

PF 72,493

V6

PF

72,493

FILE CLOSED

C A I R N C R O S S JOHN

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V6

TRAY No.

10204

S Form 924A rev 10.74

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
KV2 / 4683								

S. 960 Edn2

N IN

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

S Form 238B

PF 72,493

V6

MINUTE SHEET

Reference P.F. 72,493
vol. 6.

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23.4.52.	B.5. report re visit of CAIRNCROSS to 12, Pembridge Gardens, W.2.	195a.
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24.4.52.	Ext. from T.C. on CAIRNCROSS.	198a.
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24.4.52.	From General Register & Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Cardiff re crew lists of the s.s. "CHUSAN" and the s.s. "PYRRHUS".	199a.
	200.	
24.4.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from Mr. Winnifrith of the Treasury.	200a.
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	204.	
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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 OCTOBER 2023

29.4.52. Note for file re WHITE.
29.4.52. Interview with John CAIRNCROSS.

205a
205b

.5.52. From Home Office re TOHARNY.

207z

8.5.52. From General Register and Record Office of Shipping re S.S. CHUSAN.
9.5.52. To B.5. re Specialised Travel Service.
12.5.52. Summary of CAIRNCROSS case.

208z
208za
208a

encl 1515
~~B.2. through B.2.A. / Mr. Simkins.~~

A summary of the CAIRNCROSS case is at serial 208a

The whole case bristles with unsatisfactory features. It is quite evident that CAIRNCROSS is an accomplished and convincing liar and that he admits nothing until cornered. It follows, therefore, that nothing he has said can be accepted at its face value without the closest scrutiny. Another feature of this case is the frequency with which recognised Russian Intelligence technique emerges. Points of interest in this connection are:-

- a. Throwing a magazine away in a waste paper basket in a public park (cf. the FUCHS case).
- b. The evasive action to upset surveillance (cf. the behaviour of GUBITCHEV as related on page 33 of the F.B.I. report dated April 1952 entitled "Operational Security in Soviet Intelligence").
- c. Smoking as a warning signal not to make contact at a rendez-vous (cf. the instructions given to Elizabeth BENTLY as mentioned on page 32 of the F.B.I. report already mentioned).

CAIRNCROSS' relationship with HAEFNER, and his peculiar behaviour on 7th April which he would have us believe are accounted for by a sordid affair with an unidentifiable "pick-up" are points about which it appears that the whole truth has to be told.

ACT 1952
3(1) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION

MINUTE SHEET

Reference.....

Minute 209 contin.

Another feature of this case worthy of mention is the remarkable readiness with which CAIRNCROSS was prepared to sacrifice 16 years service in the Civil Service together with the accrued pension rights involved by offering to resign when confronted with the BURGESS document.

CAIRNCROSS has now been fully alerted and continuation of the investigation on present lines is unlikely to resolve existing doubts. The only line at present available likely to produce any results would appear to be the adoption of shock tactics, and it is therefore suggested that CAIRNCROSS be subjected to a further interview with a tough approach, at which he be told categorically that certain aspects are not accepted, that the truth will be pursued no matter how long it takes, and that although it may take time for the truth to catch up with him, so long as doubts remain unresolved, he must continue to be regarded with suspicion, implying what that can involve in the employment field. Only by the adoption of such a move does there appear to be any chance of clearing this case up to our satisfaction within a reasonable time.

Handwritten signature
12/5/52

B.2.A.
12.5.52.

D. Stephens.

14.5.52.

B.5. report re Specialised Travel Service.
210.

209b

~~D.B. through B.2.~~

Please see serial 208a and minute 209.

A good deal has now been written about the CAIRNCROSS case, and I shall make my own comments as brief as possible.

There are a number of very unsatisfactory features, and it can be plausibly argued that CAIRNCROSS has probably been a spy from before the war up to the present time. The case of Arthur WYNN, whom we now believe to have bamboozled us in 1948, is a warning against allowing plausible explanations and favourable personal impressions to displace conclusions to which we should otherwise be led by our records.

Nevertheless, leaving out of account personal judgements of CAIRNCROSS by the officers who have seen him, there are certain things to be set on the other side of the scales. The most important are that CAIRNCROSS's explanation of his dealings with BURGESS fits well into what we believe to have been the pattern of the latter's activities, and the difficulty of believing that CAIRNCROSS (who, on the hypothesis that he is a spy, has kept his head remarkably well in a dangerous ordeal) would keep an espionage assignment at a time when he must have assumed that he was under the closest surveillance. It would clearly have been better to lose contact altogether than to run such a risk. The anonymous letter of 1938 is deprived of some of its sinister significance by the enquiry to Quinn mentioned on page 4 of 208a. Anyone's conduct may show points of similarity with Russian intelligence technique such as those mentioned in (a) and (c) in minute 209, since this aims at employing natural actions.

Whichever view...../

[OVER

Whichever view is taken of CAIRNCROSS, I see no point in continuing the investigation. If he has fooled us we are, of course, losing potentially valuable intelligence leads, but he is at any rate neutralised as a source, and must surely be regarded as blown and unsuitable for any espionage purpose. I think that shock tactics have now no chance of success, and on the whole I should prefer him to be signed off with an intimation that there are certain things which prevent us from being wholly at ease about him.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
15.5.52

C.A.G. Simkins

15.5.52. Int. letter from 'Andrew' to CAIRNCROSS.

210b

211.

D.B.

I share some of Mr. Stephen's misgivings about this case, and while the VOLKOV "network" remains on our books as an unsolved problem, I am sure that we must keep a very open mind about any case (and CAIRNCROSS is one) which might have a connection with it. I agree however with Mr. Simkins that nothing more can for the present be done by investigation. I consider that the case should be brought up for review again after six months, and that by periodical police reports or other suitable means we should ensure that we are informed of CAIRNCROSS's whereabouts and employment.

In conclusion, I think the file might usefully be examined by B.1.F., with a view to the possibility that one of their sources might establish and maintain some form of contact with CAIRNCROSS.

J.C. Robertson
J. C. Robertson.

B.2.
16.5.52.

B2A/A.5.

212.

B.2. To see from Minute 211. Action as outlined in Min 212. Will you please draft a letter to the F.O. and consider whether 208r requires to be edited in any way? *LAH 20/5.*

I too share some of Mr. Stephen's misgivings.

I am very sceptical at the value of reinterrogating CAIRNCROSS without new evidence or new clues. At the moment we can do no more than suspend judgment. We have at least achieved all that is feasible by way of action. B.2.B. should bear the case in mind and B.1.F. should as suggested re-examine the file. Carey Foster should be given a copy of the summary of the case. It should be made very clear to the Foreign Office that it is not necessarily our final word in the case.

D.B.
19.5.52.

D.G. White

27.5.52.

B.5. report re CAIRNCROSS.

212b

MINUTE SHEET

Reference.....

213.

28.5.52. Int. to CAIRNCROSS from Andrew.

22z

~~B.2.B.~~
~~B.1.F.~~

Please see Minute 212, and from Minute 209 with serial 208a. I am suspending the Telecheck but will retain the H.O.W. for the time being. Present indications are that CAIRNCROSS will let his flat in London from 15th June, 1952, and will spend some months in Italy and France to concentrate on writing.

*Added
- 29/5/52*

B.2.A.
29.5.52.

D. Stephens

30.5.52.

Extract from B.I.F. report re A. CAIRNCROSS mentioning JOHN.
214.

213b

7.6.52.

To Carey Foster enc. summary of CAIRNCROSS case.

214a

215.

7.6.52.

Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from University of Cambridge Appointments Board.

215a

216.

7.6.52.

Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from HANKEY.

216a

217.

7.6.52.

Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from JEFFERY.

217a

9.6.52.

218.

7.6.52.

Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from "Graham".

218a

9.6.52.

Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from A.M. SMITH.

218b

12.6.52.	Copy of minute to B.5. re 39 Shepherds Hill.	219b,
14.6.52.	Ext. from telecheck.	219c
16.6.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from The Coleross Estate Co.	219d
16.6.52.	From F.O. re CAIRNCROSS	219e
16.6.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from Gdynia America Shipping Lines.	219f
16.6.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from KOHN.	219g
17.6.52.	To Passport Office re CAIRNCROSS' passport.	219h
17.6.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from Gdynia America Shipping Lines.	219i
17.6.52.	Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from RUSSELL.	219j
18.6.52.	B.5. particulars of 39 Shepherds Hill	

B.2.A. *2/3/6* 219

Thank you for letting me see this file.

The case of John CAIRNCROSS is never likely to be forgotten in B.2.B., but I should be grateful if you would let me have all volumes of his file as soon as possible in order that his name may be entered on our Spies Index. In spite of the fact that absolute proof of CAIRNCROSS' espionage is missing, I consider that there are ample grounds for this action, and it is the most satisfactory method of ensuring that the case is kept under review by B.2.B.

E. McBarnet

B.2.B.
11.6.52.

E. McBarnet.

18.6.52.
19.6.52.

Ext. from T.C. on MacGIBBON. ^{220.}
To Foreign Office in reply to 219cd.
Suspension of T.C. on CAIRNCROSS.
B.2.A. *2/3/6, Forward with R.I. - G.H.L.*

220z
220za

Reference minutes 212 and 213, it so happens that B.I.F. has a line on CAIRNCROSS which could be pursued upon his eventual return to London. Perhaps you would like to discuss the possible development of this line with Mr. Thistlethwaite.

G.H. Leggett

B.I.F./GHL.
20.6.52.

G.H. Leggett.

221.

B.2.B. ^A

I note that 'Jake' EWER, who figures on page 7 of the Summary at 208a is identical with Dennis William EWER PF 55637, into whose file (attached) no extracts have yet been made.

cf 208a

There may equally be other characters mentioned by CAIRNCROSS (such as David LAYTON and BARLOW) on whom identification and recording action should also be taken. Any information that CAIRNCROSS may have contributed on communism during his undergraduate days in Cambridge would of course be of interest to B.I.F. in view of the present historical research which is being carried out on that subject.

The earlier volumes of the CAIRNCROSS file have not yet been read in B.I.F.

G.H. Leggett

B.I.F./GHL
20.6.52.

G.H. Leggett.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference.....

222.

10.6.52. Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from Coleross Estate Co. 222a

224.

20.6.52. Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from D.H. GREEN. 224a

225.

20.6.52. Letter from G.P.O. re lettercheck on CAIRNCROSS. 225a

20.6.52. Int. letter to CAIRNCROSS from LISTOWELL. 255b.

226.

24.6.52. To I.O. asking for G. Circular on CAIRNCROSS. 226a

25.6.52. B.1.F. source report on CAIRNCROSS. 226b

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229.

2.7.52. B.2.A. note on Mr. K [redacted] visit re CAIRNCROSS.

229

231.

2.7.52. B.2.A. note re H.O.W. on CAIRNCROSS.

231

232.

2.7.52. To G.P.O. re H.O.W. on CAIRNCROSS.

232

233.

3.7.52. Intercept letter re sale of CAIRNCROSS car.

233

234.

~~10.7.52.~~

~~Returning "The Modern Quarterly" to A.6.~~

~~234~~

transferred to W. F. Smith.

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"FILE CLOSED"

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J. Cairncross Esq.,

~~16, Lansdowne Court,~~

~~Lansdowne Crescent,~~

10 W. Kensington

12. Princes House W.11.

W.11. B. - JUL 1952

127907 S

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

HOLLAND PARK BRANCH:

TELEPHONE:
PARK 4846.

227, HOLLAND PARK AVENUE,

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
BE ADDRESSED TO THE
MANAGER.

LONDON, W. 11.

2nd July, 1952

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your
letter of the 27th ultimo, the
contents of which we have duly noted.

We have to-day received
from Messrs Carr Brothers, Purley, a
cheque for £525 which has been duly
placed to the credit of your account.

Yours faithfully,

C. Brown
m. Manager.

CH/PK.

*This probably relates to the
of CAIRNCROSS' and.*

7907 5

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ACT 1958.

SECRET

2320

2nd July, 1952.

PP. 72493/B2A/DS.

I.B. 48273

Dear Colonel Allan,

Re John CAIRNCROSS.

I confirm having requested you on the telephone to-day, with reference to Harlow's letter reference I.B. 48273 dated 19th June, 1952, to let us have copies of letters from abroad addressed to 12 Princeps House, Kensington Park Road, W.11, the forwarding address supplied by CAIRNCROSS, as we are anxious to keep ourselves advised as to his movements on the continent, which action can, it appears, be taken within the terms of the existing H.O.W. on CAIRNCROSS which covers correspondence emanating from him as well as correspondence addressed to him.

Yours sincerely,

ds

D. Stephens.

Colonel M.F. Allan, M.B.E.,
G.P.O.

SECRET

ERI

*Ref 1824
2/7*

SECRET

Part I.

Section and Officer of origin B. I. F./GHL Report No. 938 Report Date

Action copy to B. 2. A/Mr. Stephens. Information copy to

2/6

REPORT

John CAIRNCROSS.

1. Reference was made to the above in paragraph 7 of B. I. F. report dated 3.6.52. concerning his brother Alexander CAIRNCROSS.
2. It has not proved possible to obtain further information about John CAIRNCROSS from this Source since Source is not at present in direct contact with John CAIRNCROSS. However Source has been alerted and it is possible that some information or reactions may become available as from September, when Source goes to Glasgow to work alongside Alexander CAIRNCROSS.

B2A/54138

25 JUN 1952

Seen

Part II.

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

The situation has been discussed orally between B.2.A and B.I.F.

GHL/EMHA.

Part III.

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

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

Further information is awaited with interest

Em

23/a.

Letter H.O.W. on John CAIRNCROSS.

I spoke to Colonel Allan, G.P.O., re serial 225a on 2.7.52. and informed him that we are anxious to keep ourselves advised regarding CAIRNCROSS' movements while he is out of the U.K., and that as the H.O.W. on CAIRNCROSS includes correspondence emanating from him as well as correspondence addressed to him, we would be grateful if we could see copies of correspondence from abroad addressed to 12 Princes House, Kensington Park Road, W. 11, the forwarding address CAIRNCROSS has given to the Post Office. Colonel Allan stated that he anticipated no difficulty in complying with our request, although he would check up and he would advise us if he encountered any snags.

B.2.A.
2.7.52.

Stephens
2/7/52
D. Stephens.

R. B. 2A
2/7

230a.

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ACT 1958.

PF. 72493 (John CAIRNCROSS)
Copy to: PF. 702335 (A.K. CAIRNCROSS)

229a

Communist activities of a) John CAIRNCROSS, and b) Alexander
Kirkland CAIRNCROSS at Cambridge.

[redacted] K [redacted] called at this office on 30th June at my request, and was asked to elaborate the information he had given previously (see Vol. 4) regarding the activities of John CAIRNCROSS and his elder brother while both were at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 1930s.

King stated that he knew John CAIRNCROSS and his elder brother as members of the Communist Party, but that the former came to his notice more prominently than the latter as he took the keener interest and at meetings was in the habit of getting up and asking pertinent questions, whereas the elder brother did not. King stated further that of the CAIRNCROSS brothers at Trinity John had red hair whereas the elder brother was fair haired. He said he did not remember the Christian name of the elder brother, but that as far as he could remember he had already graduated at Cambridge at the time to which he referred. When I said that John CAIRNCROSS had two elder brothers, Andrew and Alexander Kirkland, King said that it could not have been Andrew as that would have stuck in his mind being his own Christian name, and that the elder brother to whom he referred must therefore be Alexander Kirkland, which appears to be a correct identification as Andrew CAIRNCROSS was not at Cambridge whereas Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS was, and was at Trinity College at the same time as John CAIRNCROSS.

B.2.A.
2.7.52.

[Handwritten signature]

D. Stephens.

[Handwritten mark]
Bul/24
2/7

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227a.
228a.

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SECRET

226a

When replying—address **OUTSIDE** envelope to:—
BOX 500, PARLIAMENT STREET B.O., LONDON, S.W.1.
and **NOT** to any individual.

Telephone Nos.
REGENT 6050.
WHITEHALL 6789.



Telegraphic Address
SNUFFBOX, LONDON.

BOX No. 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Our Ref.: C.4.A/ PF72493
Your Ref.:

24 June

1952

H.M. CHIEF INSPECTOR,
IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
HOME OFFICE.

I attach hereto a draft circular and case sheet in respect of the
under-mentioned:—

G.No.

CAIRNCROSS John.

1993.

If approved by you I should be grateful if you would very
kindly let me have six copies of the printed circular.

P.S. JOCE

P. S. JOCE.

J Brigadier W. E. Hinchley Cooke.

Copy to Commander, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard.

12/7
Encl.

SECRET

R/S/B/24
246

DRAFT.

BS.

SECRET

June 1952.

To the Immigration Officer:

John CAIRNCROSS.

Born: 25.7.13. at Lesmahgow, Scotland.

Nationality: British.

Last known location: 16, Lansdowne Court, Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

Documents: Ppt No. 1531406 issued London 30.3.50.

Suspected of espionage activities - he left for the Continent on 19.6.52. and will probably be abroad for three months.

Discreetly obtain U.K. address and particulars of foreign visas and documents of interest and telephone arrival or departure to M.I.5.

Entry for Suspect Index:-

CAIRNCROSS John '13/M/Br/--/sc/A/BS.

C.P.J. RUCK.
H.M. Chief Inspector.

SECRET

226z

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ACT 1958.



A. Carncross Esq.
 16 Landdowne Court
 Landdowne Crescent
 W. 11

20 JUN 1952

D. 2015. PA PF 72493

66840 H

5 John Street.

Redwood Row.

London. W.C.2

16. 8. 52

Dear business,

I am still somewhat at a loss to know the selling price of China Clay - of any quality to the U.S.A. as no one seems to be helpful in this matter. It is most unfortunate - that if one quotes a price - and estimated saving the % may be misleading. In any case an inquiry in the U.S.A. no doubt would give them the price ~~to~~ F.O.B. at a given moisture content. The moisture content can vary - and as you will appreciate - this factor is important.

Anyway let us start on a general description and assume, that you have not the slightest knowledge of the subject apart from its uses etc., and also where it is found.

China Clay - is usually sold in three main grades; the lowest grade - being mostly used in the paper trade. The medium grade for better class industrial uses. The 1st grade - in medicines etc. Each grade has 7 or more its sub sections; and the quality of the clay and its category - is determined by its whiteness (white) & fineness.

(The results of five borings - on 100 acres of the property - to a depth of 100 feet - show a good medium clay - and although there is every indication of hill clay (usually 1st grade) the proposition is based on the Medium quality P.T.O. selling at low quality price. Clad

Provided all things are equal - the cost of recovering any given quality of clay - is approximately the same. No figures however are available as to the quality or how much of each quality is exported - or for that fact mined in this country. It is believed that there is at least 2-3 a 10% difference between top & low clays.

The main requirements for economical production of China clay - are as follows - (Copied from: Modern Plant).

- (a) A shallow overburden.
- (b) Plenty of water available on site.
- (c) Accessibility.

If we now turn to the China Clay industry as a whole in Cornwall - we find apart from the plant question - that several mines still working - have either (a) (b) or (c) lacking - or in some cases all of them. Any one of these factors is of course detrimental as to production costs as a whole to the combine, as well as royalties etc.

It is estimated by the Government survey - that with an overburden up to 100 feet - there is sufficient clay in reserve to last for a 100 years - (this statement was made in it about 1946 - when production was approx. half. Production has been boosted by three shift working.

There is no doubt that costs are also increased by the use of antiquated methods of recovery & drying - there are very few pits indeed (if any) that are up to accepted modern standard.

It is I think safe to say that today the saving - by the filtering process is far greater - than when the report

on the industry was written - as a part from any other factors filtering reduces the amount of moisture that has to be dried out. by 20% and whatever media is used for heat. it has gone up at least double since 1946.

Then of course is the cost to the combine of Royalties (running from 1/10 to 1/4) per ton - and also the ^{yearly} payments to mines closed, and areas held in abeyance for reserves.

So if one adds all these factors together it is most difficult to assess the prime cost of clay recovery to its saleable state.

But one certain fact emerges from this "scrambled egg" and that is - a fractured property - worked with modern plant - and without the disadvantages of P.B.C. and free of all financial contingencies - other than those normally associated with any industrial company - must be able to produce China clay - of a reasonable quality - at a far cheaper price - than is being done today - by the combine.

The area on the hill has every advantage required for cheap production - except one and that is - it is about 10 miles further from a port - than the majority of pits in Cornwall - and is not near a railway. This extra cost however is negligible in comparison with the saving.

Now let me deal with the "Langdon's" property - it is adjacent to the Liskeard Provenor road - there is an ample water supply - both on the hill & lowland deposits

The overburden is mostly peat - and averages only 6-8 feet. There is every indication that the area extend over 300 acres. (100 acres has been) bored - and the clay produced is from good medium to best quality.

As far as can be ascertained this is the only area of any size which is freehold - or for that matter on a Royalty basis left in Cornwall - that the combine does not control.

So far down + country planning preliminary has not been approved for - but there should be no real difficulty in obtaining this - but they may require an effluent pipe for two miles to avoid contamination of the River Tavy - in the catchment area - this is not unusual - as pits have 7 miles of piping for this purpose.

I hate giving any figures - which I cannot cross check - but I do not think that the following calculations would be far out of fact I think they are on the low side.

(a) Modern surveying methods.	6-0
(b) Royalties (average)	2-0
(c) Expenses out of earnings for closed mines & area.	6-0
	<hr/>
	14-0
	<hr/>

A production for many years to come - of 20,000 tons per annum should be obtained from the Langdon property (depth of their clay in Cornwall has never yet been assessed)

Let me know if this jumbled review does not contain all information.

Yours faithfully
John Entwistle

225a

INVESTIGATION BRANCH,
HEADQUARTERS, G.P.O.,
LONDON E.C.1.

Telephone Nos.
HEA 4267.
,, 4209.

SECRET

19th. June 1952.

Your ref.: PF.72493/B2a/RTR.

Our ref.: I.B. 48273.

held RS

ENCL. *2/16*
20 JUN 1952
TO B2A B2A
REF PF. 72.493 *2/16*

Dear Simkins,

Re John CAIRNCROSS:

The above-named who is the subject of H.O.W. No. 11238 has applied for re-direction of his correspondence to 12, Princes House, Kensington Park Road, W.11.

The check has therefore been cancelled at 16, Lansdowne Court W.11. and transferred to the new address.

723/11

Yours sincerely,

G. Harlow.

*Sub 224
2/16*

*NOT 16. Lansdowne
1952*

CAMBRIDGE
12 15PM
18 JNE
1952



J. Cairncross, Esq.,

~~16 Lansdowne Crescent, Tybent~~
London, W. 11.

*Cl. H. Jessing
12. Prince's House
W. 11.*

*h
20/6,*

6 6839 H

20 JUN 1952

From The Secretary of the Faculty Board of Modern and Medieval Languages

C.U. Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages
Quayside
Cambridge
Tel. 57602

18th June 1952

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge receipt of your application for the post of University Lecturer in French.

It would help our arrangements for the meeting of the Appointments Committee if you would kindly state whether you wish to be considered for the University Assistant Lectureship in French in the event of your application for the University Lectureship not being successful.

Yours faithfully,

p.p. D.H. Green.



J. Cairncross, Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

University Lectureships and University Assistant Lectureships in the
Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages: Notice

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages invite applications for the following posts in the Faculty:

* A University Lectureship and a University Assistant Lectureship in the Department of French. Candidates should possess specialist qualifications either in 17th and 18th century literature or in the history of the French language.

A University Lectureship and a University Assistant Lectureship in the Department of German.

Candidates for University Lectureships in the Departments of French and German should state in their applications whether, if they are not appointed to a University Lectureship, they would be willing to be considered for appointment to a University Assistant Lectureship.

A University Assistant Lectureship in the Department of Italian.

The appointments will be subject to the Statutes and Ordinances of the University. A University Lecturer or a University Assistant Lecturer is appointed for three years in the first instance, but the maximum tenure of a University Assistant Lecturer is five years.

The pensionable stipend of a University Lecturer is £750 a year, rising by annual increments of £50 to £1250 a year, or if the Lecturer is normally resident in College, £650 a year, rising by annual increments of £50 to £1150 a year. The pensionable stipend of a University Assistant Lecturer is £600 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700 a year; or, if the Assistant Lecturer is normally resident in College, £500 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 a year. A non-pensionable allowance of £50 a year for each dependent child under the age of sixteen or in receipt of full-time education is also paid.

The pensionable stipend of a University Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer who is a Fellow of a College with dividend is subject to a deduction of £300 a year, or in a particular case, on the application of the Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer to the Financial Board, of an amount £50 less than the actual dividend, whichever is the less. The stipend may also be subject to a deduction if the Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer holds a substantial College administrative office.

Candidates should send ten copies of their application, together with the names of any persons to whom they wish reference to be made, to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, Quayside, Cambridge, so as to reach him not later than ~~18~~ June 1952.

16 May 1952.

23

* Candidates with other qualifications will also be considered.

66839 H

223a

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

222a



J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
42, Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11.

h/6

JUN 27

96651 H

Handwritten signature or initials

THE COLEROSS ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED,
 27, PRINCES STREET,
 HANOVER SQUARE,
 LONDON, W.1.

DIRECTORS:
 F. A. ROSSDALE,
 F. M. ROSSDALE,
 S. J. ROSSDALE,
 C. G. F. WILLIAMS.

21 JUN 1952 19

Dear Sir or Madam,

re 16, Lansdowne Court, W.11.

We beg to apply to you for payment of
 £ 41 : 3 : 3 (as set out below) due in respect of
 the above premises on 21 JUN 1952

Please return this application when remitting, in order
 that receipt may be given at foot hereof.

Yours faithfully,

THE COLEROSS ESTATE CO. LTD.

C. F. Stedley

Secretary.

	£	s.	d.
Rent	36	5	-
General Rate	4	6	4
Water Rate		11	11
Insurance			
	41	3	3
Less Income Tax (if applicable)			
	£ 41	3	3

To J. Carrivios Esq.,

Received the sum of £ 41 : 3 : 3

C. F. Stedley
 16 June



9 6651 H

The Coleross Estate Company
LIMITED.

TELEPHONE No.: MAYFAIR 4619.

DIRECTORS:
F. A. ROSSDALE.
P. M. ROSSDALE.
S. J. ROSSDALE.
F. WILLIAMS

27, PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

16th June, 1952.

Ref: C/44/65

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
42, Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

Dear Sir,

Re: 16, Lansdowne Court, W.11.

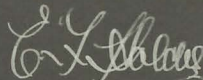
We thank you for forwarding your cheque for the June rent and have pleasure in enclosing our formal receipt herewith.

We also thank you for your cheque for three guineas for the preparation of the License and this has been forwarded to our Solicitors who will let you have receipt direct.

We also have pleasure in enclosing herewith License to underlet the above premises to Adam Bonarski Esq.

Yours faithfully,

THE COLEROSS ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED.



Secretary.

9/651 H

WHEREAS by a Lease (hereinafter called "the Lease") dated the sixth day of October one thousand nine hundred and fifty two made between HUDSON PROPERTIES LIMITED of the one part and JOHN CAIRNCROSS (hereinafter called "the Tenant") of the other part the said Hudson Properties Limited demised to the Tenant ALL THAT suite of rooms closets and passages situate and being a flat on the *second* floor of Lansdowne Court Lansdowne Crescent in the County of London known as Flat Number 16 (hereinafter called "the flat") for the term of seven years from the twenty ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty two subject to the payment of the rent by the Lease reserved and to the covenants and conditions on the Tenants part in the Lease contained AND WHEREAS the reversion immediately expectant on the determination of the term granted by the Lease is now vested in Coleross Estate Company Limited (hereinafter called "the Landlords") AND WHEREAS the Tenant has remained in possession of the flat after the expiration of the term granted by the Lease as a statutory tenant AND WHEREAS the Tenant has applied to the Landlords for their consent to underlet the flat on a furnished tenancy to ADAM BONARSKI which the Landlords have agreed to grant NOW THEREFORE in pursuance of the said agreement the Landlords hereby grant their licence and consent to the Tenant to underlet the flat to the said Adam Bonarski on a furnished letting from the ^{twenty first} day of June to the ^{twenty first} day of October one thousand nine hundred and fifty two PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to any other assigning underletting or parting with the possession of the flat or any part thereof AND PROVIDED ALSO that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any of the rights of the Landlords in respect of breaches (if any) of any of the covenants or conditions on the part of the tenant in the Lease contained or otherwise howsoever DATED this the twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and fifty two

Mr
Mr

COLEROSS ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED

J. A. Rossdale

DIRECTOR

DATE 1952

COLEROSS ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED

JOHN CAIRNCROSS 351

REFERENCE

to underlet Flat No. 16 Lansdowne Court Lansdowne Crescent London to ADAM BONARSKI.

SECRET

G. F. SAFFERY, ESQ.,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT.,
G.P.O.

Box 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
London, S.W.1.

2202a

Please * Suspend
~~RE-IMPOSE~~

T.C. No.: 2179

{
* Temporarily
* Indefinitely
* Permanently (H.O.W. being retained)
} from 19th June, 1952.

Date 19.6.52.

Section B.2.A.

Signature D. Stephens.

Copy to B.4.B.
Copy to file No. FP. 72493

[Handwritten signature]

(* Delete as necessary)
(Use this Form for both carbon copies).

CONFIDENTIAL

2202

19th June, 1952.

FF. 72493/B2A/DS.

E. 4.

Dear Carey Foster,

Thank you for your letter reference
E. 4. dated 12th June, 1952, concerning CAIRNCROSS.

We would certainly like to have a word
with Henry Hankey regarding his knowledge of
CAIRNCROSS and would be grateful if you would let
us know when he is available.

Yours sincerely,

D. Stephens

D. Stephens.

G. A. Carey Foster, Esq., C.M.G., D.F.C., A.F.C.,
Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

TRF
Am/20/2016

EXTRACT.

220y

Extract for File No.: PF. 72493 Name: CAIRNCROSS
 Original in File No.:* PF. 51559 Supp (MacGIBBON) Serial: 872 Vol: 12 Receipt Date: 19.6.52.
 Original from: T.C. on MacGIBBON. Under Ref: - Dated: 18.6.52.
 Extracted on: 23.6.52. by: SW Section: B.2.A.

If the original is in the file of an individual
 include the name of the file owner

i/c from Mrs CAINCROSS to JAMES.
 Long discussion follows on some coloured photographs
 which it seems Mrs CAINCROSS wants to form into a book.
 She mentions that they are going to France for a few
 weeks, as JOHN wants to do some research work there.
 She will ring again when they get back and by that time
 JAMES may have thought out a formula for the photographs.
 N.T.S. about 10.00

W.R.

17th June 1952

Re:- 39 Shepherd's Hill,
London, N.6.

Supp vol.
219 f.

Voters' List particulars for the
address quoted are:-

SEE W3.T.246
LEDWARD Richard T.D. x
LEDWARD Sylvia J. x
C/W 24/6
10

B.2.A. (Mr D. Stephens)

Your memo., FF. 72493/Supp 4/174, dated
12.6.1952 refers.

D. Storrier

D. Storrier

B.5.
18.6.1952
2420

23 → Reed



J. Cairncross, Esq.,
 1b, Lansdowne Court,
 Lansdowne Crescent,
 London, W.11.

Handwritten: 2/17/6

9 6648 H

17 JUN 1952

Handwritten: Ha. B. 20/6

N^o2/C.862124

2412

15
9

London, 14 May 1952



Barclays Bank Limited

227, HOLLAND PARK AVENUE,
HOLLAND PARK, W.11.



Pay Francis Edwards Ltd or Order

via Barclays

£ 2 - 0 - 0

Francis Edwards

Blades East & Blades Ltd

M THIS CHEQUE REQUIRES ENDORSEMENT

96648 H

FRANCIS EDWARDS LTD.
83 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1.

DIRECTORS:
C. S. HARRIS.
J. P. LOVE.
S. J. SWAFFIELD.
H. S. EDWARDS.
A. K. RUSSELL.

RARE AND MODERN BOOKS
AUTOGRAPHS
PRINTS
MAPS

CABLES:
FINALITY, LONDON.
(DENTLEY'S)
TELEGRAMS:
FINALITY, WESDO, LONDON.
TELEPHONE:
WELBECK 9221-2.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855



16th June, 1952.

J. Cairncross, Esq.,
1b, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

Dear Sir,

We have been in communication with your brother regarding the Holinshed Chronicle, but unfortunately it is not the edition he requires. We are therefore returning your cheque herewith.

Yours faithfully,

for FRANCIS EDWARDS, Ltd.,

A. Russell
Director.

AKR/MEK.

96648 H



J. Cairncross, Esq.,

16, Lansdowne Court,

Lansdowne Crescent,

LONDON, W.11.

mk.

96649 H

17 JUN 1952

Handwritten scribbles and numbers, including '20/6'.

GDYNIA AMERICA SHIPPING LINES (LONDON) LIMITED.

DIRECTORS: H. BARNECKI (POLISH) J. WOŹNIAKIEWICZ (POLISH) T. CIESLAK (POLISH)

TELEPHONE:
WHITEHALL 7561 (10 LINES)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
INLAND: POLAMERYKA, LESQUARE, LONDON.
FOREIGN: POLAMERYKA, LONDON.



COVENTRY COURT,
47, WHITCOMB STREET,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

PS/ES

16th June, 1952.

8023

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 14th instant, and I have to say that I am very pleased that you have been able to reach agreement with Mr. Bonarski in respect of his tenancy of your flat.

Yours faithfully,

J. Cairncross, Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

J. Cairncross

95649 H

2199

SECRET

C.4.A/PF72493.

17th June 1952.

Dear Lahee,

As arranged during our telephone conversation this afternoon I am returning your four files in respect of John and Alexander CAIRNCROSS, but have retained John CAIRNCROS's passport No. 42308 issued 2 November 1932.

Thank you for the loan of these files.

Yours sincerely,


P.S. Joce.

H.M. Lahee, Esq.,
Passport & Permit Office,
Clive House,
Petty France, S.W.1.

PSJ/JC.

SECRET

Encl.



1666.



J. Cairncross Esq.
16 Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W. 11.

7 6444 H

6 JUN 1952

Pryw/ak

CENtral
6860/5628

16, LITTLE TRINITY LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4

13th June 1952

Mr. J. Cairncross, Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
London, E.11.

Dear Sir,
Regarding your enquiry, I would advise you that I have known Dr. Adam Bonarski for several years in Poland, and he has now come to London in a semi-official position of high standing.

I can testify to his integrity, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending him to be regarded as a reliable and trustworthy tenant.

Yours faithfully,

~~ARTUR KOHN~~ ^{see 40} ^{NE 13/6}

Arthur Kohn

JB/ak

JB

20/6

76444 H



J. Cairncross Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

7 6448 H

16 JUN 1952

may I have a
copy for PF 700921
(Adams BONARSKI?)
please

B20
16/6

Day &

to me

16/6.

GDYNIA AMERICA SHIPPING LINES (LONDON) LIMITED.

DIRECTORS: H. SARNECKI (POLISH) J. WOŹNIAKIEWICZ (POLISH) T. CIESLAK (POLISH)

TELEPHONE:
WHITEHALL 7561 (10 LINES)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
INLAND: POLAMERYKA, LESQUARE, LONDON.
FOREIGN: POLAMERYKA, LONDON.

PS/F

COVENTRY COURT,
47, WHITCOMB STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
13th June 1952.

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of June 12th, Dr. Adam Bonarski is a Director designate of this firm, and has been connected with our Organization for many years. We know his position to be such that he would have no difficulty in meeting the requirements such as those with which you are concerned, and would make a very satisfactory tenant.

Yours faithfully,

J. Septon

7/6418 H

*Sub 22/A
20/6*



210

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
42, Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

1616.

7 6446 H

6 JUN 1952

The Coleross Estate Company
LIMITED.

27, PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE No.: MAYFAIR 4619.

13th June, 1952.

DIRECTORS:
F. A. ROSSDALE,
P. M. ROSSDALE,
S. J. ROSSDALE,
D. G. F. WILLIAMS

Ref: C/44/63

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
42, Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

Dear Sir,

Re: 16, Lansdowne Court, W.11.

Thank you for your letter of the 12th instant.

We have had License prepared by our Solicitors granting permission for the subletting for a period of four months from 21st June to 21st October, their charges for preparation of the License being £3.3s.0d.

If you will let us have your cheque for this, made payable to Messrs. Coode & Co, we will forward you the License.

Yours faithfully,

THE COLEROSS ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED.

E. L. Shales

Secretary.

J. R. S.
Robt. J. S.

76446 H

B2 ~~17/6~~
to see
8.17/6

219ed

B2A/AS. for p.a. Foreign Office, S.W.1.

12th June, 1952.

Intending!

CAGS

SECRET.

17/6

ENCL. _____ B1K 11/6

E.4.

16 JUN 1952

TO B2A

held

REF PF 72493

R5

Dear Simkins

Thank you for your letter PF.72,493/B2A/CAGS of the 7th June enclosing papers concerning Cairncross. I am certainly inclined to agree with paragraph 3 of your letter.

You may care to have the following two pieces of information:

Richard Speaight, who you will remember was one of the people about whom Cairncross made notes, stated recently when the results of his indiscretion were drawn to his attention that he remembered that towards the end of the war Cairncross had been very insistent on trying to get him to lunch or dine with him. He had not done so but he thought at the time that it was odd that Cairncross should pursue him as he did.

720/16

The second piece is that Talbot remembers Henry Hankey saying one day "You know of course that Cairncross is very immoral." It has occurred to us that you may think it worth while having a

C.A.G. Simkins, Esq.,
M.I.5.

[Handwritten signature]
word

17/6



word with Henry Hankey when he is next in the United Kingdom, since he knew Cairncross very well and the latter was also Private Secretary for a short while to Hankey's father.

Yours sincerely

J. A. Carey Morris

EXTRACT.

219c

FF. 702335 Alexander CAIRNCROSS.
 FF. 72493 (Main) John CAIRNCROSS.

Extract for File No. Name:

Original in File No.:* FF. 72493 Supp (CAIRNCROSS) Serial: 179 Vol: 4 Receipt Date: 14. 6. 52.

Original from: T. G. on CAIRNCROSS. Under Ref: - Dated: 12. 6. 52.

Extracted on: 19. 6. 52. by SW Section: B. 2. A.

Incoming call from ALEC CAIRNCROSS to JOHN who gave him news that they had let the flat to a man - the head of the Polish Shipping Delegation. He believed he was of German Jewish origin. ALEC wished to know the address of JOHN's bank where he would be sending the form. It is Barclays Bank, 227 Holland Park, W.11. JOHN said that he might be able to get the 100 paid into the insurance in which case he would not need to bother him at all.

JOHN mentioned that he had also applied to Cambridge University for a lecturership in French. He remarked that he had had favourable replies from people he had consulted about giving him a reference.

JOHN made remarks about the rude porter at Chatham House when he had left the parcel for him. ALEC said that he was not well known there. He had no contact really with Chatham House.

ALEC mentioned having met KLATT there, a man from the F.O. who was in Berlin with him on an agriculture mission. JOHN it seems understood him to say 'PLATT' and remarked that he had known him at Bletchley and then realised it was not the same man.

JOHN talked about general finances and thought it would be worth selling the car for whatever he got because prices were coming down so much. He

/.....

then turned to GABY who appeared to be talking to him about something and remarked - "Oh yes - the cloak and dagger boys haven't got in touch with you yet have they?" ALEC said, no.

JOHN - "Very funny they haven't rung me either. I expect they've lost interest, and they probably all think the beans were spilled in your broadcast and decided there was nothing more to do. Well they may still be - "

ALEC - "They may but it's two months since I came back, I think it's very unlikely now". He went on to say that he had been to the Board of Trade and had had a long talk with the chaps to-day. He said that things were moving though it was getting very complicated but said that something might happen yet.

JOHN sent his love to MARY and said they hoped to see them in October.

23.30.

P.A.

2196

Our ref: PP. 72493/Supp 4/174/B.2.A./DS.

B.5. Mr. Storrier.

I should be grateful if you would kindly
obtain Voters List particulars for the following
address:-

39, Shepherds Hill,
London, N.6.

B.2.A.
12.6.52.

D. Stephens

D. Stephens.

Te B 5
2196



J. Cairncross, Esq.,

16 Lansdowne Court,

Lansdowne Crescent,

L O N D O N, W. 11.

J. C.
12/62

35965 S

8 JUN 1952

Reb...

NEW COLLEGE
OXFORD

6th June, 1952.

J. Cairncross, Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to tell you that I have received your letter of the 2nd instant in connection with the Fellowship which the College is offering in French Language and Literature. It is not necessary to send testimonials at this stage, but your application should include a full record of your career and any academic work which you have been doing.

Yours faithfully,

AHS

Warden.

AHS/GB.

35965 S



8
7/6

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

5 5881 W

JUN 1952

5 St. James's Street
London S.W. 1

5th June 1952.

Dear Claymore,

Of course you can use me as a reference if it is worth anything for your application at Oxford. I only got back today from Italy so do forgive a very hurried note as I am snowed under with letters.

I am afraid the Villa Rosaio has been lent to a cousin of mine and her family from the end of July until the middle of September, and I may be needing it again at the end of September or the beginning of October.

Yours ever,

S. Rosen.

5/5881 W

Received 7.6.52.

218a

? GREENE

[Handwritten signature]



J. Caincross Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W. 11

A.
7/6

55882 W

7

JUN 1959

House of Commons,
London, S.W.1

5th June 1952

J. Cairncross Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Court
Lansdowne Crescent
W.11

Dear Sir,

In the absence of Sir Douglas Savory in the United States of America, I am writing to thank you for your letter of the 2nd.

Sir Douglas is attending the World Assembly of Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island, Michigan, and will not be returning to London till June 15th.

In the meantime, I know he would wish me to thank you very much, on his behalf, for your kind invitation to lunch, and he will get in touch with you again on his return.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. Jeffery

Private Secretary

(London)

Received 7.6.52.

217a

~~SR~~

Rev BDA
7.6.52



John Cairncross, Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
LONDON, W.11.

*J.
7/6.*

5 5880 W

7 JUN 1952

Highstead,
Limpsfield,
Surrey.

5th June, 1952.

Dear John,

I was interested ^{to} receive your letter and I want to begin my answer by reiterating what I always tell people who are leaving a job: namely, that you should never leave one job until you have another in your pocket.

If it is not too late to remain in the Civil Service during the year when you are working up your French, etc., I would strongly advise you to stay, unless you have in your pocket at any rate some temporary work with UNESCO, etc.

That much said, I need hardly say that I shall be more than delighted if you decide to use my name as a reference for either UNESCO or Oxford for what it is worth, and if the need arises I will do my very best to help you.

Yours ever,

Hanky

John Cairncross, Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

216a

[Faint handwritten mark]

216a

10.6.52



J. Cairncross , Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

5 5879W

7 JUN 1952

Secretary

O. V. GUY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

Assistant Secretaries

W. N. C. VAN GRUTTEN,

O.B.E., M.C., M.A., A.M.I.C.E.

A. L. MAYCOCK, M.C., M.A.

P. T. SINKER, M.A.



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
APPOINTMENTS BOARD

TELEGRAMS: APPOINTMENTS, CAMBRIDGE
TELEPHONE: CAMBRIDGE 54242 (2 lines)

6 CHAUCER ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

OVG/AGS

5th June, 1952.

J. Cairncross, Esq.,
16, Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
London, W.11.

Dear Cairncross,

Certainly I remember you and am interested to hear again from you.

You seem to be taking a bold and decisive step in resigning from the Home Civil in order to try and break into the academic field. Naturally I hope you will be successful and I should applaud your accomplishing it. I am not sure how far we might be able to assist but it certainly might be worth your while to come on our Register, so I enclose our Form. It is designed for the youngster just about to graduate but perhaps you would contrive to fill it in adequately.

I also think, however, it would be useful if you could some time come and discuss matters with my colleague, Maycock, who looks after all our Educational side. Not only do we make a rule of knowing our men personally, but obviously it is much easier to discuss these things verbally.

Yours sincerely,

5 5879 W

Rev/B2A
10.6.52

Registration No.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
APPOINTMENTS BOARD

Application for Admission to Register

Surname Initials

College

Date

NOTE. It is important that a photograph should be sent—an amateur snapshot or passport photo is sufficient

5 5879 W

MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS BOARD

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

*THE MASTER OF SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE (T. KNOX-SHAW, M.C.)
Chairman. Deputy for the Vice-Chancellor

Nominated for election by the Council of the Senate

H. J. EMELÉUS, F.R.S. *Professor of Inorganic Chemistry*

T. R. C. FOX. *Professor of Chemical Engineering*

H. S. KIRKALDY. *Professor of Industrial Relations*

W. S. MANSFIELD, C.B.E. *Fellow of Emmanuel College*

J. A. RADCLIFFE, O.B.E., F.R.S. *Fellow of Sidney Sussex College*

COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVES

*J. W. S. PRINGLE. *Tutor of Peterhouse*

*N. G. L. HAMMOND, D.S.O. *Tutor of Clare College*

*W. A. CAMPS. *Tutor of Pembroke College*

E. K. BENNETT. *Tutor of Gonville and Caius College*

C. W. CRAWLEY. *Tutor of Trinity Hall*

M. W. McCRUM. *Tutor of Corpus Christi College*

*L. P. WILKINSON. *Tutor of King's College*

A. D. BROWNE. *Fellow of Queens' College*

R. C. EVANS, PH.D. *Tutor of St Catharine's College*

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6 CHAUCER ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

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please turn over

JANUARY 1952

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THE APPOINTMENTS BOARD

THE APPOINTMENTS BOARD consists of the Vice-Chancellor, five members appointed by the Senate, members appointed by the several Colleges, and eighteen co-opted members. The members appointed by the Senate ensure the control by the University of the policy of the Board, and the representatives of Colleges ensure the co-operation of these bodies in the selection and recommendation of candidates. The co-opted members include persons of standing who are conversant with the world of affairs outside the University.

THE SCOPE OF ITS WORK

The aim of the Appointments Board is 'to facilitate the employment of graduates of the University in the various professions and occupations for which they are fitted by their university training'. The idea of the Board originated with certain leading members of the University and certain prominent men of business. They believed that even graduates destined for those positions to which a university education is the traditional avenue required in many cases assistance to guide them to the particular places they aspired to occupy. But they further believed that benefit would accrue to the University, as well as to the country at large, if the number of occupations for which a suitable university course was an appropriate training could be increased. They had evidence before them, derived from the actual careers of young university men, showing that among the body of graduates men could be found who were well fitted, by their

powers of organisation or by their scientific abilities and training, to become the officers of great undertakings, administrative, commercial, or technical.

It is the duty of the Board to collect and distribute information respecting appointments which may be appropriately filled by members of the University, and to establish and organise means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments. Openings of which the Board takes special cognisance include the following:

All Government Services, Civil and Military, home and abroad; other Public Services; Educational appointments of all kinds; Professions such as Law, Accountancy, Journalism, Banking and Insurance; Industry and Commerce, in which fields there are many demands both for Technical and Arts Graduates for positions in this country and overseas.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH VACANCIES

The Board assumes no obligation to recommend any graduate on their Registers for any particular appointment, unless it is satisfied that he is a qualified and suitable candidate. *Its recommendations are confined to Cambridge men, personally known to the members or to College Authorities who are in relation with the Board. The intimate knowledge it possesses of the graduates on its Registers gives to its recommendations the weight of personal authority, without the risk of personal bias.*

The names of prospective employers and information supplied by them are regarded as confidential and ordinarily the employer's name is not given to candidates in the first instance.

No fee or commission is charged, either to employers or employed, on account of appointments obtained through the agency of the Board. A registration fee is charged to candidates for placing and retaining their names on the Registers.

In no circumstances is it permissible for a graduate to mention the name of the Board as supporting an application, unless he has been expressly authorised in writing to do so.

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SECRET

FF.72,493/B2A/CAGS

7th June 1952.

Dear Carey Foster,

I enclose a summary of the case of John CAIRNCROSS, the salient facts of which are, I think, already familiar to you through discussion with Dick White and Arthur Martin, and a copy of his formal statement.

The Director of Public Prosecutions considered CAIRNCROSS's statement, and decided not to institute proceedings against him. He was required to resign from the Civil Service and made no difficulty about complying.

We have considerable misgivings about whether CAIRNCROSS has told the truth. A good case can be made for saying that he is an accomplished liar who admits nothing until he is cornered; that he has probably been a spy from before the war up to the present time; and that he has extricated himself deftly from an extremely awkward situation.

Be this as it may, we feel that in neutralising CAIRNCROSS as a source and (presumably) rendering him useless for any espionage purpose, we have achieved all that is feasible at present by way of action. We do not intend to lose sight of CAIRNCROSS and mean to bear his case very much in mind.

Yours sincerely,

C.A.G.

C.A.G. Simkins

G.A. Carey Foster Esq., D.F.C., C.M.G., A.F.C.,
The Foreign Office.

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War Office,

Room 055,

2nd April, 1952.

STATEMENT of John CAIRNCROSS, Principal H.M. Treasury, who SAITH:-

I am thirty-eight years of age. I went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, in September 1934 after previous education at Hamilton Academy, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Glasgow University and the Sorbonne, Paris. Prior to going to Cambridge I had no pronounced political views, but I had absorbed a fairly anti-German attitude and indeed a marked hostility to Nazism while in Paris. In Cambridge I came under Communist influence very gradually and ultimately attended two or three Party Member meetings, but thereafter I was repelled by the unrealistic and conspiratorial aspects of the doctrine. I should add that I was attracted to Communism in the first place by its clear desire to secure a line-up against Germany and also by its approach to the study of literature and philosophy whereby social developments were linked with the evolution of thought and art. While at Cambridge I was studying French and German and my studies brought me into contact with Anthony BLUNT (who occupied the room below mine) and James KLUGMANN - both at Trinity. Without any open breach with the Communist Party I dropped my association with it. I graduated in French and German in June 1936.

I entered the Foreign Office via the usual exam in October 1936 and was posted to the American Department. In March 1937 or thereabouts I was transferred to the Western Department where I made, for the first time, the acquaintance of Donald MACLEAN to whom I worked. I never had any inkling that he was currently or since a Communist. On the contrary he seemed to me to be fairly markedly to the right, in particular he was very enthusiastic about the need to re-arm. I had however heard that he had associated with the Communist Party while at Cambridge.

While in my first stages at the Foreign Office I used to take part in a club run by David LAYTON (Lord LAYTON's son) to discuss rather vague and idealistic plans about social developments and welfare. At a few of these meetings which took place at LAYTON's home

/I was asked

I was asked by EWER "whether I had anything to report". Following my usual tactics of avoiding a showdown and argument I always replied that I had nothing to report or possibly on one occasion had resort to some publicly known piece of information. Thereafter the attempts ceased. EWER it should be explained knew me during my Party days at Trinity.

I cannot exactly pinpoint either as to time, place or occasion the start of my acquaintance with Guy BURGESS. However, I can remember meeting him, I think, in the Spring of 1937 in BLUNT's room in Trinity, where Louis MacNIECE was also present. This meeting was not however the main object of my trip to Cambridge, which, I think, was to see my very close friend and French tutor Dr. ASHTON. I made the trip back to London in Guy BURGESS's company. I remember he asked me whether I thought there was any glamour in being attached to the Foreign Office. I told him that, as far as I was concerned, it was solely a case of doing a job, on questions which interested me. We also discussed the role of Communism, particularly in this country - apparently because he knew of my previous association. I expressed the view that Communist agitation, particularly in this country, was perfectly futile and the one thing that counted was to get as many Powers together, whatever their political views, to resist Nazi aggression. He agreed with this. I also had lunch at about March 1937 with BURGESS. The others present were BLUNT, Tom WILLIE and Helmuth KATZ, a dapper young man who had been in Finland and spoke both Finnish and Swedish fluently. He was a German refugee. The atmosphere of the party was markedly and unpleasantly homosexual. Politics were not discussed. At some point thereafter, BURGESS was in Paris at the same time as I and left a message at my hotel asking me to contact him at the Select (a homosexual cafe). I did not go, as I had neither the wish nor the time to do so.

Round about September 1937 he asked me to a party at his flat in Chester Square at which a number of celebrities including Harold NICHOLSON were present. NICHOLSON, who had been told I worked in the F.O. Department dealing with Spain, asked me about KOESTLER

who was then imprisoned by the France authorities. He asked if I could do anything to help, and when I said I doubted it, he asked for the name of the Head of the Department and the Under Secretary, which I gave him.

I saw BURGESS at intervals which varied from twice or thrice a fortnight to once in three months, to the best of my recollection. We occasionally discussed politics and I was much impressed by his wide and apparently inside knowledge of what was going on and of the elevated and influential circles in which he moved. Round about the time of Munich we had one or two vigorous arguments about British foreign policy. By this time I had moved to the Central Department of the Foreign Office. BURGESS alleged that Chamberlain was deliberately trying to divert German expansion to Russia. I endeavoured to counter this view in the light of my knowledge of official policy, stressing Chamberlain's lack of understanding of the aggressive dynamism of Hitler and the military unpreparedness of France and ourselves and the lack of understanding on the part of the Dominions on the European crisis. I also revealed to him that I was keeping a diary (which I destroyed in 1941) summarising current events in Central Europe. He himself volunteered information to me about these happenings. There was therefore a two way flow. I was under the impression that he was in a secret department (an impression confirmed by some third party whose identity I cannot remember) and imagined that I was possibly ingratiating myself with someone in M.I.5 who might stand me in good stead if ever my Communist associations were brought up against me. It was also possible, I thought, that his relations with senior Foreign Office officials might one day prove helpful to me. My description of Government policy was not in great detail and in giving it I was, among other things, yielding to the rather foolish impulse of showing myself as knowledgeable as BURGESS.

/In October 1938

In October, 1938 I moved to the Treasury but continued in the normal course of social relations to see something of my Foreign Office friends. I also carried on the habit of making occasional entries on European events in my diary on the basis of my discussions with these friends. Round about Easter 1939, after the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Hitler, BURGESS and I had lunch together and the previous argument about Chamberlain's intentions came up. He asked me to substantiate my views and I made notes, both of recent conversations and some held immediately after seeing BURGESS, and let him have access to them. I identify the originals which have now been shown to me. He promised to let me have them back but delayed doing so and when finally I insisted, he told me, if I remember correctly, that he had accidentally burnt them with some other papers of his. I was somewhat alarmed about this and saw very much less of him thereafter. I did, however, run into him late in 1940 soon after I had been bombed at Dolphin Square when he commiserated with me. I saw him once or twice thereafter but was distinctly reserved and I saw nothing of him for the rest of the war. I did, however, see him socially on one or two social occasions after the war.

To the very best of my recollection BURGESS did not have any access to other secret information held by me either oral or written. In showing him the notes of April 1939 I felt I was committing at the most an indiscretion and not even a serious one in view of what I took to be BURGESS's membership of a secret organisation. It was, so to speak, an interdepartmental exchange of information. I now naturally realise the enormity of my offence and it goes without saying that I am ready to make any amends for my action.

Since leaving the Foreign Office I saw Donald MACLEAN once or twice on his return to London for posting to the Foreign Office and then again, after a gap of years, in November 1950 and April 1951. In November I ran into him at the Traveller's Club and we had dinner together. In April I asked him to a large party I was giving to which I had invited an American research doctor and his wife in

/Order that

order that they could discuss America together. It was a profound surprise when I heard of his departure with BURGESS.

This statement has been read over by me and it is true. I am quite prepared to offer any further information which I may possess.

(signed) J. CAIRNCROSS

2.4.52.

Statement taken down, read over and signature witnessed by me at Room 055, War Office, on 2nd April, 1952.

(signed) W.J. SKARDON

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Summary of the CAIRNCROSS Case.

1. Background and Career.

John CAIRNCROSS is the youngest son of the late Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS who owned a general store at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, and who was a staunch Conservative and well respected, and of Elizabeth CAIRNCROSS nee WISHART. He was born at Lesmahagow on 27th July, 1913, and married Gabrielle Susannah OPENHEIM, naturalised British formerly German, on 26th January, 1951. His elder brothers are Andrew CAIRNCROSS, Ph.D., a schoolmaster at Dazell High School, Motherwell, William CAIRNCROSS, who was killed on war service and who while a youth had treatment on two occasions at a mental hospital, and Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS, C.M.G., Ph.D., M.A., professor of Applied Economics at Glasgow University, who has held a number of government and quasi-government appointments, and who attended the Economic Conference in Moscow in 1952. Of his four sisters one died at an early age in a mental hospital, two are school teachers, and the fourth, also a graduate of Glasgow University, is married.

John CAIRNCROSS, like most of his brothers and sisters has a brilliant scholastic record. He was educated at Hamilton Academy (1928 to 1930), Glasgow University (1930 to 1932), the Sorbonne (1932 to 1934) and Trinity College, Cambridge (1934 to 1936).

In 1936 he passed in first in the Civil Service examination, and was posted to the Foreign Office. In 1938 he was transferred to the Treasury as the Foreign Office deemed him "unsuitable for representation". In 1940 he became private secretary to Lord Hankey. From 1942 to 1943 he served with G.C.C.S. and from 1943 to 1945 he served with Section V of M.I.6. He then returned to the Treasury and in May 1951 he was transferred to the Ministry of Supply. In December 1951 he was posted back to the Treasury, still ranking no higher than Principal in spite of his academic brilliance and early promise.

2. Pre-1950 Security Case.

John CAIRNCROSS first came to the notice of the Security Service in 1938 when a letter dated 5th August, 1938, addressed to him was delivered to the wrong address and handed over to the Police. This letter, which was posted in Amsterdam and began "Dear Mr. Cairncross" and ended "Fraternally", but was unsigned, appeared to be an intelligence report as it related to the sudden death of one of Himmler's staff officers, stating that a highly placed Italian visitor to Germany had been responsible.

In February 1939, John CAIRNCROSS again came to notice acting as a fairy godfather to Victor Herman HAEFNER, a German born on 18th May, 1896, at Brenden, "a bad hat" with a shady past who, apart from being an adventurer, was very strongly suspected of being a Nazi agent. He arranged for the passage of HAEFNER and his wife to the U.K. from Holland, where they were in fear of expulsion, and for their accommodation on arrival. HAEFNER was supposedly coming here in connection with aeronautical inventions, but his presence was looked upon by the Air Ministry as an infliction. The HAEFNERS were later interned and, when interrogated, stated that they had been put into touch with CAIRNCROSS by a Frenchman, Etienne TAMBOURI, a mutual acquaintance whom HAEFNER described as a very close friend of CAIRNCROSS. According to HAEFNER, he had not met CAIRNCROSS before he arrived in the U.K. CAIRNCROSS attempted to contact HAEFNER even after his internment. CAIRNCROSS was interrogated in August 1942 by the Bedfordshire Police regarding his knowledge of the HAEFNERS and he corroborated that he knew of them through his friend Etienne TAMBOURI, a French lawyer. He stated that in 1937 he had had a letter

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from HAEFNER, who was then in Spain, asking him to intervene with a view to causing arms to be supplied to the Spanish Republicans, which he ignored. He admitted that he knew that HAEFNER had a bad reputation on the continent, and he believed that he had had at least one conviction on a criminal charge. HAEFNER was in fact convicted in 1923 in Germany of espionage on behalf of the French. Amongst HAEFNER's papers seized at the time of his internment during the war, was a folder of letters dated from 17th April, 1939, to 3rd August, 1939, addressed to Antonius RAAB, a German by birth, of the firm of Aekta in Athens, relating to the supply of aircraft and 5 to 15,000 Mauser rifles to the Greek Government either from Holland or England, in which it was mentioned that CAIRNCROSS (presumably John CAIRNCROSS) was ready to help over an account in Valencia, and was to be told what reward he would get for doing so. Unfortunately these papers were destroyed in 1945.

HAEFNER was last heard of in 1945 when he wrote to the Control Commission for Germany asking for employment. At that time he gave an address in Flensburg, but recent enquiries reveal that he is no longer at that address. RAAB was the owner of an aircraft factory in Germany which was confiscated by the Nazis in 1933. He escaped from Germany and in 1937 he was in Spain supplying arms to the Republicans. According to his own story he was assisted by the O.G.P.U. in Spain, again escaped, acquired a Costa Rican passport and settled in Greece where he had an interest in the aircraft firm of Aekta. He was evacuated to Egypt and thence to India where he was interned until the end of the war. He was last heard of in Italy in 1950.

In 1947 CAIRNCROSS was reported by a reliable and delicate source to belong to a group of near Communists and to hold left wing views of a fairly advanced nature.

3. Post-1950 Security Case.

Following the disappearance of Guy BURGESS and Donald MACLEAN in May 1951, CAIRNCROSS' name and telephone number were found in MACLEAN's office diary against the date 20th April, 1951. CAIRNCROSS was interviewed on 24th August, 1951, and invited to state what he knew of MACLEAN. He admitted acquaintance dating from 1937, when they both served in the Spanish section of the Foreign Office. He stated that they had met on and off since, and that in April 1951 he had invited him to a party at his flat. He also volunteered that he had known BURGESS vaguely since about 1937, but had not counted him among his friends and regarded him as a glib talker, who was unlikely to have any interests in common with his own. In the course of this interview, CAIRNCROSS was invited to enlarge on his knowledge of HAEFNER, and he repeated that he knew him through his great friend Etienne TAMBOURI, whom he said he had not seen since the war and believed to be dead, who had told him that HAEFNER had served in the International Brigade in Spain but had later been accused by the Communist press of being a Nazi spy. He stated further that TAMBOURI had told him that HAEFNER's presence was unwelcome in practically every country in Europe and that in the course of defending HAEFNER in some legal action, TAMBOURI had learnt that HAEFNER claimed to have invented some contraption in connection with radar. TAMBOURI had passed this information to CAIRNCROSS thinking it might have been of interest to the British Government. CAIRNCROSS informed the Air Ministry who decided to bring HAEFNER over to this country but after the Air Ministry had turned down this invention HAEFNER began to pester CAIRNCROSS for help, apparently thinking he would be a useful ally in helping him to remain in the U.K. CAIRNCROSS said that he was pestered to such an extent that he refused to help him in any way. CAIRNCROSS denied having arranged HAEFNER's accommodation in London. This is at variance with what the HAEFNERs had said about their relationship with him.

CAIRNCROSS was confronted with a copy of the anonymous letter dated 5th August, 1938, posted in Amsterdam, at this interview, but was not told where it had been posted. He agreed that it must have been intended for him, but initially denied all knowledge of the writer. He

stated that his current political views approximated to those of the "Economist" and emphatically denied that he had been a Communist or associated with them, although he agreed that while at the University his views might have been slightly more to the left than they are now. Later in the course of this interview CAIRNCROSS suggested that the writer of this anonymous letter might have been a friend whose name he could not remember.

On further consideration he said that this person could not have been the writer as he would not have addressed him as "Mr. Cairncross" nor would he have ended his letters "Fraternally". After this interview had concluded, CAIRNCROSS button-holed the interviewing officer and stated that he had remembered the name of the person he thought might be the writer of this anonymous letter, and mentioned James F. HENDRY, who had been a contemporary of his at Glasgow University had a Slovene wife, and was at present an interpreter with the Control Commission in Vienna. The interviewing officer commented at the time that when mentioning the name of HENDRY, CAIRNCROSS appeared to have gained confidence in contrast to the considerable discomfiture he had shown when first confronted with the anonymous letter, and that he had seemed far from comfortable when talking of MACLEAN. HENDRY, when questioned in Vienna following this interview, stated that he was frequently in Germany in 1938-39, but could not remember being in Holland, although he might have passed through. He stated that he had been friendly with CAIRNCROSS, corresponded with him often before the war, and although he could not remember writing any such letter to CAIRNCROSS, it was not impossible that he had done so as the story related was vaguely familiar. He implied that he was in the habit of sending letters to friends in the U.K. containing news he had heard in Germany unsigned to avoid interesting local authorities if censored.

stated that he remembered from his Cambridge days that CAIRNCROSS was a member of the Communist Party in 1934-35.

HENDRY was again interviewed in London in November 1951, and on that occasion when confronted with a copy of the anonymous letter stated without hesitation that he had not written it, although when previously questioned in Vienna it had struck a faint chord in his memory and he had thought it possible that his first wife, an American of Italian extraction, might have written it. On seeing the copy of the letter for the first time he was sure neither he nor his first wife had written it. He mentioned that he had suspected that his first wife might have contracted a liaison with CAIRNCROSS, and after her death in an air raid in London he had confronted CAIRNCROSS with his suspicions which the latter had dismissed as absurd. When questioned over CAIRNCROSS' political views, he described him as a left wing intellectual, and, although he had no knowledge of his having been a Communist Party member, he would not be surprised to learn that he was.

CAIRNCROSS was interviewed by another officer in December 1951 while still at the Ministry of Supply prior to his retransfer to the Treasury, and was informed that HENDRY had denied authorship of the anonymous letter misdirected in 1938, and that as there appeared to be grounds for believing that it might have been written by a foreigner, this was accepted. CAIRNCROSS then suggested that the writer might have been a casual acquaintance who thought that as he was in the Foreign Office he would be a suitable person to whom to pass such a piece of intelligence, and added that he had previously suggested HENDRY as the writer

CAIRNCROSS next suggested that the writer might have been a German refugee as he had a number of acquaintances at that time in such circles. In the course of that interview he enquired whether he had been cleared regarding his connection with HAERNER, but no such assurance was given. He then wanted to know what evidence there was that he had tried to see HAERNER while the latter was interned. This interviewing officer described CAIRNCROSS as an evasive character who seemed to him to be contemptuous.

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4. The BURGESS Papers.

In February 1952 a manuscript document which from the context appeared to have been written in March/April 1939, and which had been recovered from the personal possessions of Guy BURGESS after his disappearance, was identified as being in the handwriting of CAIRNCROSS. This document consists of 15 pages comprising reports of conversations on current international affairs, and on British Foreign policy, with nine different Government officials who although then comparatively junior, were well placed to disclose Government policy. One of those named in this document confirmed, after reference to his diary, that he had lunched with CAIRNCROSS on 14th March, 1939, and another recalled conversations with him at the material time. Investigation of CAIRNCROSS' current and past activities was intensified following the identification of this document.

Research into CAIRNCROSS' activities at Cambridge revealed that he was a Communist while at Trinity in 1934-35, and his supervisor thought at that time that he certainly held pronounced left-wing views although he considered them to be merely a passing phase.

5. 1952 Interrogations.

Consequent on the identification of the BURGESS papers and the receipt of definite evidence that CAIRNCROSS had been a member of the Communist Party at Cambridge from 1934 to 1935, and after consultation on the legal aspects with the D.P.P. who had opined that he would be loath to have recourse to Section 2(1)(c) of the Official Secrets Act against CAIRNCROSS although it might be possible to utilise Section 2(1)(a) if the necessary evidence were forthcoming, it was decided to re-interrogate him. Accordingly on 31st March, 1952, CAIRNCROSS was interviewed by another officer. He was invited to enlarge on his relationship with BURGESS. He stated that he had first met him some time during 1937 through, he believed, a Foreign Office link. Thereafter, he met him on a number of social occasions and was somewhat flattered to find himself being asked to meet people of the calibre of Harold Nicolson and Mounsey of the Foreign Office. He also recalled meeting Anthony BLUNT, Tom WYLIE and Helmut KATZ in BURGESS' company. He said he had no reason to believe that BURGESS held Communist or similar views, although he was a voracious collector of political gossip and keenly interested in political affairs. He maintained that any impetus given to the acquaintanceship was generated by BURGESS, and stated that he could not remember having any relationship with him which would require him to make reports to BURGESS. CAIRNCROSS was then confronted with the document in his handwriting recovered from the personal possessions of BURGESS. The production of this document came as a major shock to CAIRNCROSS. He was rendered almost speechless, and admitted that he was at a loss to know what to say. He denied that he had particularly or purposely sought out the individuals named in the document and stated that the reports were of conversations which took place as the result of chance meetings. He said that he was most shocked that this document should have been found amongst BURGESS' belongings and maintained that it was the only paper he had ever passed to BURGESS, even though it was pointed out to him that there remained a vast amount of correspondence still to be processed. He asserted that he had no idea that BURGESS was interested in obtaining this sort of information for the purpose of passing it on to any other power, and reiterated that he had done nothing which might be held against him since this document was passed to BURGESS. It was pointed out to him that it was unlikely that his employers would be agreeable to his continuing in their service in the light of his admission, and he replied that he was not particularly alarmed at the prospect of losing his job so long as he could preserve his good name unscathed by convictions. He said it would take him a day or two to arrange his thoughts in a sufficiently orderly manner to give a cogent and reasonable account of how he passed the document to BURGESS, maintaining that his relationship with him had ceased so far as he could recall with the outbreak of war, and he could only remember one positive meeting since, after the war, when he met him along with [REDACTED]. It was agreed that he should make a full statement after reasoned thought two days later.

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In further discussion he stated that though it might be difficult to believe when one looked at the document in his handwriting that the most that could be urged against him was that he had been indiscreet, he would not expect the authorities to regard this indiscretion either as such or of such a character as would permit his continued employment in work of a confidential nature. He maintained that in politics he is now a Churchillian, and although he admitted that while at Cambridge he had attended a couple of meetings of the Communist Party, he claimed that he had quickly seen the fallacy of believing that there was any room for Communism in the political structure of this country. Enlarging on this he stated that since leaving University he had never failed to follow and concur with the beliefs and politics advanced and practised by the present Prime Minister.

On 2nd April, 1952, CAIRNCROSS made a fully considered formal statement*, which must be regarded as his defence statement, and, therefore, as one in which everything is recorded in the most favourable light from his own point of view. In the course of this statement he stated that prior to going to Cambridge he had no pronounced political views, but had absorbed a marked hostility to Nazism while in Paris. He said that at Cambridge he came under Communist influence very gradually and ultimately attended two or three Party meetings, but thereafter was repelled by the unreality and conspiratorial aspects of the doctrine, explaining that he was attracted to Communism by its clear desire to secure a line against Germany, and also by its approach to the study of literature and philosophy whereby social developments were linked with the evolution of thought and art. He continued that while at Cambridge his studies brought him into contact with Anthony BLUNT, who occupied the room below his, and with James KLUGMANN. While at the Foreign Office in 1937 he stated he first made the acquaintance of Donald MACLEAN, as they both worked in the same department. He never had any inkling that he was then, or since, a Communist. On the contrary he seemed to him to be fairly markedly to the right, although he had heard that he had associated with the Communist Party at Cambridge. He continued that when he first joined the Foreign Office he used to take part in a club run by David LAYTON (Lord LAYTON's son) to discuss rather vague and idealistic plans about social welfare. At one of these meetings, which took place at LAYTON's home, he was asked by EWER, whom he knew during his Party days at Trinity, whether he had anything to report. He explained that following his usual practice of avoiding a showdown in an argument, he always replied that he had nothing to report, although possibly on occasions he might have resorted to some publicly known piece of information. In regard to BURGESS he stated that he first met him in the Spring of 1937 in BLUNT's room in Trinity, where Louis MAGNIECE was also present, that on the return trip to London he had travelled with BURGESS, and thereafter had had further social contacts in the course of which politics frequently cropped up, resulting in a difference of opinion over the attitude of the Chamberlain Government to Germany and Russia. CAIRNCROSS stated that he had endeavoured to counter the views expressed by BURGESS, yielding to a rather foolish impulse to show himself equally knowledgeable. He maintained that there was a two-way flow of information in the course of such discussions, and that he imagined he was ingratiating himself with BURGESS, whom he had an idea was working in a secret department, which might stand him in good stead if ever his Communist associations were brought up against him.

Continuing, CAIRNCROSS related that at Easter 1939 he had lunch with BURGESS and in the course of a political discussion the latter asked him to substantiate his views, as a result of which he made notes both of recent conversations and some held immediately after seeing BURGESS, which he passed to him. He formally identified the document in question in the course of this interview. He stated that BURGESS had promised to return these notes, but delayed doing so, and ultimately told him that as far as he could remember they had accidentally been burnt with other papers. He added that, to the best of his recollection, BURGESS did not have any access to other secret information held by him, either orally or in writing. In explanation he stated that in passing these notes to BURGESS in

/over...

* (Copy attached).

April 1939 he felt he was committing at the most an indiscretion, and not a serious one as he believed BURGESS to be a member of a secret organisation. In fact at the time he regarded it, so to speak, as an inter-departmental exchange of information, although he now realises the enormity of his offence, adding that he would willingly make any amends. In the course of this formal statement he repeated the story he had previously told of his acquaintanceship with Donald MACLEAN, and of the invitation he had given to him to attend a party at his flat in April 1951. At the time of making this signed statement CAIRNCROSS, in describing his anxiety over the non-return of the written report he had given BURGESS, stated that his worries were to some extent engendered by the fear that BURGESS might, through the possession of such a paper, have such a hold over him as to enable BURGESS to blackmail him into providing further secret information.

In the course of the investigation of this case, certain curious movements by CAIRNCROSS came to light. On 1st April, 1952, he collected a large buff coloured envelope from a commissionaire apparently employed by FORSYTH, KERMAN & PHILLIPS, Solicitors, of 44 Brook Street, W.1. On 2nd April he went for a walk in Hyde Park, in the course of which he threw the current issue of "The Modern Quarterly" into a waste paper basket. Examination of this publication revealed nothing of interest. Up to this date, and since January 1952 he had worn a beard, but this was shaved off on 1st/2nd April, 1952.

On 7th April, 1952, CAIRNCROSS undertook a journey to the Gunnersbury Lane area, adopting a technique familiar in the context of Russian espionage. He left the Travellers Club, Pall Mall, at 19.10 hours, travelled by taxi to Gloucester Road Underground station, examined the railway guide, bought a 3d. ticket, and went down to the platform. Finding a train had just pulled out, he hurriedly left the station and travelled to Hammersmith, where he boarded a train to Acton Town. From there he travelled by bus to Popes Lane, Gunnersbury. He appeared to travel past his intended alighting point, got off and hurried back, running a part of the way, to Lionel Road, Gunnersbury, where he stopped just round the corner of Popes Lane, which is past Gunnersbury Park, in a stretch of road named "The Pavement". He reached this point at 20.00 hours, remaining in the shadows at the same spot smoking cigarettes continually until 20.25 hours, although he is normally a non-smoker, or at most a very light smoker. He did not appear to make any contact. At 20.25 hours he made his way to South Ealing station, travelled by train to Notting Hill Gate, and reached his flat at 21.20 hours approximately 15 minutes before his wife returned.

CAIRNCROSS was again interviewed on 9th April, 1952, by the officer who conducted the two previous interviews and by yet another officer. He was asked to enlarge on the apparent discrepancy between his statement that he had regarded the information he had supplied to BURGESS as in the nature of an inter-departmental exchange of information, and his remarks that possession of a document in his handwriting by BURGESS might prove a useful instrument in the latter's hands to enforce further disclosures from him. CAIRNCROSS replied that he thought too much was being read into his statement as his attitude towards the matter at the time was as if it were an unpaid debt, and the non-return of this document was an untidy situation, although now, of course, he was horrified that this document should have been in BURGESS' possession knowing what BURGESS had been.

On this occasion CAIRNCROSS was questioned further about a diary of political events which he had previously mentioned he had kept in his early days as a Civil Servant, which he had destroyed in 1941. He strenuously denied that BURGESS had ever seen this diary. The interviewing officers recorded that CAIRNCROSS behaved, throughout this interview, as though he had nothing to hide, and that they were satisfied that he was "coming clean" on every point.

In view of the peculiar nature of CAIRNCROSS' movements on the evening of 7th April, 1952, it was decided to ask him to account for his activities on that date. Accordingly he was further interviewed on

16th April, 1952. When asked point blank: "What were you doing on last Monday week?" he appeared for a moment to be non-plussed and wondered whether that was the day upon which he had gone out into the country to think matters over, with a view to resolving his future, and that he recalled having taken more than one vehicle in the course of a journey to the Acton area. He stated that in making the journey he had no ulterior motive and denied that it was in his mind to meet anybody, to attempt to meet anybody, or to perform any act, his one object being to get away from people to enable him to sort his thoughts out and to turn over in his mind prospects of future employment. His movements on the evening in question were then recounted to him in detail to assist his memory, in response to which he claimed to be unaware of the fact that he had remained in one spot for 25 minutes. In this connection he volunteered the information that he believed that on that evening he felt uneasy, sensing that he was being watched. He claimed that he did not consciously take evasive action to outwit any follower, but said that his actions were dictated simply by a confused and distressed frame of mind. He agreed with the version of his movements as presented to him, pointing out that as his movements were so fully known it must also be known that he was not in contact with any other person that evening, reiterating that there was no sort of design in his movements then. It was pointed out to him that his unsatisfactory explanation of his behaviour would certainly give rise to further suspicions against him, in reply to which he stated that he recognised these facts and asserted on his word of honour, offering to put his hand in the fire, or to perform any other act to demonstrate his truthfulness that might be deemed suitable, that he had told the whole truth and had nothing to add to the information given at that and at previous interviews. The interviewing officer remarked that when the subject of his movements of 7th April was first broached it was evident that he was under considerable mental stress, but that in the course of the interview he became more composed. The interviewing officer also recorded that at the conclusion of the interview he was left with the impression that there was little more to come from CAIRNCROSS, and that he had the positive feeling that the barriers were down, that he was under control, and that he had nothing more to tell.

On the day following this interview CAIRNCROSS telephoned the interviewing officer asking for a further interview, stating that he wished to elaborate on the matter discussed the previous day. On this occasion CAIRNCROSS was in an extremely distressed condition, and related a story which he excused himself for not mentioning the previous day as it had not the slightest bearing on security matters. He was abjectly apologetic for having lied the previous day, and felt he ought to put right the story he had then told. He stated that the woman who is now his wife in April 1950 went to the U.S.A. to visit her brothers, there being a tacit understanding between them that she would let him know in a month or two whether she would marry him. Left on his own, he met a French woman in a cinema late in April or early in May that year, and an affair quickly developed with her. He maintained that he only knew her by the Marceline ROBERTSON, which he thought was probably not her correct name, but he knew her by no other and had no idea where she lived. He gave her his telephone number at the Treasury and later particulars of his address. They met from time to time and as he received no positive assurance from his fiancée regarding their marriage, he felt himself freer to conduct this irregular liaison with Marceline ROBERTSON, and in July 1950 he invited her to dine at his flat, which is the same one he now occupies with his wife. He continued seeing Marceline ROBERTSON from time to time until October, when he heard from his fiancée that she had decided to return early in 1951. He explained the position to Marceline ROBERTSON who accepted it, and before his fiancée's return their meetings came to an end. He stated that Marceline ROBERTSON had never encouraged him to enquire into her status and background, and that all he had been able to learn was that she probably lived in West London, that she had a Parisian middle class accent, was married, wore a wedding ring, was probably engaged in some form of domestic employ, and was aged about 30. CAIRNCROSS' fiancée returned to the U.K. in January 1951, they were married a few days later, and they have lived together very happily since then. In November 1951 he had a telephone

call at the Treasury from Marceline ROBERTSON who begged a single meeting with him. They accordingly met in the Ealing area, and he did not expect to hear from her again thereafter. Late in March he received another telephone call at the Treasury from Marceline ROBERTSON saying she was about to leave London and made an impassioned plea for a last meeting, to which he agreed and a rendezvous was fixed for 8 p.m. on 7th April at the entrance to Gunnersbury Park. CAIRNCROSS continued that after making this appointment he had been interviewed and became aware that he was under observation and, therefore, on the evening of 7th April in order to avoid surveillance he had travelled by the curious route which had come to our notice. He waited for 25 minutes for Marceline ROBERTSON, but she failed to turn up. It was pointed out to CAIRNCROSS, who had related this story with diffidence and considerable embarrassment, that the nebulous picture of Marceline ROBERTSON he had drawn was most unsatisfactory, to which CAIRNCROSS suggested that some corroboration of his story might be obtained by checking with neighbours whether Marceline ROBERTSON had been seen at his flat in July 1950, and by checking with his junior at the Treasury who must have been aware of protracted conversations between CAIRNCROSS and some caller which were of an affectionate character and in the French language. The interviewing officer commented that having related this rather sordid story CAIRNCROSS appeared to be in a completely easy mental condition and he gained the strong impression that this episode may be safely separated from investigation into his life as a possible spy. The interviewing officer further mentioned that when questioned about the events of 7th April the effect was almost as big a bombshell and created nearly as much alarm and anxiety as had been engendered at the meeting when he was confronted with the BURGESS document. Attempts to establish the identity of Marceline ROBERTSON have so far proved unfruitful.

CAIRNCROSS was further interviewed on 28th April, but did not throw any further light on the identity of Marceline ROBERTSON and when it was pointed out that this story had been received with some scepticism he remarked that it would be impossible fully to understand and accept the story without being aware at the same time of the security consciousness of French married women when pursuing "leurs amours". He attempted to bolster up this story by relating a number of not very convincing points which he thought served to reject any theory his attempted rendezvous on the evening of 7th April was of any significance from our point of view.

CAIRNCROSS' resignation from the Civil Service has been accepted with effect from 19th April, 1952.

5th June, 1952.

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : P.F. 72,493 Name: CAIRNCROSS

Original in File No. : * P.F. 702,335 (CAIRNCROSS, A.K.) Serial : 11a Vol: 1 Receipt Date :

Original from : B.1.F. Source Report Under Ref. : 795 Dated : 3.6.52

Extracted on : 2.7.52 by : NY Section : B6

Extract from B.1.F. Source Report re Alexander CAIRNCROSS, ment.
John CAIRNCROSS

.....

6. Alexander CAIRNCROSS comes of a hard working thrifty lower middle class Scots family and he and several of his brothers are believed to have attended Scottish Universities. All the brothers have made their mark in life by dint of their personal ability and hard work.

7. Source's wife has been personally acquainted with one of the brothers, John CAIRNCROSS, who came first in the Civil Service examination for the Diplomatic Service before the war, but unaccountably transferred later to the Treasury and has somehow failed to gain promotion in Government service commensurate with his abilities. Source has heard that John CAIRNCROSS recently resigned his post in the Treasury.

* if the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

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12/4

R5 PPA
PF 72493

John Cairnes, Esq.,

16, Lansdowne Court,

Lansdowne Crescent,

London. W. 11.



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28 MAY 1952

Uddingston 619.

Gardenside,

Uddingston,

Glasgow.

26. 5. 52.

Dear John,

Many thanks for dips. I'm fixed for Saturday with Brooks, so it'll be Friday only either with you or Lidgus.

Holmes hasn't arrived yet. Would you expect to send my cheque post?

I'll look out early on Friday morning. We can discuss them. I haven't been able to do my bit on "Reviews of Booklist" but can give a cue if you like. Have you seen Macmillan? If open on Friday, I'll look in. Halle, I should say, cd. be done in 200, 300, 400 ff. according as I am given scope. To my knowledge, there has been no selective book (like Bousell-Stone on Holmes) & no reprint of Halle since the 1809-10 edition. And I tell you I'm reviewing Hilson's H.B. for Rev. of English Studies? !!

Yours on Friday.

Yours - Andrew



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~~The Head Teacher,~~

~~West Coats Jun School,~~

~~CHESHAM~~

John Cairncross, Esq.,
16 Lansdowne Court,

Lansdowne Crescent,

London, W. 11.

County Council of the County of Lanark,
Education Committee,
Finance Dept.,
29 Clydesdale Street, Hamilton.

15 MAY 1952

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D.
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Monday 12/5

Dear John;

The basic text on the histories is Bowell-Stone's "His
 Individes" (contains Halle where no Hal. parallel). From there you go
 to the 1805/9/10 reprints of Hal. & Halle, unless there is a question
 of Hal. 1577 as against Hal. 1587, but the reprint will prob. keep
 you right. The locus classicus on the controversy is in
 Bowell's Malone (1821) vol. xvi (Dissertation of H. H.) wh. refers to
 H's (Malone, vol. 2, p. 270 note 4) 1. 2. King Lewis the tenth (Halle)
 (Halle — right, wh. is correct historically). You could check up on
 Poole's (J.S. & periodicals) to see if anything has been done (esp. in America
 recently). I doubt it. Chambers will give the bibliog. up to 1930.

Perhaps I shouldn't be dogmatic yet on Pliny's Nat. Hist. —
 held all so many possible intermediate sources. I think I said
 I was entirely sceptical about Lucretius, since the other extract
 (?) was nearer H. The main Pliny possible lit. is abstr. 1. 109
 (246) "drones...rob bee hives" — banalistic 3. 2. 52 (Pliny VIII §33)
 There may be others in other plays. It's only that, and
 remember, Pliny was yet untranslated. Result: I do do a bit on Ovid
 now, but don't mix much else fully.

I looked up & reported as fairly useless the Harman article
 In any case, Alec. hasn't yet cleared his library sheet for
 the new session & I can't borrow (as I was doing) on it
 till he has. I am ∴ limited to 6, of 3 we out permanently
 (don't ask).

Gollancz on the way (Hamlet). Note a source also of J.C.

I can't remember exactly what Thomson said on the "demon"
 but obviously that much didn't teach H. to write a drama. I haven't
 gone into that much. But Halle is a reasonable H. H. provides

events in a causal sequence with nemesis laid on, but even so

L. did a tremendous amount of selection & re-arrangement for dramatic effect. I expect ditto for Pentateuch.

I'm meeting Peter Alexander to-morrow for further discussion of H.6. My own points are O'Halle rather than Holiness (but not exclusively) (2) F set up from, or with the help of Q — which is fatal to Pelland's theory of God's last Q. (3) new recollections from (alleged) later plays — I dug one up yesterday in H.6 (Q) from W.T. (4) some re-writing (not amounting to revision) to meet censor's objections to political points & sensibilities (cf. notes in Lando, reflections on Court life etc.).

There's an odd chance I might be down on Tuesday 30th for the week-end (Athena editors meeting - at home) Could you put me up — or Edgway, if necessary?

Yours
A. Ross

CAMPBELL ROSS

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Summary of the CAIRNCROSS case.1. Background and Career.

John CAIRNCROSS is the youngest son of the late Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS who owned a general store at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, and who was a staunch Conservative and well respected, and of Elizabeth CAIRNCROSS née WISHART. He was born at Lesmahagow on 27th July, 1913, and married Gabrielle Susannah OPENHEIM, naturalised British formerly German, on 26th January, 1951. His elder brothers are Andrew CAIRNCROSS, Ph.D., a schoolmaster at Dazell High School, Motherwell, William CAIRNCROSS, who was killed on war service and who while a youth had treatment on two occasions at a mental hospital, and Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS, C.M.G., Ph.D., M.A., professor of Applied Economics at Glasgow University, who has held a number of government and quasi-government appointments, and who attended the Economic Conference in Moscow in 1952. Of his four sisters one died at an early age in a mental hospital, two are school teachers, and the fourth, also a graduate of Glasgow University, is married.

John CAIRNCROSS, like most of his brothers and sisters has a brilliant scholastic record. He was educated at Hamilton Academy (1928 to 1930), Glasgow University (1930 to 1932), the Sorbonne (1932 to 1934) and Trinity College, Cambridge (1934 to 1936).

In 1936 he passed in first in the Civil Service examination, and was posted to the Foreign Office. In 1938 he was transferred to the Treasury as the Foreign Office "deemed him unsuitable for representation". In 1940 he became private secretary to Lord Hankey. From 1942 to 1943 he served with G.C.C.S. and from 1943 to 1945 he served with Section V of M.I.6. He then returned to the Treasury and in May, 1951, he was transferred to the Ministry of Supply. In December, 1951, he was posted back to the Treasury, still ranking no higher than Principal in spite of his academic brilliance and early promise.

2. Pre-1950 Security Case.

John CAIRNCROSS first came to the notice of the Security Service in 1938 when a letter dated 5th August, 1938, addressed to him was delivered to the wrong address and handed over to the Police. This letter, which was posted in Amsterdam, and began "Dear Mr. CAIRNCROSS" and ended "Fraternally", but was unsigned, appeared to be an intelligence report as it related to the sudden death of one of Himmler's staff officers, stating that a highly placed Italian visitor to Germany had been responsible.

In February, 1939, John CAIRNCROSS again came to notice acting as a fairy godfather to Victor Herman HAEFNER, a German, born on 18th May, 1896, at Brenden, "a bad hat" with a shady past who, apart from being an adventurer, was very strongly suspected of being a Nazi agent. He arranged for the passage of HAEFNER and his wife to the U.K. from Holland, where they were in fear of expulsion, and for their accommodation on arrival. HAEFNER was supposedly coming here in connection with aeronautical inventions, but his presence was looked upon by the Air Ministry as an infliction. The HAEFNERS were later interned and, when interrogated, stated that they had been put into touch with CAIRNCROSS by a Frenchman, Ettienne TAMBOURI, a mutual acquaintance whom HAEFNER described as a very close friend of CAIRNCROSS'. According to HAEFNER, he had not met CAIRNCROSS before he arrived in the U.K. CAIRNCROSS attempted to contact HAEFNER even after his internment. CAIRNCROSS was interrogated in August, 1942, by the Bedfordshire Police regarding his knowledge of the HAEFNERS and he corroborated that he knew of them through his friend Ettienne TAMBOURI, a

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Daly
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French lawyer. He stated that in 1937 he had had a letter from HAEFNER, who was then in Spain, asking him to intervene with a view to causing arms to be supplied to the Spanish Republicans, which he ignored. He admitted that he knew that HAEFNER had a bad reputation on the continent, and he believed that he had had at least one conviction on a criminal charge. HAEFNER was in fact convicted in 1923 in Germany of espionage on behalf of the French. Amongst HAEFNER's papers seized at the time of his internment during the war, was a folder of letters dated from 17th April, 1939, to 3rd August, 1939, addressed to Antonius RAAB, a German by birth, of the firm of Aekkta in Athens, relating to the supply of aircraft and 5 to 15,000 Mauser rifles to the Greek Government either from Holland or England, in which it was mentioned that CAIRNCROSS (presumably John CAIRNCROSS) was ready to help over an account in Valencia, and was to be told what reward he would get for doing so. Unfortunately these papers were destroyed in 1945.

HAEFNER was last heard of in 1945 when he wrote to the Control Commission for Germany asking for employment. At that time he gave an address in Fleysburg, but recent enquiries reveal that he is no longer at that address. RAAB was the owner of an aircraft factory in Germany which was confiscated by the Nazis in 1933. He escaped from Germany and in 1937 he was in Spain supplying arms to the Republicans. According to his own story he was assisted by the O.G.P.U. in Spain, again escaped, acquired a Costa Rican passport and settled in Greece where he had an interest in the aircraft firm of Aekkta. He was evacuated to Egypt and thence to India where he was interned until the end of the war. He was last heard of in Italy in 1950.

In 1947 CAIRNCROSS was reported by a reliable and delicate source to belong to a group of near Communists and to hold left wing views of a fairly advanced nature.

3. Post 1950 Security case.

Following the disappearance of Guy BURGESS and Donald MACLEAN in May, 1951, CAIRNCROSS' name and telephone number were found in MACLEAN's office diary against the date 20th April, 1951. CAIRNCROSS was interviewed on 24th August, 1951, and invited to state what he knew of MACLEAN. He admitted acquaintance dating from 1937, when they both served in the Spanish section of the Foreign Office. He stated that they had met on and off since, and that in April, 1951, he had invited him to a party at his flat. He also volunteered that he had known BURGESS vaguely since about 1937, but had not counted him among his friends and regarded him as a glib talker, who was unlikely to have any interests in common with his own. In the course of this interview, CAIRNCROSS was invited to enlarge on his knowledge of HAEFNER, and he repeated that he knew him through his great friend Etienne TAMBOURI, whom he said he had not seen since the war and believed to be dead, who had told him that HAEFNER had served in the International Brigade in Spain but had later been accused by the Communist press of being a Nazi spy. He stated further that TAMBOURI had told him that HAEFNER's presence was unwelcome in practically every country in Europe and that in the course of defending HAEFNER in some legal action, TAMBOURI had learnt that HAEFNER claimed to have invented some contraption in connection with radar. TAMBOURI had passed this information to CAIRNCROSS thinking it might have been of interest to the British Government. CAIRNCROSS informed the Air Ministry who decided to bring HAEFNER over to this country but after the Air Ministry had turned down this invention HAEFNER began to pester CAIRNCROSS for help, apparently thinking he would be an useful ally in helping him to remain in the U.K. CAIRNCROSS said that he was pestered to such an extent that he refused to help him in any way. CAIRNCROSS denied having arranged HAEFNER's accommodation in London. This is at variance with what the HAEFNERS had said about their relationship with him.

CAIRNCROSS was confronted with a copy of the anonymous letter dated 5th August, 1938, posted in Amsterdam, at this interview, but was not told where it had been posted. He agreed that it must have been intended for him, but initially denied all knowledge of the writer. He

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stated that his current political views approximated to those of the "Economist" and emphatically denied that he had been a Communist or associated with them, although he agreed that while at the University his views might have been slightly more to the left than they are now. Later in the course of this interview CAIRNCROSS suggested that the writer of this anonymous letter might have been a friend whose name he could not remember,

On further consideration he said that this person could not have been the writer as he would not have addressed him as "Mr. CAIRNCROSS" nor would he have ended his letters "Fraternally". After this interview had concluded, CAIRNCROSS button-holed the interviewing officer and stated that he had remembered the name of the person he thought might be the writer of this anonymous letter, and mentioned James F. HENDRY, who had been a contemporary of his at Glasgow University

had a Slovene wife, and was at present an interpreter with the Control Commission in Vienna. The interviewing officer commented at the time that when mentioning the name of HENDRY, CAIRNCROSS appeared to have gained confidence in contrast to the considerable discomfiture he had shown when first confronted with the anonymous letter, and that he had seemed far from comfortable when talking of MACLEAN. HENDRY, when questioned in Vienna following this interview, stated that he was frequently in Germany in 1938-39, but could not remember being in Holland, although he might have passed through. He stated that he had been friendly with CAIRNCROSS, corresponded with him often before the war, and although he could not remember writing any such letter to CAIRNCROSS, it was not impossible that he had done so as the story related was vaguely familiar. He implied that he was in the habit of sending letters to friends in the U.K. containing news he had heard in Germany unsigned to avoid interesting local authorities if censored.

stated that he remembered from his Cambridge days that CAIRNCROSS was a member of the Communist Party in 1934-35.

HENDRY was again interviewed in London in November, 1951, and on that occasion when confronted with a copy of the anonymous letter stated without hesitation that he had not written it, although when previously questioned in Vienna it had struck a faint chord in his memory and he had thought it possible that his first wife, an American of Italian extraction, might have written it. On seeing the copy of the letter for the first time he was sure neither he nor his first wife had written it. He mentioned that he had suspected that his first wife might have contracted a liaison with CAIRNCROSS, and after her death in an air raid in London he had confronted CAIRNCROSS with his suspicions which the latter had dismissed as absurd. When questioned over CAIRNCROSS' political views, he described him as a left wing intellectual, and, although he had no knowledge of his having been a Communist Party member, he would not be surprised to learn that he was.

CAIRNCROSS was interviewed by another officer in December, 1951, while still at the Ministry of Supply prior to his retransfer to the Treasury, and was informed that HENDRY had denied authorship of the anonymous letter misdirected in 1938, and that as there appeared to be grounds for believing that it might have been written by a foreigner, this was accepted. CAIRNCROSS then suggested that the writer might have been a casual acquaintance who thought that as he was in the Foreign Office he would be a suitable person to whom to pass such a piece of intelligence, and added that he had previously suggested HENDRY as the writer

CAIRNCROSS next suggested that the writer might have been a German refugee as he had a number of acquaintances at that time in such circles. In the course of that interview he enquired whether he had been cleared regarding his connection with HAEFNER, but no such assurance was given. He then wanted to know what evidence there was that he had tried to see HAEFNER while the latter was interned. This interviewing officer described CAIRNCROSS as an evasive character who seemed to him to be contumacious.

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 *October 2023*

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4. The BURGESS papers.

In February, 1952, a manuscript document which from the context appeared to have been written in March/April, 1939, and which had been recovered from the personal possessions of Guy BURGESS after his disappearance, was identified as being in the handwriting of CAIRNCROSS. This document consists of 15 pages comprising reports of conversations on current international affairs, and on British Foreign policy, with nine different Government officials who although then comparatively junior, were well placed to disclose Government policy. One of those named in this document confirmed, after reference to his diary, that he had lunched with CAIRNCROSS on 14th March, 1939, and another recalled conversations with him at the material time. Investigation of CAIRNCROSS' current and past activities was intensified following the identification of this document, and it was established that CAIRNCROSS' circle of friends and acquaintances included a large number of persons of Communist and espionage interest, including: Anthony BLUNT, Alexander and Salome HALPERN, Baroness BUDBERG, George HOELLERING, James MacGIBBON, Goronwy REES, Lucia MOHOLY NAGY, whom he describes as a friend of his wife's, and about whom he knows little, Ricardo and Olga PRIULI BON, whom he states have no political leanings of any significance, Maurice ABRAHAMS, whose leftist views CAIRNCROSS claims to find rather irritating, and Kim PHILBY, with whom there is no evidence of direct contact although it is evident that they are known to each other.

[In February, 1952, CAIRNCROSS received a letter from John QUINN from a Glasgow address, from which it was apparent that the former had written to him enquiring if he was the author of the anonymous letter from Amsterdam in 1938. QUINN denied being the writer, but mentioned that he was in Germany in 1938, but not in Holland. In conclusion QUINN stated that his political opinions are very different from what they once were. QUINN is a former Communist who now holds pro-Tito views.]

Research into CAIRNCROSS' activities at Cambridge reveals that he was a Communist while at Trinity in 1934-35, and his supervisor thought at that time that he certainly held pronounced left-wing views although he considered that that was merely a passing phase.

CAIRNCROSS' standards of honesty appear to be somewhat elastic. He had few scruples about taking office time off while in the Civil Service, while several incidents have come to notice which show that he is not above sharp practice. In November, 1951, for instance, he asked James MacGIBBON to make a sum of money due to him over a publishing matter payable to his wife "for reasons which would be obvious", presumably to avoid paying income tax. Again in December, 1951, CAIRNCROSS and his wife appeared to have agreed to participate in a deal involving the fraudulent sale of a picture, possibly a faked Corot, for which they were to receive a commission of £50, which should be paid to Mrs. CAIRNCROSS in cash. Since he left the Civil Service he has offered whisky to a friend at £4 10s. a bottle.]

5. 1952 Interrogations.

Consequent on the identification of the BURGESS papers and the receipt of definite evidence that CAIRNCROSS had been a member of the Communist Party at Cambridge from 1934 to 1935, and after consultation on the legal aspects with the D.P.P. who had opined that he would be

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loath to have recourse to Section 2(1)(c) of the Official Secrets Act against CAIRNCROSS although it might be possible to utilise Section 2(1) (a) if the necessary evidence were forthcoming, it was decided to re-interrogate him. Accordingly on 31st March, 1952, CAIRNCROSS was interviewed by another officer. He was invited to enlarge on his relationship with BURGESS. He stated that he had first met him some time during 1937 through, he believed, a Foreign Office link. Thereafter, he met him on a number of social occasions and was somewhat flattered to find himself being asked to meet people of the calibre of Harold Nicholson and Mounsey of the Foreign Office. He also recalled meeting Anthony BLUNT, Tom WYLIE and Helmut KATZ in BURGESS' company. He said he had no reason to believe that BURGESS held Communist or similar views, although he was a voracious collector of political gossip and keenly interested in political affairs. He maintained that any impetus given to the acquaintance ship was generated by BURGESS, and stated that he could not remember having any relationship with him which would require him to make reports to BURGESS. CAIRNCROSS was then confronted with the document in his handwriting recovered from the personal possessions of BURGESS. The production of this document came as a major shock to CAIRNCROSS. He was rendered almost speechless, and admitted that he was at a loss to know what to say. He denied that he had particularly or purposely sought out the individuals named in the document and stated that the reports were of conversations which took place as the result of chance meetings. He said that he was most shocked that this document should have been found amongst BURGESS' belongings and maintained that it was the only paper he had ever passed to BURGESS even though it was pointed out to him that there remained a vast amount of correspondence still to be processed. He asserted that he had no idea that BURGESS was interested in obtaining this sort of information for the purpose of passing it on to any other power, and reiterated that he had done nothing which might be held against him since this document was passed to BURGESS. It was pointed out to him that it was unlikely that his employers would be agreeable to his continuing in their service in the light of his admission, and he replied that he was not particularly alarmed at the prospect of losing his job so long as he could preserve his good name unsullied by convictions. He said it would take him a day or two to arrange his thoughts in a sufficiently orderly manner to give a cogent and reasonable account of how he passed the document to BURGESS, maintaining that his relationship with him had ceased so far as he could recall with the outbreak of war, and he could only remember one positive meeting since, after the war, when he met him along with [redacted]. It was agreed that he should make a full statement after reasoned thought two days later.

112 = Blunt

In further discussion he stated that though it might be difficult to believe when one looked at the document in his handwriting that the most that could be urged against him was that he had been indiscreet, he would not expect the authorities to regard this indiscretion either as such or of such a character as would permit his continued employment in work of a confidential nature. He maintained that in politics he is now a Churchillian, and although he admitted that while at Cambridge he had attended a couple of meetings of the Communist Party, he claimed that he had quickly seen the fallacy of believing that there was any room for Communism in the political structure of this country. Enlarging on this he stated that since leaving University he had never failed to follow and concur with the beliefs and politics advanced and practiced by the present Prime Minister.

On 2nd April, 1952, CAIRNCROSS made a fully considered formal statement, which must be regarded as his defence statement, and, therefore, as one in which everything is recorded in the most favourable light from his own point of view. In the course of this statement he stated that prior to going to Cambridge he had no pronounced political views, but had absorbed a marked hostility to Nazism while in Paris. He said that at Cambridge he came under Communist influence very gradually and ultimately attended two or three Party meetings, but thereafter was repelled by the unrealism and conspiratorial aspects of the doctrine, explaining that he was attracted to Communism by its clear desire to secure a line against

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Germany, and also by its approach to the study of literature and philosophy whereby social developments were linked with the evolution of thought and art. He continued that while at Cambridge his studies brought him into contact with Anthony BLUNT, who occupied the room below his, and with James KLUGMANN. While at the Foreign Office in 1937 he stated he first made the acquaintance of Donald MACLEAN, as they both worked in the same department. He never had any inkling that he was then, or since, a Communist. On the contrary he seemed to him to be fairly markedly to the right, although he had heard that he had associated with the Communist Party at Cambridge. He continued that when he first joined the Foreign Office he used to take part in a club run by David LAYTON (Lord LAYTON's son) to discuss rather vague and ideolistic plans about social welfare. At one of these meetings, which took place at LAYTON's home, he was asked by EWER, whom he knew during his Party days at Trinity, whether he had anything to report. He explained that following his usual practice of avoiding a showdown in an argument, he always replied that he had nothing to report, although possibly on occasions he might have resorted to some publically known piece of information. In regard to BURGESS he stated that he first met him in the Spring of 1937 in BLUNT's room in Trinity, where Louis MACNEICE was also present, that on the return trip to London he had travelled with BURGESS, and thereafter had had further social contacts in the course of which politics frequently cropped up, resulting in a difference of opinion over the attitude of the Chamberlain Government to Germany and Russia. CAIRNCROSS stated that he had endeavoured to counter the views expressed by BURGESS, yielding to a rather foolish impulse to show himself equally knowledgable. He maintained that there was a two way flow of information in the course of such discussions, and that he imagined he was ingratiating himself with BURGESS, whom he had an idea was working in a secret department, which might stand him in good stead if ever his Communist associations were brought up against him.

Continuing, CAIRNCROSS ^{related} alleged that at Easter, 1939, he had lunch with BURGESS and in the course of a political discussion the latter asked him to substantiate his views, as a result of which he made notes both of recent conversations and some held immediately after seeing BURGESS, which he passed to him. He formally identified the document in question in the course of this interview. He stated that BURGESS had promised to return these notes, but delayed doing so, and ultimately told him that as far as he could remember they had accidentally been burnt with other papers. He added that, to the best of his recollection, BURGESS did not have any access to other secret information held by him, either orally or in writing. In explanation he stated that in passing these notes to BURGESS in April, 1939, he felt he was committing at the most an indiscretion, and not a serious one as he believed BURGESS to be a member of a secret organisation. In fact at the time he regarded it, so to speak, as an inter-departmental exchange of information, although he now realises the enormity of his offence, adding that he would willingly make any amends. In the course of this formal statement he repeated the story he had previously told of his acquaintanceship with Donald MACLEAN, and of the invitation he had given to him to attend a party at his flat in April, 1951. At the time of making this signed statement CAIRNCROSS, in describing his anxiety over the non-return of the written report he had given BURGESS, stated that his worries were to some extent engendered by the fear that BURGESS might, through the possession of such a paper, have such a hold over him as to enable BURGESS to blackmail him into providing further secret information.

In the course of the investigation of this case, certain curious movements by CAIRNCROSS came to light. On 1st April, 1952 he collected a large buff coloured envelope from a commissionaire apparently employed by FORSYTE, KERMAN and PHILLIPS, solicitors of 44 Brook Street, W.1. On 2nd April he went for a walk in Hyde Park, in the course of which he threw the current issue of "The Modern Quarterly" into a waste paper basket. Examination of this publication has revealed nothing of interest. Up to this date, and since January, 1952, he had worn a beard, but this was shaved off on 1st/2nd April, 1952.

On 7th April, 1952, CAIRNCROSS undertook a journey to the Gunnersbury Lane area, adopting a technique familiar in the context of

100-^R Russian espionage. He left the Travellers Club, Pall Mall, at 19.10 hours, travelled by taxi to Gloucester Road Underground station, examined the railway guide, bought a 3d. ticket, and went down to the platform. Finding a train had just pulled out, he hurriedly left the station, and travelled to Hammersmith, where he boarded a train to Acton Town. From there he travelled by bus to Popes Lane, Gunnersbury. He appeared to travel past his intended alighting point, got off and hurried back, running a part of the way, to Lionel Road, Gunnersbury, where he stopped just round the corner of Popes Lane, which is past Gunnersbury Park, in a stretch of road named "The Pavement". He reached this point at 20.00 hours, remaining in the shadows at the same spot smoking cigarettes continually until 20.25 hours, although he is normally a non-smoker, or at most a very light smoker. He did not appear to make any contact. At 20.25 hours he made his way to South Ealing station, travelled by train to Notting Hill Gate, and reached his flat at 21.20 hours approximately 15 minutes before his wife returned.

CAIRNCROSS was again interviewed on 9th April, 1952, by the officer who conducted the two previous interviews and by yet another officer. He was asked to enlarge on the apparent discrepancy between his statement that he had regarded the information he had supplied to BURGESS as in the nature of an inter-departmental exchange of information, and his remarks that possession of a document in his handwriting by BURGESS might prove a useful instrument in the latter's hands to enforce further disclosures from him. CAIRNCROSS replied that he thought too much was being read into his statement as his attitude towards the matter at the time was as if it were an unpaid debt, and the non-return of this document was an untidy situation, although now, of course, he was horrified that this document should have been in BURGESS' possession knowing what BURGESS had been. In the course of this interview he mentioned that John CORNFIELD, James KLUGMANN, "Jake" EWER, and - BARLOW had been actively associated with the Communist Party during his membership at Cambridge. With regard to BLUNT he stated that, although he believed him to be fully Communist in his outlook, this was more in its approach to art and letters than in the political sphere. He was questioned regarding other friends. He had little of interest to add beyond giving an innocent sounding explanation for these acquaintanceships. x CORNFIELD

He described Alexander HALPERN as so very Bolshevik in his politics as to be unbelievable, and mentioned that it was through him he had been introduced to the B.B.C. resulting in his making a number of broadcasts in the Third Programme and in certain foreign services. (He broadcasts under the name of SANDEMAN *→ he has not heard!*)

With regard to James MACGIBBON, he stated that he had got to know him also through the HALPERNs, and that this association was entirely literary. He expressed great surprise when informed that MACGIBBON is a member of the Communist Party.]

On this occasion CAIRNCROSS was questioned further about a diary of political events which he had previously mentioned he had kept in his early days as a Civil Servant, which he had destroyed in 1941. He strenuously denied that BURGESS had ever seen this diary. The interviewing officers recorded that CAIRNCROSS behaved, throughout this interview, as though he had nothing to hide, and that they were satisfied that he was "coming clean" on every point.

In view of the peculiar nature of CAIRNCROSS' movements on the evening of 7th April, 1952, it was decided to ask him to account for his activities on that date. Accordingly he was further interviewed on 16th April, 1952. When asked point blank: "What were you doing on last Monday week?" he appeared for a moment to be non-plussed and wondered whether that was the day upon which he had gone out into the country to think matters over, with a view to resolving his future, and that he recalled having taken more than one vehicle in the course of a journey to the Acton area. He stated that in making the journey he had no ulterior motive and denied that it was in his mind to meet anybody, to attempt to meet anybody, or to perform any act, his one object being to get away from

people to enable him to sort his thoughts out and to turn over in his mind prospects of future employment. His movements on the evening in question were then recounted to him in detail to assist his memory, in response to which he claimed to be unaware of the fact that he had remained in one spot for 25 minutes. In this connection he volunteered the information that he believed that on that evening he felt uneasy sensing that he was being watched. He claimed that he did not consciously take evasive action to outwit any follower, but said that his actions were dictated simply by a confused and distressed frame of mind. He agreed with the version of his movements as presented to him, pointing out that as his movements were so fully known it must also be known that he was not in contact with any other person that evening, reiterating that there was no sort of design in his movements then. It was pointed out to him that his unsatisfactory explanation of his behaviour would certainly give rise to further suspicions against him, in reply to which he stated that he recognised these facts and asserted on his word of honour, offering to put his hand in the fire, or to perform any other act to demonstrate his truthfulness that might be deemed suitable, that he had told the whole truth, and had nothing to add to the information given at that and at previous interviews. The interviewing officer remarked that when the subject of his movements of 7th April was first broached it was evident that he was under considerable mental stress, but that in the course of the interview he became more composed. The interviewing officer also recorded that at the conclusion of the interview he was left with the impression that there was little more to come from CAIRNCROSS, and that he had the positive feeling that the barriers were down, that he was under control, and that he had nothing more to tell.

On the day following this interview CAIRNCROSS telephoned the interviewing officer asking for a further interview, stating that he wished to elaborate on the matter discussed the previous day. On this occasion CAIRNCROSS was in an extremely distressed condition, and related a story which he excused himself for not mentioning the previous day as it had not the slightest bearing on security matters. He was abjectly apologetic for having lied the previous day, and felt he ought to put right the story he had then told. He stated that the woman who is now his wife in April, 1950, went to the U.S.A. to visit her brothers, there being a tacit understanding between them that she would let him know in a month or two whether she would marry him. Left on his own, he met a French woman in a cinema late in April or early in May that year, and an affair quickly developed with her. He maintained that he only knew her by the name of Marceline ROBERTSON, which he thought was probably not her correct name, but he knew her by no other and had no idea where she lived. He gave her his telephone number at the Treasury and later particulars of his address. They met from time to time and as he received no positive assurance from his fiancée regarding their marriage, he felt himself freer to conduct this irregular liaison with Marceline ROBERTSON, and in July 1950 he invited her to dine at his flat, which is the same one he now occupies with his wife. He continued seeing Marceline ROBERTSON from time to time until October, when he heard from his fiancée that she had decided to return early in 1951. He explained the position to Marceline ROBERTSON who accepted it, and before his fiancée's return their meetings came to an end. He stated that Marceline ROBERTSON had never encouraged him to enquire into her status and background, and that all he had been able to learn was that she probably lived in West London, that she had a Parisian middle class accent, was married, wore a wedding ring, was probably engaged in some form of domestic employ, and was aged about 30. CAIRNCROSS' fiancée returned to the U.K. in January, 1951, they were married a few days later, and they have lived together very happily since then. In November, 1951 he had a telephone call at the Treasury from Marceline ROBERTSON+ who begged a single meeting with him. They accordingly met in the Ealing area, and he did not expect to hear from her again thereafter. Late in March he received another telephone call at the Treasury from Marceline ROBERTSON saying she was about to leave London and made an impassioned plea for a last meeting, to which he agreed, and a rendez-vous was fixed for 8 p.m. on 7th April at the entrance to Gunnersbury Park. CAIRNCROSS continued that after making this appointment he had been interviewed and became aware that he was under observation and, therefore,

on the evening of 7th April in order to avoid surveillance he had travelled by the curious route which had come to our notice. He waited for 25 minutes for Marceline ROBERTSON, but she failed to turn up. It was pointed out to CAIRNCROSS, who had related this story with diffidence and considerable embarrassment, that the nebulous picture of Marceline ROBERTSON he had drawn was most unsatisfactory, to which CAIRNCROSS suggested that some corroboration of his story might be obtained by checking with neighbours whether Marceline ROBERTSON had been seen at his flat in July, 1950, and by checking with his junior at the Treasury who must have been aware of protracted conversations between CAIRNCROSS and some caller which were of an affectionate character and in the French language. The interviewing officer commented that having related this rather sordid story CAIRNCROSS appeared to be in a completely easy mental condition and he gained the strong impression that this episode may be safely separated from investigation into his life as a possible spy. The interviewing officer further mentioned that when questioned about the events of 7th April the effect was almost as big a bombshell and created nearly as much alarm and anxiety as had been engendered at the meeting when he was confronted with the BURGESS document. Attempts to establish the identity of Marceline ROBERTSON have so far proved unfruitful.

CAIRNCROSS was further interviewed on 28th April, but did not throw any further light on the identity of Marceline ROBERTSON and when it was pointed out that this story had been received with some scepticism he remarked that it would be impossible fully to understand and accept the story without being aware at the same time of the security consciousness of French married women when pursuing "leurs amours". He attempted to bolster up this story by relating a number of not very convincing points which he thought served to reject any theory his attempted rendez-vous on the evening of 7th April was of any significance from our point of view.

CAIRNCROSS' resignation from the Civil Service has been accepted with effect from 19th April, 1952, and he is now busying himself with finding alternative means of keeping the wolf from the door. He does not appear to be unduly perturbed about the future, and is endeavouring to expand the literary and broadcasting activities which for some time appear to have been detrimental to his work in the Civil Service.

12th May, 1952.

208ZA

P.A. Main
FF. 72493/Supp 3/142.

B.5. Mr. Storrier.

I would be grateful if you could obtain the
Somerset House particulars for:-

Specialized Travel Service Ltd.,
66, Paddington Street,
London, W.1.

B.2.A.
9.5.52.

Dals
D. Stephens.

Date of Search: 13.5.1952

NAME OF COMPANY: SPECIALISED TRAVEL SERVICE LTD

Public/Private

Serial: 502960

Date of Registration: 31.12.1951

Registered Office: 66 Paddington Street, London, W.1.

Secretary: Irene KUHN, 33 Vernon Court, London, N.W.2.

Capital: £1,650 divided into £1 shares

Solicitors/Accountants:

W. H. Foster Lea & Co.,
212 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. C. 2.

Objects:

Tourist Travel & Entertainment Agents & Contractors,
etc....

Latest Return of Directors dated:

18/12/1951

Name	Nationality	Address and Occupation
<u>BATTSEK</u> Micha	British	11 Grey Close, London, N.W.11. 'Travel Agent'
<u>GRABER</u> Samuel Gerald	British	323 Watford Way, London, N.W.4. 'Travel Agent'
<u>INGHAM</u> Harold Stanley	British	15 St. John's Road, Harrow, Mid 'Travel Agent'

709/18

list

allotments made 18.12.1951
Return of principal Stock Share holders dated:

Name	Address	Holding Ord
<u>BATTSEK</u> Micha.	As overleaf	849
<u>GRABER</u> Samuel Gerald	do	649
<u>INGHAM</u> Harold Stanley	do	150

Remarks:

Assistant: *so*

Date: 13.5.1952

Reference: 1147

Checked: *[Signature]*

To: B.2.A. (Mr D. Stephens)

From: B.5

Your Ref.: PF. 72493/Supp 3/142 dated
9.5.1952

Signed:

[Signature]
D. Storrier

24 5 1952

DT

PA for *Barricross*

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Any reply should be addressed to :—
 The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen and the following reference quoted—
RG. 12478/49/AWM
 Telegraphic Address :—
 Registrar Seamen, Cardiff.
 Telephone No. :—
 Llandaff 1130.



GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE
 OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN,
 LLANTRISANT ROAD,
 LLANDAFF,
 CARDIFF,

7th May, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCL _____

me

8 MAY 1952

TO _____

C4A
8. May

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REF _____

S.S. "CHUSAN" S.S. "PYRRHUS"

Dear Joce,

Please refer to my letter of the 23rd April last.

The Crew List of the "CHUSAN" for the voyage which opened on the 22nd March 1952 at London has now come to hand and I give hereunder full particulars of Douglas Hope ROBERTSON who engaged in the vessel as an Assistant Steward on the 22nd March at Victoria Docks, London:—

Discharge Book Number R.12499

Born 3.1.1903 - Dundee

Height 5' 10"; Eyes - Hazel; Hair - Brown; Complexion - Fresh

Next of kin and home address: - Wife - Joyce, 85 Jubilee Estate, Ashington, Northumberland.

This seaman is the only one I can trace on the ship's documents bearing the surname ROBERTSON.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

P.S. Joce, Esq.,

Box No. 500

Parliament Street B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

B.2.A. Mr Stephens

7071

Mr. Simkins. B.2.A.

LOOSE MINUTE.

Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS, C.M.G., Ph.D., M.A.

N.R.A. except that he is the brother of John CAIRNCROSS. Alexander Kirkland CAIRNCROSS was born on 11.2.1911. He had a brilliant academic career and was at Cambridge with PHILBY. According to John, Alexander is a staunch Conservative. Between 1939 and 1950 Alexander CAIRNCROSS held a number of government and quasi-government appointments including the War Cabinet Office, Director of Programmes in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, Advisory Mission to Berlin on the level of German industry, member of the Wool Working Party, Economic Adviser to the Board of Trade, ^{and} after a six months spell on the staff of the 'Economist', ^{and} Economic Adviser to O.E.E.C. in Paris. In 1950 he was appointed to the new Chair of Applied Economics at Glasgow University.

In 1952 he attended the Moscow Economic Conference.

B.2.A.
3.5.52.

LS
D. Stephens.

Red

C.A.W. King's reference N.A.R.C.

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Interview with John CAIRNCROSS on 28.4.52.

I saw the above-named once more at Room 055 on the 28th April, the purpose of this meeting being to discuss with him some of his known personal contacts, and to question him on the rendezvous of the 7th April with particular reference to the identity of the woman called "Ma" who telephoned him on the 10th April. In fact I questioned him about these matters in the order in which personal particulars are set out against their names.

Lucia MOHOLY-NAGY.

CAIRNCROSS said that his knowledge of this lady is very limited. She is a friend of Mrs. CAIRNCROSS and although he has met her he knows little of her. He is unable to speak about her politics but had a recollection that she was a professional photographer.

George HOELLERING. (L.197/156).

Again the association with HOELLERING is based upon a meeting between Mrs. HOELLERING and Mrs. CAIRNCROSS on holiday. They became quite friendly and HOELLERING in fact was invited to the CAIRNCROSS party a month or so ago. It was a little odd that the MACGIBBONS, who were also invited, were discovered when the party took place already to be acquainted with the HOELLERINGS. CAIRNCROSS said it was a little odd because he would have described George HOELLERING as, whether from his own discovery or whether from information provided by some third person, a devout Catholic and rather like T. S. Eliot. MACGIBBON on the other hand he would have described as slick and smooth, and he doubted whether he was an individual with very much political or moral conviction of any sort. It was for this reason that he had been surprised when I alleged on a previous occasion that MACGIBBON was a member of the Communist Party. He really does not know enough about HOELLERING to proffer a useful view.

Karl and Stephanie MAISON.

Mrs. MAISON is Mrs. CAIRNCROSS's best friend. Their contact is solely one in the field of art and he knows nothing about either which might be considered of security interest.

Ricardo PRIULI-BON.

Ricardo is a naive individual with no political leanings. CAIRNCROSS described him as a man who "works from art out". His sister Francesca and his wife Olga are very pleasant people with, so far as he knows, no political leanings of any significance.

Maurice ABRAHAMS. (PF. 87192)

He is definitely leftish and CAIRNCROSS has come into contact with him through two channels. Maurice [ABRAHAMS' wife] worked with a girl friend of CAIRNCROSS, a young woman who worked in the Foreign Office. ABRAHAMS is a tremendous talker but extremely hospitable, and it has been difficult sometimes to resist his hospitality though CAIRNCROSS has found his leftish views rather irritating. They have been brought into contact again through [Arthur PROPER], another cultured friend of CAIRNCROSS who is leftish in a different way. He is a Henry James fan with a good literary knowledge who helped CAIRNCROSS with a Racine translation. He is not however obnoxious in the way that ABRAHAMS is when advancing his political opinions. ABRAHAMS is one of the circle who was not invited to the CAIRNCROSS party at which HOELLERING and MACGIBBON were present, and has been rather offended at his exclusion.

Extracted to PF. 87192

PF 795446

12 Pembridge Gardens.

I asked CAIRNCROSS if he knew anybody living at 12 Pembridge Gardens. He said that he knew the ADLERS or ALDERS and enquired which of them interested me. I asked how many there were, and when he said three I invited him to tell me about all three. Apparently there is Papa ADLER, 76 years of age, a Central European, probably Czech, an over polite adventurer. He has for years done no honest work and has failed to support his wife and daughter. Having had Eastern connections at one time, he has now gone off on some sort of wild-goose chase on a business trip to China. He has been a figure tolerated in the house-hold rather than enjoyed. Mrs. ADLER, 60 years of age, is the one sensible character in the family and she has been obliged for some years to undertake domestic employment to maintain the house-hold. (She positively equates with "Ma" in the telephone check of 10th April). The daughter, known by the diminutive "Lory", has recently gone to Paris where she is conducting a news agency at Orly Airport, devoted to providing pen pictures of interesting arrivals there. She is quite a clever caricaturist, but is mad in other ways. None of these people has any marked political views and CAIRNCROSS thought it unlikely that they would have any security interest.

Finally I told CAIRNCROSS that his story about Marceline ROBERTSON was being examined and efforts were being made to identify the lady positively. He regretted that he was unable to provide any further piece of information which would serve to make clear her identity. He told me that he had reviewed the matter after leaving me at the end of our last interview, and had attempted to look at his story from our point of view. He had as a result mentally listed about ten points which he thought served to reject any theory that his meeting or attempted rendezvous on the evening of 7th April was a significant one. These included such facts as:-

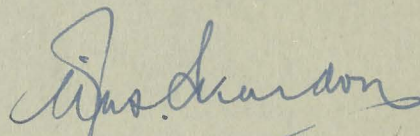
1. Having no knowledge of the location of Gunnersbury Park he had enquired of the hall-porter at the Travellers Club where it was to be found. If it had been a secret meeting he could easily have referred to maps which abounded at the club.
2. He had taken a taxi cab from immediately outside the Travellers Club.
3. He had left himself only 45 minutes to get from the club to what would have to be considered an important rendezvous at least that distance away in time. (This in part accounts for his taking the second taxi when the train did not appear immediately at Gloucester Road Station, although he was partly influenced by a belief that he was being watched.)
4. The rendezvous was at a particularly exposed point.
5. He stood at the meeting-place for 25 minutes waiting for the arrival of his contact, and he would have thought that this was not the sort of conduct described in the best spy stories.

I did not find myself particularly convinced by any of these arguments but the sum of them seemed to indicate the naive and innocent attitude which CAIRNCROSS has to events which have been thought sinister elsewhere. I pressed him for some further piece of information that might help, and suggested that he might have known Marceline ROBERTSON by some nickname or diminutive. This he denied, as he did the suggestion that at some time or other he must have discovered at least which station she was travelling to when going in a westerly direction from their meetings. When I described a scepticism which I did not feel very strongly but in which his story is held by others, he said that it would be impossible fully to understand and accept the truth of his story without being aware at the same time of the security consciousness of married Frenchwomen when pursuing "leurs amours".

EX-10
K3
GEL
PICARD

CAIRNCROSS told me that he was going to Nottingham tomorrow to undertake some market research work. He is realising some of his assets so as to have sufficient money in the bank to tide him over for the next two or three months by which time he hopes to settle down. He questioned whether there was any objection to his accepting appointments such as would require him to be out of London for periods of time, and I told him that he was completely free to come and go as he pleased. Indeed I added that I thought that providing he had told me the truth he need have no fears for the future. I think he has told me the truth. !

He had
not.



W. J. Skardon.

B.2.a.
29.4.52.

José

P.F. 72493.

NOTE FOR FILE.

According to his Passport papers (1946) Lancelot Law WHYTE was born at Edinburgh on 4th November, 1896, and is an author by profession. His address was given as 43, Courtfield Road, London, S.W.7.

D. Stephens

B.2.A.
29.4.52.

D. Stephens.

DS/AS.

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
30.4.52



J. Cairncross Esq.
16 Lansdowne Crescent
Lansdowne Crescent
London

W. 11

9/3038 S

28 APR 1952

From the Editor

30 SHEPHERD'S HILL, HIGHGATE, LONDON, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 4178

The Penguin Classics

25/4/52

Dear Mr. Cairncross,

Heine is the best of your German list - and of him I have a translation at this moment on my desk.

I have heard no more yet from my would-be Allini translators. So for the time being we must leave things as yo they are.

Yours sincerely
E. V. Rieu

J
20/4

9 3038 S

John Cairncross, Esq.,

16 Lansdowne Court,

Lansdowne Crescent,

London W. 11.

Head Teacher,

West Leazes H.A. School,

Leazes Road

~~Office of the County Council of Lanark,
Education Further Education Section,
23 Beekford Street, Hamilton.~~



J. J. J. J.

9 3042 W

29 APR 1952

Swan V 507

the turbine, open valve
flows with unobstructed
and keeps for one course
of gliding movement.

Seneca Nov. 2. 29.

~~Seneca~~
Pontus
Pontus in infernum mare
circum fluit et dicitur
in ^{unam} ~~unam~~ partem center
horum et horum.
(~~horum~~ ~~horum~~ ~~horum~~
mean - ? burning)

King
Othello
Thompson
~~Thompson~~

Nov. 2. 29.

11 27

+iv. 13. 9N.
etc.

9 3042 W

Lucetia v. Ant via videns viso sepeliri

visca busto

Mark - 3.472 on monument

Shell better made of lites.

of R. J. 5.3.45 ff.

9 3042 W

Thomson, 127.

like to the Pontic Sea.....(3. 3. 453 ff)

This comes from Pliny, ii,919: Et Pontus semper extra meat in Propontidem, introrsus in Pontum nunquam refluo mari. The words are translated adequately, if a little verbosely, By Philemon Holland: "And the sea Pontus evermore floweth and runneth out into Propontis, but the sea never retireth backe againe within Pontus." This of course is what Shakespeare read. I should myself ~~doubt~~ greatly doubt if he ever handled a Latin Pliny at all, for the Historia Naturalis is an enormous book, very heavy and expensive, and by no means written in an easy style.

torrens--boiling, seething, pushing (of a river).

I notice that Propontic is in neither Lucretius nor Seneca !!

I have further references to Pliny in 2 Henry VI:

3. 1. 365 wild Morisco---"A common thing ... daunce" vii, iii.

3. 2. 52 basilisk--viii. 33 (Cf. 3. 2. 324)

3. 2. 125 bees--viii Cf. Henry V, I (also Lucan Bk IV)

4. 1. 109 rob bee-hives-- xi. 57

Gardenside. 26 April, 1952.

Dear John,

I enclose the Thomson extract, with various odds. Note that conflation of sources is provable, which means that Shakespeare was familiar enough with various passages to quote (wrongly) from memory.

Did you not have a Foxe at Lesmahagow? If not, I should be glad to have the one you are after, if you get it, and don't need it. I can borrow easily from G. U. L.

Hart Davis might be a good line for either De quoi, or Hall. Go ahead.

I don't think Thomson will require much alteration in the text, but I'll think it over. I hope also to give you something as promised on the Pembroke relationship, as recorded in the Folio, and bearing on the membership of Pembroke's Men about the time of the poems.

I'm held up (or down) with lumbago at the moment, but it's not too serious, and I can get on with reading, at least.

I'll see you about the design of the lamp later. I'll want exact specifications.

Regards.

Andrew.

I didn't have you Hazlethorpe, by any chance? a.



Mr. John Cairncross
16 Lansdowne Court
Lansdowne Crescent
London W11
England

28/4

6 2852 W

28 APR 1952

22nd April '52

Dear John, Thanks for your Congra-
tulations on Ricky's arrival. Sorry
to have waited such a long time in
answering you, but most of my
free time is spent reading so that
I hardly write any letters. A baby
does not allow his mother much
spare-time, you know! It takes
time to get used to that but I
must say it is worth while!
I've never had an idea that it is
such a wonderful thing to have a son.
You follow his development into a
real human being anxiously and really,
it is different from week to week.
Now he is smiling and making all
sorts of noises, his own language,
and starts to know us. I can recom-
mend you to get one too, you shall
certainly be pleased!

Of course I'm tied to my home now,
haven't seen any films or theatre in 3
months, but the time will come that
I get time for that again.

My uncle, actor and director, has
brought "The Love of four Colonels" here,
which is a great success. Seems to be
translated very well.

We are arguing about passing our
holidays in Italy or Spain. I want to
go to Spain, whilst my husband is
so in love with Italy that he wants to
go there every year. But we can't go
before October, as he is going to Java,
in order to install a new tube-factory
in Surabaja, in summer, which of
course is interesting for him in
spite of the situation there.

We had a lovely week and the bulbs
and blossoms are flowering, but now
it got cold and windy again.

Did you know that old P. Lynons
(my boss of Shipton-on-Staffs) died
in December last?

If you have time, do write a
letter, I'd like to hear how you
are doing. Much love to your wife
and you. Tanja.

201b
201c

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

PA
201a
The British Broadcasting Corporation



J. Bannister, Esq.,

16, Lansdowne Court

Lansdowne Crescent

W.11.

4 2694 H

24 APR 1952

✓ DEN
29/4/52

2515

57524

IN COMPLIMENTS OF THE
BRITISH BROADCASTING
CORPORATION
LONDON, W.1

No. C 57524

17
18

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

15, LANGHAM PLACE, W.1



Attached cheque is in payment of services rendered
on the following dates:

DATE	DETAILS	£ s. d.	PAY THE SUM OF	DATE	TO THE ORDER OF	£ s. d.
15 APR 52	REC	12 12 0	TWELVE GUINEAS	21 APR '52	JOHN CAIRNCROSS <i>J.C.</i>	12 12 0

25/4

NOT NEGOTIABLE

& CO.

No 3 A/c

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

[Signature]

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

ENDORSEMENT ON BACK OF CHEQUE IS
THE ONLY ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUIRED
PLEASE RETAIN COUNTERFOIL

M

4 2694 H

Pending.

Cairness. 72493 . Special Branch,

200B

New Scotland Yard,

LONDON, S.W.1

24th April, 1952.

M.I.5.

Please refer to your PF. 72493/B2A/DS of 22nd inst.

The registered owner of this car is Arthur David Macleod ROBINSON,^x of "Mullios", Sudbrook Lane, Petersham, Richmond, Surrey.

x L.O reg 28/4

ENCL _____

file 24 APR 1952

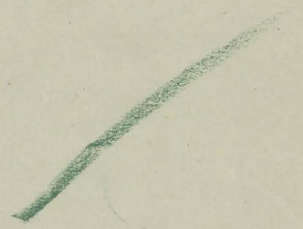
TO B2A B2A1814

REF PF 72493

[Signature]
Commander.

Held RS

701/12



PA



J. Cairncross, Esq.,
Travellers Club,
Pall Mall,



4 2695 H

S.W.1.
16 Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

J. Cairncross, Esq.,
Travellers Club,
Pall Mall,
S.W.1.

A.J.D.W..

4 2695 H



Treasury Chambers,
Great George Street,
S.W.1.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

19th April, 1952.

Dear Cairncross,

I write to acknowledge your letter of 17th April tendering your resignation. This is accepted and will take effect from to-day. Kindly arrange to call on P.F. Jupe to return to him your official pass and to collect any personal property that you may have in the Office.

In reply to the last paragraph of your letter, the permission of the Treasury is not required before you apply for a situation in either of the organisations which you mention.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. D. Winnifith

J. Cairncross, Esq.

24 APR 1952

4 2695 H

GB.

PA 72493

199a

Any reply should be addressed to:—

The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen and the following reference quoted—

R.G.12478/49/AWA

Telegraphic Address:—

Registrar Seamen, Cardiff.

Telephone No.:— Llandaff 1130.



GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, LLANTRISANT ROAD, LLANDAFF, CARDIFF,

23rd April, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCL

Mr

24 APR 1952

B2A 254
Mr Stephens

TO

CYA
Jh.W.S.L.

REF

Dear Joce,

s.s. "CHUSAN"

s.s. "PYRRHUS"

Further to our telephone conversation of the 18th April, and my note of the same date, the current Crew List of the "PYRRHUS" has now been received. I am, however, unable to trace a seaman named ROBERTSON as having joined the vessel at the Port of departure but it is possible that one may have joined since.

For what it is worth I give below personal particulars of a Charles Edward ROBERTS who engaged as Carpenter in the "PYRRHUS" at Birkenhead on the 9th April:—

Discharge Book Number R121345, Born 12.3.1912 Liverpool
Height 5' 8". Eyes Grey. Hair Dark.
Complexion Fresh. Distinguishing Mark Appendix Scar
Next of kin and home address:— Wife, Mabel
10 Cresswood Crescent, Huyton, Liverpool.

Immediately the Crew list of the "CHUSAN" comes to hand, you will be similarly advised.

Yours sincerely,

J. J. Rushworth

P.S. Joce Esq.,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

70/11

Amn

✓
27.4.52

P.A.

198a

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : PF. 72493. Main. Name : CAIRNCROSS.
 Original in File No. : * PF. 72493. Supp. Serial : 140 Vol : 3 Receipt Date : 24.4.52.
 Original from : T/C ON CAIRNCROSS. Under Ref. : No. 2179. Dated : 23.4.52.
 Extracted on : 25.4.52. by : AS Section : B.2.A.

... ..

Outgoing call CAIRNCROSS to LAN 4468 ~~to~~ B.B.C.
 for Accounts Section for Foreign Talks.
 Regarding the payment of a talk he had given
 - French discussion. He had sent in the contract
 form last Friday and wondered why he had not yet
 received a cheque. He said that he broadcasts
 under the name of SANDEMAN.
 It appears the cheque was posted to him. It was
 believed to have been posted yesterday.
 10.48

4

WARNING
 TO APPROPRIATE
 OFFICER BEFORE USING

P.A.

B.2.A. (Mr. D. Stephens).

Druth

PF. 72493.

197a

CAIRNCROSS "E".

23.4.52.

Observation was maintained at 68, Queens Gate, S.W.7. from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. but the man "E" neither entered nor left.

As circumstances allow we will again try to identify this man.

701/4

D. Storrier.

B.5.
23.4.52.
F.180/26.

✓
29472

Rd: 23/4/52.

PF 72493.

P.A.



Treasury Chambers,

Great George Street,

S.W.1.

196a

~~B2~~
cur
23.4

With Mr. Winnifrith's compliments.

10113

~~DB~~ ^{to see}
24/4

DB Sec

R. return to BPA ^{initials}

82/13

Jh/B2/23.4

✓
29.4.52

196a

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

19th April, 1952.

Dear Cairncross,

I write to acknowledge your letter of 17th April tendering your resignation. This is accepted and will take effect from to-day. Kindly arrange to call on P.F. Jupe to return to him your official pass and to collect any personal property that you may have in the Office.

In reply to the last paragraph of your letter the permission of the Treasury is not required before you apply for a situation on either of the organisations which you mention.

Yours sincerely,

A.J.D. WINNIFRITH

J. Cairncross, Esq.

G.R.

196a
Lansdowne Court,
Lansdowne Crescent,
W.11.

17.4.52.

Dear Winnifrith,

Thank you for your two letters of the 15th April.

I now wish to confirm in writing my request of 30th March that the Treasury should accept my resignation.

I should be grateful if, in your reply you could let me know whether the Treasury has any objection to my applying for a situation in the B.B.C. or UNESCA.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. CAIRNCROSS.

A.J.D. Winnifrith, Esq.

PA.

B.2.A. (Mr. D. Stephens).

14/4/52

195a

PF. 72493.

John CAIRNCROSS.

The address visited by CAIRNCROSS on 14.4.52, 12, Pembridge Gardens, W.2. is that of a large house outside which a notice board reads 'Service Chambers, with private bathrooms'.

This house is situated about one hundred yards from Notting Hill Gate Station and appears to be occupied by a good class of person. The house comprises four floors and a basement and outwardly is in a good state of repair.

D. Storrier

D. Storrier.

B.5.
23.4.52.
F.180/25.

1015

✓
DEN
29.4.52

