholarship to become an officer in MI5. The flat was also shared by two girls who were employed as secretaries in Whitehall.

One was timid, gentle and genteel. The other had as keen an appetite for pleasure as Guy himself. He used to refer to her as

"Semiramis" and was half-envious, half-censorious, of her capacity for enjoying herself. This oddly assorted collection of tenants sometimes gave the flat the air of a rather high-class disorderly house, in which one could not distinguish between the staff, the management, and the clients.

On the one hand Semiramis entertained a stream of visitors including one who, having once entered, "hung up his hat", as Guy said and proved impossible to dislodge. All appeared to be employed in jobs of varying importance, some of the highest, at various ministries; some were Communists or ex-Communists; all were a fountain of gossip about the progress of the war, and the political machines responsible for conducting it, which sometimes amused me, sometimes startled me, and sometimes convinced me that I could not possibly be fighting in the same war as themselves.

On the other hand Guy brought home a series of boys, young men, soldiers, sailors, airmen, whom he had picked up among the thousands who thronged the streets of London at that time.

The effect was that an evening

at Guy's flat was rather like watching a French farce which has been injected with all the elements of a political drama. Bedroom doors opened and shut; strange faces appeared and disappeared down the stairs where they passed some new visitor on his way up; civil servants, politicians, visitors to London, friends and colleagues of Guy's popped in and out of bed and then continued some absorbing discussion of political intrigue, the progress of the war and the future possibilities of the peace.

I watched this absorbing and animated scene most frequently during 1944, when I had been posted to London to the planning staff of the 21 Army Group. I was at that time almost totally immersed in all the details of the invasion; I thought of nothing but beach gradients, underwater obstacles, tables of moon and tide and weather, figures of reinforcements, subversive activity, army-air support, and all the other factors which had to be fitted in precisely to the framework of that immense operation.

It used to amuse me, when I considered Guy, to think that I happened to be in possession of what I suppose was one of the most valuable, the most important and best-kept secrets of the war; that is to say, the exact date, time and place of the invasion of Normandy, the precise naval, military and air force order of battle involved, and the fact that we had misled Stalin about the date.

One spring day in 1944 I was entrusted with the task of taking the final draft of the operation orders for Overlord to each commander-in-chief in turn for his signature. It seemed part of the absurdity that attended any military duty I ever performed that it did not occur to me to take an official car but, with the operation orders in my briefcase, walked out of our headquarters in St Paul's and took a taxi.

As we drove from one headquarters to another I could not help wondering what the effect would have been on Guy if I had suddenly ordered it to Guy's flat and placed Overlord in his hands. Would he then, perhaps, have told me what he was up to?

In fact, by this time Rees had persuaded himself that his friend was not a Comintern agent, a view in which he persisted after the war when he returned to journalism and to business. Burgess was then in the News Department of the Foreign Office.

K3/RC
21.1.72

Reference Loose Minute

15
20

K3/7

Herewith a note for file for PF 604,604. I have placed a copy in CHANCE's PF 42,234, and asked for it to be Y-boxed for F2/URG and K3 officers only.

I return herewith your brief and the ten photographs.

I attach herewith PF 291,897 in which you may be interested.



F2/URG/B7

14th January 1972

113/A
9/1/72

CODE 18-78

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N.B. At this interview
used the alias

SR/K3
28/1/72

See 158a
re exts.

NOTE FOR FILE

I visited Dr. CHANCE (PF 42,234) at his home in Birmingham for the third time on 6th January 1972. The F2/URG part of the interview has been separately reported.

2. I reminded CHANCE that at our previous meeting he had mentioned attending meetings in LLEWELYN-DAVIES's flat, which he thought had been in John's Street, W.C.1. Was he sure that it had been in John's Street as it had been suggested that the flat had been in Brunswick Square? CHANCE replied that his memory was of a street rather than a square. I showed him the appropriate page of the London Geographia, which he studied with some care. He repeated that his memory was still of a street rather than a square and he thought the flat had been near the top of the house; not the top floor itself, but probably the third floor. He said that he thought that the house might have been No. 1 John Street.

3. I asked CHANCE if he could put a date to the meetings he had mentioned. He said that he thought that they had probably begun in the second half of 1935 before he had gone to Russia in 1936. He thought he now had three separate memories of LLEWELYN-DAVIES's flat. The first was of viewing the murals which he had originally mentioned; the second was of meetings, he thought of UCL people, which he did not associate with LLEWELYN-DAVIES, and third of meeting people in the flat at more informal or even social occasions, who were obviously of extreme leftwing or Marxist views and were friends of LLEWELYN-DAVIES. He thought the second group could well have been the UCL Org Comm.

4. As CHANCE had not known LLEWELYN-DAVIES as an undergraduate I asked who had introduced them. CHANCE tried hard to remember without success. Eventually he said that he was certain that it must be someone, whom we had already discussed.

COMMENT: I have re-checked the list of people whom I have previously discussed with CHANCE and the most likely candidate would appear to be Professor

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/Arthur

Arthur George LING (PF 291,897) who was at UCL from 1931 to 1936 at the Bartlett School of Architecture. LING is reported to have fought and been a POW in the Spanish Civil War. He is now Professor of Environmental Studies at Nottingham University. It is perhaps of interest to note that he is or was a friend of BERNAL's.

5. I asked CHANCE if he had known what LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been doing at the time. He replied that he thought he had been working for a firm of architects, Tecton. Why did he think this? CHANCE said that he thought that he associated LLEWELYN-DAVIES at this time with the building of the High Point Flats. He commented that at a later date LLEWELYN-DAVIES had lent him his High Point flat for a short period when he had been ill. I showed him a photograph of Berthold LUBETKIN, commenting that the man had been a partner in Tecton, but without telling him a name. CHANCE did not recognise the photograph, which was taken sometime postwar, but recognised the name LUBETKIN, which had certainly been mentioned to him by LLEWELYN-DAVIES. He thought it possible that he had met LUBETKIN's wife Pauline, whose photograph he did recognise. In passing he said that Pauline was only a very peripheral memory in the context of the LLEWELYN-DAVIES flat.

COMMENT: Berthold LUBETKIN has PF 216,259. and is believed to have joined the party as a secret member in 1932.

Pauline YATES @ LUBETKIN has PF

6. I then told CHANCE that I was going to show him a series of photographs and invited his comments as to whether or not he had met any of their owners either with LLEWELYN-DAVIES or at LLEWELYN-DAVIES's flat. He had some comment to make on all of them, except Henry LINTOTT and Ian and Susan HENDERSON, of whom there were no photographs. His comments were as follows:-

(a) Alister WATSON

He had certainly seen WATSON and the face was certainly not unfamiliar. The name meant nothing to him.

(b) Eddie PLAYFAIR

/CHANCE

CHANCE said that he vaguely recognised the photograph, but he was not absolutely certain as the focus was not too good. I gave him the name, and he at once said that he remembered the man in the context of the flat. However his memory was of rather more hair and a rather rounder face.

(c) Denis PROCTOR

CHANCE was absolutely definite that he had met PROCTOR with LLEWELYN-DAVIES. In fact he was more certain about PROCTOR than he was about any of the others with the possible exception of Stuart HAMPSHIRE.

(d) Anthony BLUNT

"I don't really know. Perhaps."

COMMENT: CHANCE was so uncertain about this that my impression is that it is really no identification at all. I did not give him a name.

(e) Guy BURGESS

"Definitely". CHANCE knew the face, but neither he nor I put a name to it at this stage. When we had finished discussing the names I picked up the photograph again and asked him to put a name to it. He was unable to do so but commented that the face was familiar with the context of the people he had met in the flat. I then told him the name. On reflection I am not quite sure what to make of CHANCE's expression at this moment. It appeared to be one of surprise, which seemed to be mixed up with a rather knowing look as if he now realised the object of the exercise.

(f) Victor ROTHSCHILD

"Not really".

COMMENT: The photograph is a recent press cutting and as he was

so indefinite I did not give CHANCE the name. I expect he knew who it was in any case.

(g) Tess MAYOR

"Could she have been his girlfriend?" Thinking that he was referring to ROTHSCHILD, I said "she married him in 1946". CHANCE looked surprised and I realised that he had not been referring to ROTHSCHILD but LLEWELYN-DAVIES. CHANCE confirmed that this was so. He went on to say that he thought that this must have been the woman he had met with LLEWELYN-DAVIES when walking near Tring during the war; perhaps this was what he had looked so embarrassed about.

(h) George THOMSON

CHANCE agreed that he had met THOMSON and said that he knew him to have been a friend of LLEWELYN-DAVIES. However he could not say that he remembered him in LLEWELYN-DAVIES' flat.

(i) Desmond BERNAL

He had known BERNAL and thought that he could have been one of LLEWELYN-DAVIES circle of friends at about this time. His clearest memory of BERNAL dated from rather later about 1938 or 1939, when BERNAL had burst into a meeting of the Socialist Charity Group, which CHANCE had been attending in somebody's flat. BERNAL had arrived with a woman and had walked straight through the meeting into the bedroom with her, much to the astonishment of those present.

(j) Stuart HAMPSHIRE

"Oh yes, yes! He goes with him". CHANCE was nearly as emphatic over HAMPSHIRE as he had been over PROCTOR. He commented that he had taken part, some ten years ago in a BBC radio discussion programme with HAMPSHIRE.

/(k)

(k) James KLUGMAN

The response was a flat "yes". He had not known KLUGMAN well, but was quite definite that he had seen him in the LLEWELYN-DAVIES flat at about this time.

7. At the end of the list of names CHANCE asked what I was getting at. He himself was puzzled he did not recognise any of these people as UCL members nor indeed thinking about it had he known any of them to be at London University. I let him go on musing as to what he had been doing in this sort of company and how he had come into it. He wondered if Arnold BECK might have introduced him, but came to the conclusion that this was probably not so, as he thought that BECK would not have had much in common with the people we had been discussing. He repeated that he was sure that we must have discussed the person who introduced him to LLEWELYN-DAVIES. In the end he came to the conclusion that they all came from the same sort of background as himself and he had found them agreeable company.

COMMENT: As far as it goes this would seem reasonable. CHANCE's own family background is vaguely Bloomsbury as his mother was prominent in the Federation of Progressive Societies and Individuals and was a friend of Harold LASKIE, Hyman LEVY and H.G. WELLS. After a visit to Russia in 1936, he came back disillusioned and joined the Socialist Clarity Group with people like Patrick GORDON WALKER, William WARBEY and Austen ALBU. CHANCE's wife has said that it took about five years for him to finally rid himself of sympathy for the party after he was thrown out in 1936.

8. I asked CHANCE to describe to me what he thought LLEWELYN-DAVIES's politics had been at this time. CHANCE said that he could not say whether or not LLEWELYN-DAVIES had held a party card, but looking back he thought of him either as a communist or so near the party as to make no difference. Probably the best way to describe him was to say that he had been a pretty voluble Marxist. Of the others he was fairly certain that PLAYFAIR had been a communist in his beliefs if not actually a party member. The rest he was not certain about, but his memory was

/that

that discussions and conversations in LLEWELYN-DAVIES' flat had always had a distinct leftwing flavour, whoever had been there.

9. One other person whom he put in the same sort of category as LLEWELYN-DAVIES was the present Mrs Michael ABERCROMBIE (PF 154,956), who CHANCE felt, had always treated him with the same reserve as LLEWELYN-DAVIES. She now worked for LLEWELYN-DAVIES at the Bartlett School of Architecture.

COMMENT: CHANCE mentioned Minnie Louise ABERCROMBIE at the second interview, when he said that he had felt that she was a communist like LLEWELYN-DAVIES in everything but holding a party card.

10. After a few more questions of concern to F2/URG I closed the interview and left soon after 4.15 pm.

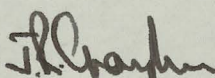
GENERAL COMMENT

11. In three interviews CHANCE has provided a good deal of information of considerable interest, which both checks with our records and with the memories of other people who have been interviewed. However he has a patchy memory, which is hardly surprising at this distance in time. Throughout the three interviews he has shown himself much better at remembering faces and the circumstances he knew them in than if only a name is put to him.

12. The original information regarding LLEWELYN-DAVIES was volunteered by CHANCE and he has made no bones of the fact that his own presence with this collection of people looks distinctly odd. However I do not think, having spent some considerable time with him, that this is necessarily sinister nor do I think that he would ever have consented to become a spy.

13. On the whole I would classify CHANCE as a reliable source subject to the limits imposed by fading memory.

F2/URG/B7


J.R. Grayburn

13th January 1972

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

152a

Copy: PF 604,604 (LLEWELYN DAVIES)
~~PF 61,141 (ASTBURY)~~
PF 47,496 (WATSON)

PF 604,582 Link H./D.D.G.

13 January 1972

Operation SILK

(ASTBURY &
WATSON)

The enclosed applications for Home Office Warrants are submitted in connection with this operation on which I left you a note during the H.O.W. Review on Tuesday. We have decided not to apply for a warrant on Lord LLEWELYN DAVIES. Nevertheless, it is our intention to ask him to attend an interview with us so that we can ask him about his knowledge of Soviet intelligence activities before and during the last war.

M. B. Hanley.

Sir Philip Allen, G.C.B.,
HOME OFFICE.

Enclosures

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

K3/PC
14.1.72



note:

Duplicate for British
Passenger from Denmark
leaving Hays Wharf

20/7/35 is now
re filed at 1w -
it is our context
document 1979 report

6704/1111
24/1/72
Jes Min Rynigton,

Special Branch,

(Reins)

New Scotland Yard,

Broadway,

LONDON, S.W.1

1506

Attachment PAD in 'July 1935'
env in L.427-1 v.4 (1935)

12/1/72

With reference to our
telephone conversation this

morning, I enclose a copy
of your form report of 22/7/35.

I hope it will prove

helpful.

Yours sincerely

ENCL 3 pages
JF.
TO 12 JAN 1972
REF PF 604, 604

John E. [Signature]

39/14/k3/8

SECRET

150a

Loose Minute

Attached to POL.F.50-24-124,
volume 2

Copied to: PF 604,604

D.D.G.

Reference the proposed warrant on a Life Peer (PF 604,604) whose wife is also a Life Peer, the policy of the Labour Administration was decided at 72a and Minute 73 and given in answer to P.Q.s at 98e (Hansard col. 639). The answer at 112a makes it clear that the policy applies to members of either House. D.G.'s note at 170a records the thinking of the Conservative Administration on taking office. The Prime Minister subsequently answered a P.Q. on the subject and the Hansard extract is at 170b.

2. It seems to me from the above that if a warrant is approved on a member of either House the Prime Minister will at some stage have to honour his pledge to inform the House that an exception has been made in the interest of national security. Though you may wish to seek Sir Philip Allen's view, I would myself doubt whether this case is a good one on which to try to break the ruling.

T. P. AUBREY

Sect./0

T.P. Aubrey

12 January 1972

SECRET

whong

To:
THE HEAD OF
SPECIAL FILES DEPARTMENT,
THE PASSPORT OFFICE,
CLIVE HOUSE, PETTY FRANCE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

From:
BOX No. 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET, B.O.,
LONDON SW1A 2LZ

1460

REQUEST FOR PASSPORT PAPERS

In respect of the following person may we please :-

Mark Borrow latest passport file
item or
required Be informed of number, date and place
of issue of current passport.

Our File No. : PF.604604

Surname: LLEWELYN-DAVIES

First Names: Annie Patricia

Place and Date of Birth: 16.7.1915

Profession:

Address: 36 Parkhill Road, N.W.3 and
Carpenters Yard. Park Street.
Tring, Herts

ENCL Ppt Papers
RW
21 DEC 1971
K3/8
P.F. box box

S Form 101 v 4.58 3m

Section K3/8 Signature for S. Rimington
Date 14.12.71

REPLY FROM THE PASSPORT OFFICE :-

*File 142446/64
Plus copy card series Rimington 2.4.68.*

1460

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ACT 1958 July 2022

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THE PASSPORT OFFICE,
CLIVE HOUSE, PETTY FRANCE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

From:
BOX No. 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON SW1A 2LZ

147er

REQUEST FOR PASSPORT PAPERS

In respect of the following person may we please :-

Mark Borrow latest passport file
item or
required Be informed of number, date and place
of issue of current passport.

Our File No. : PF.604604

Surname: LLEWELYN DAVIES

First Names: Richard

Place and Date of Birth: 24.12.1912

Profession:

Address: 36 Parkhill Road, N.W.3 &
Carpenters Yard, Park Street,
Tring Herts

691 49930
K3/8
27 DEC 1971
ENCL
M

S Form 101 4.58 3m

Section K3/8 Signature for S. Rimington
Date 14.12.71

REPLY FROM THE PASSPORT OFFICE :-

Fo / 802384 / 69 P.L.C.
E.P. attached

13/11
31/12

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NOTE FOR FILE

At serial 70ab Sir Edward PLAYFAIR is reported as saying that Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES came from a Trinity intellectual family.

2. In Burke's Peerage, 1970, Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES's lineage is given as follows:-

The Rev. J. Llewelyn DAVIES born 26.2.1826, educ. Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, m. 1859, Mary (d.1895) daughter of Mrs. Justice CROMPTON and d. 1916, leaving issue,

Crompton Llewelyn DAVIS b.1887, educ. Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge, m. Moya (d.1944) daughter of James O'CONNOR and d.1935 leaving issue,

Richard Llewelyn, created a life Baron, 1964.
Kathleen Llewelyn.

3. According to Who Was Who, 1916-28, the Rev. John Llewelyn DAVIES, born 26 February 1826 (Richard's grandfather) was a Bell Scholar at Cambridge, 1845; 1st Class in Classics, 1848; Fellow of Trinity, 1851-59; Curate of St. Ann's, Limehouse, 1851-52; Vicar of St. Mark's Whitechapel, 1852-56; Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, 1856-89; Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, 1889-1908; Hon. Chaplain to the King. Address: 11 Hampstead Square, N.W.

4. Who Was Who, 1916-28 also contains an entry for Charles Llewelyn DAVIES b.29.2.1860 in London, eldest son of the Rev. John Llewelyn DAVIES (and therefore Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES's uncle). Educ. Marlborough College, Trinity College Cambridge (Scholar), Fellow 1883, 1st Class in Classical Tripos, 1882, Bell University Scholar. Clerk in the Local Government Board, 1884; transferred to the Treasury, 1888. Address: 10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W. (Died 30 November 1927).

5. 'Lytton Strachey' by Michael Holroyd (Penguin Books, 1971 2 vols) contains several references to Theodore Llewelyn Davies. He was a close friend of Lytton Strachey from Trinity days and was one of the original group of friends who met in the house shared by Adrian and Virginia Stephen in Fitzroy Square in the early years of this century. These gatherings were,

according to Duncan Grant, the beginnings of the Bloomsbury Group. Theodore Llewelyn Davies entered the Treasury and was drowned in a bathing accident in 1905. I think it likely that he was another of the sons of the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies.

6. Adrian Stephen, the younger brother of Vanessa and Virginia Stephen was the father of Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES's first wife Ann. He was a celebrated practical joker and helped to stage a number of famous hoaxes including digging up Piccadilly as a navvy and the review of H.M.S. Dreadnought by the "Emperor of Abyssinia" and his retinue.

Sella Rimington

S. Rimington

K.3/8

17.12.71

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1440

F.2/B.7

At ~~one~~ discussion on Monday 29th November you said you were intending to see CHANCE again before Christmas and would be prepared to question him further about LLEWELYN-DAVIES.

2. I attach a brief on LLEWELYN-DAVIES covering the period between his coming down from Cambridge in 1935 and going to Ireland in 1939.

3. May I draw your attention to K3's comment on my loose minute of 3/12/71, attached.

SR

K.3/8S. Rimington

3.12.71

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140

K.3/8

*The brief is fine. You may send
the file, but please emphasise (change
it is scarcely necessary) that there
is some pretty hot stuff in it, & Tom
must keep it to himself.*

\$5. 6/12

K.3/0

When [redacted] saw Michael CHANCE (University College, London, 1932-36) in October, CHANCE said that he had known LLEWELYN-DAVIES in London during the 1930's and had visited his flat (s.140a).

2. [redacted] is seeing CHANCE again before Christmas and has said he is prepared to include in the interview some questions about LLEWELYN-DAVIES. On the basis of a discussion which Bill Pratt and I had with him on Monday. I have prepared the attached brief.

3. I would like to send over the file with this brief; may I do so?

Sella Rimington

K.3/8

S. Rimington

3.12.71

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*113/14
25/11/52
19/11/52*

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ACT 1958 *July 2022*

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Lord LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Personal Particulars

Born : 24.12.12 in London

Father : Crompton LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Mother : Moya nee O'CONNOR (See note (i) below)

Education : pre 1931 : Educated privately
 1931-35 : Trinity College, Cambridge
 Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris
 Architectural Association Course

Occupation : ?1936- : Tecton (firm of Communist architects)
 1939-41 : ?Manager of a restaurant in Ireland
 1942-48 : Architect, L.M.S. Railways
 1946 : Member of Government Mission to study war-time advances in German building and civil engineering.
 1953-60 : Director of Division for Architectural Studies, Nuffield Foundation
 1960- : Professor of Architecture, University College, London
 1961- : Member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission
 Member R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education
 Planner and Senior Partner,
 Llewelyn-Davies, Weeks, Forestier-Walker & Bor, Architects

Addresses : ?Autumn 1935- : Brunswick Square
 1938-Sep. 1939 : Flat 21, Highpoint, Highgate
 Sep.1939-July'41: Brookeville House, Raheny, Co.Dublin
 July 1941 : Stone Rural District
 Nov.'41-July '42: Hemel Hempstead
 1942 : Bentinck Street
 June 1943- : Carpenters Yard, Park Street,
 Tring (country home)
 August 1943 : Berkhamstead

/1945 . . .

1945 : 70 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8
 1951 : 12 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1
 1960- : 36 Parkhill Road, N.W.3
 Marriage : c.1938-43 : Ann STEPHEN (See Note (ii))
 1943- : Annie Patricia nee PARRY formerly
 RAWDON-SMITH (See Note (iii))

Note

- (i) LLEWELYN-DAVIES's mother was the mistress of Michael COLLINS, the Irish nationalist, and went to jail in the Easter Rising in Ireland in 1916. She had an affair with Alister WATSON lasting from 1928 to 1935.
- (ii) Ann STEPHEN (Newnham 1935-38) is a granddaughter of Sir Leslie STEPHEN and thus a niece of Virginia WOOLF and a cousin of Julian BELL. She was a member of the C.P. from 1935 to 1939 and from 1941 to 1946 and until at least 1969, was involved with various Communist front organisations. After her divorce from LLEWELYN-DAVIES she married Richard Lawrence Millington SYNGE (Trinity 1936-39), a scientist and C.P. member from 1936 to 1948.
- (iii) Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES's first husband was Alexander Francis RAWDON-SMITH (Peterhouse 1930-33/36) a physicist. He was an Apostle but was apparently not particularly active politically at Cambridge.

Background

1. Cambridge 1931-35

LLEWELYN-DAVIES was an Apostle and a leading figure in Cambridge Communism. For at least part of his time at Cambridge he was a close friend of BURGESS.

2. Summer 1935 - September 1939

We have very little precise information about LLEWELYN-DAVIES's private life or his political activities between summer 1935 when he came down from Cambridge and September 1939 when he went to Ireland.

(i) Address

At some time between summer 1935 and 1938 and possibly for

the whole period, he had a flat in Brunswick Square. He certainly had this flat in Spring 1936 when he lent it to WATSON.

(ii) Occupation

For some part of the period summer 1935 to September 1939 he was employed by TECTON, the firm of pro-Communist architects. At some point he did a course at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and another at the Architectural Association in London. We have not so far been able to date any of this precisely.

(iii) Security Information

We have very little security information about LLEWELYN-DAVIES's activities during this period. We have been told:

- (a) He frequently visited Cambridge during the first year after he came down (1935/6) and always waved the red flag.
- (b) He was a member of a left-wing group which included BURGESS and which was based on Cambridge friendships but centred in London; he was Marxist in outlook but was probably not a Party member; he was intellectually a Communist.
- (c) He was much involved with Berthold (@ Tolick) LUBETKIN, the Russian born architect, who joined the C.P.G.B. in 1932 and who was regarded as the elder statesman of the group.
- (d) By CHANCE himself, at the first interview, that he had meetings in his flat.

(iv) Close friends and acquaintances during this period

Alister WATSON
 Eddie PLAYFAIR
 Denis PROCTOR
 Henry LINTOTT
 Ian HENDERSON
 Susan HENDERSON (married WATSON in 1936)
 Anthony BLUNT
 Guy BURGESS
 Victor ROTHSCHILD
 Tess MAYOR (married ROTHSCHILD in 1946)
 George THOMSON
 Desmond BERNAL
 Stuart HAMPSHIRE
 James KLUGMANN

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- 4 -

To ask CHANCE

1. How and when did CHANCE meet LLEWELYN-DAVIES? Did LLEWELYN-DAVIES have some connection with University College at the time? Was he involved in any way with U.C.L. left-wing activities?
2. CHANCE said that he visited LLEWELYN-DAVIES in a flat near John Street. Could this have been the flat in Brunswick Square? Can he date this visit? (It was probably not Spring, 1936, as this was when LLEWELYN-DAVIES lent the flat to WATSON.)
3. Does CHANCE know who LLEWELYN-DAVIES was working for at the time? He might have been at Tecton or possibly doing the Architectural Association course.
4. CHANCE referred to meetings held in LLEWELYN-DAVIES's flat. What kind of meetings were these? Were they political meetings of an organised kind and, if so, of what nature and of what organisation, or were they merely gatherings of like-minded friends? Can he remember the names of any of the people who attended? (see list of friends and acquaintances above)
5. Has CHANCE any further comments on LLEWELYN-DAVIES's political outlook at the time? We have been told that LLEWELYN-DAVIES, being Irish, was without loyalty to this country; that right up to the outbreak of war he was Marxist in outlook and, from some sources, that right up to the end of the thirties he was a Communist.
6. We would be most interested in any comments CHANCE has on LLEWELYN-DAVIES's activities, his friends etc. at the time he knew him.

SR

S. Rimington

K.3/8

3rd December, 1971

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Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends and Acquaintances</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
1934-1936		Student at Girton College Cambridge			Attended Lettice RAMSAY's soirees. Definitely a Communist (HODGART 96b)
1936 -	Bateman St. Cambridge (102a)	Secretary to a Doctor (103a)	Married Alex RAWDON-SMITH 4.10.34 (date not known) (p.p. papers) an Apostle Acted with under-graduates (102a) (BLACKBURNE)	BERNAL Tess MAYOR BLUNT BURGESS & presumably the Apostles group WATERLOW (from winter 1936) Affair with BLUNT (?1936/7 86c)	Not in Party but moved among those who were (HODGART 133z) Not in Student Branch but several friends who were (HENDERSON 135z) WATERLOW asked her to take a letter to Paris for ?KLUGMANN (BLUNT 70e) Never a Party member though sympathetic. Very ambitious and ruthless (WATERLOW 95a) Not in touch with underground activities (WATERLOW 95b)
War-time	United States (86c)			?Affair with NOEL-BAKER in the States (86c)	
1940	Bentinck St	Civil Service (from 1940)		Affair with John STRACHEY (1940/41) (105b)	1940 ROTHSCHILD asked Pat to be his secretary in MI5. Refused (127a) Very politically minded. Attended weekly dinners at Garibaldis (HEWIT)24b All the Bentinck St crowd behaved as communists (POPE-HENNESSY 25x)
1941/2			Divorced from RAWDON-SMITH in States (86c) 25.8.42 (p.p. papers)	HEWIT, BLUNT, BURGESS, Tess MAYOR and all the Bentinck St group Judith FISCHER-WILLIAMS, David HUBBACK (53b) WATERLOW	

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Acquaintances</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
c. July 1942			Affair with L-D (126a)		Hated BURGESS for reasons of sex, jealousy etc (BLUNT 53b)
1943	Carpenters Yard, Park St. Tring		Before June 1943 married LLEWELYN-DAVIES		BURGESS disliked her (FOOTMAN 58b)x, jealousy Not close to BURGESS or BLUNT Didn't seem to like them (VESEY 86b)
March 1944-45		Private Sec to NOEL-BAKER at Ministry of War Transport			Advised BURGESS how to approach the War Office on behalf of a friend (2z)
1945-46 1946-47 Oct 1947	70 Palace Gardens Terrace, W8 (1945 10a)	Foreign Office Air Ministry Asst. P.S. to Sec of State at CRO (NOEL BAKER) (18a, 14b)		BERNAL Kingsley MARTIN NOEL-BAKER's mistress (STRAIGHT 51 ababb) Infatuated with NOEL-BAKER (EAST 107b)	In effect N-B's political adviser (EAST 107b) Well to left of Labour Party but not a Marxist or Communist though idolised John CORNFORD (EAST 107b) Might have been recruited and obtaining information from NOEL-BAKER (STRAIGHT 51ababb) Using N-B to further political career (BLUNT 51 ababb) A Bevanite not a Marxist (HAMPSHIRE 67b)
March 1950- August 1950		P.S. to NOEL-BAKER at Ministry of Fuel & Power (18a)			
October 1951	12 Mecklenburgh Square W.C.1 (14a) and Carpenters Yard, Tring	Stood as Labour candidate for Wolverhampton S.W. (18b)			

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Acquaintances</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
1955		Labour Candidate for Wandsworth Central Member of Board of Governors, Gt. Ormond St. Hospital (1955-67)		Anthony GREENWOOD Michael FOOT (38a)	
1959 May 1960	36 Parkhill Road, NW3 (since April 1960)	Labour Candidate for Wandsworth Central Secretary of Africa Educational Trust Hon. Sec. Labour Parliamentary Association (1960-69)			Left wing Labour, Anti South Africa (38a) In touch with Zimbabwe African People's Union Moved her office to be rid of the influence of the Africa Bureau (Communist penetrated) 38a
1966					Straight Labour Party (PLAYFAIR 70ab)
1967		Chairman Great Ormond Street Hospital (79a) Member of the Court of the University of Sussex (1967-69)		CHILVER. Acted as his cover when he went to see his mistress (79a)	

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Acquaintances</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
October 1968			Visited ZAPU offices in Zambia (113y)		
March 1969		Baroness in Waiting at House of Lords (Govt. Whip) 119b Gave up work for Great Ormond St Hospital & Africa Educational Trust (121a)			

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Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
Oct 1931- June 1935		Trinity College Cambridge	Apostle (2z) Did not take very left wing line in Apostles (BLUNT 53b)	George THOMSON WATSON Philip GELL } ASTBURY } LONG } * According to WATSON (73b) BURGESS (In last year according to BLUNT) 88b	Leading figure in Cambridge Communism (Margaret STEWART (5lab) Member of Student Branch (KING 2lz) Far to the Left (LINTOTT 114b) One of the Communist Apostles (GREY WALTER 125z) Very close to the Party (WATSON 73b) Not sure if Branch member (BARNARD 137z) Almost a creation of George THOMSON Mad, Irish revolutionary background very radical (BLUNT 53b, 67a) Much influenced by George THOMSON (PLAYFAIR 70ab and WATSON 87a) Together with BURGESS brought John MADGE into C.P. (21a) Tried to recruit Margaret STEWART into C.P. (5lab) Worshipped by BURGESS (BERLIN 59b) Active and colourful member of Soc. Soc (BARNARD 137z)

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends</u>	<u>Security information</u>
February 1934					Member Publicity Cttee of Cambridge Student Anti-War Committee (132z)
1934-35					Marxist but probably no longer Student Branch member (HENDERSON 135z)
Spring 1935			To France with Sean LLEWELYN- DAVIES & WATSON (87a) (WATSON)		Had introduction to Charles MAURON (Left- wing writer) 87a (WATSON)
July- August 1935					Went to Russia (31a)
Summer 1935			One of a party at LINTOTT's cottage in Berkswith PLAYFAIR, WATSON and Susan HENDERSON (WATSON 87a)		
?Autumn 1935	Brunswick Square (HENDERSON 135z)	?Tacton (HENDERSON 135z)	Lent flat to HENDERSON occasionally (135z)		1935/36 Frequently visited Cambridge and waved red flag (HENDERSON 137z and HODGART 133z)
Spring 1936	Brunswick Square (WATSON 87a)	?Ecole des Beaux Arts (dates uncertain)	Lent flat to WATSON (87a)	WATSON	Held meetings in his flat (CHANCE 140a)

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
1938- Sept. 1939	Flat 21, Highpoint, Highgate	?Architectural Association course (dates uncertain) (WATSON 88b)			
		Tecton (firm of Communist architects) (dates uncertain)	?Married Ann STEPHEN (CP Member) Shared flat with COOKE & PLAYFAIR (132a)	LUBETKIN, PLAYFAIR, LINTOTT, BURGESS, BLUNT, COOKE, WATSON, PROCTOR	Much involved with pro- Soviet LUBETKIN (PROCTOR (133a)) Member of left-wing group based on Cambridge days but centred in London. A Communist/ Marxist though probably not a Party member (PLAYFAIR 70ab) Far on the left (LINTOTT 114b)
Summer 1938 or 39			House in Cassis visited by HODGART (133z)		Still intellectually a Communist (HODGART 133z)
Sept. 1939- July 41	Brookeville House, Raheny, Co. Dublin	Ran a restaurant (WATSON 88b)	Visited UK in 1940		Regarded himself as Irish and without loyalty to this country (Lady ROTHSCHILD 103a)
May 1941	Coolock, Dublin (p.p. papers)				
July 1941	STONE R.D.	?Town Planning job (Lady ROTHSCHILD 103a)			
Nov 41- at least July 42	Hemel Hempstead		August 1942 visited Eire (p.p. papers)		

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Associates</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
1942	Bentinck St	1942-48 Architect, LMS Railways	Member of Cranium Club (WATSON 88b)	BURGESS, BLUNT, WATSON, PHILBY (according to Watson 73b & Flora SOLOMON 76b, not according to BLUNT 88b) and presumably all the Bentinck St Group.	Guy did not like him because Guy disliked Pat (BLUNT 88b) Still very left Not known to BLUNT to have been recruited by BURGESS (126a) Involved in a meeting between WATSON & BURGESS controller (WATSON 73b) BURGESS & BLUNT both furiously disgusted that he came to live at Bentinck St (Lady ROTHSCHILD 103a) All the Bentinck St crowd behaved as Communists (POPE HENNESSY 25x)
June 1943	Carpenters Yard, Park St. Tring		Visited Ireland (134a)		
August 1943	(Berkhampstead)		Before ^{3rd} June 1943 married Pat		Gave parties after Apostles meetings (GREY WALTER 125z)
October 1943			Visited Ireland (134a)		
1945 or 1946	70 Palace Gardens Terrace W.8 (1945 10a)	Member of Govt Mission to Germany to study advances in building	? To U.S.A. (P.P. papers)		After the war appeared to be non-political (PLAYFAIR 70ab)

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Associates</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
1948		Leverhulme grant for research into building construction (55a)	? To U.S.A on urgent duty (p.p. papers)		Even to the left of Pat, 1947-50 (EAST 107b) Probably no longer a Communist (CUMMING BRUCE) 1z, 1948
June 1949			Attended Apostles functions (2z)	Still friendly with BURGESS (2z)	
1951	12 Mecklenburgh Square WCl (14a) and Carpenters Yard, Tring		BLUNT stayed weekend (2a)	BLUNT, ROTHSCHILDS (2a)	
1952				Still close friends with BLUNT (20c etc)	
1953					
1958		Director of Division for Architectural Studies, Nuffield Foundation 1953-60			Member of UK Committee of International Union of Architects (Comm influenced) 26b

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>General Activities</u>	<u>Close Friends & Associates</u>	<u>Security Information</u>
May 1959		Director of Architectural Studies, Nuffield Found- ation (27z)			
October 1960		Prof. of Architecture, University of London (38a) & Consultant Architect			
1961			Member Royal Fine Arts Commission (55a)		
December 1963			Made a Life Peer (51a)		
1965					Talks like a Marxist. Still holds Marxist views (HAMPSHIRE 67b)
1968					"All right now" (PLAYFAIR 104a)

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EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

1426

Extract for File No.: PF. 604,604.....

Name: DAVIES, R.L.....

Original in File No.: PF. 41,327.....

Vol 2 Serial 145a Dated 29.11.71.

Extracted by: M.McP. /F2/URG

Date 10.1.72

Subject: MEYER, Frank Strauss

University, College and dates: 1929-32: Balliol, Oxford
1932-34: L.S.E.

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

Founder member of October Club, Oxford.
Secretary of C.P.G.B. Student Bureau 1932-34

Reliability: Very helpful, but memory now becoming less reliable

Date and Place of Interview: 22nd/23rd October 1971 at MEYER's home;
Ohayo Mountain Rd., Woodstock, N.Y., U.S.A.

Interviewing Officer: [redacted] @ (if used)

Cambridge University

Q.3. Individuals

12. In previous interviews MEYER has remembered the names of about ten Cambridge Communists with whom he dealt.

Q. Has he any recollection of dealing with the following who are believed to have been contemporaries of those he has already mentioned?

- Robert BARNES (PF 292,229)
- Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES (PF 604,604)
- Dennis STOTT (PF 41,659)
- Jim LEES (PF 149,538)
- Tony STEVENS (PF 42,184)
- Barnett "Woggie" WOLF (PF 42,557)

Can he say to what extent these people were active Communists?

A. MEYER knew none of these names.

COMMENT: BARNES, STOTT, LEES, STEVENS and WOLF were all active in the Communist Movement in Cambridge in the years between 1931 and 1934 but this question was posed rather to see if MEYER reacted to the name of LLEWELLYN-DAVIES about whose position at that time we are uncertain.

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147a

NOTE FOR FILE

In Who's Who 1971 Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES's occupations are given as:

1940-51: Civil Servant.
Ministry of War Transport, Foreign Office,
Air Ministry, C.R.O.

1955-67: Member of the Board of
Governors, Great Ormond Street Hospital.

1967-69: Member of the Court
of the University of Sussex.

1960-69: Hon. Secretary of the
Labour Parliamentary Association.

SR

S. Rimington

K.3/8

29.11.71

~~K.3/8~~
~~6/11/77~~

141a

NOTE FOR FILE

Serial 188a in PF.203602, the file for Ann SYNGE (nee STEPHEN) Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES's first wife, contains a list of her addresses which she supplied in 1963 when applying for a U.S. visa. The list includes the following:

1938-Sept.39: Flat 21, Highpoint,
Highgate
Sept.1939- Brookville House,
June 1941: Raheny, Co.Dublin

I think it is a fair assumption that these were also the addresses of Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES at the same time.

SR

S. Rimington

K.3/8

29.11.71

11/5/71
24/11/62

EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

Extract for File No.: PF. 604,604

Name: Llewellyn DAVIES

Original in File No.: PF. 42,234

Vol Serial 94a Dated 1.9.71

Extracted by: E.A.R. /F2/URG

Date 18 October, 1971

Subject: Michael R.A. CHANCE

~~PH CHNO BOXALL~~

University, College and dates: University College, London, 1932-36

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

Member of the "Org. Comm." of the Student branch at U.C.L.

Reliability: A reliable and useful source

Date and Place of Interview: 28 July, 1971, at 12, Innage Road, Northfield, Birmingham

Interviewing Officer:

@ (if used)

3. CHANCE reminded me that during our first conversation he had described Hyman LEVY as being one of those people who loved to have their cake and eat it. By this he had meant that they agreed with the Party lines, followed it and were prepared to help but that they did not have the stigma of actual membership. They were of the Party without carrying the Party card. He said that at about this time he remembered being invited to a flat in or near John St. which had been owned by a wealthy young architect. The purpose of the visit had been to view a large mural which the young man had commissioned. CHANCE described it as vulgar and ludicrous in the then socialist labour tradition. Apart from this particular visit CHANCE said that he remembered meetings being held in this flat and asked if I knew the young architect to whom he was referring. I said that I was prepared to make a sporting guess as to his identity but would prefer if he were to tell me himself! CHANCE laughed and said that it had been Llewellyn DAVIES, now enobled and he remembered "doing very good work". He had always held the same position in CHANCE'S mind as Hyman LEVY. He went on to say that whenever he had subsequently met Llewellyn DAVIES he had sensed that the man was acutely embarrassed. He remembered one occasion during the war when he had been walking by himself near Tring and had come face to face with Llewellyn DAVIES. He had a vivid impression of this sense of embarrassment. He thought that it was some four years ago that he had last seen Llewellyn DAVIES and the embarrassment had still been there though he thought somewhat diminished.

COMMENT:

Llewellyn DAVIES has PF 604,604 and is now head of the Bartlett School of Architecture at U.C.L. In the mid 1930's he is believed to have had a flat in Brunswick Square. Whilst at Cambridge he was classified as a Marxist by one of his contemporaries.

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July 2022


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137a

NOTE FOR FILE

With reference to Serial 137a I discussed this matter with Mr. Scaife of the G.P.O. He telephoned the engineer at the local telephone exchange who confirmed that due to the change-over from one form of automatic exchange to another there had been an interruption of the telephone service in the area. The visit of the G.P.O. engineer to Mr. Askew's house and to that of Lady LLEWLYN-DAVIES was therefore perfectly legitimate.

2. In discussing the possibility of some sort of "bugging" device being fixed Mr. Scaife expressed the view that this was exceedingly unlikely under the circumstances because, following the change in the automatic system, all the lines would be thoroughly checked and "metred". Any device interfering with this would certainly have been discovered.

K3/213th July, 1971✓
20.10.71
K3/2/ST
13.7.71

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1381A

Pl. P.A. in file.

Loose Minute

K.3./Mr Bower

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Probably a year or more ago my wife and I were in conversation with Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES about political demonstrations in the streets and the behaviour of police forces in handling them.

2. Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES remarked that the police were often brutal. She recalled a demonstration in which she had participated before the Second World War in London. This had taken place in a square (Russell, Bedford?) and the mounted police behaviour had been nasty. She added that Richard had been there "on the opposite side with his first wife".

3. This was the first time that either my wife or myself had heard that Richard had been married before and this was the point that attracted our attention. I remember thinking at the time, however, that perhaps Richard had been on the "opposite side" politically although the way she spoke did not rule out "the other side of the square".

4. I brought this up in conversation with my wife in the last few days and asked her what interpretation she had placed on the words "on the opposite side". She said that she had understood them to mean on the other side of the square but that the other possibility had also gone through her mind.

5. I am afraid that this does little to clear up the point but you said that you would like to have a note.

K.8./0

H. M. Askew

PP H. M. Askew

7th June, 1971.

NOTE: Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES' first wife, Anna STEPHEN (PF 203,602) now Mrs. SYNGE, whom he divorced in 1943 was an active member of the Communist dominated C.O.S.C. from 1935-38 when a medical student and has been identified by her contemporaries as being a Communist at that time although she has subsequently claimed to have joined the Party in 1944. She was a crusading Communist and the reference above to her "being on the opposite side" seems most likely to mean the other side of the square.

K3/1A5 SECRET

24/6/71.

137A

PF.604,604

*K3/AS to see. This seems most
important. Perhaps we should ask
Scaife if he can find out what
this is all about.* \$

NOTE FOR FILE

When discussing the work of K.3 today with K8/Martin Askew I mentioned the name of Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES as one of those whom, however difficult it might be, we would have to interview. Askew informed me that the LLEWELYN-DAVIESs were his landlords; and added the following items:-

(i) Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES had remarked to him after her Security briefing (presumably *See 121a* by a C Branch officer) that she was sure that these exercises were designed not so much to impart information as to take a sharp look at the interviewee to see that he or she was all right.

(ii) He had recently been visited by a very smooth Post Office engineer who said that there had been some trouble with the metering of the line which Askew shared with Lord and Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES, and a consequent confusion over the bills. He asked if he could ~~re~~give the telephone in Askew's house. Being somewhat suspicious of this performance Askew had asked one of his technical experts whether it would have been possible to know of this trouble without a formal complaint, and had been told that it would not. He therefore asked Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES if she had made any complaint and whether she had received a request about the re-wiring of her home. Her reaction, apparently, was to say that one of them must be "on tap" and asked Askew whether there was any reason why he (who she thinks is in the FCO) should be an object of interest.

2. While this may reflect some degree of guilty conscience on the part of Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES, it is unfortunate because, if and when we get round to interviewing Lord and Lady LLEWELYN-DAVIES, she can

/hardly.....

*K3/Paw
4.6.71
19.10.71*

SECRET

K3 28/6

1372

EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

Extract for File No.: PF 604, 604
Original in File No.: PF 52, 034
Extracted by: R6/J.B. /F2/URG

Name: R.L. DAVIES
Vol 3 Serial 198a Dated 1.6.71
Date 15.6.71

Subject: BARNARD, George Alfred

University, College and dates: 1933-37 St. John's, Cambridge.

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

BARNARD was a member of the Organising Committee (Org. Comm.) of the Cambridge University branch of the C.P. (C.U.C.P.) in the years 1934/35 and 1935/36, and as a member

Reliability:

He is regarded as reliable

Date and Place of Interview: 8th, 19th & 29th March 1971. 1st two interviews at Prof. BARNARD's office, Essex. Univ. Third at Room 055. @ (if used)

Interviewing Officer: E.W. Pratt.

PEOPLE

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF 604,604)

96. BARNARD recalled LLEWELYN-DAVIES as an active and colourful member of the Soc. Soc. He was not sure whether he had actually been a member of the student branch. BARNARD said that LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been a frequent visitor to Cambridge during the first year or so after he had gone down. He had been addicted to wearing red shirts "which was the kind of thing we did not go for". BARNARD knew that LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been an Apostle and had moved largely in that circle about which he (BARNARD) had known virtually nothing. He had hardly heard of the existence of the Apostles while he was at Cambridge.

1071

Extract for File No.: PF 604, 604 *K3/2*
Original in File No.: PF 703, 839 *18/6*
Extracted by: R.5/K.O.D. /F2/URG

Name: RAWDON-SMITH *+36c*
Vol ... 3 ... Serial 124a ... Dated ..27.5.71.
Date ..21.6.71..

Subject: Matthew HODGART

University, College and dates: 1935-39: Pembroke, Cambridge.

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

HODGART was a member of the Organising Committee (Org. Comm.) of the Cambridge University Communist Party (C.U.C.P.) in the Easter Term 1936 and a member of the Secretariat for the year 1936/36.

Reliability:

HODGART is a very co-operative source and is regarded as reliable.

Date and Place of Interview: 14th May, 1971 at Room 055

Interviewing Officer: E.W. Pratt @ (if used) Nil

7. HODGART confirmed that it would be fair to describe Pat RAWDON-SMITH as a Communist although she had never, as far as he knew, been a Party member.

COMMENT

We have no evidence that Pat RAWDON-SMITH @ LLEWELLYN-DAVIES has ever been a Party member.

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19.10.71

P.A. in: PF.604,604 (LLEWELYN-DAVIES) ✓

Original in POL.F. 50-80-2(1)

K3/65/5

136B

Dated: 19th May, 1971

Extract from Note for File

A meeting was held in K.3's office on 18th May to discuss the future programme of work of K.3. and F.2/U.R.G.

2. Agreement was reached on the following interview programme (not necessarily in order of priority) for cases of interest to both K.3. and U.R.G.:-

1) Interviews to be conducted by K.3

....

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES Trinity, Cambridge 1931-35
PF. 604,604

.....

K3/KAC
15/6/71

136a

K.3./E.W.P.

(Copied to PF. 604,604 LL.-DAVIES) ✓

You will remember that you looked at the K.3. assessment of WATERLOW at serial 58a before you left F.2./U.R.G. last month and that in particular you queried the references to Pat LLEWELLYN-DAVIES formerly RAWDON-SMITH being at Girton from 1933 to 1936 and probably being a Communist.

2. We do not know when she was at Girton but she matriculated in 1934 and does not appear to have taken a degree. The most positive statements about her political sympathies at this time have been contributed by Matthew HODGART; in 1967 (PF.604,604 serial 96b) he said she had definitely been a Communist and in 1970 (PF.604,604 serial 133z) that she had not been in the Party but must have been sympathetic. When we see HODGART next week we might confirm that we may interpret these two comments as meaning that she fully accepted Communism without, as far as he is aware, ever being a member of the Communist Party.

See Ser 136c

/3. Generally
19.10.71
R2/WR6/32
4-5-71

Minute 60 Continued

3. Generally, the information we have about WATERLOW himself does not conflict with his own statements about his Communist activities at Cambridge in that there is no evidence (with the possible exception of the report discussed in my next paragraph) that he was an active Communist outside the two years following the summer of 1936 which he has described as the period of his membership of the student branch.

4. The item that presents us with some difficulty is the D.1 source report at serial 40a.

(a) Source would seem to have been absolutely correct in describing WATERLOW as "an earnest Communist who was at one time in love with Pat RAWDON-SMITH".

(b) Although source described WATERLOW as involved in the BURGESS/KLUGMANN circle WATERLOW himself has said that he saw himself as being in the non-intellectual clique noting that he regarded the intellectuals as including BURGESS, BLUNT and Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES. In referring to the "BURGESS/KLUGMANN group" source, of course, may well have been thinking of something different from WATERLOW's "intellectual" group especially since in those days KLUGMANN was probably as much an "activist" as he was an "intellectual".

(c) Source said that on one occasion just before the war WATERLOW asked Pat RAWDON-SMITH to take a clandestine letter concealed in her clothing to Paris. Although WATERLOW has talked to us about her he has never mentioned this incident and if by "just before the war" source means a matter of weeks or months prior to September 1939 this incident suggests that WATERLOW may have been active clandestinely after 1938.

5. My feeling is that we should suspend judgement on WATERLOW until we can be more certain that he has told us the truth about his renunciation of Communism in 1938 and his belonging to the activist rather than the intellectual clique. Could K. Branch go back to source to confirm that WATERLOW belonged to the BURGESS/KLUGMANN clique and to establish more precisely when Pat RAWDON-SMITH carried WATERLOW's letter to Paris? It would also be useful to have source's view on WATERLOW's description of the branch being divided into intellectuals and activists and to know how, if he accepts WATERLOW's point, he would classify his contemporaries.

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6. After WATERLOW was seen in 1968 the point was made (serial 57a paragraph 8) that he was either inordinately vague or consciously withholding information and I think there is still little point in going back to him at this stage.

The fact that present us with some difficulty is the D.T source report at serial 57a.

It would seem to have been absolutely correct to describe WATERLOW as "an earnest Communist who was at one time in love with Pat HAWKIN-SKITH".

F.2./U.R.G.

Although source described WATERLOW as being in the non-intellectual category himself he said that he saw WATERLOW himself as being in the non-intellectual category.

4th May, 1971

Waterlow was described as being in the non-intellectual category. It is suggested that WATERLOW was probably as much an "activist" as he was an "intellectual".

Source said that on one occasion just before the war WATERLOW asked Pat HAWKIN-SKITH to take a clandestine letter concealed in her clothing to Paris. Although WATERLOW has failed to us about her he has never mentioned this incident and it is "just before the war" source means a matter of weeks or months prior to September 1939 this incident suggests that WATERLOW may have been active clandestinely after 1939.

My feeling is that we should express judgement on WATERLOW until we can be more certain that he has told us the truth about his renunciation of Communism in 1939 and his belonging to the activist rather than the intellectual clique. Could K. French go back to source to confirm that WATERLOW returned to the non-intellectual clique and to establish some precise date when he carried out WATERLOW's letter to Paris?

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contemporaneous.

135a

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Extract for File No.: ...PF..604.604...^{PA} Name:Richard.LL..DAVIES...¹³⁵
Original in File No.: ...PF..221.352...^{K3/1RP} Vol ...3... Serial .138z.. Dated .3.2.1971
Extracted by:J.L.,..... /F2/URG ^{1/2} Date ..18.2.71.....

Subject: Kenneth Ian HENDERSON

University, College and dates: Christ's College, Cambridge 1934-37

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement: HENDERSON was an underground member of the Communist Party at Cambridge, with the task of penetrating the Cambridge University branch of the League of Nations Union. As a result of his activities at Cambridge HENDERSON was selected to undertake a courier mission for the Comintern using the cover of the World Youth Congress.

Reliability: HENDERSON was co-operative and frank; the information he has given is regarded as reliable.

Date and Place of Interview: 3rd November 1970 at the Swan Hotel, Lavenham.

Interviewing Officer: F.2/U.R.G./E.W. Pratt @ (if used)
K.3,

PA606905

76. We recalled that he had told us that PLUMB had shown him a new way to climb into College (vide paragraph 42 of report dated 19th February 1970); could he tell us the circumstances and background against which this incident had taken place.

77. HENDERSON said it had happened following a party in London. In order to get to the party he had borrowed Michael STRAIGHT's car and had taken PLUMB with him. They had got back to Christ's at about 3 o'clock in the morning and it was then that PLUMB had shown him this particularly easy route to climb into College. He confirmed that this must have happened in 1936/37 which was the one year he himself had lived in.

78. We asked where the party had been and who had been at it. He was not sure but thought it might have been given by Henry LINTOTT (King's 1927-30; PF. 607,236) whom he described as having been a great friend of Alister WATSON (King's 1926-29/39; PF. 47,496) who had married HENDERSON's sister. He could not be quite sure who had been there but it was likely that in addition to LINTOTT and WATSON the party would have included:

- Eddie PLAYFAIR (King's 1927-30; PF. 604,861)
- Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF. 604,604)
- Victor ROTHSCHILD (Trinity 1930-33/39; PF. 605,563)
- Anthony BLUNT (Trinity 1926-29/37; PF. 604,582)
- Guy BURGESS (Trinity 1930-33/35; PF. 604,529)

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B/R
22/3/71

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ACT 1958 *July 2022*

1352

79. He explained that these had all been friends and had given parties fairly often. HENDERSON had known most of them through his life in Bloomsbury, but had become much closer to the circle once Alister WATSON had arrived on the scene in pursuit of his sister. It was also largely because of his sister that he had come into fairly close contact with Victor ROTHSCHILD; as she had been a close friend of ROTHSCHILD's first wife Barbara (nee HUTCHINSON).

80. We asked how well PLUMB had known the people he had named as having probably been at the party. HENDERSON said he had certainly known them all but none of them particularly well. He thought PLUMB had tended to be rather on the fringe of this group. We pointed out that there was a strong Apostolic element among those he had mentioned; this led us to wonder why, with his entrée into this circle of 'Angels' of significance, and with his undoubted intellectual standard, PLUMB had never become an Apostle. HENDERSON said that as he had told us before he knew very little about the Apostles and because of that was not clear why PLUMB, unlike the rest of the circle, had not been an Apostle.

COMMENT

HODGART has recently provided an explanation.

Richard LLEWELLYN DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF. 604,604)

91. HENDERSON had known LLEWELLYN DAVIES well, primarily as a friend of his brother, Nigel, but also because he had seen a lot of him at Cambridge in the company of Alister WATSON. He had therefore known him both in the context of Cambridge and Bloomsbury. During the year they had overlapped at Cambridge (1934/35) HENDERSON said that LLEWELLYN DAVIES had been a Marxist; he had almost certainly been in the student branch but possibly had ceased to be during his last year; HENDERSON was not sure about this.

92. We asked what LLEWELLYN DAVIES had done after coming down from Cambridge in June 1935. HENDERSON said he had joined a firm of architects in London - he thought the name was TECTON - and had lived in a flat in Brunswick Square; on occasions he had lent the flat to HENDERSON. Later he had gone to study in Paris, but HENDERSON was unable to date this.

COMMENT

We had not previously known that LLEWELLYN DAVIES worked for TECTON, the file for which was destroyed in 1961.

An interesting remark relating to this firm of architects is recorded in PF. 216,259 for Berthold ("Tollick") LUBETKIN who must have worked for TECTON at the same time as LLEWELLYN DAVIES. In 1935 it was recorded that at the U.C.L. School of Architecture in Gower Street it was said: "It does not matter if one is sent down by the College authorities - Communist architects can always get into TECTON".

During the 1930s the firm operated from 57 Haymarket S.W.1.

93. We reminded him that at the previous interview he had told us that LLEWELLYN DAVIES and Ann STEPHEN (Newnham 1935-38; PF. 203,602), who later was to become his first wife, had together been prominent figures in left wing Cambridge demos. We would be interested to learn how their friendship had developed in view of the fact that LLEWELLYN DAVIES had gone down from Trinity before Ann had gone up to Newnham. HENDERSON said that their friendship had had its origins in Bloomsbury. The STEPHENS had of course been leading figures in the Bloomsbury set, and as we would know, his brother, Nigel, had married Ann's sister Karen (Newnham 1937-40; PF. 133,318). He went on to say that after he had gone down LLEWELLYN DAVIES had returned to Cambridge frequently as a visitor, and whenever he had done so "he had always waved the red flag".

94. We asked if he had known Pat RAWDON SMITH (Girton 1934-?) PF: 604,604) who had become LLEWELLYN DAVIES' second wife. He had, but added that unlike Ann STEPHEN, who had been active, he did not think that Pat had been in the student branch, although she had had a number of friends who were. He had also known her then husband, Alex RAWDON SMITH (Peterhouse 1930-33/36; PF. 796,666). He said he did not think RAWDON SMITH had been particularly active but had been well in with what he described as the "King's left". We asked him to expand on the implications of this description. HENDERSON said that by the "King's left" he meant the King's Apostles such as Eddie PLAYFAIR, Harry LINTOTT, Alister WATSON and others, who even after having gone down from University had stuck together.

...
Conclusions

124. He also provided a small but useful piece of information about another member of the same circle, Richard LLEWELLYN DAVIES. Hitherto, it has not been entirely clear to us what he did immediately after coming down from Trinity; HEDNERSON has now told us that LLEWELLYN DAVIES worked in what seems in effect to have been a firm of Communist architects, TECTON. There is some interesting reading in the files of those connected with this firm.

...
E.W. PRATT.

BP.

PF. 604,582 K3

Copies to: PF. 604,604 ✓
PF. 216,259 6/1

134A

NOTE FOR FILE

It may just be worth drawing attention to Minute 19 in Vol. 1 of PF. 216,259 for Berthold ("Tollick") LUBETKIN written in June 1943 by Anthony BLUNT when he was B.I.B.

2. LUBETKIN was being vetted for the I Corps. BLUNT, in the course of his reply to a query from F.2.A/J.B. Milne wrote:

"Unfortunately the source from whom I hoped to get further information has just gone away for two or three weeks....."

3. Later Michael Serpell reminded BLUNT about this, in response to which (in October 1943) the latter wrote in Minute 32:

* "My potential informant came back from Ireland for a few days and then suddenly had to go back owing to the death of a near relation and is still there....."

4. LUBETKIN was associated before the war with the firm of architects TECTON (decarded 1961); so was Richard LLEWELLYN DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF. 604,604). Moreover, at that time (1943) the latter was making frequent trips between England and Ireland, and we know BLUNT was in touch with him.

This point has not yet reached the file - it is coming apparently from F2 (U.K.) latest interview of Ian Henderson

5. I suggest it is possible that BLUNT's 'potential informant' was LLEWELLYN DAVIES.

Yes - see my note of 13.1.71. 133a

BP/K3 25.1.71

E.W. Pratt

F.2./U.R.G.

*

22nd January, 1971

103/KAC 4/2/71

Copy to: PF.604,861 (PLAYFAIR)
PF.604,604 (LLEWELYN-DAVIES)
L.255-14 Link A (COOKE)

Annexe to Summary of Berthold LUBETKIN

(PF.216,259)

It is interesting that when LUBETKIN was vetted for the I Corps in 1943, the file was minuted to BLUNT, for

- (i) his opinion on the reliability of the source who had said LUBETKIN was a Communist, and
- (ii) any further information he could obtain about LUBETKIN.

2. BLUNT replied to say that he had read through the rest of the source's information on Left Wing people at Cambridge and had the impression that the source was not well informed about their actual Party membership. (I have myself read the rest of the information and although it is true that source is often not certain about actual Party membership there is no doubt about the accuracy of the general tone of the reports made). BLUNT went on to say:

"Unfortunately the source from whom I hoped to get further information about LUBETKIN has just gone away for two or three weeks and as I understand you are wanting to settle this question quickly you will probably not want to wait till he comes back. It is, of course, well known that LUBETKIN has always been associated with very Left Wing movements, but there certainly seems to be no proof in these files that he was actually a member of the Communist Party".

3. It is probable from this and a later minute, 32, that the source who had gone away was LLEWELYN-DAVIES. BLUNT's second sentence suggests that he himself probably also knew LUBETKIN quite well but ^{was} not going to provide any of the evidence of Party membership so far lacking in the file!

4. The source of the information in paragraph 19 of the summary was Sir Edward PLAYFAIR (who was a referee for LUBETKIN when the latter applied for naturalisation, although he did not mention this point) and the other inhabitants of his flat at Highpoint were LLEWELYN-DAVIES, the Communist, and Francis COOKE, the Marxist sympathiser (another of LUBETKIN's naturalisation referees).

5. Dennis PROCTOR, when he was interviewed, confirmed PLAYFAIR's statement about LUBETKIN to the extent that he said that LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been much involved with a very pro-Soviet architect called Tolick LUBETKIN.

/6. BLUNT has

133/100
14/11

6. BLUNT has never been asked about LUBETKIN. It is not clear (probably intentionally) in his 1943 minutes whether he knew him personally or only by hearsay, and he has never volunteered anything about him in the course of our many requests for information about BURGESS's friends. (LUBETKIN was mentioned by Alister WATSON, though not by name, in BLUNT's presence at the meeting of 5.9.67. at Brown's Hotel. WATSON reminisced about borrowing Portia HOLMAN's flat in Portman Square in 1934 and there or at that time meeting the "Soviet citizen"). It is just worth noting, though probably a complete coincidence, that when LUBETKIN was trying to contact a London District Communist Party official in March, 1945 he arranged to meet him at Park West Restaurant in Edgeware Road. We might, if BLUNT is seen again, consider putting in a question about LUBETKIN and seeing his reactions.

7. If LLEWELYN-DAVIES is eventually seen he too should be asked about LUBETKIN. They would have had much in common - their career, architecture, which both studied in Paris, though not at the same time, and Communism.

8. If it is ever decided to see Francis COOKE he too should be asked about LUBETKIN.

9. LUBETKIN's name is already included for the brief for interview of ZUCKERMAN. Friendship between them has been alleged. This is probable because of LUBETKIN's architectural work for the Zoo. A link between them could also be John MADGE by way of LLEWELYN-DAVIES, or Eddie PLAYFAIR who was ZUCKERMAN's P.V. referee.

BP.

B. Palliser

K.3.
13th January, 1971

Cutting from 'The Evening Standard'January 1971**seekers**

ALTHOUGH the season for sun-seekers is still young, Barbados already has some notable visitors.

Lord Rothschild is soaking up the sunshine before going back on January 15 to his new job as head of the Government's new "think tank."

Mr. Llewellyn Davies, who is staying with him, is proposing to inject some cash into Monstique, the island on which Princess Margaret was given a plot for her wedding present by Colin Tennant.

He and Mrs. Ronald Tree, the wealthy wife of the former MP, flew to inspect the island and returned with huge mosquito bites—perhaps to be expected from an island called Mustique.

It is confidently expected in Barbados that Princess Margaret will pay her annual visit next month.

BP
EXTRACT FROM F2/URG INTERVIEW REPORT

Extract for File No.: PF. 604,604..... K3 Name: Richard LLEWELLYN DAVIES
Original in File No.: PF. 703,839..... 6/1 Vol ... 3... Serial ..110a.. Dated ..9.12.70
Extracted by: ... J.L. /F2/URG Date ... 16.12.70

Subject: Matthew John Caldwell HODGART

University, College and dates: Pembroke College, Cambridge 1935-38/39 & 1946/64

Position in Student Movement or other significant involvement:

HODGART was a member of the Organising Committee (1936) and the Secretariat (1936-37) of the Cambridge University Communist Party. He was also active in the C.U. Socialist Club (1936-38)

Reliability: HODGART is a co-operative and reliable source and has an excellent memory.

Date and Place of Interview: Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal 6.10.70

Interviewing Officer: E.W. Pratt @ (if used)

.....
* Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF. 604,604)

49. HODGART said he had known LLEWELLYN-DAVIES reasonably well, principally through the Apostles. I asked whether he knew what LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been doing in Cambridge in the years after 1935, that is after he had come down from Trinity in the June of that year. HODGART said he thought LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had probably been working with a firm of Architects in London, but had certainly spent quite a lot of time in Cambridge - "he always seemed to be around". HODGART went on to say that he was fairly sure that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been in the Party as an undergraduate but as he had gone down by the time HODGART had met him he had naturally not played any part in student branch activities; he had, however, definitely retained sympathy with the Communist cause even if he had not been active.

50. HODGART had known both LLEWELLYN-DAVIES's wives. The first, Ann STEPHEN (Newnham 1935-38; PF. 203,602), had been among the more active girls in the student branch. She had been a lively, colourful character and had been popular in the branch.

51. HODGART digressed here to say that the LLEWELLYN-DAVIESes had had a small house in the South of France, near Cassis. HODGART had visited them there in the summer of 1938 or 1939 and had camped out in a nearby vineyard. Whether or not LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had still been in the Party at that time he was not sure but thought there was no doubt he had still been intellectually "one of us". HODGART said he had been very fond of both Richard and Ann.

52. Turning to LLEWELLYN-DAVIES's second - and present - wife, HODGART said he had certainly known Pat (Pat RAWDON SMITH nee PARRY Girton 1934-?; PF. 604,604) who "was quite the prettiest girl in Cambridge; everyone was mad about her". She had not been in the Party but had moved largely among people who had been and she must have been sympathetic. I asked about her then husband Alex RAWDON SMITH (Peterhouse 1930-33/36; PF.796,666). HODGART said he had known him; RAWDON SMITH had not been politically active and intellectually "he was nothing very wonderful". It had been an absolute scandal that RAWDON SMITH had ever become an Apostle. "He was nowhere near the required intellectual calibre but everyone was in love with his wife and he got in purely because of that".

53. I asked who had been LLEWELLYN DAVIES's particular friends during the time HODGART had known him. HODGART said he had probably been closest to Anthony BLUNT. I asked whether he had been particularly close to Alister WATSON (Kings 1926-29/39; PF. 47,496). HODGART said he could not be sure but found it difficult to imagine that any particularly close friendship had existed between them; they had been very different people: LLEWELLYN DAVIES had been ebullient, colourful and extrovert, WATSON on the other hand, whom HODGART admitted he had known less well, was a slightly arid, academic Party don whom he thought had combined arrogance with dullness. He said he could not feel that the two of them had had much genuine rapport. I asked whether LLEWELLYN DAVIES had been friendly with Leo LONG and Peter ASTBURY and possibly with Brian SIMON. HODGART said that LLEWELLYN DAVIES had certainly known LONG in the "Society" ^{ie. the} Apostles and he thought that between them there might possibly have been a measure of communication of Apostolic minds, but he dismissed the idea out of hand that LLEWELLYN DAVIES might have been friendly with ASTBURY. Knowing ASTBURY as well as he did he was in no doubt he would have remembered had ASTBURY been on terms of friendship with LLEWELLYN DAVIES. He said he did not know whether or not LLEWELLYN DAVIES had been friendly with SIMON.

COMMENT

When WATSON was interviewed he said that LLEWELLYN DAVIES's principal friends at Cambridge at the material time were LONG, ASTBURY and SIMON.

B2A

Copied to: L.255-14 Link A COOKE
~~PF.604,604~~ LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Note for File

Sir Edward PLAYFAIR told Peter Wright that he shared a flat in London in the mid-thirties with Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES and Francis COOKE. The flat was in St. James' and the years would have been 1935-1938. (See paragraph 2 of 50z). According to 7b PLAYFAIR's address in November, 1939 was 73, St. James' Street, S.W.1.

2. Sir Henry LINTOTT told Peter Wright that PLAYFAIR shared a flat with Francis COOKE in Highgate. (See 66z).

3. In December, 1939 Francis COOKE lived at 21, High Point, North Hill, Highgate, N.6. (See 83a).

*built by
 B. LUGGAKIN
 also had door*

4. Voters List Enquiries show that from at least 1937 (the date of the earliest available register) to 1938 Arthur Francis COOKE and Edward Wilder PLAYFAIR were both registered at 21, High Point. By 1939 PLAYFAIR's name only appears on the register for the flats at 73, St. James' Street. There is no mention of LLEWELYN-DAVIES on these registers.

5. It seems likely that the flat shared by PLAYFAIR, COOKE and LLEWELYN-DAVIES was in fact the Highgate one and that in about 1939 PLAYFAIR moved to St. James' Street on his own.

BP

B. Palliser

K.3.

21st April, 1970.

*29.4.70
 RIMBIS*

P.A. in PF. 604,604 (DAVIES)
Org. in SF. 468/1/Supp C. Vol. 4 Serial 42a
Dated 8.4.70.

Reference.....

1322

Extract from "Cambridge Review" (C.R.)
and "Granta" (G.) available in Cambridge
University Library.

.....

LENT TERM

21.2.34. Letter to the Editor from R.L. DAVIES, for
the Publicity Committee of the Cambridge
Student Anti-War Committee. Mentions that the
Movement had passed a resolution after an
exhaustive discussion at a general meeting
of the Movement's supporters "We oppose the
Unemployment Bill as part of the National
Government's preparations for war, and we
support the Hunger March and the National
Congress as an opposition to the Bill".

(G)

.....

✓
16.6.70

copied to all
P.'s in paras.
and 3

F.2. URG/E. W. Pratt

Minute 85, I note that according to GUEST's statement recorded at page 8 of the attachment to serial 13a in PF.875,652, he joined the Communist Party in November/December, 1931 and remained a member until the summer of 1932. He did not formally resign from the Party but merely ceased to attend meetings because his views had undergone a change. He joined voluntarily, however, and, according to his statement was an ardent propogandist whilst a member. There is no obvious explanation for his defection in 1932 and it is possible that it was in consequence of instructions to "go underground" as did others round about that period (c.f. SIMON, PF.45,907). It would be appreciated if he could be asked about this.

2. We should also be grateful if, in the context of the Communist Party at Cambridge University, GUEST may be questioned about his knowledge of the following who are of K.3. interest:-

Alistair WATSON	PF.47,496	Kings College, 1926-1929-1939
Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES	PF.604,604	Trinity College, 1932-1935
Brian SIMON	PF.45,907	Trinity College, 1933-1937
Guy BURGESS	PF.604,529	Trinity College, 1930-1935
Anthony BLUNT	PF.604,582	Trinity College, 1926-1937
Kim PHILBY	PF.604,584	Trinity College, 1929-1933
Donald MACLEAN	PF.604,558	Trinity Hall 1931-1934
Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES @ RAWDON-SMITH née PARRY	PF.604,604	Girton 1933-1936

3. Our interest in WITTFOGEL lies in his contact with Michael GREENBERG (PF.94,026).

4. As far as STOTT is concerned, in addition to any information he may be able to give about the Communist Party organisation in general at Cambridge 1929-1932, we should be glad of any information he may be able to give about the activities of PHILBY, BURGESS, MACLEAN, WATSON and BLUNT (see paragraph 2 above).

5. Since WOLFSON was at Kings College 1932-1934 we should like him also to be questioned about his knowledge of those listed in paragraph 2 above.

6. The following P.F.'s are returned herewith:-

PF.875,652	GUEST
PF.39,160	WITTFOGEL
PF.41,659	STOTT (Vols.1 and 2)
PF.867,087	WOLFSON

A. Bower

P.A. in: PF. 604,604 (LLEWELYN-DAVIES)

130a

Original in PF. 221,352 serial 111a

Dated: 19th February, 1970

Extract from a report by F.2./U.R.G./E.W. Pratt on his second interview with Ian HENDERSON; the interview took place at the Swan Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk.

HENDERSON (Christ's 1934-37) joined the Cambridge student branch at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term 1934; from the Lent Term 1935 until his departure from Cambridge in June 1937, he worked underground for the Party within the B.U.L.N.S. He claims to have left the Party in 1937, and to have rejoined from about 1948-1953.

HENDERSON was co-operative on all important issues; within limits of memory, the information he has provided is regarded as reliable.

....

57. I then asked who had been WATSON's other friends at Cambridge. HENDERSON said that after Victor ROTHSCHILD the person who first came to mind as a close friend of WATSON was Richard LLEWELYN DAVIES (Trinity 1931-35; PF.604,604). Like WATSON, LLEWELYN DAVIES had also been a close friend of Julian BELL.

58. HENDERSON said that as he had introduced LLEWELYN DAVIES' name I would want to know about his politics. I agreed that I would. He said: "Richard was way out left. He was a great show-off - an exhibitionist". He thought that LLEWELYN DAVIES had been primarily anti-Fascist - or that was what he had always led people to believe. HENDERSON was in no doubt that when he had known him in the mid-1930s LLEWELYN DAVIES had been in sympathy with Communism, but he was not sure whether or not he had been a member of the Party; he thought it was likely that for a time he had been. He had known LLEWELYN DAVIES fairly well and on a number of occasions had been lent his flat in London when LLEWELYN DAVIES was out of town.

59. HENDERSON went on to say that LLEWELYN DAVIES had married, as his first wife, Ann STEPHEN (Newnham 1935-38; PF.203,602) who as an undergraduate had been another flamboyant anti-Fascist campaigner. "Richard and Ann made a pair of very romantic figures". HENDERSON said Ann STEPHEN had certainly been a member of the student branch. He had known all the STEPHEN family well, and as I would know his brother Nigel had married Ann's sister Judy (Newnham 1937-40; PF.133,318). He had also known Ann's second husband Dick SYNGE (Trinity 1933-36; PF.203,602) whom he described as having been a prominent member of the student branch and as someone who may well have retained

PF.203,602
16-4-70

his sympathies. HENDERSON could throw no light on whether or not LLEWELYN DAVIES had been friendly with Peter ASTBURY, but thought this unlikely.

60. HENDERSON did not come forward with names of other friends WATSON had at Cambridge in the mid 1930s. I tried two suggestions. First I asked whether he remembered WATSON having been on friendly terms with Peter ASTBURY. HENDERSON said he did not know but thought it most unlikely. He made a similar reply when I asked him whether WATSON and Brian SIMON had been friendly. He ruminated over this for a moment and then said that it came to him that WATSON had at one time been close to Patrick BLACKET (Magdalene 1919-23; Kings 1923-33; PF.44,137) whom he described as a leading influence in the Scientists Wing of the Marxists.

COMMENT

According to paragraph 16 of the WATSON interview report one of WATSON's closest friends at Cambridge was LLEWELYN DAVIES. WATSON also named Peter ASTBURY as being a close friend of LLEWELYN DAVIES and identified Brian SIMON as a member of the student branch.

TOP SECRET

128a

Brief for the investigation of case of

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES

PF. 604,604,

TOP SECRET

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Brief for the investigation of the case of Richard
LLEWELYN-DAVIES PF. 604,604

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Appendix I	Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES
Appendix II	List of visitors to 5, Bentinck Street.

Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES © Lord LLEWELYN-DAVIES
of Hostoe, MA, FRIBA

(PF. 604604)

1. Personal Particulars

55a Born: 24.12.12. in London
Father: Crompton LLEWELYN-DAVIES
Mother: Moya nee O'CONNOR (see Note (i) below)
Education: pre-1932: educated privately
 1932-35: Trinity College, Cambridge
 1932-35: Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris
 Architectural Association
Marriage: ? - 1943: Ann STEPHEN (see Note(ii) below)
 1943-date: Annie Patricia nee PARRY
 © RAWDON-SMITH (see Note (iii)
 below)
55a Occ: 1942-48: Architect, L.M.S. Railway
 1946: Member of Government Commission
 to Germany to study war-time
 advances in building and civil
 engineering.
 1949-60: Director of Investigation
 into Functions and Design
 of Hospitals
 Director of Division for
 Architectural Studies,
 Nuffield Foundation
 1960 -: Professor of Architecture,
 University College, London
 1961 -: Member, Royal Fine Arts
 Commission
 Member R.I.B.A. Bd. of
 Architectural Edn.
 Planner & Snr. Partner,
 Llewelyn-Davies, Weeks,
 Forestier-Walker & Bor,
 Architects.
11a Addresses: 1940-41: 92 Gowers Street, W.C.1.
 1941-43: Hemel Hempstead
 1943-45: Berkhamstead
 1945-48: 70 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8.
 1948-60: Carpenters Yard, Park St.
 Tring, Herts.
36a 1960-date: 36 Parkhill Road, N.W.3.

NOTE

(i) LLEWELYN-DAVIES' mother was the mistress of Michael COLLINS, the Irish Nationalist, and went to jail in the Easter Rising in Ireland in 1916. She subsequently had an affaire with Alister WATSON (PF.47,496) lasting from 1928-35.

/sub.para. (ii)..

1y
38a

(ii) Ann STEPHEN is a medical doctor. Following her divorce from LLEWELYN-DAVIES in 1943 she married Richard Lawrence Millington SYNGE (PF. 203,602) with whom she was already living.

(iii) Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES' first husband was Dr. Alexander Francis RAWDON-SMITH (PF. 796,666). There is no reference to this marriage in Who's Who 1969. See Appendix I.

War-time career: 1939-45

para.14 88b
55a

2. We have no record of LLEWELYN-DAVIES' occupation at the outbreak of war in 1939 but it seems probable that, having left the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris he was then studying at the Architectural Association. His first recorded employment was with the L.M.S. Railway in 1942. WATSON's recollection was that he ran a restaurant in Ireland prior to that.

Envelope at
front cover
126a

3. What is certain is that he did not go into the Armed Forces. On the strength of his mother's Irish background (see para.1, Note (i) above), no doubt, he claimed citizenship of Eire and departed for Dublin. He quoted a Dublin address in May 1941 when he was issued with a Travel Permit - as a citizen of Ireland - to visit England. He returned to England in 1942 but paid further visits to Ireland the last being in October 1943.

passport
papers at F/c
55a

4. In October 1945, however, - the war then being over - he took advantage of the fact that he was a British subject by birth and applied for a British passport. His referee for this application was Philip NOEL-BAKER. The passport was required to enable him to visit Germany on behalf of the Allied Control Commission. This was probably as a member of a Government Commission to study war-time advances in building and civil engineering with which he was occupied in 1946.

Security Information: C.P. context

5. LLEWELYN-DAVIES has been identified as a communist at Cambridge University by a number of contemporaries who have been interviewed. These include:-

59b
67b
21z

f. Andrew

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Anthony BLUNT: | PF. 606,582 |
| Isaiah BERLIN: | PF. 604,025 |
| Stewart HAMPSHIRE: | PF. 606,769 |
| Charles KING: | PF. 154,163 |
| Victor ROTHSCHILD: | PF. 605,565 |

6. Alister WATSON (PF.47,496), who described him as his greatest friend at Cambridge University and subsequently,

/said.....

73b said that LLEWELYN-DAVIES joined the C.P. as a student in 1934. The following incidents suggest, however, that he may have joined prior to that date:-

51ab (i) according to Lady WILSON @Margaret STEWART (PF. 46,962) LLEWELYN-DAVIES tried to recruit her into the C.P. She declined in deference to her father's views but, as a compromise, joined the S.C.R. and became a keen supporter of the Anti-War movement. In that capacity she took part in a violent anti-war demonstration on Armistice Day, 1933. She was a student at Newnham College from 1931-34.

21a (ii) John MADGE (PF. 136,292) has admitted that he was recruited into the C.P. by BURGESS (PF. 604,529) and LLEWELYN-DAVIES when he went up to Cambridge. He went up in 1933 and remained there until 1936.

7. There is no record of when LLEWELYN-DAVIES left the C.P. - if, in fact, he has ever formally done so - but he certainly did not abandon his communism on leaving Cambridge. Edward PLAYFAIR (PF. 604,861), who shared a flat with him between 1935-38 has described him as being a communist at that time. More recently (1965) Stuart HAMPSHIRE said that he did not believe that LLEWELYN-DAVIES, who still talked like a Marxist, had changed his views.

*more probably
1937-38*

67b 8. LLEWELYN-DAVIES's first wife, Ann STEPHEN (PF. 203,602) whom he divorced in 1943, was a medical student at Cambridge from 1935-38. She was an active member of the Cambridge University Socialist Society, then Communist dominated, from 1935-38 and was Treasurer in 1937. She has been identified by her contemporaries as a communist at that time although she has subsequently claimed to have joined the C.P. in 1941. Her second husband, R.L.M. SYNGE joined the C.P. in 1936.

70ab

245z, 247b,
188a in PF.
203, 602

9. At Cambridge University and later LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a member of the Cambridge University Conversazione Society known as the APOSTLES (SF. 468-1-4). Although not founded as a political society, by the early 1930s the majority of the members were communists. WATSON (PF. 47,496) recalled the following APOSTLES; they would also be known to LLEWELYN-DAVIES:

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Peter EASTBURY: | PF. 61,141: | alleged R.I.S agent |
| No | George BARNARD: | PF. 52,034: | C.P. 1933-(?)56 |
| | Julian BELL: | | Kings 1927-34. Killed in Spain 1937 |
| | Anthony BLUNT: | PF. 604,582: | confessed R.I.S. agent |
| | Guy BURGESS: | PF. 604,529: | R.I.S. agent. |
| | David CHAMPERNOWNE: | PF. 95,114: | |
| | Gerald CROASDELL: | PF. 48,860: | |
| No. Ian | Jan HENDERSON: | PF. 221,352:* | brother of WATSON's first wife. |
| | Eric HOBBSBAWN: | PF. 211,764: | |
| | Matthew HODGART: | PF. 703,839: | |

/J.H. HUMPHREY.....

* HENDERSON has said he was not an Apostle

	J.H. HUMPHREY:	
	Harry LINTOTT:	PF. 607,236:
	Leo LONG:	PF. 604,789: Confessed R.I.S. agent
No	— Kim PHILBY:	PF. 604,584: " " "
	Dennis PROCTOR:	PF. 604,597:
	Victor ROTHSCHILD:	PF. 605,565:
No	— Brian SIMON:	PF. 45,907: Alleged R.I.S. agent.
	Michael STRAIGHT:	PF. 44,592: Confessed R.I.S. agent.
	George THOMPSON:	PF. 55,602: N.E.C. of C.P. 1952 & 1953
	Alister WATSON:	PF. 47,496: Confessed R.I.S. agent.

NOTE

67a LLEWELYN-DAVIES is alleged to have been much influenced by George THOMPSON at Cambridge. THOMPSON, a Fellow at Kings College from 1926-36, joined the C.P. in 1935 and was a member of the Party's N.E.C. in 1952 and 1953. He is now one of the leading pro-Chinese Communists within the C.P.

58a 10. In 1935 LLEWELYN-DAVIES visited Russia.

26b 11. In 1958 LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a member of the U.K. Committee of the International Union of Architects, a communist influenced organisation.

Security Information: espionage context.

73b
See note of p. 2 -
very important

12. WATSON (PF. 47,496) knew ASTBURY (PF. 61,141) and LONG (PF. 604,789) as friends of LLEWELYN-DAVIES whom he described as his own closest friend. WATSON, ASTBURY and LONG were all recruited by, and spied for, the R.I.S.

59b 13. At Trinity College, Cambridge, LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a close friend of Guy BURGESS (PF. 604,529: Trinity 1930-35). This has been confirmed by Isaiah BERLIN, who described LLEWELYN-DAVIES as a person whom BURGESS admired very much, and J.H. HENDERSON in whose opinion LLEWELYN-DAVIES was one who might have had an influence on BURGESS.

attachment
s.2z
126a 14. On coming down from Cambridge he remained in touch with BURGESS through the APOSTLES (para. 9 above) and, following his return to England in 1942, was a frequent visitor to the Bentinck Street premises which Pat RAWDON-SMITH (now Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES) shared with BURGESS, BLUNT and Tess MAYOR (now Lady ROTHSCHILD) and into which he himself moved in 1943. He was still in touch with BURGESS in the context of the APOSTLES in 1949 and may have remained so until the latter's defection in 1951.

42.

76b 15. According to both WATSON and Flora SOLOMON (PF. 604,692),
126a LLEWELYN-DAVIES was "very close" to Kim PHILBY (PF. 604,584).

/BLUNT.....

/was BLUNT, however, said that, to his knowledge, they had not known each other at Cambridge. PHILBY was at Trinity College from 1929-33; he was in the same "circle" as LLEWELYN-DAVIES who/also at Trinity College from 1932-35 and the probability is that he did know him. WATSON, who claimed LLEWELYN-DAVIES as his closest friend at that time, is probably a more reliable source than BLUNT on this issue.

20bc,24b
76b
63z,PF.605565

16. PHILBY was also a visitor to the Bentinck Street premises where LLEWELYN-DAVIES spent a great deal of time and he undoubtedly met him there. A list of visitors to No. 5, Bentinck Street is attached as Appendix II. LLEWELYN-DAVIES does not, however, appear to have been one of the circle who frequented "Gary's", a restaurant-cum-club, and which included PHILBY, BURGESS, BLUNT and Desmond VESEY (PF. 607,230). *Cambridge*

25ab
86b

17. BLUNT, who was at Trinity College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate and Fellow from 1926-37 and was for a time in the early 1930's an overt communist, knew LLEWELYN-DAVIES well there. On coming down from Cambridge they remained in touch both in the context of the APOSTLES and as occupants of No. 5 Bentinck Street. Both LLEWELYN-DAVIES and his wife have remained in friendly contact with BLUNT up to the present time.

25y,105a

para.13 88b

18. WATSON regarded LLEWELYN-DAVIES as his closest friend at Cambridge University and afterwards. They were certainly in touch during the war and may have met subsequently. In September, 1967, however, WATSON said that he had not seen LLEWELYN-DAVIES "for some time and could not say what his current relationship with him was".

para.20, 88b

Known associates with Security records:

73b

19. Joseph Peter ASTBURY (PF. 61,141), Christs College, Cambridge, 1935-38, was, according to Alister WATSON, a friend of LLEWELYN-DAVIES at Cambridge. ASTBURY was at least a communist sympathiser before going up to Cambridge where he became a leading member of the C.P. and a member of the Students Branch Secretariat. In 1941, when at O.C.T.U. he came to notice again as a member of a communist cell. According to BLUNT ASTBURY was recruited as a G.R.U. (Soviet Military Intelligence) Agent in 1939 and worked for the Soviet Military Attache. BLUNT's informant was Brian SIMON (see PF. 45,907)

24b,59b

20. Sir Isaiah BERLIN (PF. 604,025), Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1932-38 and New College, Oxford, 1938-50. During the war he served with the Ministry of Information in New York (1941-42) and at the British Embassy in Washington (1942-45). He was employed in the British Embassy in

/Moscow.....

Moscow 1945-46. BERLIN first met BURGESS at Oxford c.1932 and was on friendly terms with him until 1937. They resumed contact in 1940 and met intermittently until BURGESS went to America. On a visit to Moscow in 1956 BERLIN refused an invitation to meet BURGESS.

From manual 1917-22

101b

21. Professor John Desmond BERNAL (PF. 42,516), Cambridge University 1933-37, has been a communist (but not a C.P. member) since the early 1930's. He joined the C.P. in 1940 and since 1950 has been a leading member of Communist "front" organisations including the W.F.S.W., World Council of Peace and British Peace Committee of which he was Chairman in 1968. During the war was Scientific Adviser to the M.O.D. Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a great friend of the BERNALS, mainly through Margaret GARDINER, BERNAL's common law "wife".

(ii) Margaret GARDINER (PF. 43,623) was, in 1934, a member of the WORLD COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM and in 1941 was on the Executive Committee of the N.C.C.L. in which connection she was in touch with leading communists at C.P.H.Q. She was successively the mistress of ZUCKERMAN (PF. 61,365), Ivor MONTAGU (PF. 39,213), Ivor RICHARDS and BERNAL.

22. Sir Anthony BLUNT (PF. 604,582), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1926-37, was for a time during the early 1930s openly a Communist. He was recruited by the R.I.S. in 1937 and from 1937-40 his task was to talent spot and recruit other agents for the R.I.S. Between 1940-45 he worked for the Security Service and supplied the R.I.S. with intelligence from that source. BLUNT shared the premises at No. 5 Bentinck Street with BURGESS, Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES and Tess ROTHSCHILD.

2z

23. Guy BURGESS (PF. 604,529), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1930-35, was openly a Communist during part of that time. Recruited by the R.I.S. in 1934 he defected to the U.S.S.R. in 1951.

par. 6,107b
70z,58z

24. Richard and Sally CHILVER née GRAVES (PF. 606,558). Richard CHILVER was at New College, Oxford, from 1931-34. His wife was at Somerville College from 1932-35. Sally CHILVER was employed in the Colonial Office from 1948-57. She was appointed Principal of Bedford College, University of London in 1964. There are unsubstantiated reports that she was a member of the Student Branch C.P. at Oxford.

Richard CHILVER, now a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was considered a possible candidate for KAGO's spy in the M.O.D. In 1965 Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES agreed to be his alibi when he went to meet his mistress.

70b
103a

25. Sir Andrew COHEN (PF. 607,359), Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1931 was an APOSTLE and may have known LLEWELYN-DAVIES in that context. Prior to his death in 1968 he was Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Overseas Development.

/para. 26.....

1z

26. Francis Edward CUMMING-BRUCE (PF. 603,875), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1931-34, has admitted membership of the C.P. for two terms only in 1934.

19a, 107ab
107b

27. Kenneth Arthur EAST (PF. 721,452), University College, Southampton, 1939-41, was, in 1940, Chairman of the University Labour Club. His wife was a Communist in 1944 but they have not otherwise come to adverse notice. Between 1947-50 he was Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, C.R.O. (P.I. NOEL-BAKER) and there met Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES who worked in the same office.

6b, 24b

28. David FOOTMAN (PF. 604,589) was in the Consular Service from 1919-29.



29. Margaret GARDINER (PF. 43,623): see para. 21, (ii) above

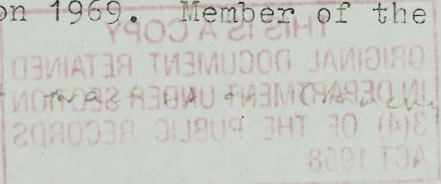
53y, 67b

30. ^uProfessor Stewart HAMPSHIRE (PF. 606,769), Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University since 1963, was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1936-40 and New College 1950-55. He was Bursar and Research Fellow at All Souls from 1955-60 and Professor of Mind and Logic at London University 1955-60. He worked in this office during the War. He went to the same Prep School as BURGESS and re-met in mid-1930's at Tom WYLIE's. He was also a close friend of BLUNT, PHILBY and LLEWELYN-DAVIES. In 1937 BLUNT took him to meet KLUGMANN in Paris for what HAMPSHIRE subsequently described as a "looking over". The following year BURGESS tried to recruit him to work for the COMINTERN. HAMPSHIRE did not report that approach.

31. Jennifer HART @ FISCHER-WILLIAMS (PF. 606,150), sister of Judith HUBBACK (para. 34 below) was at Oxford University 1932-35. She was recruited into the C.P. by Bernard FLOUD (PF. 44,752) in 1935. She joined the Civil Service (Home Office) in 1936 and by 1939 was Private Secretary to the P.U.S. (Sir Alexander Maxwell) with whom she remained for some two years during which she had access to highly classified information including H.O.W. applications. She was recruited by the R.I.S. in 1937 but claims to have lost contact with her Controller by 1939 because she passed no information to him. Her husband, Herbert HART joined this office in July 1940 on her recommendation and remained until 1945. He was at New College, Oxford, 1926-29. Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford, 1952-68. Research Fellow University College Oxford and Senior Research Fellow Nuffield Foundation 1969. Member of the Monopolies Commission 1967-.

1929-20

Handwritten initials



/para. 32.....

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32. Jack HEWIT (PF. 604,591), homosexual friend of BURGESS with whom he lived at 5, Bentinck Street together with BLUNT, Tess ROTHSCHILD and Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIS.
- 96b 33. Mathew HODGART (PF. 703,839), Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1935-39 and 1946-64. c. 1936 was a member of the Cambridge University branch C.P. of which he was a Secretariat member in 1938-39. In 1949 he was in touch with BURGESS. When interviewed in 1967 and 1968 was co-operative and gave helpful information.
- 1936-37
- 53b 34. David Francis and Judith HUBBACK @ FISCHER-WILLIAMS, (PF. 701,776). David HUBBACK, now an Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade is believed to have been a C.P. member when at Kings College, Cambridge, 1934-37. He was Vice-President of the University New Peace Movement and librarian of the S.C.R. His wife, Judith, is the sister of Jennifer HART (para. 32 above) and was at Newnham College, Cambridge, from 1935-38. Various contemporary and reliable Cambridge sources have described Judith HUBBACK as being a member of a secret communist group there in 1937-38, a fact she has denied. Lady ROTHSCHILD, who knew her well, said that she was recruited into the C.P. by Jan HENERSON (PF. 221,352) in 1936.
- 21z 35. ^{Andrew} Charles KING (PF. 154,163), who was at Cambridge University from 1933-35 and a member of the C.P. there named LLEWELYN-DAVIES and his first wife, Ann STEPHEN @ SYNGE (PF. 203,602) as being Communists at that time.
- 71z 36. Sir Henry LINTOTT (PF. 607,236), Kings College, Cambridge 1927-30, was from 1963-67 British High Commissioner in Canada. He retired in 1968.
- 73b 37. Leonard Henry @Leo LONG (PF. 604,789), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1935-38 and 1939 was described by WATSON as a friend of LLEWELYN-DAVIES. He was a member of the C.P. at Cambridge. On leaving University LONG was called up for Army service in 1939 and served in MI14 between 1940-43. From 1945-52 he worked in the Control Commission, Germany, as a civilian Regional Intelligence Officer. He has admitted being recruited as an R.I.S. agent by BLUNT (para. 22 above) in either late 1937 or 1938.
- 71a 38. Berthold LUBETKIN (PF. 216,259), Russian born who came to the U.K. in 1931 and joined the C.P.G.B. in 1932. In the period 1935-38 LUBETKIN was associated with BURGESS and his circle in which he was regarded as an "elder statesman". A member of the S.C.R. he has long been in close contact with members of both the Polish and Soviet Embassies. Like LLEWELYN-DAVIES he is an architect and this may be the reason for their association.
- 21a 39. John MADGE (PF. 136,292), Cambridge University 1933-36, claimed that he was recruited into the C.P. at Cambridge by BURGESS and LLEWELYN-DAVIES.

- 9a 40 Francis Aungier PAKENHAM (Lord Longford) (SF.468-2Vol13/186a) was a Don at Christ Church, Oxford from 1932-36 and 1952-64. In 1937 he was mentioned in an intercept to Abe LAZARUS in terms which suggested that he was at least friendly with and helpful towards LAZARUS.
- 24b 41. H.A.R. @ Kim PHILBY (PF. 604,584) was at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1929-33 and was closely associated with communist circles there. He was recruited by the R.I.S. as an agent in the 1930s and defected to the U.S.S.R. in 1963. According to Flora SOLOMON Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES was "a very close friend of KIMS"
- 76b
- 70ab 42. Sir Edward PLAYFAIR (PF. 604,861), Permanent Secretary, M.O.D., in 1960-61, shared a flat in London with Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES and Francis COOKE (para. 75 above) from 1935-38. He described LLEWELYN-DAVIES as being a communist at that time but was not certain whether or not he was a Party member.
- 2z,5b 43. Peter POLLOCK (PF. 604,592), an industrialist and farmer with no University background in common with LLEWELYN-DAVIES, first met BURGESS and his circle in pre-war days at Chester Square. He subsequently joined the army and when taken p.o.w. BURGESS tried to get him out through Switzerland. BURGESS stayed with POLLOCK on his farm the weekend before his defection and they continued to correspond when BURGESS was in Russia at least up to 1967. His association with BURGESS may have been homosexual.
- 5aaa,24b 44. Andrew REVAI (PF. 55,570). A regular visitor to the Bentinck Street menage. Following BURGESS' defection in 1951 was in touch with POLLOCK (para. 43 above) and BLUNT (para. 22 above)
- (Newham 1951-73)*
- 78a,103a,
106a 45. Victor and Tess ROTHSCHILD (PF. 605,565), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1935-39. Victor ROTHSCHILD was employed in the Security Service during the War as was his wife - then Tess MAYOR - between 1940-45 when she left to become Secretary to P.J. NOEL-BAKER, Minister of State. She lived with Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES, BLUNT and BURGESS at No 5, Bentinck Street from 1940. They remain on close friendly terms with BLUNT although they know of his confession. They are also on friendly terms with HAMPSHIRE (see para. 30 above) with whom after the event, they discussed the defection of BURGESS and decided that both PHILBY and FOOTMAN (para. 28 above) must then be in jeopardy.
- 76b 46. Mrs. Flora SOLOMON (PF. 604,692), a Russian Jewess, British by marriage who was Welfare Superintendent, Marks and Spencer. She knew PHILBY well having met him and his wife, Lizy, after he returned to London from Vienna. During the war she introduced him to his second wife, Aileen FURSE. It was Flora SOLOMON who eventually, in 1962, informed us

/that.....

that PHILBY was an R.I.S. agent. She maintained that PHILBY tried to recruit her for the R.I.S. about 1938. She refused but did not then disapprove of his involvement and remained on friendly terms with him. She used to visit the Bentinck Street menage and knew the LLEWELYN-DAVIES' well. She described Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES as "a very close friend" of PHILBY.

51ab

47. Margaret STEWART @ Lady WILSON (PF. 46,962), Newnham College, Cambridge, 1931-34, joined the C.P. in 1935 and is believed to have left it after the war. Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES unsuccessfully tried to recruit her into the C.P. at Cambridge.

53b

48. Evelyn John St. Loe STRACHEY (PF. 40,944) who died in 1963, was associated with the C.P. and its officials from 1931 but never became a member. He did, however, regularly contribute articles to the "Daily Worker" and was active in Communist "front" organisations. He was Secretary of State for War in 1951. Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES had an affaire with STRACHEY during the Bentinck Street period.

51ababb
86c

49. Michael Whitney STRAIGHT (PF. 44,592), was a leading Communist at Cambridge University from 1934-37. He was recruited for the R.I.S. in 1937 and passed information to the Russians in the U.S.A. between 1937-42.

70ab

50. Ann SYNGE @ LLEWELYN-DAVIES nee STEPHEN (PF. 203,602), LLEWELYN-DAVIES first wife from whom he was divorced in 1943, was an active member of the C.U.S.S. from 1935-38 but claims not to have joined the C.P. until 1941. Her second husband, R.L.M. SYNGE joined the C.P. in 1936.

70ab

51. George THOMSON (PF. 55,602) was an undergraduate and Fellow at Kings College, Cambridge, from 1926-36. He joined the C.P. in 1935 and was a member of the Party's N.E.C. in 1952 and 1953. Now Professor of Greek at Birmingham University he is one of the leading members of the pro-Chinese group within the C.P. LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a great friend of THOMSON's at Cambridge and was much influenced by him.

86b

52. Desmond VESEY (PF. 607,230), Corpus Christi, Cambridge, 1933-34. A friend of BLUNT through whom he was introduced to BURGESS in 1941. Reported to be homosexual. Interviewed in 1961 and 1967. Was in touch with BURGESS prior to his defection in 1951, and with BLUNT and PHILBY. A visitor to 5, Bentinck Street.

53. William Grey WALTER (PF. 765,533); Kings College, Cambridge, 1928-35. A close friend of Alister WATSON (para. 55 below) and knew BURGESS well. He was a member of the S.C.R. between 1949-55 but has never been a member of the C.P. Since 1939 he has been employed at the Burden Neurological

/Institute.....

Institute, Bristol, of which he is the Director. When interviewed in 1969 claimed to be an anarchist.

95a,95b

54. Professor John WATERLOW (PF. 709,246), Trinity College, Cambridge, 1935-39, was an active member of the C.P. there between 1936 and 1938 when he resigned from the Party. He was in love with Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES and clearly still has an affection for her. See para. 6(iv) of Appendix I.

73b

55. Alistair WATSON (PF. 47,496), was at Cambridge University as an undergraduate and a Fellow from 1926-1939. On leaving the University he joined the Admiralty and he has admitted that when employed on highly classified work in the Admiralty Signals Establishment at Bristol in 1941-42 he was a member of a secret Communist group. He has admitted being recruited as an R.I.S. and to passing information to the Russians in 1941-42. He described Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES as his closest friend at Cambridge.

/agent

56. Lady Margaret WILSON (PF. 46,962): see para. 47 above.

Character

57. My assessment of LLEWELYN-DAVIES character can only be based on such information as we have about his background and upbringing; on statements made by those who know - or knew - him and a study of his associates and activities since he came to notice in a security context.

99a

58. In an article headed "U.S. calls in Labour peer" published in the "Observer" in February 1968 he was described as "the willowy and gentle Labour architectural life peer". He was at that time engaged in two major American schemes concerned with slum clearance and the re-housing of poor families. The article went on to say that he is best known as a hospital expert and that his report on the design of hospitals to suit patients needs had been prepared "in a typically modern way with an inter-disciplinary group of sociologists, architects, doctors etc." It concluded that the Americans could not have got hold of a more suitable or "more socially-orientated man". This latter phrase probably provides the key to his character and it is, I think significant that he should have achieved distinction as a hospital architect.

67a

59. He has been described as having a "mad Irish revolutionary background" and must have been influenced by his mother who went to jail in consequence of her involvement in the Easter Rising in Ireland in 1916. It is noteworthy, too, that at University he was much under the influence of George THOMPSON (PF. 55,602) who, according to Alistair WATSON (PF. 47,496) was involved in some way with the Irish rebels. His

para.10 WATSON
interview
report

/departure.....

78a
73b
51ab

departure to Ireland in 1940 after the outbreak of war suggests, inter-alia, that his loyalty lay there rather than with England. It is perhaps this Irish side to his nature which has earned him the reputation of being "an exceedingly tough character" and one who is "less cautious by nature" than some. It may also account for Lady WILSON's description of him as "an attractive person".

70ab

60. Perhaps the other significant feature of his upbringing is that he came from "a Trinity intellectual family". He is himself highly intellectual and has distinguished himself in his chosen field. It may have been his intellectual attainment which caused BURGESS to hold him in such high regard but Isaiah BERLIN considered that such admiration was not justified. It is also interesting to note, in this context, that John WATERLOW (PF. 709,246) rather despised LLEWELYN-DAVIES at Cambridge because "he did not get down to it". Perhaps the Irish rebel was in conflict with the intellectual.

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95a

67b

61. Stuart HAMPSHIRE (PF. 606,769) has contended that the attributes of Russian spies who were high level intellectuals were a belief in Marxism, a peculiar cynicism, boastfulness and, often, a propensity towards drink. He considered that LLEWELYN-DAVIES fitted these criteria. He was certainly a communist in the 1930s and is probably still a Marxist. To him, perhaps, the attraction of Marxism lay in its discipline, its intellectual appeal and the opportunity it afforded to ease the conscience of the more fortunate in the depression of the 1930s. His Irish-intellectual upbringing must have imbued in him a sympathy for the "underdog" and an antipathy towards "the establishment" but no sense of loyalty to this country.

62. I suspect that the most significant influences in his life have been the three women with whom he is associated - his mother, Irish, rebellious and passionate; his first wife - Anne SYNGE, the crusader; his present wife - vivacious socialist and ambitious.

53b

63. BLUNT found LLEWELYN-DAVIES "a baffling character". Perhaps this was because he could not understand the underlying conflict between the rebel, the Marxist, the professional (capitalist) businessman and the pillar of the (Labour) establishment in that last bastion of tradition - the House of Lords.

Assessment

64. LLEWELYN-DAVIES joined the C.P. at Cambridge University in 1933 or 34. He was also a member of the APOSTLES at a time when that Society was not only communist dominated but

/contained.....

contained a number of members who were recruited as R.I.S. agents. (see para. 9i above). Apart from his association with BURGESS and BLUNT in this context Alister WATSON, who described him as his closest friend at Cambridge, said that LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a friend of both ASTBURY and LONG. All those named were R.I.S. agents.

para. 15

73b
101c

65. He clearly felt no loyalty towards this country and shortly after the outbreak of war left the U.K. for Ireland where he remained until late 1942. It is not clear whether his return to the U.K. was prompted by self interest or a more sinister motive. Whatever the reason he then moved into the Bentinck Street menage which Pat RAWDON-SMITH (whom he subsequently married) shared with Tess MAYOR, BLUNT and BURGESS and to which PHILBY was a frequent visitor. He has been described as "very close" to PHILBY and he was obviously in similar relationship with BURGESS and BLUNT. It is therefore significant that Alister WATSON thought it "highly probable" that LLEWELYN-DAVIES was involved in espionage and that BLUNT should be convinced that he was.

para.2App.I.

para.6 App.I

66. The Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES' record is, if anything, more sinister. Matthew HODGART, who is considered to be a reliable source, has said that Pat RAWDON-SMITH (as she then was) was definitely a communist at Cambridge. From 1940 at least she was closely associated with BURGESS and BLUNT and must have known PHILBY well. BLUNT has described her as being a useful source to BURGESS. Michael STRAIGHT another confessed spy, suspected that she had been recruited for the R.I.S. and that she "used her charms" to obtain information to which she was not entitled.

67. Whilst there is no evidence that Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES has had direct access to classified information - except, possibly, with the Allied Control Commission in Germany during his visit in 1945 - his wife is in an entirely different position. Between 1940-51 she had responsible posts in various Ministries including that of Private Secretary to a Minister and both during that period and since has been well placed to provide political intelligence. If she was involved in espionage during the early 1940s it might have been convenient to have a regular courier to Ireland. Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES was well placed to fill that role.

Purpose of investigation

68. The purpose of the investigation is to interview Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES with the object of:-

- (i) obtaining an account of his activities, associates and political affiliations at Cambridge University and in the 1940s;

/sub. para. (ii).....

(ii) obtaining an account of his association with ASTBURY, BLUNT, BURGESS, LONG, PHILBY and WATSON in particular;

PHILBY?

(iii) determining whether or not he, or his wife, are or have been involved in espionage on behalf of a hostile intelligence service;

(iv) obtaining from him, and his wife, such information as they may possess which would assist us to identify people who have operated or are currently operating in the U.K. as agents for a hostile intelligence service.

(v) recommending what, if any, further action is required in this connection.

Conduct of investigation

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69. The ROTHSCHILDS have advised that if we are to interview Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES we should arrange to do so during his wife's absence from the U.K. because of her antipathy towards "security" and the fact that her anticipated adverse reaction would influence him. Such an arrangement has disadvantages:-

(i) we might have to undertake the interview at short notice;

(ii) as Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES is a Government whip in the House of Lords she is, perhaps, unlikely to travel abroad during the Parliamentary session and the proposed interview may therefore be delayed for some time;

(iii) unless the Baroness is away from the U.K. for a period of weeks it may not be practical - or convenient - for LLEWELYN-DAVIES to attend an interview at short notice within the period of his wife's absence.

The advantage of such arrangement is that it would preclude prior discussion between them before the interview.

116a

70. The P.M. has been informed of our intention to interview Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES and, in view of Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES' position in the House of Lords, there are clearly political considerations in this case. In the circumstances there would appear to be advantage in conducting this interview on a formal basis in Room 055. The interview should also be recorded.

71. Whilst the interview with Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES may help to resolve some of the doubts about his wife I do not consider that this investigation can be completed without an interview with Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES herself. This

/may.....

may now be difficult in view of her political position but the fact remains that she has been reliably reported to have been a communist at Cambridge; she was a member of the Bentinck Street menage and therefore associated with a number of spies and she has since 1940 enjoyed access to classified political if not defence information. She has much to lose and I doubt if she will willingly co-operate unless under pressure. It is for consideration whether, in such circumstances, the F.M. should not be briefed in general terms about our knowledge and suspicions of the Baroness-in-Waiting.

19th January, 1970

K3

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ACT 1958 July 2022

Annie Patricia LLEWELYN-DAVIES @ RAWDON-SMITH
@ HAMILTON n e PARRY. Baroness LLEWELYN-DAVIES
of Hastoe

1. Personal Particulars

Born: 16.7.15. at Wallesey.
Education: Liverpool College, Huyton. *matre-1934*
Girton College, Cambridge: (?) 1933-36
Married: 1930s to Alexander RAWDON-SMITH (Divorced 1942)
1943 to Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES
Occupation: 1940-45: Ministry of War Transport
(Private Secretary to Minister
P.J. NOEL-BAKER)
1945-46: Foreign Office
1946-47: Air Ministry.
1947-50: Commonwealth Relations Office
1950-51: Ministry of Fuel and Power
1951: unsuccessful Labour Party
candidate, Wolverhampton.
1955: unsuccessful Labour Party
candidate, Wandsworth C.
1959: unsuccessful Labour Party
candidate, Wandsworth C.
1960: Hon. Secretary Labour Party
Association.
Secretary, and later Director
Africa Educational Trust and
African Development Trust.
1955-67: Member, Board of Governors,
Hospital for Sick children.
1967: Member, Court of University
of Sussex.
created Baroness
1969: Appointed Baroness-in-Waiting,
House of Lords.
Address: 36, Parkhill Road, N.W.3.

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119b

Security History

2. According to Matthew HODGART (PF. 703,839: Cambridge University 1935-39), who is considered to be a reliable source and knew the RAWDON-SMITHs at University, Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES was definitely a communist then.

3. In 1940 Pat RAWDON-SMITH as she then was shared a flat with Tess MAYOR, later Lady ROTHSCHILD, who was a previous secretary to P.J. NOEL-BAKER. On being bombed out they both moved into the premises of 5, Bentinck Street,

96b

70z

/vacated.....

id. Victor Barbara

vacated by the ROTHSCHILDS. This menage they shared with Guy BURGESS (PF. 604,529), Anthony BLUNT (PF. 604,582) and, for most of the time, Jack HEWIT (PF. 604,591) BURGESS' boyfriend. In 1943 Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES joined them.

6b

4. A list of visitors to Bentinck Street is at Appendix II.

5. After her marriage to LLEWELYN-DAVIES, she remained on close terms with BURGESS and BLUNT with whom she and her husband were still in touch in 1966 and probably still are.

70b

6. Both Alister WATSON (PF. 47,496) and BLUNT have expressed the opinion that Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES was involved in espionage and, in the context of her association with him and with BURGESS, BLUNT and PHILBY, Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES has also come under suspicion.

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(i) Michael STRAIGHT (PF. 44,592) suspected that she might have been recruited by the R.I.S.

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(ii) BLUNT described her as having been a useful source to BURGESS

71z

(NOTE

In this connection it should, however, be noted that, according to BLUNT, she "absolutely hated" BURGESS and that opinion tends to be supported by the statement of Desmond VESEY (PF. 607,230) that his impression was that she did not like either BURGESS or BLUNT. (He was, of course, wrong in the case of BLUNT)

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86b
69b

(iii) Michael STRAIGHT also suggested that she "used her charms" to obtain information to which she was not entitled. He was thinking in terms of espionage. BLUNT agreed with this but thought that her objective was the furtherance of her projected political career.

86c

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(iv) according to BLUNT she had been asked by John WATERLOW to take a clandestine letter - probably to KLUGMANN (PF. 45,597) - to Paris concealed in her clothing.

70z

(NOTE

When interviewed WATERLOW denied that he had ever engaged in clandestine activities and claimed that if Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES had been he would have sensed it. He was, however, very much in love with her at the time.)

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95b

7. Her involvement with the Africa Educational Trust and the African Development Trust as Secretary and Director

/brought.....

119a brought her into contact with the ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLES
UNION (Z.A.P.U.), the leading African nationalist party
49z in S. Rhodesia. Her interest in African affairs was
38a apparently stimulated by the Sharpeville incident in 1960
43a but the Trusts with which she was concerned were regarded
as genuine charitable organisations.

Character

38a,86c 8. Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES was clearly a physically attractive
51ababb, 86c woman and well aware of the fact. STRAIGHT and BLUNT described
53b her as a nymphomaniac. Apart from two husbands she was
86c,69b mistress to NOEL-BAKER, John STRACHEY and even BLUNT
succumbed to her charms. Yet he was later to say that he
never really knew her and to describe her as "rather a
closed book".

67b 9. Of her left-wing proclivity there can be no doubt
although HAMPSHIRE (PF. 606,769) categorised her as a
78 Bevanite rather than a Marxist. Perhaps it is her "Labour"
103a background which prompts her "sentimental attachments to
old friends" and her "old fashioned loyalites" which make
it unlikely that she will co-operate with this Service.

70ab 10. Whatever her feminine attributes she is undoubtedly
78a a tough character. One who enjoys moving in political
circles and, perhaps, given to exaggerating her close
social contact with left-wing political leaders. Dogmatic
and, above all else, ambitious.

5 Pentinck Street:-

Guy BURGESS
Antony BLUNT
(Jack HENRY)
Tessa MAYOR (Lady ROTHSCHILD)
Pat HAWDON-SMITH (IRAMBIA-DAVIES)

Visitors:-

Richard CHILVER
Sally CHILVER (GRAVES)
David COOMAN
Jennifer FISCHER-WILLIAMS (HART)
Judith FISCHER-WILLIAMS (JURBACK)
Carol GRAMER-HARRISON
Francis GRAMER-HARRISON
Stuart HAMPSHIRE
Thomas HARRIS
David LURBACK
Herbert HART
Guy LIDDELL
Kim PHILBY
James POUL-HUNNINGSBY
Victor ROTHSCHILD
John STRAGNEY
Lesmond VESBY

Additional List:-

Sir John BALFOUR
Thomas BAJOCH
George BARNES
Baroness BUDBERG
Julian BELL - *he was dead.*
Quentin DELL
Francis COOKE
Guy CHILVER
Alexander GAINBOROUGH
John GAINBOROUGH
Clarissa GRAY CHILL
Sir Richard CLARKE ("Otto")
Francis CUMING-BRUCE
James CUMING-BRUCE
Michael SOLOV-GRANT
Sheila GRANT-BUFF
Alexander HALPERIN
X Peter HATTON
Brian HOWARD
Kemball JOHNSTON
Philip JORDAN
Eric KEMNER
Tolick LUBETKIN
John LUBKIN ?
Stephen LAIRD
Donald MACLEAN
John MADON
Malcolm MUGGERIDGE

Harold NIGOLSON
Philip NOLL-BAKER
X Peter POLLOCK
Eddie PLAYFAIR
Wolfgang von PUELITZ
Dennis PROCTOR
Roger QUINN
Gordon REES
Andy REVAL
Andrew ROYSTEIN
Peter SMOLETT (SMOLKA)
Michael STRAIGHT
Brian SIMON
Michael STEWART
Philip TOWNBER
Fred WARDER
Tom WYLLIE

U.S. IMMIGRATION VISA

APPLICANT AT ...LONDON...NIV...

NASA 57

1282

NAME: ^{S.H.L. S.H.} LLEWELYN-DAVIES, Richard Lord
Last First Middle

DATE: Jan 12, 1970

WIFE, IF APPLYING:

DATE, PLACE OF BIRTH December 24, 1912

WIFE, IF APPLYING:

NOTED (i.e. No security objection)

PRESENT NATIONALITY: British

PASSPORT:

20 JAN 1970

as agreed K3/AB & CD/BS

PRESENT OR LAST U.K. ADDRESS: Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, Gower Street, London WC 1

DATES OF RESIDENCE IN U.K.:

ENCL.

TRAVELS IN LAST 10 YEARS:

15 JAN 1970

To K3/AB to file in

C. 3. D. Pi- 604 604

NAME AND NATIONALITY AT BIRTH OF:

FATHER:

WIFE:

MOTHER:

HUSBAND:

OCCUPATION: Professor of Architecture, University of London, Bartlett School

JOINING: during June 1970 to Washington D. C. to accept American Institute of Architecture Award.

Handwritten initials and dates: 1/17/70, 6/1/75

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

127a

Extract for File No. PF. 604, 604 Name LLEWELLYN-DAVIES

Original in File No. PF. 604, 582 Serial 739a Dated 20.11.69

Date and Place of *Interview/Meeting 3.11.69 at the Courtauld Institute

with (also give security context of person being interviewed) Sir Anthony BLUNT

Subject P. Wright and K.3.

Officer C. Shipp using @ of Section F2/IRG

Extracted by KAJ Section K3 Date 20.1.70

.....

9. . . . In the course of discussions, BLUNT said that he had obtained the post at the Courtauld Institute in March, 1939. He repeated that he had moved into Bentinck Street with Barbara and Victor ROTHSCHILD as soon as he came back from France in 1940 and that Tess MAYOR and Pat RAWDON-SMITH had moved in shortly afterwards when the flat which he thought they had shared was bombed. He believed that the lease of Bentinck Street had in fact been taken over formally by Tess. BURGESS had moved in later, either when the lease of Chester Square came to an end or when he had some trouble with his landlord there: BLUNT had thought it a good idea for BURGESS to move in as BURGESS was already in a very bad state. Asked how Victor had met Tess originally, BLUNT said he had met her through Pat RAWDON-SMITH. Victor had asked Pat, whom he had known well at Cambridge, to act as his secretary in the Office but she had not wished to change her job and had suggested Tess instead.

.....

13. . . . At this stage BLUNT asked whether we were sure about LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' involvement in "the game": when we replied that we were, BLUNT did not pursue the matter. BLUNT reminisced about the Kafkaesque evening with Alister WATSON and commented that he was not at all ashamed that he had become paralytically drunk on that occasion.

.....

signed M. Price Smith
for C. O. Shipp

*Strike out inapplicable.

113/28
21/1/70

TOP SECRET

126a

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

Extract for File No. PF. 604, 604 Name LLEWELLYN - DAVIES

Original in File No. PF. 604, 582 Serial 729a Dated 7.10.69

Date and Place of *Interview/Meeting 27.8.69

with (also give security context of person being interviewed) Sir Anthony BLUNT

Subject K3/P. Wright K3 &

Officer F2/C. Shipp using @ of Section F2

Extracted by KAJ Section K3 Date 9.10.69

12. Questioned about the statement made by GREY WALTER that in 1943 he had been present with BLUNT, BURGESS, ROTHSCHILD and WATSON at a party in Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house following a Society dinner, BLUNT said he did not remember LLEWELLYN-DAVIES having a flat or a house of his own at that time. He had moved into Bentinck Street when he came back from abroad and was "the most regular sharer of Pat RAWDON-SMITH's bed". He later said that he was certain that by the summer of 1943 LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been living permanently at Bentinck Street. BLUNT said that it was a tradition that a leading member of the Apostles entertained some of the "brothers" at his home after Society dinners. BLUNT had taken over that responsibility from James STRACHEY during the war. Normally a dozen or more "brothers" of the thirty or so attending the dinners had gone back to Bentinck Street. By no stretch of the imagination would going to Bentinck Street have been described as going to Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' home: they would have spoken of going to "Anthony's" or possibly to "Anthony's and Guy's".

COMMENT

Tess ROTHSCHILD has stated that Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES moved into Bentinck Street when he returned to this country from Ireland in 1942.

*Strike out inapplicable.

TOP SECRET

103/1045
17.10.69

TOP SECRET

14. Reference was again made to BLUNT's earlier statement that the only two people in this country who could give him away were Brian SIMON and James KLUGMAN. He was asked whether Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES should not be included in that category. He replied that to his knowledge LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had certainly not been aware that he had been "in the game". We then turned the question round the other way and suggested that BLUNT must surely have known that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "in the game". BLUNT said that he had never thought of LLEWELLYN-DAVIES as having been involved prior to hearing Alister WATSON's story. He was not entirely certain whether LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been a member of the student branch of the Party at Cambridge: he had always associated him with Alister WATSON and George THOMPSON and had regarded them all as "strange romantic figures". If LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been in the Party at Cambridge he could not have been in a central

position. BLUNT was told that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been a member of the Party and he was asked why, in that case, he believed that he had not been recruited to the R.I.S. He replied that if BURGESS had approached LLEWELLYN-DAVIES he felt certain that BURGESS would have told him. BURGESS had, he thought informed him of all recruitment approaches which he had made in Cambridge though he could not be so certain about Oxford. He had, however, known about Goronwy REES. In the course of further discussions BLUNT agreed that BURGESS would clearly have had LLEWELLYN-DAVIES "on his list" for recruitment and might well have approached him. He suggested that Victor ROTHSCHILD should be consulted about this subject. Asked about LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' association with PHILBY, BLUNT said that to his knowledge they had not known one another at Cambridge. PHILBY might, however, have met LLEWELLYN-DAVIES at Bentinck Street during the war.

COMMENT

Both WATSON and Flora SOLOMON have said that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "very close" to PHILBY.

15. In the course of a brief discussion about Alister WATSON's involvement with the Russians BLUNT repeated that WATSON's memory of a meeting with a Russian in BURGESS' flat must refer to Chester Square rather than to Bentinck Street. Although WATSON alleged that BLUNT was present at the flat on that occasion he was certain that he had not been. When mention was made of WATSON's recollection that he had been taken to the flat by LLEWELLYN-DAVIES, BLUNT said that he doubted whether that was true. Although it was quite possible that BURGESS would have been present when WATSON was introduced to "Otto" or "Henry", he did not think that it would have been in accordance with R.I.S. security procedures for others to have been present, or even to have known what was happening. He thought it inconceivable that BURGESS, LLEWELLYN-DAVIES and himself should have been involved, even if they had all been under Russian control. We could not but agree with BLUNT's argument on this point. TOP SECRET

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COMMENTS

22. This was not a particularly successful evening. Either because of his impending holiday or for other reasons not apparent to us, BLUNT was clearly in better shape than at the previous meeting and we were able to make little progress with any subject which we broached. On a number of matters BLUNT retracted what he had said before. He maintained he could think of no reason why KLUGMAN should be aware of his having worked for the R.I.S.; he claimed he had no recollection of consulting KLUGMAN prior to Michael STRAIGHT's recruitment and he asserted that he did not connect PLUMB either with BURGESS or with left wing

politics at Cambridge. He also partially retracted his statement that BURGESS had not been a Communist or a Marxist in the academic year 1932/33 and gave a different account of his knowledge of the R.I.S. officer who had lived in Park West maintaining that it was not "George/Otto" but "Theo" who had lived there. Although his statements concerning the procedure following Society dinners suggest that GREY WALTER's account of the party at LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house at which CHESTERMAN was present may not be accurate, BLUNT's reaction to the name and photograph of CHESTERMAN may indicate that he knows something of him which he is not prepared to reveal. The discussions on LLEWELLYN-DAVIES produced little new information, except the admission from BLUNT that BURGESS would undoubtedly have had LLEWELLYN-DAVIES on his list and might have approached him. The only other points of interest which emerged on this occasion were the story of the written task which BURGESS had been set by the R.I.S. shortly after his recruitment, the implication as far as VINTER is concerned of BLUNT's statement that all those who returned with him from Russia in 1935 had been strengthened in their beliefs by what they had experienced there and the suggestion that John MADGE went through a Fascist phase in the late 1930s.

TOP SECRET

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

125a

Extract for File No. ~~PF. 604, 604~~ Name

Original in File No. ~~PF. 605, 565~~ Serial 162a Dated 25.9.69

Date and Place of *Interview/Meeting 22.9.69

with (also give security context of person being interviewed)

Subject Ext. from Note for File re talk with Lord ROTHSCHILD *by K3/PMW*

Officer B. Palliser using @ of Section K3

Extracted by KAJ Section K3 Date 25.9.69

.....

4. Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES has not been away and there are no signs of her going. Lord ROTHSCHILD is still of the opinion that an interview with LLEWELYN-DAVIES would only be useful if Pat were away because of her hostility towards "security". Mr. Wright proposed to leave the position as it is until the end of the year and then re-consider the matter.

.....

*Strike out inapplicable.

✓
103/1007

Extract from ~~Not for File~~ Interview Report

1252

K3 15/1 RS

Extract for File No.....P.F. 604,604.....Name.....LLEWELLYN-DAVIES.....

Original in File No.....P.F. 765,533.....Serial.....105a.....Dated.....

Date and Place of *Interview/Meetings.....4.8.69.....Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol.....

with (also give security context of person being interviewed).....Dr. William Gray WALTER (1964:Supporter.....

.....Cites of 100 (Org. penetrated by Trotskyists/Anarchists.).....

Subject.....

Officer... [redacted]using @ of.....Section...K3.....

Extracted by....J.G.....Section....R5.....Date....14.1.70.....

Cambridge University in the 1930s

(iv) Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES (PF.604,604)

(a) Grey WALTER knew him only in the context of the APOSTLES of which he regarded him as being one of the Communist members.

(b) he said that he had had no contact with him for many years but recalled attending parties at LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house in

London after meetings of the APOSTLES. The last, he thought, was about 1943, which, together with a lot of people he did not know, the following attended:-

- Anthony BLUNT; (PF. 604,582)
- Guy BURGESS; (PF. 604,529)
- Deryck CHESTERMAN: (PF.607,085)
- Victor ROTHSCHILD (PF. 605,565)
- Alister WATSON (PF. 47,496)

*Strike out inapplicable.

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 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
 ACT 1958
 July 2022

K3/15/1
19.1.7

TOP SECRET

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

124A

Extract for File No. PF 604604 Name LLEWELYN-DAVIES

Original in File No. PF 605565 Serial Dated 11.7.69

Date and Place of *Interview/Meeting K.3/PMW had drinks with Lord & Lady ROTHSCHILD with (also give security context of person being interviewed) at their flat, 23 St. James Place, on 10th July 1969.

Subject Various persons of interest to K.3

Officer Peter Wright using @ of Section K.3

Extracted by K.S. Section K.3 Date 14.7.69

.....

6. The ROTHSCHILDS had dined the previous evening with Richard and Pat LLEWELYN-DAVIES. They said there was no sign yet of her going abroad but she was almost sure to do so in the summer, during the Recess. They implied that she was very important now she had become a Minister and it was plain that Victor did not care for her at all. He still has a soft spot for Richard, however, and is sure that even accepting that he may have been involved in some way in espionage earlier on, he is now quite in the clear, and he thinks that Richard might talk to us.

.....

*Strike out inapplicable.

TOP SECRET

Handwritten initials and numbers: DC, 19, 13, 17

~~SECRET~~

123A

Note

Various K.3 sources have told us about a club called the Cranium Club, founded in 1925 by David GARNETT (N.T.). It continues to the present day. It has been described as a "left-wing intellectual dining club of a Bloomsbury pink variety" and over the years numerous people of known Communist or K.3 interest have belonged to it.

2. Included among these are:-

LLEWELYN-DAVIES DF 604604

K.3
13.6.69

B. Palliser

B. Palliser

CODE 18-76

SECRET

K3/8
n/b

Copied to: SF 468-1 Supp C 1933/34
1934/35
1935/36

PF 604,604 ✓
PF 45,597
PF 42,262

Identifications added Jan 1972
P/2/UM/6

1226

Extract From New Society Dated 29th May, 1969.



Charlie Nicol

OUT OF THE WAY

Memoirs of an old bolshevik

Charles Rycroft

The fact that our present Labour government is fulfilling to the letter communist predictions about the role of social democracy in prolonging the death pangs of capitalism takes me back to the two years in the 1930s during which I was a member of a university Communist Party.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

Having prematurely exhausted the amenities of my public school, I had spent the first half of 1933 in Germany, nominally learning German but in fact spending much of my time attending Nazi rallies, watching street fights and distributing banned copies of *The Times* which my brother sent me wrapped in copies of the *Tatler*. When I went up to the university in the autumn of 1933, I was amazed to discover that it was only the extreme left-wing undergraduate organisations that were aware of what was going on in Germany and had realised that the Nazis were bent on war. I joined the communist-run Anti-War Movement soon after arriving, and a few months later I left the Conservative Association and joined the Socialist Club, of which to my surprise I was soon elected an officer.

TRINITY COLL. CAMBRIDGE

My conversion, however, had surprisingly little effect on my daily life, which continued to be that of a young man who is treating the university as a finishing school first and as a seat of learning second. I went to sherry parties, May week balls and point-to-points and considered it bad form actually to be seen working.

Many, but as we shall see not all, of the socialists and communists I now met were quite unlike anything I had known before. They had provincial accents and scholarships, wore polo sweaters and mackintoshes, and were obviously contemptuous of anyone who appeared to take superficial matters seriously or serious matters lightly. From them I learnt that intensity, which I had previously thought a vice, was really a virtue, and also that I, poor thing, was decadent, a dilettante, a member of a dying class, precluded by the dialectic of history from ever having any understanding of the modern world or from playing any significant role in it.

However, their patronising but mostly indulgent attitude towards myself and my historical disabilities did not disturb me unduly. There was, I reflected, a rather satisfy-

ing combination of the romantic and absurd in the idea that I would make a suitable exhibit in the Victoria and Albert and that my survival in the world to come would affront immutable historical processes.

However, even dinosaurs have their uses and my decadence and my respectability—curiously, the two terms were synonymous—were of considerable value to the movement. I looked presentable and reassuring on a platform and could be trusted to entertain visiting liberal speakers without making it too obvious that they were supporting a cover organisation. For some time, indeed, I was myself a deceived innocent, but one day, having arrived unexpectedly early for a Socialist Club committee meeting, I discovered that the other members were in the habit of meeting half an hour before the official time in order to work out the party line in my absence.

This arrangement struck me as inefficient and eventually the party too decided that it was wasteful to hold Socialist Club committee meetings in duplicate merely for my sake. So a party member, since ennobled by Mr Wilson, was told to put me on his contact list and get me into the party. He failed, largely because he thought charm was a more persuasive revolutionary weapon than argument, but the kill was eventually made by a research student of the college who was already a full-time party official—though he was paid by the college to do research on Balzac. Mark had rooms on the next staircase to me; he seemed to need little sleep; and I joined the party after a marathon series of indoctrination sessions lasting far into the night. It had become a choice between joining and exhaustion.

LLWELLYN DAVIES
PF 604 604

I am, however, perhaps exaggerating his persistence and underestimating his intelligence and plausibility. He was by far the best-read person I had hitherto met and he took more trouble over me than any tutor or teacher had ever done. He also had a very ecumenical approach towards communism, which enabled him to convert people without requiring them to change their opinion on any important matter.

KLUGMAN
PF 45 597

I should explain that the university Communist Party was at that time divided into two schools of thought, which were widely known as the Gospels of St Matthew and St Mark—Mark being an intellectual Jesuit, Matthew a romantic puritan.

COANFORD
PF 42 262

Matthew believed that the bourgeoisie were damned, but that individual bourgeois could be saved if they were prepared to give up everything for the party and throw in their lot with the working class. Ideally they should renounce their private incomes or give their capital to the party, but failing that they should at least change their accents and their clothes and sound and look like proletarians. Matthew, who came from an upper middle class family well known for its high culture and intelligence, had made this sacrifice himself.

Mark, on the other hand, believed that communism was the heir to all that was best in liberalism, socialism, conservatism, rationalism, Catholicism and Anglicanism. It was Forward from Everything and he encouraged his recruits to continue to live exactly as they had before their conversion. It was, he believed, their revolutionary duty and destiny to spread the gospel from whatever station it had pleased the dialectic of history to call them to. He also held that culture was a weapon in the class struggle and that even research in aesthetics was a legitimate form of revolutionary activity. Prolonged meditation on the foot of a Ch

K3/RC
4.11.72

pendale chair would, I heard him say, bring a marxist to a closer understanding of the class structure of 18th century England.

Mark's view of communism suited me down to the ground. I continued to hunt during the vacation and justified doing so by displaying in my rooms in college a poster issued by the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR advertising the facilities for fox-hunting offered by the Georgian Soviet Republic. Nor was I alone in being attracted by Mark's all-embracing interpretation of the nature of revolutionary pastoral activity—which was, I now realise the marxist equivalent of St Augustine's "Love God and do what you will."

Matthew's and Mark's converts were, naturally enough, suspicious of one another. The differences in outlook and income between Matthew's working class, grammar school followers and Mark's public school boys led to mutual embarrassment, contempt and envy, which were compounded by the fact that both groups contained members who aspired to belong to the other. Matthew's group contained social climbers who angled for invitations to stately homes, while some of Mark's converts celebrated their induction into the party by buying themselves trousseaux of working men's clothes.

If Matthew had been in control of the university party, it would have been a single-minded body without internal tension and discord, but it was Mark who had the ear of national headquarters at King Street. He was, therefore, allowed to introduce his own ingenious solution of the problem which his catholic interpretation of communism had created. This was the division of the college cell into two: an "A" cell containing the haute bourgeoisie, and a "B" cell containing the grammar school types. Nominally A was the privileged cell. Its members were supposedly the *crème de la crème* of the liberal intelligentsia, too original and gifted to be subjected to party discipline, to toe the party line. It was understood that their contribution to the class war would be on the Cultural Front. Their historic tasks were to infiltrate senior combination rooms, the corridors of power, Bloomsbury and Mayfair, and to hold themselves in readiness to reestablish cultural life after the chaos of the revolution.

In fact, however, as we discovered to our shame and embarrassment, quite other considerations had been in the party's mind when it created the A cell. Its purpose was to segregate the decadents and protect the simple-minded proletarians from contamination and corruption by contact with unreliable elements. It was to enable the party to keep a closer eye on us, and to keep in the party members whose family connections were of use to it but who were themselves regarded as irredeemably middle class. We were contemptuously referred to as "social pansies" and our cell was known as the "scabs' group." (Mark's solution proved to be a failure, since to the best of my knowledge only one member of the scabs group remained a communist after going down.)

Despite our segregation, we scabs all had our moments of inspiring contact with the genuine working class. My bedmaker was one of the only two proletarian members of the local party—the other was her husband—and she understandably made a favourite of me, in particular protecting me from the fascist machinations of an Hon who had rooms on the same staircase. He, so she believed, went through the contents

of my wastepaper basket daily, so she impressed upon me that it was my revolutionary duty to burn all discarded documents and keep all possessions under lock and key. One day she disappeared. I later heard that she had been admitted to the local mental hospital as a case of paranoia.

Another contact with the working classes was provided by a visit we made to a Welsh mining village, which contained, so it was said, two party members and 600 ex-members. I stayed with a miner's family who treated me like royalty, except for Mum, who decided that I was all skin and bones and insisted on my eating enormous meals. Our hosts found our presence puzzling, and even a little flattering, but I doubt whether we did anything to advance the class war. Indeed I suspect that unwittingly we did an excellent public relations job for the very people we were nominally working against. Despite good will on both sides, an insuperable barrier seemed to exist between us and our working class comrades, a barrier which not even a shared ideology could bridge. I remember once being flummoxed by a comrade who asked me to explain the psychological reasons for the fact that he always fell asleep whenever he picked up Lenin's *Imperialism*.

There was, of course, a working class district nearer to hand than south Wales, but our contacts with industrial Oxbridge were confined to occasional marches through it in support of strikers. On the occasion of a bus strike, one of us composed a revolutionary song "What's wrong with us is/the bosses own the buses" which enjoyed a certain vogue. But most of the revolutionary songs we knew were in German or Italian.

There were also some mass rallies in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, which provided a welcome opportunity to visit London. Here again the issue of the two gospels raised its head, one school arguing that our solidarity with the working classes should be expressed sartorially, the other insisting that we should dress like gentlemen in order to demonstrate the extent to which even feudal elements were throwing in their lot with the working classes during the decline of capitalism. I must have belonged to the latter school of thought, as I can remember dropping out of a march down Pall Mall in order to have tea at the Reform Club and joining it again later.

Looking back on it all, I don't think we did either ourselves or anyone else much harm. Perhaps we should have worked harder at our academic studies or read more widely in the classics and less deeply in marxism, but as the party's exam results were always excellent, even the charge of wasting time does not stick. I can, incidentally, remember taking part in a policy-making discussion as to whether the party should admit an applicant who had only got a third and who was only a commoner of his college. Nor, I think, were we really corrupted by totalitarian ideas. Most of us entered before the Radek trial of 1935 and left—"lapsed" in the jargon—before Russia's equivocal role in the Spanish civil war.

I certainly learnt a lot about the dynamics of small groups and, in particular, how to spot when a committee is being manipulated by a faction within it, a piece of knowledge which has been invaluable throughout my professional career. Nor, despite the absurdity of some of our activities, were we wrong to bear witness to the presence of evil and to believe that it should be opposed. But everything seemed simpler then.

122A

RL-D

Copy to PF. 47,496
PF. 604,582
PF. 604,529
PF. 604,604
PF. 765,533

pmw
K3 17/4

NOTE FOR FILE

As a result of a series of interviews with COCOANUT (s. 468z) it has been concluded, inter alia, that:-

- (i) an intelligence approach on behalf of the R.I.S. was made to him at Cambridge, probably by BURGESS.
- (ii) he agreed to undertake tasks for the cause of international communism/R.I.S.
- (iii) whilst employed in the Admiralty at Bristol he passed information to the R.I.S.

Attached is an analysis of his statements concerning his contacts at Cambridge University and at Bristol

2. BURGESS was at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1930-35 and was recruited by the R.I.S. in 1934. If he did recruit COCOANUT for the R.I.S. it must therefore have been after 1934. COCOANUT remained at Cambridge until 1939 and worked in the Admiralty in Bristol in 1941-42.

3. In the cases of the identified spies who were at Cambridge University during the 1930's the pattern has been for them to relinquish overt C.P. activity following recruitment by the R.I.S. From COCOANUT's statements it is reasonable to assume that:-

- (i) others in his circle at Cambridge were also recruited for the R.I.S.
- (ii) there were others in his covert C.P./A.Sc.W. circle at Bristol engaged in espionage for the R.I.S.

4. If the assumption in paragraph 3 (i) above is correct it seems to me that members of the APOSTLES provided good material for R.I.S. recruitment. I suggest therefore that priority might be given to those friends of COCOANUT at Cambridge who were according to him not overtly C.P. members but also were "APOSTLES". Those who satisfy these criteria are:-

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|
| (a) | Sir Anthony BLUNT | (PF. 604,582) |
| (b) | Guy BURGESS | (PF. 604,529) |
| (c) | Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES | (PF. 604,604) |
| (d) | William Grey WALTER | (PF. 765,533) |

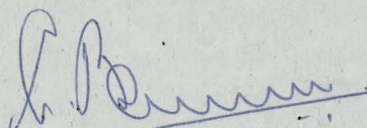
5. With regard to paragraph 3 (ii) above, the C.P. group at Bristol was a secret one and appears to have had links with the A.Sc.W. Associates of COCOANUT in both fields were:-

/sub.para.(a).....

K3/B
12/6

- (a) Alan Nunn MAY (PF. 66,949)
- (b) Deryck CHESTERMAN (PF. 607,085)
- (c) William Grey WALTER (PF. 765,533)
(see also para. 4(d) above)

In my view the last two named are worthy of further investigation.



A. Bower.

14th April, 1969.

K3

TOP SECRET

PF 606,769

1222

Note of interview of Stuart HAMPSHIRE
on 12th March, 1969 at 34 Walton St.,
S.W.3 by K.3/P.M Wright

Ext. on 12.9.72 by K.3/SDO for PF 604,604

.....

15. I next pursued the subject of who else there was of interest in the story. He immediately named Tomas HARRIS. He is quite convinced that HARRIS was involved. The fact that his politics were wrong is, to his mind, quite immaterial. HARRIS, he said, was a hard-boiled adventurer who would love the thrill of a clandestine affair and liked showing up authority. He had all the right characteristics and was very deeply committed emotionally to both PHILBY and BLUNT. HAMPSHIRE found it very interesting that HARRIS's almost fascist political views did not fit in with the radical ones held by PHILBY and BLUNT. He thought there must have been some other reason for the extremely close friendship that existed. In this connection he reminded me that he had mentioned BROOMAN-WHITE before as being a similar character. He would think it highly likely that BROOMAN-WHITE was in some way involved with PHILBY. He reminded me also that he had said Richard LLEWELYN-DAVIES was a man who had been closely involved with the whole circle before the war; had undoubtedly been a Marxist and had the right sort of character.

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K.3

8.4.69

TOP SECRET

Analysis of statements made by COCONUT (PF. 47,496) concerning his contacts at Cambridge University and Bristol

FRIENDS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		C.P. MEMBERS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		"APOSTLES"		BRISTOL C.P. GROUP		BRISTOL A.Sc.W.	
NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.
ANDREW, Alastair		ASTBURY, Peter	61,141	ASTBURY, Peter	61,141				
		BARNARD, George	52,034	BARNARD, George	52,034*				
BARTON, Guy						BECK, A.H.W.	60338		
BELL, Julian		BERNAL, J.D.		BELL, Julian					
BLUNT, Sir Anthony	604,582			BLUNT, Sir Anthony	604,582				
BURGESS, Guy	604,529			BURGESS, Guy	604,529				
				CHAMPERNOWNE, David	95,114	CHESTERMAN, Peryck	607085	CHESTERMAN, Peryck	607085
		CORNFORD, John						COOPER, J.L.B.	56,722
		CORNFORTH, Maurice							
		CROASDELL, Gerald		CROASDELL, Gerald					
		CUMMING-BRUCE, F.E.	603875						
EMPSON, William		EWER, Jaked	55637						
		GAUDIN, Jock							
		GELL, Philip							
		GILLETT, Jan							
HENDERSON, Jan	221,352	HENDERSON, Jan	221,352	HENDERSON, Jan*	221,352				
		HOBSBANN, Eric		HOBSBANN, Eric					
		HODGART, Matthew		HODGART, Matthew					
		HUMPHREY, J.H.		HUMPHREY, J.H.					
		KLVGMAN, James	45,097						

* (Note: Neither BARNARD nor HENDERSON were Apostles)

LLEWELLYN - DAVIES, R 604,604

MADEE, Charles
MADEE, John

QUINN, Roger
RAMSAY, Leticia

SIMON, Brian 45,907

STRAIGHT, Michael 44,592

THOMPSON, George

THOMPSON, George
WALTER, W.G 765,533

WILKINSON, Patrick
WITTGENSTEIN

LINTOTT, Harry
LLEWELLYN - DAVIES, R 604,604
LONG, Leo

PROCTOR, Dennis 604,597

ROTHSCHILD, Victor 605,565

SIMON, Brian 45,907

STRAIGHT, Michael 44,592

THOMPSON, George
WALTER, W.G. 765,533

PARKER-RHODES, F. 213,985

POWELL, C.F. 296,408

SHIPHAM, J.C.C. (?) 62808

MAY, Alan Nunn 66,949

POWELL, C.F. 296,408

WALTER, W.G 765,533

✓ Copy to D.S.

121A

POL.F. 53-12-89(4)

~~K3/PATW~~

~~K3/BP~~

BP 23/4

I spoke to CI & asked him which work she had presumed all work as that relationship was very much full time but he thought she had been referring mainly to the Pt. Ormond St. job. Her last remark was of course made jokingly.

Copied to: POL.F. 53-8-164
POL.F. 50-24-124
Supp.C.

Note for File

On 25th March I briefed Lady Llewelyn-Davies in her office in the House of Lords. She listened attentively and did not ask any questions. She commented that, having been a Civil Servant, she was well aware of the need for security. When I said that the threat of casual over-hearing was probably more serious than eaves-dropping by microphone, she commented that she had recently been at some dinner party at which Kaunda was present. He had been asked some slightly delicate question about his reaction to the restrictions on immigration by Asians from East Africa. There had been a long pause before he replied; he then explained that he was waiting until the waiter left the room and added "we learn a lot from waiters".

2. Lady Llewelyn-Davies seemed friendly and receptive to the briefing. We had a little general conversation about her work as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Great Ormond Street and in connection with the Africa Educational Trust. She regretted giving up this work but comforted herself with the thought that perhaps the Government might not last much longer.

D. H. WHYTE

D.H. Whyte

C.1.

26th March 1969.

K3/BP
2/4

PA on PF 604604
Reference.....

TOP SECRET

120A

Extract from note of interview with Lord and Lady ROTHSCHILD by K.3/PMW on Monday 3rd March 1969.

Original on PF 605565 dated 14.3.69

✓ Ext. for PF 604604 by K.3/KS on 25.3.69

.....

8. Victor is still ready to go ahead with arranging a meeting between me and Richard LEWELYN-DAVIES but Pat shows no signs of going abroad at the moment. In any case, any move Victor made would have to be after April 12th.

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K3/B
26/3

FROM THE PRESS SECTION.

119B

Date.....13.3.69.

The Times

K3/AP

**New woman
Minister**

Lady Llewelyn-Davies, aged 53, has been appointed by Mr. Wilson to succeed Lady Serota as a Baroness in Waiting in the House of Lords, our Political Staff writes. This brings the number of women in the Government to 10, the highest number ever in any Administration in the United Kingdom.

Lady Serota was promoted to be Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security on February 24.

K3/B
2/5/69

SECRET

PMW. V3 30.1

119A

Extract for File No: ..FF.604.604..... Name:

Original: OF 1612-2 Supp A. Serial: .2106..... Receipt
Date:19.2.69.....

Original from T/C on Z.A.P.U. Under Ref: 4699 Dated:17.2.69.....

Extracted on: 3.3.69..... By: ..DFL..... Section E.2.

Extract from T/C on Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (Z.A.P.U.) Peoples
Caretaker Council - London Office.

O/G. From DUBE to 836:5075 Africa Educational Trust asking
for an appointment with Lady DAVIS. Thursday at 11.00 hrs.
is provisionally agreed subject to confirmation on Wednesday.
13.05.

SECRET

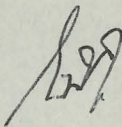
✓
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CONFIDENTIAL

116A

NOTE FOR PF.604,604

Sir Burke Trend rang this morning to say that he had now spoken to the Prime Minister about our desire to interview Lord LLEWELLYN-DAVIES. The Prime Minister had been surprised by our information about him but agreed that we should interview him on the basis of seeking his help to illuminate dark corners.



D.G.

4th December 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

AR/LS
30/1/68

DC/MW
4/12

