

PF 72,493

V15

PF 72493

V15

C A I R N C R O S S , JOHN

TRAY No.

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

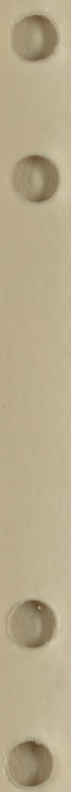
S. 960 Edn2

PF

72,493

V15

16/8 52 19



12.6.64. Ext. from Note re interview with BLUNT 618. 618z
18.6.64. From SLO WASHINGTON. 618a.

22.6.64. D. note for file. 619. 619a.

23.6.64. D. note for file. 620. 620a.

23.6.64. Telegram to SLO WASHINGTON. 621. 621a.

24/6
D.I. through D.I./McB. *D to see*

Please refer to point (a) in serial 620a.

2. I have spoken to [redacted] who informs me that
do not have it in mind to say anything to
the British Embassy in Rome about CAIRNCROSS' return.

Albany

R. C. Symonds.

D.I./Inv.
24.6.64.

24.6.64. To Home Office 622b

623

D.I. 26/6

Thank you. DC will write to know the
reply to 621 A - when received.

D *White*

25/6

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ACT 1958 *September 2023*

624.

25.6.64. From British Embassy, Washington re travel arrangements

624a

625.

26.6.64. Note for file

625a

D. C. (through J.D.)

Ref. Min. 623, please now see 624A & 625A

D.I/INV

R.L. Simons.

27.6.64

9.6.64. Brief for interview with CAIRNCROSS

625b

27.6.64 626.

D.C. (through J.D.)

Recent signals indicate that John CAIRNCROSS is in Paris on his way to Italy - with the intention of giving the UK a wide berth

You will recall you decided there was no cause to tell the FO or HD when the U.S. authorities decided to eject him quietly

D

[Signature]

627

30/6/64

30.6.64 Copy of letter to Treasury

627a

2.7.64.. Extract from interview with STRAIGHT

627b

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629.

22.9.64. Copy of minute re PROPPER 629a

630

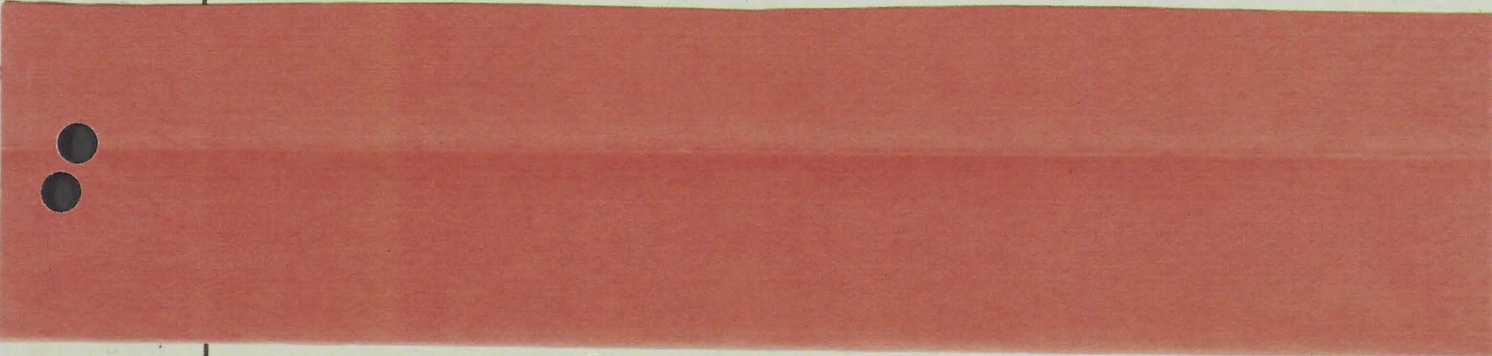
23.9.64. Copy of letter to F.O. on PF. 710,205 PROPPER 630a
2nd 9.64. From F.4. with report of interview with Alexander CAIRNCROSS 630b

631.

6.10.64. Note re Alexander CAIRNCROSS 631a

632

15.10.64. A.3. C. note ~~for~~ 632a



635.

4.2.65. Min. re MacGIBBON 635a

11.2.65. Extract from D.1. interview report. 635b.

636.

17.2.65. From Ministry of Overseas Development - letter to CAIRNCROSS
from Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N. 636a

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637.

23.2.65. Note for file

637a

638.

3.3.65. To Foreign Office

638a

639

19.3.65. Extract from interview report.

639a

641.

5.5.65. Note for file.

641a

642

6.5.65. To [redacted]

642a

643.

6.5.65. D.1. Note.

643a

20.5.65 Ext from Note of Interview with PLAYFAIR

643b

644.

24.5.65. From [redacted]

644a

645.

D. thro Diff [redacted] L.A.

Please see [redacted] et seq.

2. It would be very advantageous to interview CARACROSS in this country. But we cannot do this if he will be arrested.

3. I am not clear from Vol 14. of file (attached) whether the previous P.R.'s desire for presentations still stands.

4. It is to our advantage to treat CARACROSS as a source not present.

S3 26.5.65

Peter N. Sig [signature]

646.

L.A.

I suggest we discuss this thorny problem when you have studied the files. I think you will need to read most of the papers from 548b onwards.

2. The intelligence reason for favouring a visit to the U.K. by CAIRNCROSS is that we should like to interview him and BLUNT together.

R. C. Symonds

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

1st June, 1965.

647

3.6.65

~~xxx~~ Note for file

647a

648

D.1/Inv./RCS *RCS 1076*

I am ready to discuss at your convenience.

J.A. Allen
J.A. Allen

L.A

8th June 1965

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D.1/Inv./RCS

I said that I would record the comments I made at our meeting with D.3 on 10th June. You were then going to refer the matter to D.

2. When writing the attachment to 644a, CAIRNCROSS presumably had in mind the exchange between him and Arthur Martin which is recorded in paragraph 2 of 585a. In other words, he wants to know if the possibility of proceedings against him, under the Official Secrets Acts, for the criminal offences he disclosed to Arthur Martin, has been removed.

3. As matters stand, the answer is 'no'. The only development since March of last year which might affect the situation has been the change of Government. We do not know how the present Home Secretary and the other interested Ministers would react to the CAIRNCROSS affair, although I think that the Attorney General, on being told that CAIRNCROSS had presented himself within the jurisdiction, would feel obliged to have him interviewed by a police officer and asked to make a statement. If any statement thus obtained seemed to provide a suitable basis for prosecution, the Attorney General would be faced with a difficult choice in deciding whether or not to issue his fiat for proceedings. On the one hand the offences were committed many years ago; on the other, they are amongst the most serious in the criminal calendar and the Attorney General would be chary about providing a basis for political criticism, alleging inertia over grave security matters, should the facts leak out in the future.

4. D.3 wishes CAIRNCROSS to come here so that he can put into operation his plan for a confrontation with BLUNT but CAIRNCROSS is unlikely to make the journey unless he gets assurances from us about his safety. Before we could give these, we would have to go to the D.P.P. and (I think) Trend; and one or both could be expected to say that, in the light of what has gone before, Ministers must also be consulted. For Ministers to accept the idea of CAIRNCROSS receiving assurances of immunity from prosecution, they would surely have to be persuaded that, in return, we were going to be materially helped towards identifying a current spy or spies. Could we really maintain this? And, in any event, in making our case, would we not have to tell the Ministers something about BLUNT? The implications of doing that would need very careful study.

5. In my view it would be better for all concerned if CAIRNCROSS did not come here. Whatever is to be said to him, beyond a brief statement that the situation remains as previously explained to him, it ought not to be said in writing - Arthur Martin could perhaps see him somewhere on the Continent.

6. I have not taken into account the protection to which CAIRNCROSS might be entitled as the holder of a U.N. laissez-passer. The most senior officials of U.N. agencies are afforded complete diplomatic immunity; others have only limited protection and it seems doubtful that CAIRNCROSS could claim this in respect of criminal offences committed before he became a U.N. employee. However, if we wish to go into this in detail we shall need to consult the Foreign Office.

L.A./14th June 1965

J.A. Allen

650.

18.6.65

Note for file.

650a

651.

1.7.65

Note for file.

651a

~~D. through D.3.~~ ^{652.}
pnj can reach to discuss.

1. Please refer to serial 640a onwards. The following questions now have to be decided: -

- (a) Should we endeavour to facilitate a visit to England by CAIRNCROSS ?
- (b) What enquiries should we make as a result of CAIRNCROSS's letter to Martin dated 11th May, 1965 ?
- (c) Should we endeavour to arrange a meeting between CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT ?
- (d) What should Martin say to CAIRNCROSS when they meet ?

2. These questions are examined at serial 651a. 1(c) needs to be considered in the light of the present position in the BLUNT case. I have written a separate note on this which is filed at serial 461a in PF.604,582. When you have read these two notes you may care to discuss them with D.3 and myself.

R.C. Symonds

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

1st July, 1965.

653.

2.7.65.

653a

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ACT 1958 FEBRUARY 2024

ACS 9/7
D.1 Inv.
D.3. Am

I showed this minute to A.S.M. on 12/7 p. 2

1. We discussed today the issues raised in minute 652 and came to the following decisions:-

(a) We should take no action to facilitate a visit to the U.K. by CAIRNCROSS.

(b) We should with the agreement of L.A. ask the Security Department of Foreign Office to make enquiries whether the possession of a U.N. laissez-passer would give CAIRNCROSS diplomatic immunity in respect of acts committed before he joined the U.N. This would be put by Security Department as a hypothetical question without mentioning names.

(c) We should not at the present juncture try to arrange a meeting between BLUNT and CAIRNCROSS. Apart from other considerations, if CAIRNCROSS became aware of BLUNT's security history (and he inevitably would do so, otherwise the meeting would be sterile) he would be in a position to turn the knowledge to his own advantage. In particular, an embarrassing situation would arise if CAIRNCROSS ever reached a court.

(d) We should not neglect the opportunity of gaining further intelligence through another Martin/CAIRNCROSS meeting in Paris or elsewhere outside the U.K. As regards the points raised by CAIRNCROSS in his letter at 644a, Martin should say that the position as regards entry to the U.K. was unchanged and that as regards entry into the U.S.A. he should himself make enquiries of the Immigration Department. D.1/Inv. and D.3. could prepare a brief for Martin if the projected meeting could be arranged.

A.M. MacDonald

D.

8th July 1965

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ACT 1958

655.

L.A. *We spoke and understood to make a general enquiry* *MAH*
14/7

Please see paragraph 1(b) of minute 654.
Do you think we can get the answer to this question without mentioning names? Perhaps we might discuss.

RCS

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

9th July, 1965.

656.

16.7.65

Note for File

656a

657.

D.1/Inv./RCS *AB*

To see 656a. It would be difficult to take this further without stating the particular facts to the Foreign Office Legal Adviser and I do not favour this course.

J.A. Allen
J.A. Allen

L.A.

16th July 1965

658.

29.7.65.

To

658a

659.

29.7.65.

Brief for interview with John CAIRNCROSS

659a

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660.

2.8.65. To [redacted]

660a

661.

6.8.65. Note for file

661a

662.

18.8.65. [redacted] re interview with CAIRNCROSS on 10.8.65.

662a

*on sheet -
Thank you
663
23/8.
3 (through L.A.)*

*You will wish to see 662A. - L.A. may wish to see
para 3 in the attachment.*

R.C. Evans

BT/Im.

20.8.65

664.

23.8.65. Note re NOVIKOV

664a

666.

8.9.65. Copy of letter from John CAIRNCROSS [redacted]

666a

667.

10.9.65. To [redacted]

667a

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NOT FOR
10/8

668.

F.1.B./GB-K

Thank you. I have noted the description and will try to suggest a few candidates etc. S. J. Co.

I think you will be interested to see the result of an interview that Arthur Martin had with John CAIRNCROSS (662a) and would particularly draw your attention to paragraph 15 (h) on page 5. If you can think of any likely candidates for this member of the British Communist Party I should be grateful because I should like, in due course, to have a photograph shown to CAIRNCROSS.

E. McBarnet

E. McBarnet

D.1.

29.9.65.

669.

1.10.65.

Note re ANDREEV

669a

FILE CLOSED

FILE CLOSED

669^A

Note for PF.72,493

Vitali Merkurievich ANDREEV

Born: 27 September, 1924, at Serpukhov

ANDREEV first arrived in the United Kingdom on 8 September, 1947, as a door-keeper at the Soviet Embassy.

2. On 28 September, 1948, ANDREEV accompanied the Soviet Ambassador, who was accompanied by SVERIN and KOROVIN, to Paris and he thereafter made a number of journeys to and from Paris during October, clearly acting as a special courier between the Soviet Embassy in London and the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations Assembly in Paris. On 19 December, 1948, ANDREEV married Tatiana Petrovna KHRISANFOVA, a clerk in the Cultural Attache's office who had previously served in the Soviet Embassy in Canada.

3. By March 1949 it was apparent that ANDREEV had changed his employment and was now a cypher clerk.

4. The ANDREEVs left the United Kingdom, presumably on leave, on 10 February 1951, and returned again on 1 May 1951. Later the same year it was learned that ANDREEV was in frequent contact with the Society for Cultural Relations and the British Soviet Society and he appeared to be working with the Cultural Attache.

5. In May 1952 ANDREEV was seen with Pavel Stepanovic KUZNETSOV who was under surveillance in connection with the MARSHALL case, in circumstances that left little doubt that he also was an I.O., either assistant to KUZNETSOV or preparing to take his place. After the arrest of MARSHALL, ANDREEV left the United Kingdom accompanied by his wife and three year old son on 2 August, 1952.


E. McBarnet

D.1.

1.10.65.

Handwritten notes in bottom right corner

PP.72,493/D.1/WACB.

10th September 1965.

Dear

John CAIRNCROSS

You asked me to let you have some comments on your report of your meeting with CAIRNCROSS on 10th August and CAIRNCROSS' letter of 6th September 1965.

2. My comments are as follows:

The Report on the Interview of 10th August 1965

3. Paragraph 4. It is worth noting that the photograph of Arnold DEUTSCH dated from at least 1931. The main discrepancy in CAIRNCROSS' description of OTTO is the hair.

4. Paragraph 12 (b). The Paris Exhibition took place in 1937 (from 24th May to 26th October). DEUTSCH is known to have been in France from 12th September to 3rd November 1937; perhaps CAIRNCROSS can remember the time of year when he met OTTO at the Exhibition.

5. (c). GROMOV (ROBERT)¹⁹³⁶ was in the U.K. from late November or early December 1937 until 1st February 1939. The first contact with CAIRNCROSS must therefore have been in 1938 or not until November 1939. It is noted that CAIRNCROSS has now recalled the long break in the contact in 1940 and in fact there must have been one because GROMOV went to Moscow in March 1940 and did not return until 9th December 1940.

6. Paragraph 14. It is difficult to make useful comments on these "recognitions" except perhaps to say that photograph No. 7 is that of V. M. ANDREEV (U.K. 8th September 1947 to 2nd August 1952) who was in 1952 closely associated with Pavel S. KUZNETSOV of William Martin MARSHALL fame. KUZNETSOV has been identified by CAIRNCROSS as his last controller. ANDREEV was not p.n.g.'d, KUZNETSOV was.

7. Photograph No. 30457 is that of Y. M. MILOVZOROV (U.K. 4th April 1945 to 21st May 1949) who was described in 1948 as, "Looks about 40. Height 5'11"-6'. Well built. Stiff and military bearing. Clean shaven, rather grim mensencing face. Steely eyed. Firm authoritative chin. He usually wore a dark suit, dark overcoat with square shoulders and a grey trilby hat straight on the head.", which is certainly very like CAIRNCROSS' description of his controller for a few months in 1943 or 1944, "tall, well built, Russian, military bearing, possibly a member of the Military Attaches' staff."

8. Paragraph 15 (b). You may recall seeing a document from the BURGESS' papers which may well be the one referred to here. If you see CAIRNCROSS again he should be shown a copy.

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9. Paragraph 15 (f). It is probable that "CLARK" is R. W. B. CLARKE mentioned in 1951 by PHILEY as being someone who would know what his politics were at Cambridge.

10. (g). We have no trace of Maurice Rodney GRIEFFENHAGEN and so far I have not been able to establish his present whereabouts.

11. (h). It has not yet been possible to produce photographs to identify this member of the British Communist Party.

Comments on CAIRNCROSS' letter of 6th September 1965

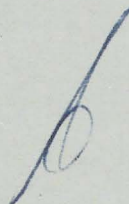
12. Paragraph 2. This paragraph is, to say the least, confused but I take it it is really all about OTTO. I am puzzled by the reference to the "student", do you know what CAIRNCROSS means?

13. Sir Douglas Busk's marriage and the Paris Exhibition both occurred in 1937.

14. Paragraph 3. These dates fit well with GROMOV's history and it is noted that CAIRNCROSS has now remembered ROBERT's absence in 1940.

15. Paragraph 4. There is no doubt at all that the notes which CAIRNCROSS gave to BURGESS were prepared in March/April 1939, i.e. about six months after Munich but well before the outbreak of war. This may be what CAIRNCROSS intends to convey.

Yours sincerely,


E. McBurnet

A. S. Martin Esq., C.B.E.,

(In duplicate)

KMcB/CMK

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ACT 1958 *SECRET RE-12 2023*

006165

Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

6 September 1965

Hester/d
Received by hand
from ASH - 8/9/65
D/T/10/65

666

Dear Arthur,

I m sorry to have been rather slow in writing to you as promised. However, here at last is what I've been able to dredge up.

There is not much new about Otto. If you send me the dates about Greiffenhagen, perhaps I'll be able to reconstruct the picture better. But this much is certain. I must have seen him soon after joining the Foreign Office and he was absent for a long period or rather periods. He spoke German without an accent, and for this reason or for others that I have forgotten I always assumed that he was a German refugee. He lived in Russia, though, for he told me, on his return from there how things were (in very general terms, ie people were treated better, and this kind of thing). The student came on the scene, I think, at one of the intervals caused by his absences. ~~He~~ was married, and was a spender, in the sense that he once said he was always short at the end of the month. He was present in London at the time of Busk's wedding. (Busk was in the FO, American Department then). And of course at the time of the Paris Exhibition.

in Paris) As to Burgess, I ~~xxxxxx~~ had contacts ~~xxx~~ with him, perhaps late in my final year in Cambridge, though I have no recollection of meeting him then. It is much more likely that it was after I had joined the FO. I remember he fixed a date with me in Paris at some restaurant, and I didn't turn up. He kept up with me during my first two years at the FO (the party I reported on at that place was while was at the FO and Mounsey was there). In other words, I feel now that his role was rather that of a check than of an initiator and that the person who played the main role was Klygman. I was in touch with Burgess during O's absence at the time when it was not clear if we were going to war - say ~~July 1939~~ just before ~~xxxxxx~~ during Munich, I think.

As to Robert, He was in London at the time Churchill flew to Ottawa in a bomber, when there was some question of an invasion of North Finland (which did not come off), of the fighting in Crete and of the visit to Moscow of Ernle Drex, ie so after the invasion of Russia. He was also present early in 1940, and then, I think, absent for quite a time. Back in September of that year or perhaps a little later.

You should check up from my notes whether it was at Munich or just before September 1939 that I did notes for Burgess. My feeling is that it was the former.

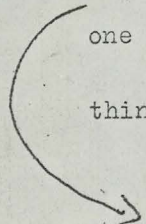
At one point, Robert said no documents. This was probably during the period when war had broken out but before Russia was invaded.

I hope to be in Paris from about December 13 to 20, and will let you know about this so that we can, if you wish, meet and go into this whole question thoroughly.

(Incidentally, one question I meant to ask you was what happens if I go to one of the Dominions or to a place like Hong Kong.)

I m sorry if my notes are a bit scrappy but I m unable to extract thing more for the time. Perhaps in collaboration, we could do better.

Yours ever
JC



Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom right of the page, including the number '15' and some illegible text.

665a.

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664 A

Reference.....PF.72,493..(CAIRNCROSS)

Copy to PF.68,214 (NOVIKOV)

NOTE FOR FILE

Mikhail Fedorovich NOVIKOV

M. F. NOVIKOV born 5th December 1903 at Novorosick, arrived in the U.K. on 14th August 1929 accompanied by his wife Antonina Ivanova NOVIKOV born 6th March 1906 in Novorosick. NOVIKOV was described as an engineer and the couple went immediately to Manchester where NOVIKOV was employed by Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. and their address was given as 1 Longford Park, Stretford. They did not come to any adverse notice during their stay here and left the country in November 1931.

2. On 23rd March 1944 NOVIKOV and his wife returned to the U.K. and on this occasion he was described as a Soviet Government Official coming to the U.K. to take up a position at the Soviet Trade Delegation.

3. NOVIKOV came to notice on one occasion when in July 1946 it was learnt from a telephone check on a member of the Communist Party that NOVIKOV wanted to pay a yearly subscription to have the Manchester Guardian sent to him regularly. The NOVIKOVs left the U.K. on 5th July 1947 for Leningrad.

E. McBarnet

D.1/Inv.
23.8.65.

[Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom right corner]

Top Secret and Personal

662a

16th August, 1965.

Rec 18/8
ditto

Dear Ebdy

John CAIRNCROSS

Reference your PF.72,493 of 29th July 1965.

1. I enclose two copies of my account of my interview with John CAIRNCROSS in Rome on 10th August 1965.

2. As requested in paragraph 2 of your letter under reference, the photographs are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely
A.S. [Signature]

Miss E.M. McBarnet,
M.I.5.

Top Secret and Personal

8/10/65
19/8/65

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ACT 1958 September 2023

TOP SECRET

Hestli 9d

662a

Back to PF69 319
CLARKE
27/1/65
Nobid
see 675a
p.4

John CAIRNCROSS

I met John CAIRNCROSS in Rome on 10th August 1965 and spent some three hours with him, first over lunch in an open-air restaurant and later in the airport bar. A curious incident happened in the restaurant. Hardly had we sat ourselves down at a table than a man positioned himself some six feet away and took a photograph of us. CAIRNCROSS tried to wave him away and at the same time screen his face but the man took the photograph slowly and deliberately and then moved off. He did not try to sell us a copy. He was dressed in jacket and tie (which would have been unusual for an Italian street photographer on so hot a day) but otherwise I carried no clear impression of the man. CAIRNCROSS was considerably disturbed and I think thought at first that I was in some way responsible for the incident. He reverted to it several times during the day, later speculating whether the Russians could have known of my visit.

2. I thought CAIRNCROSS looked rather less worried and seedy than when I last saw him in Washington but he was as vague as ever in his conversation and as ineffectual in managing the every-day things of life (such as fixing a meeting place or choosing a restaurant). Nevertheless I like him and I think he bears me no grudge for what happened in America.

3. He launched at once into his problem over travel. If he is required by the F.A.O. to visit the U.K. or the U.S. what is he to do? I told him that, as far as the U.K. was concerned, the position was unchanged. He could not safely set foot there whether he travelled on his British passport or an international laissez-passer. He accepted this without demur. I said that as far as the U.S. was concerned, I could not give an answer but I thought he should test the position now before he had need to travel. He asked if I could not do this for him in London so that the American consulate in Rome would not be brought into the picture. I said that if he thought the American consulate in Rome was unaware of his position he was being unrealistic. His best course of action was to visit the Consulate, give them the reference of the letter in which he was asked to leave the U.S., describe his predicament and ask what their attitude would be if he was required to visit the U.S. on F.A.O. business. If, after he had set the wheels in motion, there was anything I could do in London to help to secure a sympathetic U.S. response I would certainly do so. I brought him to the point where he agreed that this was the sensible thing to do but I fear he will let it slide.

4. We then got down to business. I explained that we had been doing a lot more digging since last I saw him and that there were still several identifications which I thought we might make with his help, in particular that of OTTO. I gave him the photographs of OTTO candidates. He rejected them all except that of Arnold DEUTCH (which he remembered having seen before) and the drawing of Ignace REISS. Of the DEUTCH photograph he said that it was still the nearest he had seen but he did not think it was right. Of the REISS drawing he said that it gave the right impression of heavy broad features and large head but he did not think it was the man. He was positive that the photographs of KAPTELZEFF were nothing like OTTO.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

- 2 -

5. I asked him to repeat his description of OTTO and here it is: Age(in 1937/38): 35; height: 5'5"; thick black hair brushed back; no spectacles; no moustache; very big head and broad-boned face; dark eyes; regular nose; broad generous mouth; an engaging smile; spoke quite good English but normally conversed with CAIRNCROSS in German. Talked freely about life in Russia where, CAIRNCROSS gathered, his wife was then living. No mention made of his having children.

6. CAIRNCROSS said that he had always speculated that OTTO had been recalled to Moscow in connection with the "Stalin purges". I asked him if BURGESS had ever suggested this. He thought not. He traced it to his feeling that OTTO was a Jew (though his features were not obviously Jewish) and to the belief that anyone as Westernised as OTTO must have been in peril during the purges. I had the feeling that CAIRNCROSS probably had a better reason than these for linking OTTO with the purges though I do not think he was deliberately withholding it. I think he has forgotten.

7. He told me, as though it were a vital clue, that BURGESS had once told him that OTTO "gave bad social advice". I asked him what on earth he meant and he said he thought BURGESS was referring to the social graces - using the right knife and fork, presumably. I asked if this was in the context of any "bad social advice" which OTTO had given him. He said no but thought it showed that there were others like himself who had been taken over by BURGESS after OTTO left.

8. We next tried to work out the chronology of CAIRNCROSS' contact with OTTO. CAIRNCROSS thinks that it was in late September/October 1936 that KLUGMAN introduced him to OTTO. He associates it with light evenings and, since he remembers spending the summer of 1936 in Germany, he thinks September/October was the earliest it could be. If this date is right then his meeting with BLUNT, BURGESS and MACNEICE in Cambridge must have been only a week or two before that - i.e. directly he returned from Germany. He remembers that, before the meeting in Cambridge, BURGESS had suggested that they should look each other up in Paris. He thinks this would only make sense in terms of his having travelled through Paris at the start of his holiday in Germany. He did not in fact take up this invitation. His reading of the situation is that KLUGMAN and BURGESS had discussed his recruitment. BURGESS was deputed by KLUGMAN to look him over and, having failed to clinch the Paris meeting, used BLUNT (and CAIRNCROSS still believes BLUNT was unconscious) to arrange the meeting. CAIRNCROSS believes, on the basis of their journey back to London together, that he made a bad impression on BURGESS and that KLUGMAN went ahead despite BURGESS' adverse report. He bases this on some vaguely disparaging remarks which KLUGMAN made to him about BURGESS - roughly to the effect that BURGESS had his head in the clouds.

9. CAIRNCROSS cannot date OTTO's departure precisely. He remembers that OTTO announced one day that he was going and made arrangements for his successor to contact him. He thinks it was to be a telephone conversation - the successor would ring up and use some prescribed phrase and they would then meet at a prescribed place after a prescribed interval. Although there was a long gap before the successor (ROBERT) did turn up he nevertheless used OTTO's prearranged procedure.

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

- 3 -

10. After OTTO had left (and CAIRNCROSS thinks it was not very long after) BURGESS arranged a meeting with CAIRNCROSS. BURGESS got down to business with some such remark as "Rumour has it that you have been seeing a lot of a friend of mine". CAIRNCROSS thinks that BURGESS used a Christian name and that it was not OTTO. When it was clear that CAIRNCROSS was not going to remember the name I suggested "George" and CAIRNCROSS agreed that it might well have been though he was not positive of it. At any rate, they settled on "Otto" and BURGESS revealed that he was in touch with "OTTO's boss". He talked of "OTTO's boss" with some reverence describing him as a most remarkable man. He asked CAIRNCROSS to continue to provide him with the sort of information he had been passing to OTTO and, until OTTO's successor arrived, he would see that it reached "OTTO's boss". The notes in CAIRNCROSS' handwriting found among BURGESS' papers relate to this period.

11. CAIRNCROSS said that BURGESS never introduced him into his social circle (except for the one party he had previously described). There was a business relationship with BURGESS very much the controller - although he did not apply pressure in the way that OTTO had. In this context CAIRNCROSS averred that no pressure had been put on him in 1939 to request his transfer from the Treasury back to the Foreign Office or to G.C. and C.S. or M.E.W. This was simply his own desire - he was bored with the Treasury.

12. CAIRNCROSS was unable to date OTTO's departure from the scene but we arrived at the following clues:

- (a) he thought it must have been before he was transferred to the Treasury in October 1938 because he remembered that, much later, ROBERT questioned him closely about the reasons for this transfer. If OTTO had been on the scene at the time of the transfer he would have known the circumstances and ROBERT would not have needed to ask;
- (b) he remembered meeting OTTO by pre-arrangement at the Paris Exhibition. Whichever year that was, he was still in regular contact with OTTO. 1937
- (c) he thought the interregnum between OTTO's departure and ROBERT's arrival would have been about a year and a half. If he had to make a guess he would say roughly May 1938 to September 1939.

13. We then discussed the arrival of ROBERT. When this happened BURGESS disappeared from the scene and never thereafter did either refer to the period when they had worked together or to their subsequent separate relationships with the Russians. CAIRNCROSS thought that he was still at the Treasury when ROBERT first contacted him. He remembers that there were gaps, sometimes of two or three months, between their meetings but he does not remember any long severance of contact. I went over this point several times with him in the context of 1940 but, although he wavered I had the feeling that his initial reaction was correct and that there was no long break such as BLUNT has described.

14. Although our discussion centred on the pre-war period we managed to find time to go through the 1947/48 photographs.

TOP SECRET

..../He was

662a

M.F. NOMKOV PF 68214

V.M. ANDREEV PF 71308

Y.D. MILOUZERCY PF 68705

Ext'd to PFE 9, 319
CLARKE + G. EFFENHAGEN
PF 60884
GR. EFFENHAGEN

He was positive that none fitted his post-war controllers. He commented that No.7 bore some resemblance to the "young Russian" who he thought had been p.n.g'd in connection with E.M. work; that No.30457 bore some resemblance to "man with military bearing" who had succeeded ROBERT; and that No.30496 had the same type of face as "the Georgian".

15. The rest of the interview can best be recorded as a series of isolated points of interest:

(a) He remembered [redacted] At Cambridge he had been an anarchist rather than a communist. He had known him fairly well at Bletchley and knew of nothing to suggest that he was a spy. He had no recollection of the lunch at the Travellers' Club in 1949 and, indeed, thought that [redacted] had dropped out of his life well before then. However, he agreed that if [redacted] had said that it took place then it must have done so. He was sure that if he had asked the question about Russian ciphers it would have been as a conversational gambit. He was quite sure he had not been guided to ask such a question.

This may be the document found in [redacted] papers serial 45.

(b) He was seldom given briefs by ROBERT but, when he did receive them, they were precise. For example, while in Lord Hankey's Private Office he was asked to report on the British Military Mission which was sent to Moscow. He thinks he might remember more such subjects if he could be reminded of the events of that period.

Ext'd to PFE 1600

Ext'd to

(c) He repeated that he was never asked to talent-spot as such but he was asked to provide pen-pictures of his colleagues. In this context he remembered discussing David FOOTMAN with ROBERT. He had said that FOOTMAN was very left-wing in his views. ROBERT had replied that FOOTMAN was "just playing" with left-wing politics.

(d) He was given no nickname by the Russians.

(e) He agreed that he had once seen quite a lot of (Alexander and Salomea HALPERN.) I asked if he thought they could have been working for the Russians. This produced an uncharacteristically spirited reply as far as Salomea was concerned - he thought the suggestion absurd and was quite sure she would never have done such a thing. I said I had heard that Alexander was an exceedingly clever international lawyer who might but CAIRNCROSS broke in and said that on the contrary he was a vain and stupid man who had died bankrupt. He thought it most unlikely he would have been a spy. CAIRNCROSS' manner suggested that he had had an emotional attachment for Salomea.

GD-K/FIA R/S D/11/11/29.3.66

See NO PFE 675a

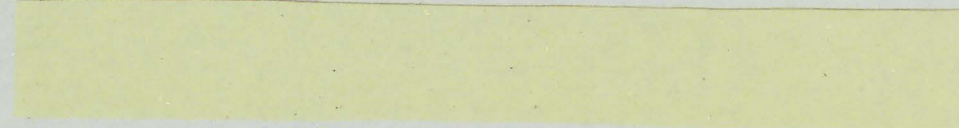
Ext'd to PFE 9, 319
CLARKE

(f) I asked again the conventional question "with hindsight can you think of anyone you would suspect of having been a Russian spy". CAIRNCROSS named three persons whose left-wing views were, he felt, strong enough to have led them into spying:

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Ed. L. to you 17th 65/01/300/1000
GREIFFENHAGEN 13/10/65
Ed. L. to PF 69, 319
CLARKE

CLARK (ph): a contemporary at Cambridge who had gone into the Department of Overseas Trade and then, he thought, into the Foreign Office.



(g) He was reminded of an incident concerning a man named GREIFFENHAGEN. GREIFFENHAGEN was a contemporary in the Foreign Office who had failed to make the grade and was transferred to G.C. and C.S. CAIRNCROSS was asked (either by OTTO or ROBERT but not BURGESS) why he had been transferred and whether this would hit him financially. CAIRNCROSS said that he handed over a biography of GREIFFENHAGEN but containing nothing to suggest he was recruitable.

(h) CAIRNCROSS recalled that KLUGMAN had introduced him to a member of the British Communist Party. He thought this occurred during the interregnum between OTTO and ROBERT (it was certainly pre-war) and, although this was never stated specifically, he felt sure the intention was that this man should assist him in his spying, presumably as his temporary controller. CAIRNCROSS did not take to this idea because he thought contact with an Englishman (and a Party member at that) would endanger him. He therefore never followed up the invitation to keep in touch. They had one meeting at Victoria Station at which KLUGMAN was present to effect the introduction and then (as in the case of OTTO) left them together. The man was aged 25/30 and was approximately 5'8" tall. He had thick fair hair parted conventionally. He had a squarish face with regular features. He was not unintelligent but probably self-educated. He spoke with no definable accent (unless it was a little too "correct") and he seemed to be a Londoner. CAIRNCROSS is confident he would recognise him from a photograph.

16. As the discussion progressed CAIRNCROSS seemed to be enjoying the mental effort of recalling events from the past. He is taking 10 days' holiday in Switzerland from 13th - 23rd August 1965 and I suggested that he should spend some of this time writing in narrative form his career as a spy. I said that I, for my part, would produce as many dates as I could to help him to get the chronology right. We discussed how we were to correspond. I said that I could arrange an intermediary in the Embassy who need know nothing about the contents of our letters but who would act as a postbox. He did not like this idea and counter-suggested that we should use S.W. through the open post. I said I thought this was over-elaborate and that we should see how we got on using the open post but using simple "double-talk". When we could get no further by this method I thought I would probably come and see him again. He welcomed this and suggested that I should spend a long weekend in Rome.

13th August 1965

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- 6 -

P.S. I showed CAIRNCROSS the sketch map of North Finchley which had been found in his office desk. He said that the handwriting was not his and that he could not have received it from the Russians because they never put anything in writing. He could not remember what it was but assumed that some friend had given him directions for a quite innocent purpose.

TOP SECRET

661a

Reference.....PF.72,493.....

NOTE FOR FILE

Mr. Arthur Martin [redacted] told me to-day that he is going to Rome to interview CAIRNCROSS, whom he will see on Tuesday 17th August. I gave him two more photographs to show CAIRNCROSS. These were, 1) Boris Mikhailovich KROTOV (PF.63,319) and 2) Leonard EITINGON @ KOTOV (PF.742,142).

E. McBarnet
E. McBarnet

D.1/Inv.
6.8.65.

*h/1
15/8/65
D/1/8/65
2/8/65*

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TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

PP.72,493/D.1/EMcB.

2nd August 1965.

Dear

with reference to our conversation on Friday afternoon I attach herewith copies of your notes of your interviews with CAIRNCROSS in America.

2. I also enclose a copy of a photograph of Michael Dmitrievitch KAPTELSEV to be attached to the photographs to be shown to CAIRNCROSS. You already have one photograph of KAPTELSEV on the pre 1939 list. This however is a very youthful photograph taken in or before 1929, the one I now attach is dated approximately 1938.

Yours sincerely,

E. McBarnet

A. S. Martin Esq., C.B.E.,

(In duplicate)
Encs.: 3.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

12/25
15/5/6
D/CJK
2/5/6

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Brief for interview with John CAIRNCROSS

OTTO

CAIRNCROSS has said that his controller, OTTO, disappeared at about the same time as he, CAIRNCROSS, transferred to the Treasury.

CAIRNCROSS was offered a job in the Treasury in July 1938 and actually started work there on 1st October, 1938. CAIRNCROSS has said that he was out of touch for several months after OTTO's disappearance, can he be more precise as to the last time he saw OTTO ?

ROBERT

ROBERT, i.e. GROMOV, was CAIRNCROSS' controller when CAIRNCROSS was

- (1) in Lord Hankey's Private Office from 23rd September, 1940 to 1942;
- (2) in G.C. & C.S. from 11th May, 1942 to 1943;
- (3) in M.I.6 from 14th June, 1943, to 21st June, 1945.

Was CAIRNCROSS given briefs by ROBERT for these different jobs of work and can he specify what he was asked to produce, particularly when in the Private Office ?

BURGESS

In November 1939 CAIRNCROSS asked the Foreign Office if he could return to them from the Treasury or if that was not possible, if he could transfer to G.C. & C.S. or to M.E.W. CAIRNCROSS has said that he was controlled by BURGESS at this period. Was this application inspired by BURGESS, and if so why ?

G.C. & C.S.

During the time that CAIRNCROSS worked at G.C. & C.S. he was in contact with Henry DRYDEN. He had known DRYDEN at Trinity College, Cambridge, where they were contemporaries. How closely did he and DRYDEN work together at G.C. & C.S.? How well did he know DRYDEN outside of the work ? Did they continue to meet after CAIRNCROSS left G.C. & C.S.? When did they last meet ? And depending on the answer to the last question, DRYDEN has said that he and CAIRNCROSS lunched together at the Travellers in approximately 1949 and that CAIRNCROSS said to him on this occasion: "I presume we are now doing to the Russians what we did to the Germans". What is CAIRNCROSS' version of the story ? Can he date the occasion ?

Handwritten notes:
Kef
19/8/72
D/OK
29/1/65

BLUNT

BLUNT has said that he talent-spotted CAIRNCROSS and effected his introduction to BURGESS when CAIRNCROSS was up at Cambridge working for the Civil Service examination, i.e. in or before the Lent term 1936. CAIRNCROSS has mentioned his first meeting with BURGESS taking place during a weekend at Cambridge after he, CAIRNCROSS, had come down and joined the Foreign Office, i.e. after April 1936. Can CAIRNCROSS try to date his weekend visit and first meeting with BURGESS in relation to his recruitment by KLUGMAN, which he has said occurred soon after he joined the Foreign Office ?

Alexander
HALPERN

It is known that CAIRNCROSS and HALPERN were great friends. Has he any information to give about HALPERN or about his wife, Salomea HALPERN ?

Does CAIRNCROSS know what his own cover name was ?

658^a

PF.72,493/D.1/EMCB.

29th July 1965.

Dear

With reference to our telephone conversation I understand that you will probably be visiting Paris fairly soon to interview John CAIRNCROSS. I attach herewith the following items:-

- 1) 2 ^{copies of} notes for a brief for your interview.
- 2) 2 ^{copies of} brief aide memoire of CAIRNCROSS' history.
- 148^a 3) 2 copies of a sketch map found in CAIRNCROSS' desk at the Treasury on 29th March 1952, which look as if it might relate to an R/V.
- 4) A number of photographs, possible candidates for OTTO.
- 5) 2 copies of a note by our Legal Adviser about the position if CAIRNCROSS should try to come here with a U.N. laissez-passer.

2. I should be most grateful if you could return the photographs to me in due course.

Yours sincerely,


E. McBarnet

A. S. Martin Esq., C.B.E.,

(In duplicate)

Encls.: 10.

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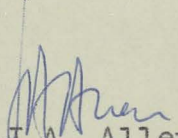
656a

NOTE FOR FILE

At the suggestion of Eric Battersby I spoke this morning with Derek Burden in the Protocol Department of the Foreign Office (Whitehall 7810 Ext. 307). I said that I wished to know the extent of the immunity afforded to a person visiting this country with a U.N. laissez-passer - Minute 655 refers.

2. Burden replied that at present immunity from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in this country was given to only a handful of U.N. officials; they consisted of the Secretary General and the heads of the various U.N. agencies. No criminal proceedings would be taken against such persons in respect of offences they had committed, irrespective of whether or not these had occurred before they became U.N. employees.

3. There was some possibility of other very senior officials being given similar protection in the near future. But as to the main bulk of U.N. employees there was no question of them having immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts in respect of previous criminal offences. Burden, however, added the comment that this did not mean the proceedings would always go forward; he also felt that our case would need careful study by the Foreign Office Legal Adviser.

L.A.
J.A. Allen

16th July 1965

Ball
9/18/65
WA
16.7.65

Top Secret and Personal

653a

ACS 21/7
Dylan's Base

[Redacted]

30th June, 1965.

Received 2.7.65.

Dear [Redacted] PS

John CAIRNCROSS

644a

Our [Redacted] of 19th May 1965.

I enclose for your information a copy of a further letter I have received from John CAIRNCROSS.

Yours sincerely
A. S. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

P.M. Wright, Esq.,
M.I.5.

Top Secret and Personal

127a J3/PC
2-7-65

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COPY

Via Armando Spadini 16,
Parioli,
Rome
24 June 1965

Dear Arthur,

Many thanks for your letter. The suggestion about Rome would be perfect - from July 15 - 26. I can most easily be reached at F.A.O. (5797, Ext. 3024) from 8.45 to 5, except Saturdays. A weekday would be best. Failing all this, Paris early August would be possible but I'm not yet certain I can get away.

Thanks very much for your help.

Yours ever,

John Cairncross.

651A

NOTE FOR FILE

Examination of questions requiring an answer in the light of

- (a) CAIRNCROSS's questions to Martin in his letter dated 11th May, 1965, and
 (b) D.3's proposals for a meeting between CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT.
-

General background

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567z

1. On 11th February, 1964, in Cleveland, Ohio, CAIRNCROSS confessed to Martin that he had been a spy for the R.I.S. from 1936 to 1951. This was discussed by a meeting of Ministers and Senior Officials presided over by the Prime Minister on 20th February, 1964. It was agreed that CAIRNCROSS's voluntary confession to Martin was not admissible evidence for the purpose of a prosecution; however, we could not afford to connive at his evading our jurisdiction or appear reluctant to have him sent over to the United Kingdom if this could be arranged.

580b

2. It was established that there was very little chance of CAIRNCROSS being deported to the United Kingdom. The case was then discussed again by Ministers on 26th February, 1964, and it was agreed that a further attempt should be made to obtain an admissible confession from CAIRNCROSS. The Security Service was asked to question him in the U.S.A. and to enquire if he would be willing to return to the United Kingdom to make an admissible confession and to face prosecution.

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3. This question was put to CAIRNCROSS by Martin at Cleveland on 1st March, 1964. After some hesitation CAIRNCROSS answered "no". This was reported to the Prime Minister who was invited to consider (although this was not recommended) whether the case should now be referred to the Standing Security Commission. The Prime Minister decided that there was no sufficient reason to justify any further action in the case.

618a

4. Up to this point CAIRNCROSS had appeared to be in no danger of deportation from the U.S.A. However, Mr. Hoover decided that he must go. When CAIRNCROSS announced his intention of leaving the U.S.A. on 29th June, 1964, to visit his wife in Italy, he was told by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service that if he attempted to re-enter the U.S.A. he would be refused. He was also told that if he did not leave voluntarily on or before 29th June he would be deported.

625b

5. A limited number of Senior Officials know of CAIRNCROSS's confession. These include his brother, Professor Alexander CAIRNCROSS. So far as is known, no Ministers in the present Government have been told of the case.

6. There can be no doubt in the mind of John CAIRNCROSS that if he were to return to the United Kingdom as a private

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- 2 -

citizen he would be arrested and asked to make a statement. There are, however, no instructions in force for this to be done. X

7. BLUNT knows that CAIRNCROSS was a spy and has agreed to talk to him. CAIRNCROSS does not know BLUNT was a spy.

Should we endeavour to facilitate a visit to the United Kingdom by CAIRNCROSS ?

8. I suggest that in the light of L.A's advice in minute 649 the answer must be "no".

What enquiries should we make as a result of CAIRNCROSS's letter to Martin dated 11th May, 1965 ?

9. The following enquiries suggest themselves: -

- (a) an enquiry from the present D.P.P. and/or present Ministers whether they take the same view of the CAIRNCROSS case as their predecessors;
- (b) an enquiry from the F.B.I. whether their view and the view of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service remains the same;
- (c) an enquiry from the Foreign Office whether the possession of a U.N. laissez-passer is likely to confer immunity on CAIRNCROSS.

10. Taking 9(a) and looking at it from the D. Branch angle, I am against making this enquiry. I would prefer to proceed on the basis that we have no reason to suppose the present Administration would take a different view of the case from the last one. I fear that if the case is re-opened there will be many repercussions with a consequent risk of publicity, which it is in our interest to avoid, so long as we continue to investigate the "Ring of Five" and to value CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT as intelligence sources.

11. At the same time, although I am against re-opening the case voluntarily, I assume that we should have to inform Senior Officials and/or Ministers

- (a) if we learnt that CAIRNCROSS was returning to the United Kingdom, or
- (b) if at any time we foresaw a risk of publicity or political embarrassment.

12. Taking 9(b), I see no risk of making such an enquiry, but I think CAIRNCROSS should make it for himself if he wants to do so. He should presumably address himself to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service.

13. Taking 9(c), I am in favour of making this enquiry, if we can be reasonably sure that the answer is likely to be discouraging to CAIRNCROSS.

- 3 -

Should we endeavour to arrange a meeting between CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT ?

14. There are pros and cons. The argument in favour of a meeting is that CAIRNCROSS might jog BLUNT's memory, or vice versa, with resultant help to our investigation of the "Ring of Five". The argument against it is that CAIRNCROSS would probably feel sore at discovering that BLUNT had got off scot-free, while he has been turned out of America and does not dare return to England. It can be said with truth that CAIRNCROSS's is a worse case since he continued spying until 1951; but he is likely to feel sore all the same, particularly if he were to know that BLUNT had been his talent spotter.

15. Whatever CAIRNCROSS's feelings, he cannot threaten to expose BLUNT without exposing himself, and he is by nature timid. However, one wonders what he might do if he really had his back to the wall, e.g. if he were in danger of losing his job with F.A.O. on account of his inability to travel to the U.S.A. or United Kingdom. If we did identify BLUNT to CAIRNCROSS as a former spy, there must, I think, be some risk that this will lead to the exposure of BLUNT. In the present state of the BLUNT case this would clearly be an embarrassment.

16. We therefore need to form a clearer idea of the intelligence dividend we hope to get out of a meeting between CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT before deciding whether this risk is acceptable. The risk could perhaps be lessened if, without at first naming BLUNT, CAIRNCROSS were asked if he would be willing to join in a meeting with another self-confessed spy and if he would promise in advance not to reveal this person's identity to anyone.

What should Martin say to CAIRNCROSS when they meet ?

17. We shall have to leave a good deal to Martin's discretion, since we do not know how far he will be pressed by CAIRNCROSS. I suggest that his general line ought to be that to the best of his belief the position remains as previously explained to CAIRNCROSS and (depending on what the Foreign Office has to say) is not likely to be changed by CAIRNCROSS's possession of a U.N. laissez-passer.

18. What, if anything, Martin should say to CAIRNCROSS about BLUNT needs further consideration.

R.C. Symonds

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

1st July, 1965.

NOTE FOR FILE

D.3 and I discussed the position in the CAIRNCROSS case with Arthur Martin on 11th June and I discussed it again with Martin on 17th June.

2. We all agreed in the light of L.A.'s advice that the idea for getting CAIRNCROSS to the U.K. should be dropped.

3. Martin will now write to CAIRNCROSS to say that they had better meet to discuss his letter. Martin will offer to meet him in August in Paris or earlier in Rome. The point of this is that BLUNT will be in Rome in July. Rome would therefore be more convenient than Paris if it is decided to go ahead with the plan for a confrontation between CAIRNCROSS and BLUNT.

R C Symonds

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

18th June, 1965.

*3/2
12/19
HOMK
2/6/65*

6042

LA 1/6

Reference... PF. 72,493

647a

NOTE FOR FILE

We have been informed by [redacted] /A.3.C that a Special Branch officer at London Airport has lost his list of suspects. It may have fallen into wrong hands. The list includes the name of John CAIRNCROSS.

R. C. Symonds

R. C. Symonds

D.1/Inv.

3rd June, 1965.

Code 18-76

WA
3.6.65

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Top Secret and Personal

644a

19th May, 1965.

Received 24.5.65.

Dear Peter ^{am}

John CAIRNCROSS

I enclose a copy of a reply which I have received from John CAIRNCROSS.

2. I would welcome your comments on paragraph 2. Clearly it would be a great advantage if we could interview CAIRNCROSS in the U.K. Would it be possible to reassure him that he could come here safely? Although it is of no operational interest to us, I would like to be able to give him some advice about visiting the U.S. Could you consult the F.B.I.

3. In any case I am, as you know, ready to see CAIRNCROSS in Paris if that is the best we can do.

Your sincerely
A. S. Martin

P.M. Wright, Esq.,
M.I.5.

Top Secret and Personal

✓ 52
1276 D3/P4
21/5

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644a

COPY

Via Armando Spadini 16

Parioli

Rome

11th May 1965

Dear Arthur,

Many thanks for writing. I wonder whether I need bother you to see me, for I suspect that the answer to my question is really very simple.

I am now with FAO and may have therefore sometime to go on business to the States or possibly even to the U.K. What would be the position in that case? I suspect that it would be as you told me (at least for the U.K.) whether I went with a U.N. laissez passer or not. And for the States, I have been told that I would have a problem, and here again suspect that the position would be the same even if I go for FAO.

If you feel able to give me guidance, I'd be grateful. If you would prefer to meet, I'll expect to be in Paris early in August, and would look forward to seeing you there, with due warning of course.

Yours sincerely,

John Cairncross

643b

Extract for File No.: PF 72493 Name: CAIRNCROSS
Original in File No.: PF 604861 PLAYFAIR Vol.: 1 Serial: 50b Receipt Date: 20.5.65
Original from: Note of Interview Under Ref.: D3/PNW Dated:
Extracted on: 29.7.75 by: RB Section: K704

Extract from Note for File concerning D3/P M Wright's Interview with Sir Edward PLAYFAIR, an associate of Guy BURGESS (RIS Agent who defected to the USSR in 1951)

I interviewed Sir Edward PLAYFAIR in one of ICT's flats in Carlton Gardens on 20th May, 1965. I had been instructed not to give PLAYFAIR any impression that we might suspect him of being a spy. I started off the interview by explaining that because of the discoveries we had made at the time of PHILBY's defection and since we were now interviewing all those who were friends of the PHILBY/BURGESS/MACLEAN circle. This was not a Macarthy with hunt but it was very necessary to discover if there were any people who had been involved with the boys who were now in sensitive positions. PLAYFAIR agreed that this was a reasonable thing to be doing but immediately said that he did not know of anybody. I asked him whether he had ever been approached to work either for the Comintern or for the Russians. He assured me he had not.

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

2. I asked PLAYFAIR to tell me about his relationships with Guy BURGESS. He said that he had never liked him. He had met him at Cambridge. He was not certain whether Denis PROCTOR or Victor ROTHSCHILD had introduced him. PLAYFAIR had been a great friend of Julian BELL. He thought that the turning point in his politics had been about 1932. He, PLAYFAIR, had become very Left Wing and had begun to associate with the Left Wing and Marxist circle at Cambridge.....

3. PLAYFAIR said that he found it difficult to recall names and asked me if I could give him some. I said that he had already mentioned some interesting names and would he like to discuss those first. His comments were as follows:

John CAIRNCROSS

CAIRNCROSS has a chip on his shoulder. He was on the fringes of the circle of friends, probably Left Wing.

4. I find it very difficult to sum up PLAYFAIR. I found him glib and apparently very shallow in his estimates of people. I find this odd taking into account PLAYFAIR's

K21/W
67.7.75

TOP SECRET

reputation in the Civil Service. I suspect that PLAYFAIR has been queer and I suspect also that he would not tell us if one of his close friends was involved. PLAYFAIR commented that after BURGESS went he discussed with his friends what their attitude should be. They decided that the best thing was to lie low and say nothing. I find some of his statements so naive as to be unbelievable. For instance, the statement that BLUNT was not Left Wing at Cambridge and that it was inconceivable that BLUNT could be a spy.....

.....

TOP SECRET

643a

What CAIRNCROSS told Arthur Martin about his controllers1936

After joining the Foreign Office (American Department) in April 1936 CAIRNCROSS was approached and recruited for the R.I.S. by James KLUGMAN, whom he had known at Cambridge, and introduced by him to "Otto" his first R.I.S. controller. Contact with "Otto" continued until 1938 when "Otto" disappeared without warning.

- 1) "Otto" small, burly, married, Russian, very large head with straight black hair, aged approximately 38 to 42, tough extrovert. When looking at a photograph of Arnold DEUTSCHE, CAIRNCROSS said that this might just possibly have been "Otto" but he did not think it was.

1938

On 1st October 1938 CAIRNCROSS was transferred to the Treasury. It would seem that "Otto's" disappearance occurred at about the same date. Later in 1938 he was contacted by Guy BURGESS who told CAIRNCROSS to report to him and this continued to "the early days of the war".

- 2) Guy BURGESS

1939

Probably in the winter of 1939 CAIRNCROSS, who was still working at the Treasury, was transferred to a new controller "Robert".

- 3) "Robert" small, stocky, wore spectacles, brown finger tips (chemical stains) probably not Russian, possibly Czech, was living with an English family. CAIRNCROSS was shown a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich GROMOV and identified him positively as his controller "Robert".

1940/3

Contact with "Robert" continued until soon after CAIRNCROSS joined S.I.S. in June 1943 when he was transferred to a new controller whose name he never knew. This contact only worked for two or three meetings (presumably for two or three months since at that stage he was having monthly meetings).

- 4) No name (A) tall, well built, Russian, military bearing, possibly a member of the Military Attaches staff.

1943

CAIRNCROSS does not know the name or nickname of the controller who took him over at this period.

- 5) No name (B) swarthy, possibly a Georgian.

1945/6

In 1945 CAIRNCROSS returned to the Treasury and either in that year or in 1946 was passed over to a new controller.

- 6) No name (C) young, Russian, spoke unusually good English. At some later date CAIRNCROSS saw a photograph of him in a newspaper and from this he recalls his real name began BELA....., the reason for the photograph was that this man had been p.n.g. for persuading emigres to return to Russia.

1951

In May 1951 CAIRNCROSS was transferred to the Ministry of Supply and soon afterwards was turned over to his last controller.

1275
3/1/51

With this controller he had very infrequent meetings no more than three or four a year. CAIRNCROSS has identified this controller positively as the Russian who was arrested in the case of William Martin MARSHALL

- 7) Pavel Stepanovich KUZNETSOV KUZNETSOV arrived in the United Kingdom on 2nd February 1949. He was arrested with W. M. MARSHALL on 13th June 1952 and finally left the United Kingdom on 12th July 1952.

As CAIRNCROSS' information about GROMOV and KUZNETSOV fits in very well with their times and dates in this country, there is this much reason to believe what he has to say about his unidentified controllers.

E. McBarnet

D.I.
6th May 1965.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

642^a

PF.72,493/D.3/PNW
[redacted]

6th May, 1965.

Dear Arthur,

John CAIRNCROSS

Thank you for your letter of the 29th April about CAIRNCROSS. I have raised this with my Management and there is no objection to you going ahead and seeing him, [redacted]

2. Meanwhile we are preparing a detailed brief for you, as there are a considerable number of points we would like you to raise with CAIRNCROSS. Perhaps we might discuss later.

Yours ever,

(sgd) P.M.W.

Peter M. Wright

A.S. Martin, Esq., C.B.E.,
[redacted]

In duplicate.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

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7.5.6

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641°

Note for File

I discussed [redacted] with the D.G. and D.D.G. today. The D.G. agreed that it would be a good idea for CAIRNCROSS to be seen and agreed that we should invite Arthur Martin to do it, provided that [redacted] agree.

P.M.W. 24

D.3.

Peter M. Wright

5.5.65

Code 18.76

20/12/74 DS/PC 251

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ACT 1958.

651A

.....
Page 11.
.....

TOP SECRET

G.R. JOHN CAIRNCROSS was a person who has been - he was one of these again - a person who, GUY would say, what a perfectly marvellous person he was, which is a thing I really didn't think about CAIRNCROSS and he used to.... and GUY took a very great personal interest in him and went to great lengths to help him and cosset him, because, you know, when he went into the Foreign Office he at that time - he didn't get on very well there and GUY used to go out of his way to cosset him, look after him, in the kind of way that always made one think that perhaps he had some practical interest in doing so.

P.W. How well did you know JOHN?

G.R. Ehm - not very well - indeed, hardly at all, ehm -

P.W. How did you come to meet him?

G.R. Er - with GUY.

P.W. Yes.

G.R. Who introduced me to him - he was to ~~send~~ ^{send} me his poems to look at, and, indeed, a long time afterwards sent me a great deal more ~~when~~ ^{when}, I think, he was living in Rome somewhere. But, I - no, I never knew him very well.

P.W. Have you seen him recently at all?

G.R. No. I think I last heard from him - oh - it must be very nearly 5 - or, more than that, I think, years ago, when he wrote to me - I think it was from Rome /over

Interrogation
continued

- 12. -

TOP SECRET

July 25
20/4/65

G.R. Rome/ asking me if I could return some poems he'd sent to me which I hadn't returned and which in fact I'd lost.

638a

PF 72,493/D.1/EMcB

3rd March, 1965.

Dear

John CAIRNCROSS

I think you will recall the above-named about whom we have corresponded and had discussions in the past.

2. We have recently learned that CAIRNCROSS has obtained employment with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations in Rome. He is Assistant to the Director of the Economic Analysis Division at F.A.O. Headquarters.

3. CAIRNCROSS was not sponsored for this appointment and therefore no question of vetting arises and it is not our intention to take any action in the matter. It is thought however that you should be aware of it.

Yours sincerely,



E. McBarnet

E.W. Battersby, Esq., M.B.E.,
Security Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

EMcB/JG

Key 65
4/3/65
DWH
2/12/65

637a

Reference..PF.72,493.....

NOTE FOR FILE

With reference to the papers at 636a, I spoke to Mr Fletcher, C.3.B, and he told me that Mr Attwell, who is the Security Officer and their normal contact at the Ministry of Overseas Development, telephoned to him and told him that he had seen the letter and because he had heard of the case from one of the Under Secretaries, he thought it might be of interest to us. He had therefore taken a copy of the letter and its attachments and would send it over. Mr Fletcher said that if it was something of interest to this office he would see that it went to the right place.

Evelyn M. Barnet

E. McBarnet

D.1
23.2.65.

File
4/3/65
8/11/65
28/2/65

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



ENCL. 2 pages

99 FEB 1965

C33

AF 72493

~~DIEMB 18/2 REF.~~
For clearance.

With the Compliments of

HELD
R5

F.W. ATTW ELL

About which we spoke, and in which
your Service may be interested?

ENCL.
99 FEB 1965

MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
ELAND HOUSE, STAG PLACE, VICTORIA
LONDON S.W.1

F.G. FLETCHER, ESQ.,
BOX.500

Per 21
4/3/65

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



636

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Copy for Mr. C.A. Hankey

Ref: P1p-3

8 February 1965

Dear Mr. Cairncross:

On behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations I am pleased to offer you an appointment with this Organization.

The nature and conditions of this appointment are set out in the attached "Terms of Employment". Also enclosed are the Staff Rules and Regulations with which you should acquaint yourself. Please write to me on any aspect which is not clear to you.

You will also find enclosed a number of forms which have to be completed in connection with your appointment. Let me know your travel requirements as soon as possible on form Pe 77, "Family Status and Travel Arrangements" but do not begin your travel until advised by this office to do so.

I hope that you will be able to accept this appointment. If so, please sign and return the copy of the "Terms of Employment".

Yours sincerely,

010

J. Auderset
for Chief, Personnel Branch

Mr. J. Cairncross
Assistant to Director
Economic Analysis Division
FAO Hqs.

07/11/65
28/2/65



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT
Professional Category

Please return one copy, signed below, to Chief, Employment Section

NAME <i>Shu Jing 17/12</i> Mrs. John [unclear]		INDEX 14000	PERMANENT RESIDENCE, established for administrative purposes, e.g., appointment travel, removal expenses, home leave, repatriation, currency of salary payments <i>London, Lancashire, United Kingdom</i>	
TYPE OF APPOINTMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Indefinite <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed Term		PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE (Day of commencement of travel to duty station by most direct route) <i>1 February 1965</i>		DUTY STATION <i>Rome, Italy</i>
DIVISION <i>Economic Analysis Division</i>		TITLE <i>Assistant to Director</i>		GRADE, STEP <i>P-5-III</i>
EMOLUMENTS per annum			Equivalent US\$	Staff Regulation (SR)
Gross Salary: subject to deduction of Staff Assessment (equivalent to a withholding income tax in the UN salary system).....			<i>224,500</i>	SR 302.3 Staff Regulation 301.
Net Base Salary: the rate of actual salary after deduction of Staff Assessment			<i>111,170</i>	SR 302.3
Post Adjustment: (plus or minus) payable in currency of duty station and subject to increase or decrease with fluctuations in cost-of-living (Manual Section 308, Appendix F), at present			<i>111,170</i>	SR 302.3
Family Allowance: spouse			<i>111,170</i>	SR 302.3
children up to 18 years of age or up to 21, if attending school			<i>111,170</i>	SR 302.3
secondary dependent				
Assignment Allowance: payable in the currency of any one duty station for a maximum of five years				SR 302.3
OTHER EMOLUMENTS AND BENEFITS, as checked below				
<input type="checkbox"/> Education grant	SR 302.314	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group accident insurance	} available on voluntary basis details on arrival	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Removal of household goods	SR 302.78	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group life insurance		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Home leave travel	SR 302.53	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical benefit - coverage is provided - Details on arrival		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National income tax - if paid is reimbursed by FAO		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repatriation grant		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repatriation travel - on separation after one year of service or more or on completion of fixed term appointment.		<input type="checkbox"/>		
INSTALLATION ALLOWANCE per day upon arrival <i>111,170</i>	UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND A contribution of 7% of pensionable remuneration of Full Participants (see SR 302.313 and 302.51) will be deducted from salary. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Participant <i>211,170</i>		For Fixed Term appointments of a minimum of one year and up to but excluding 5 years contribution of Associated Participants are fully paid by the Organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Associate Participant	ANNUAL LEAVE accrual per month SR 302.51 <i>2 1/2</i> working days
<input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Rail <input type="checkbox"/> Boat <input type="checkbox"/> Car, subject to prior authorization from Chief, Personnel Branch and to submission of evidence of third party insurance				
The Organization arranges travel and pays the cost of the transportation of the staff member and primary dependents from residence to duty station, plus a per diem allowance (SR 302.74). For details of excess baggage allowance and insurance of baggage, see overleaf.				
MEDICAL EXAMINATION This offer of appointment is subject to the satisfactory passing of a prescribed medical examination. The enclosed medical forms must be completed by one of the following medical practitioners and sent immediately (together with a chest X-ray) to Chief, Office of Health and Medical Services, FAO, Rome. Travel to the duty station should not commence before receipt of medical clearance from FAO HQ. <i>will arrange appointment with our Medical Office</i>				
DATE <i>1 February 1965</i>	ACCEPTANCE I hereby accept this offer of appointment and the conditions herein specified, subject to any modifications to the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules as interpreted and implemented in the FAO Manual. I have received a copy of the Staff Rules and Staff Regulations. Date _____ Signature _____			

45/75 1163 654321 - 7946

EXCESS BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

air travel and if entitled to removal of household goods:

	per full-fare ticket		per half-fare ticket		per child under 2 years	
	kg or lb		kg or lb		kg or lb	
by air	12	26	6	13	25	55
by surface	78	174	39	87	25	55

travel is by tourist class, the difference between the company's tourist and first class baggage allowance may also be claimed.
 travel by rail, boat or car, or if not entitled to removal of household goods: see Manual Section 405.62 (Excess Baggage).

SR 302.753

BAGGAGE INSURANCE, per traveller

unaccompanied US\$ 500
 accompanied US\$ 500 on request (application form enclosed)

CURRENCY

Salary and allowances are payable in the currency of the duty station. Where convertibility does not exist or is limited, up to 50% may be paid in the home country currency.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD

probationary period may be extended up to 6 months

NOTICE PERIOD ON TERMINATION

The appointment may be terminated by the appointee or by the Organization upon written notice of 30 days for an INDEFINITE or FIXED-TERM appointment
 3 months for a PERMANENT appointment except during probationary period when only 30 days are required.

SR 302.411/12

SR 302.903

CLOSURES:

- Staff Rules and Regulations
- Medical forms
- Family status and travel arrangements
- Request for insurance of unaccompanied baggage
- Annex B to Manual Section 103 (Importation into Italy)
- Appendix F to Manual Section 308 (Post Adjustment System)
- Pages 17/18 of Manual Section 405.62 (Excess Baggage)
- Designation of Beneficiary forms
- UNJSPF forms
- Salary allotment forms
- Post Report Rome
- Application for UN travel documents
- Declaration (Oath)
- Inoculation Booklet
-
-

TOP SECRET

63B

Extract for PF.72,493 - CAIRNCROSS

Original at serial 432a in PF.604,582 -
BLUNT

Extract from Transcription of an Interview between D.1/A.S. Martin,
D.3/P.M. Wright and Sir Anthony BLUNT on 11th February 1965.

- B HALPERN I think we've talked about haven't we - Alex HALPERN
- M Yes, you told me that Guy - er thought that he might be -
- B Well he just never could make it out - of course he is a great friend
- it was John - in the States, I'm sorry -
- M John - John -
- B It was the one whom Guy took on. I'm sorry, I can't remember any
names - er the one who lived on the staircase above me in Trinity
and John took on -
- M Oh, CAIRNCROSS.
- B CAIRNCROSS, yes, sorry. He knew probably more about HALPERN -
- M Did he?
- B Well, he knew him pretty well - not only as well as Guy did but -
- M I wonder how that would have occurred then - HALPERN was a lawyer,
wasn't he?
- B Was an international lawyer, yes but immensely interested in all the
sort of - in literature and particularly French literature and I think

TOP SECRET
TOP SECRET

- 26 -

he knew him entirely that way but if you wanted to get an opinion on
him John might be worth asking.

.....

TOP SECRET

h k
12/4/65

635a

Please p.e.

Copy: PF.72,493

L.A. through D.I./Investigation

Reference minute 71 para 3.

D/Em 4B
20/1

2. There is an allusion to CAIRNCROSS in this file which shows that MacGIBBON has or at any rate had a high regard for his friend. I think that if we could quote CAIRNCROSS' example in confessing his sins to the Security Service, it might well help in persuading MacGIBBON to do likewise. I should like to feel free to mention CAIRNCROSS to MacGIBBON. I should be grateful if you would advise me whether I may do so without undue risk of laying the Security Service open to an action for libel. I take it that there would be no objection from a strictly D. Branch point of view.

CL

C.J.L. Elwell.

D.I./Inv.
4.2.65.

~~Be 1/15~~
D/Em 4B
9/12/65

633a
634a

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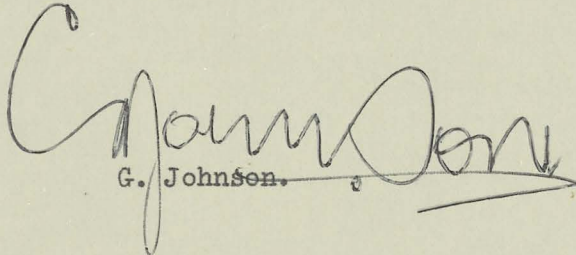
Reference.....Loose Minute
attached to PF.72,493 Vol.15

632A

D.1/Miss E. McBarnet.

I return herewith PF.72,493 for John
CAIRNCROSS as requested.

The cancellation of the H.O.S.I. entry
has now been effected as you will observe at serial
622b. To complete the routine would you please
sign the cancellation section of WS Form 17 which
is at serial 622b.


G. Johnson.

A.J.C.
15.10.64

12/15
2010/04

631a

Reference.....PF 72.493.....

NOTE FOR FILE

F.4./Mr Hamblen telephoned today to D.1. with reference to Professor Alexander CAIRNCROSS. Alexander CAIRNCROSS has not come forward since his return to this country to offer any information about his brother John and Sir Laurence Helsby has asked if we (F.4.) want to ask Alexander CAIRNCROSS if he saw his brother during his recent visit to the Continent. Mr Hamblen asked for Mr Martin's views; he himself considered that it would be better not to approach Alexander CAIRNCROSS since he promised to come forward if he had anything to report on John and it was better on the whole to leave him in the wrong on this matter. Since there does not appear to be any likely important dividend for us in approaching Alexander CAIRNCROSS at this stage we are in agreement with F.4. on this matter.

2. Mr Martin telephoned to Mr Hamblen to let him know our view.

Evelyn W. Baird

E. McBarnet

D.1./Inv.
6.10.64.

Handwritten notes:
D.1./Inv.
7/10/64

SECRET

Reference..... Loose Minute.

6506

[Handwritten signature]
5/10
D.I.

[Handwritten signature] 5/10

77.702,335

You may be interested to glance at the attached report on my interview with Professor Alexander CAIRNCROSS on 7th August. In view of the references to John CAIRNCROSS which appear in this report, you may keep this copy if you so wish.

D.I.A. Hamblen

D.I.A. Hamblen

F.4.

28th September, 1964.

SECRET

[Handwritten signature]
7/10/64

SECRET

REPORT ON AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR A.K. CAIRNCROSS AT THE
TREASURY ON FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1964.

PREAMBLE

I interviewed Professor A.K. CAIRNCROSS at the Treasury on 7th August, 1964, in the light of admissions made by his brother, John CAIRNCROSS. The interview lasted from 10 a.m. until 12.45 p.m. Professor CAIRNCROSS was co-operative throughout.

I SECURITY INFORMATION

2. At his original P.V. interview, Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he did not know that private meetings of Communist students took place in Cambridge in 1934/35 and were attended by his brother, John. Since then John CAIRNCROSS has been interviewed and has made a full admission about his own involvement in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge between 1934 and 1936. He has said that Professor CAIRNCROSS was aware of this involvement in the year when they both overlapped at Trinity College in 1934/35 - when John CAIRNCROSS was an undergraduate and Professor CAIRNCROSS a postgraduate.

3. When interviewed last time, Professor CAIRNCROSS admitted that he was interested in politics as part of his studies as a young man; that he was 'pretty left' in the Thirties and critical of our policies towards Spain and Germany; and that he met a number of Communist sympathisers at Cambridge. He denied attending any private meetings of Communist members of the University. Since then John CAIRNCROSS has also denied any suggestion that his brother ever attended branch meetings of the Communist Party, and has said that he regarded his brother as a Liberal and anti-Communist.

4. John CAIRNCROSS has now admitted that he was talent-spotted at Cambridge and recruited to work for the Russian Intelligence Service. He has further admitted to having worked for the Russians over a long period of time.

5. The following points were not resolved at the previous interview with Professor CAIRNCROSS:

- (a) His alleged membership of the Communist Party at Cambridge in late 1934 and early 1935.
- (b) His involvement in the International Economic Conference at Moscow in April 1952.
- (c) His subsequent appointment to the Executive Committee and involvement in the activities of the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, a Communist 'front' organisation formed as a result of the Economic Conference in Moscow.

/(d) ...

SECRET

- (d) His dealings with Michael Eugen CHOSSOUDOWSKY, a Soviet economist, whom he first met before the last war.
- (e) His associations with Communists on the staff of Glasgow University.
- (f) His activities in connection with the Scottish U.S.S.R. Society in Glasgow.

II THE INTERVIEW

6. I opened the interview by saying that fresh developments had made it desirable for the Security Service to see Professor CAIRNCROSS again. I explained that this would be an interview and not an interrogation and that I should be asking some searching questions, some of which would be personal since one's thoughts and emotions were often bound up with factors of security significance. I pointed out that I would not be attempting to catch him out but would be seeking to establish a bridge of understanding. I added that I should be taking notes, not with a view to recording evidence, but with the sole object of making sure that his views and comments were accurately and faithfully reflected. Professor CAIRNCROSS readily accepted all these points.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S AWARENESS OF HIS BROTHER'S INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNISM AT CAMBRIDGE IN 1934/35

7. At the outset I told Professor CAIRNCROSS that his brother had recently been interviewed and that he had made a full admission about his involvement in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge when he was an undergraduate there from 1934 to 1936. I explained that the high watermark in his brother's development as a Communist came between Christmas 1934 and the summer of 1935, during which time he was discovering new political insights under the guidance and sophisticated tutelage of another Communist student, James KLUGMANN. Moreover, at his interview John CAIRNCROSS had said that his brother was aware of this involvement. I reminded Professor CAIRNCROSS that, when last seen, he had said that John CAIRNCROSS was not politically minded and that he did not know, and would have been interested to have known, that private meetings of Communist members of the University took place. I thereupon invited Professor CAIRNCROSS to comment on these discrepancies.

8. Professor CAIRNCROSS said that the information that his brother, John, became a Communist or was a member of the Communist Party at Cambridge was a complete surprise to him. Moreover, he could not recall any private meetings of Communist members of the University taking place in college rooms or elsewhere. He went on to say that he was at Cambridge from 1932 until 1935, reading for his Ph.D. in Economics. During his last year he lived in Trinity College and shared rooms in Neville's Court with his brother, John, who was then in his first year as an undergraduate. Professor CAIRNCROSS emphasised that politics were the life of the place in the period 1932/35. His own contacts were primarily with postgraduates, other economists and foreigners - particularly a number of Indians. The economists constituted a limited group; they were not so politically minded as their Oxford counterparts, who appeared to be well anchored in the Liberal tradition. He did not mix very much with his brother's undergraduate set, although he did

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meet some of them when they came to the rooms which he and his brother shared together. He also pointed out that he was in his last year and working rather hard for his Ph.D. by that time. He could not recall any arguments with his brother which might have revealed him as being in the process of becoming a Communist, although he did know that his brother had a number of radical friends, some of whom were Communists.

9. This prompted me to ask whether Professor CAIRNCROSS would have been in a position to spot the tell-tale signs of such a political development on his brother's part. To this, Professor CAIRNCROSS replied that he had read a good deal of politics for his degree at Glasgow University, including Marx and Lenin. In fact, he added, he appeared to have read a good deal more Lenin than many of his contemporaries at Cambridge. Asked whether he meant that he had read his way through Lenin's collected works, the Professor answered that he had not done so but that he had made a particular study, for example, of Lenin's book on Imperialism. This he thought was a poor piece of work, which had been done much better by HOBSON.

Comment: J.A. HOBSON, a British economist, had written his standard work on Imperialism by 1902. Lenin's book on this subject was not a work of any theoretical originality. He popularised HOBSON and added some practical political conclusions of his own.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AT CAMBRIDGE 1932/35

10. I moved on to discuss Professor CAIRNCROSS'S political sympathies at that time. In his P.V. interview, he had said that he was interested in politics as part of his studies and that he had met a number of Communist sympathisers and attended political meetings to hear speakers like Harry POLLITT. CAIRNCROSS was almost certain he had listened to Harry POLLITT talk to the Student Union in Glasgow and not in Cambridge; he thought that this episode occurred when he went back to Glasgow University as a lecturer in Economics between 1935 and 1939. At Cambridge he had met David HADEN GUEST in his first or second year - i.e. 1932 or 1933. He was the Communist CAIRNCROSS remembered best because he used to have frightful arguments with him. GUEST had recently returned from the Soviet Union where he had been an English announcer on Moscow Radio. CAIRNCROSS disliked him intensely. In general he was put off by Communists he met who seemed to be a disagreeable lot. He knew CORNFORD and CORNFORTH by sight but he did not know either of them at all well. When I mentioned that Maurice CORNFORTH was married to James KLUGMANN'S sister, Kitty, who had been a student at Girton, CAIRNCROSS said that KLUGMANN'S name was familiar but he could not place him or remember meeting him.

Comment: David HADEN GUEST was the leader of the Communist Group of students at Cambridge in 1932/33 and was killed in the Spanish Civil War. John CORNFORD went up to Trinity College in 1933; as student organiser he gave the local Communist student movement a fresh and inspired impetus; he was killed in 1936, fighting for the Republicans in Spain. James KLUGMANN assumed his mantle as organiser of the Student Branch of the Communist Party at Cambridge in 1934/35. KLUGMANN'S sister,

/Kitty ...

Comment (contd.)

Kitty, married Maurice CORNFORTH who graduated from Trinity in 1931 and by 1934/35 was making a name for himself in Communist Party circles as an expert on Marxism/Leninism. Maurice CORNFORTH and James KLUGMANN subsequently became and still are leading figures of the Communist Party.

11. I reminded CAIRNCROSS that he had previously described himself as being 'pretty left' and critical of our policy towards Germany. I asked whether he would be prepared to elaborate and clarify this statement. CAIRNCROSS said that he, like many of his contemporaries at Cambridge, became increasingly out of sympathy with the Government's attitude towards the Fascist dictatorships. He was keen to stop the drift to what seemed like certain war by a more vigorous foreign policy and on the domestic front by more governmental intervention to deal with unemployment. He was in favour of greater efficiency and more active measures which now would have been considered socialist. CAIRNCROSS said that the defects of capitalism were more glaring at that time than they had been at any time since then. Moreover, a lot was being thought about planning and perhaps the Russians had something in their methods of dealing with poverty and unemployment. In the general atmosphere of Cambridge there was a good deal of excitement about the Soviet five-year plan and the signs of economic progress inside the Soviet Union.

12. At this point I asked whether this meant that CAIRNCROSS found himself in sympathy with any of the principles or policies of Marxism or Leninism in theory or practice. CAIRNCROSS replied that inevitably Marx had had a considerable influence on philosophical, historical, political and economic thinking not only in his own day but on subsequent generations; this applied to our time and we needed to understand the Marxist legacy; we could not eliminate Marx from our reckoning as if he had never existed. To CAIRNCROSS, at Cambridge in the Thirties, Marx was unsatisfying intellectually as far as his economic doctrine went. Marx had been right in laying emphasis on the fundamental importance of the economic factor in society but he had gone too far in insisting on the primacy of that factor. I asked whether CAIRNCROSS shared KEYNES'S view in 1932 that "Das Kapital" was an obsolete economic text book. CAIRNCROSS agreed with this and added that he also found Marx's dialectic unsound in that it was not a law governing every sort of evolution and did not make sufficient allowance for the contingent element in society. Moreover, Marx's predictions about capitalism had been proved false in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the twentieth century. CAIRNCROSS then and later found himself guided by the need for a more empirical and pragmatic approach.

13. I then asked CAIRNCROSS whether emotional considerations counted for much in his becoming 'pretty left' in his political thinking at Cambridge. He conceded the force of this and said that he, like others, was fearful about the way the political situation could develop. If faced with the need to make a choice between Fascism at one end of the political spectrum and Communism, with its support of the Soviet regime, on the other, he would have come down on the side of the Communists in his Cambridge days. But he pointed out that

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'being pretty left' did not normally mean making a specific commitment to the Communist cause; there were many radical and progressively minded people at Cambridge who were reformers rather than revolutionaries at heart.

14. At this point I reminded CAIRNCROSS that an otherwise reliable source and a former member of the student branch of the Communist Party at Cambridge had reported seeing both Professor and John CAIRNCROSS at private meetings of Communist students in the winter term of 1934 and the spring term of 1935. Had CAIRNCROSS ever attended meetings of this kind in Trinity College rooms or elsewhere in Cambridge? CAIRNCROSS claimed to be mystified by this report. He had no recollection of ever attending a meeting of Communist students or one at which a Communist student had spoken. He conceded that his memory was not all that 'hot' but he could not recall ever being present or speaking at such a meeting himself. He added that he had never been a member of any political party, and that this information was an absolute surprise to him. I then mentioned some of the rooms in which such meetings took place - e.g. those of John CORNFORD, Hugh GORDON, James KLUGHANN. This still did not ring any bell with Professor CAIRNCROSS and he remained convinced that his memory had not failed him on this point.

15. I then mentioned the names of some of the speakers who addressed the student branch meetings of the Communist Party, such as F.D. KLINGENDER and Jack COHEN. CAIRNCROSS said that Jack COHEN'S name meant nothing to him but that he knew KLINGENDER later on, but not at Cambridge, because he was interested in books he had written on Labour economics. He felt sure he would have recalled him if he had met him in this period. He added once again that, being a postgraduate, he did not think it likely that he would have been involved in these student meetings.

Comment: F.D. KLINGENDER was the leading light in the Communist group at the L.S.E. in 1932/33 and later when employed with the Soviet Trading organisation, ARCOS, acted as a focal point of contact between Communist students and Soviet officials. Jack COHEN was the National Student Organiser of the Communist Party in 1934/35.

16. This led me to press CAIRNCROSS once again on the likelihood of his not becoming aware of his brother's political development since he shared rooms with him at Trinity. CAIRNCROSS said that he had already shared lodgings with his brother, John, when they were up at Glasgow University together between 1930 and 1932. But he maintained that after John's time at the Sorbonne in Paris he had developed his own life and had gone his own way much more independently. In fact, they no longer had so much in common. This led me to ask if Professor CAIRNCROSS could recall any occasions either at Cambridge or since then when his brother had taken a Marxist or pro-Soviet line in discussion or debate. The only two that came readily to his memory were an occasion at the beginning of the last War when John CAIRNCROSS had argued very forcibly in favour of the Soviet need to defend itself by attacking Finland. The other was an occasion in the mid-1950s when they were having an argument on Shakespeare and Professor CAIRNCROSS was astonished to find his brother adopting what he would describe as a Marxist canon of judgement.

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17. Since Maurice DOBB had been his tutor in economics at Trinity, I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he had ever attended any of his study classes in Marxism which had been attracting quite a following from 1932 onwards. CAIRNCROSS claimed never to have heard Maurice DOBB discussing politics, even in Moscow, and he added that DOBB never spoke to his students in political terms. I then asked whether CAIRNCROSS knew Roy PASCAL who shared rooms with Maurice DOBB and who had been John CAIRNCROSS'S tutor. I said that he also was reported to hold Marxist Study Groups in this period. Professor CAIRNCROSS replied that he had never seen PASCAL although he had been curious to meet him and wanted to make his acquaintance. He insisted that he had no knowledge of any Marxist Study Groups being run by either DOBB or PASCAL.

Comment: Communism made a considerable impact on the undergraduates and dons of Cambridge University during the Thirties. A small Communist group which in 1932 centred round Maurice DOBB, a don at Trinity and University Lecturer in Economics, was to grow in size with the years. DOBB held Marxist Study classes for interested students and assisting him were Roy PASCAL (Fellow of Pembroke and now Professor of German at Birmingham University). Neither DOBB nor PASCAL has had a change of heart since the Thirties. DOBB was a member of the U.K. delegation to the Economic Conference in Moscow in April 1952.

18. At this point CAIRNCROSS said that he could well believe that John CAIRNCROSS moved around with Communists. When I asked him why, his answer was that his brother was good at mopping up languages quickly and that in his spare time he would feel the political, intellectual and emotional pressures to which many of his undergraduate colleagues were subjected. But the fact that he preferred their company, or became a Communist, was a surprise to him. As far as he knew, John CAIRNCROSS had never brought a Communist back to his rooms. Pressed on this, CAIRNCROSS conceded that he might not have recognised some of his brother's student friends as Communists if they only paid occasional visits to his rooms and he did not really get to know them.

19. CAIRNCROSS began to reflect on the occasions when he did attend meetings of small groups in rooms in Trinity. He could think of the KEYNES'S club, a group of economists to which one had to be invited. He could also remember a group of postgraduate students which was set up in his time and eventually became the Cambridge Economic Seminar; this used to meet on Sunday mornings. Most Sunday nights he recollected playing bridge with someone called Joe GILLIS and a Thai prince. He also recollected that he was President at one time of the Scottish Graduates Club. He could not think of any other occasions on which he got together with fellow students in rooms in Trinity.

20. Asked whether he attended meetings of the Cambridge University Socialist Society, CAIRNCROSS said that he certainly did so on a number of occasions. At one of the meetings he had listened to George LANSBURY who, of course, had been in power with the Labour Government until 1931. He had also listened to JINNAH on one occasion. In this context, I asked whether CAIRNCROSS did not know Charles MADGE who was Secretary of the

C.U.S.S. and himself visited the U.S.S.R. in August/September 1933. CAIRNCROSS knew him in a general way but had not come to know him well until after he went down from Cambridge and particularly during the last War. He did not think of Charles MADGE as making 'a powerful contribution to the world's affairs'.

Comment: The Cambridge University Socialist Society followed the pattern of similar bodies at other Universities in posing as a left wing Socialist Club. During the period 1932/34 the Communists occupied the leading positions. Charles MADGE was Secretary of the C.U.S.S. at that time.

21. Asked whether he had become involved in the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. at Cambridge, of which Charles MADGE was also Secretary, CAIRNCROSS said that he had never done so consciously although he might have been to an odd meeting that they had organised. Asked whether he had become involved in the Anti-War Movement he said that he had had some sympathy with their aims although he had not wished to join the movement formally. He had never been a pacifist in the strict sense of the term. He recalled that on 11th November one year he and others had marched in an Armistice demonstration in Cambridge.

Comment: To gain popular support for the Communist cause a number of international campaigns were launched in the Thirties. Among them was the Anti-War Movement. Under the aegis of the British Anti-War Movement, Anti-War Committees were set up all over the country, and those at the universities were particularly active.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, 1935/39.

22. I reminded CAIRNCROSS that he had said he was critical of our policy towards Spain and that this must have been when he was back at Glasgow University as a lecturer. CAIRNCROSS admitted that he remained 'pretty left' in this period. He saw very little of undergraduates in his role as a teacher and he was pretty fully occupied with a lecture syllabus of some seventeen periods a week. As he put it, one therefore had 'to think on one's own'. He could recall a group of colleagues on the staff, who were of like mind, including the present holder of the French chair, Professor BOASE, and the head of the Women's Union. Amongst other things they felt strongly about the Munich Settlement, and even marched in protest against it. He could not now remember what brought this group together. As far as he knew, Communists were not responsible.

23. Asked whether he had many dealings with his brother, John, in this period, CAIRNCROSS said that he saw him occasionally, but he was chary of entering into arguments on foreign policy because as a Foreign Office official his brother would be at a disadvantage in not being able to make use of classified information. He could recall an occasion in 1938 when his brother had said, somewhat surprisingly, that if it ever came to a 'showdown' the Russians would not fight. Whatever else it was this line did not seem to be pro-Russian. On the other hand John CAIRNCROSS did defend the Soviet line in Finland in

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a somewhat exaggerated way. This led me to ask whether Professor CAIRNCROSS thought that his brother talked frankly on these issues as far as he was able to do so. CAIRNCROSS'S answer was that he did not think his brother would ever say what he did not believe. His arguments stood up and were defensible whether or not one agreed with them. Professor CAIRNCROSS went on to say that when it came to thinking of his brother's underlying motivation this was a difficult area of psychology.

24. This led me to ask CAIRNCROSS whether he was particularly interested in matters of foreign policy at that time. To this he replied that he was not particularly so; like others he only had time for general reading as he had so much of his own work to get on with. But he added that it was not a comfortable world situation to be in and he tried to form his judgements in as informed a way as possible.

25. Asked what he thought about the Moscow Trials, CAIRNCROSS said that he had his doubts about them. Questioned on whether he was referring to the apparent willingness with which the prisoners made their confessions, he said that he was thinking rather more of the impossibility of people who were responsible for running the country behaving in this way. If this were true it was bad enough, but if it were not true the situation in the Soviet Union was even worse than the outside world had realized.

26. I referred to a statement CAIRNCROSS had made at his last interview when he said that the Nazi/Soviet Pact had not come as a surprise to him since he had been warned about it. He said that this referred to an occasion in the Spring of 1939 when Harold NICHOLSON had come to talk on foreign policy to an association of graduates at Glasgow. This was one of the best after dinner speeches he had ever listened to. One of the prescient remarks Harold NICHOLSON had made was to the effect that as sure as fate we would find the Russians and Germans getting together before long.

27. I then passed on to CAIRNCROSS'S motives in taking up employment in the Cabinet Office in 1940. He said that this was a natural progression for him in that he was no pacifist and wished to make his contribution to the War effort against totalitarian dictatorships. Asked whether the 'Imperialist War' line of the Communist Party made any impression on him, he said that not being a Communist he was scarcely aware of it and it passed him by. Asked about his brother's attitude, he said that he had seen no sign of John being critical of our war effort in the period 1939/41. He added that, whereas he had seen little of him in the previous four years, he did see a bit of him once they were both in Government service in London and, indeed, it was during this period that they had their argument over the Finnish War (in which John CAIRNCROSS had seemed to defend the Soviet line in an exaggerated way).

ADMISSION OF ESPIONAGE FOR THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE BY JOHN CAIRNCROSS

28. Discussion now reached the stage where I had to tell Professor CAIRNCROSS that his brother had admitted that he was talent spotted at Cambridge and recruited to work for the Russian Intelligence Service. I also told him that John CAIRNCROSS had further admitted to having worked for the Russians over a long period of time. His initial response was "Good God!".

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His next reaction was to ask "Could this be true?". He knew his brother as a neurotic who had been in bad shape over the last six months. He had only had one letter from him in this time, in March or April when he had talked of coming over to Europe. He wondered whether his brother had had a nervous breakdown. When I said that there could be no doubt about the facts, Professor CAIRNCROSS looked stunned and said that this came to him as a "complete shock".

29. CAIRNCROSS explained that he had recently had a letter from his brother's wife, Gaby, in Rome and that he had been concerned about the fate of this marriage. It seemed to be breaking up ever since last summer but John CAIRNCROSS could not bring himself to the point of rupture. Gaby, on the other hand, had been wanting to make a go of it if only her husband would take her to America with him. I took this opportunity to say that if he were seeing John CAIRNCROSS in Rome next week he should not, of course, reveal what I had told him, which was covered by the Official Secrets Act. His immediate reaction was that he had arranged to spend half a day in Rome next week for the purpose of seeing Gaby and he was also hoping to see his brother, John. In all the circumstances he wondered whether it would be better for him not to see his brother at this stage.

30. I then asked Professor CAIRNCROSS what he understood the reasons to be for John CAIRNCROSS'S leaving the Civil Service in 1952. He said that he never thought the Civil Service was to blame and he did not recall any reference to security in this business. He just thought of his brother as one of those people who were not fitted to a Civil Service career and indeed he often quoted his brother as "an example of this phenomenon". It had always been somewhat puzzling to him that John CAIRNCROSS, although good at dealing with foreigners, never seemed to get picked for a Foreign Service post in his early years. When he transferred to the Treasury he still did not seem to rise in the hierarchy. So that when he got to the stage of wanting to write on his favourite subject - seventeenth and eighteenth century French literature - Professor CAIRNCROSS encouraged him. He thought it was sensible for him to end his career in the public service and to get an academic appointment. His brother did not seem to want a chair at a University in England because he found living abroad more attractive. When he consulted his elder brother it was usually about his writings and not about his own affairs. Professor CAIRNCROSS did not press him about the actual circumstances of his leaving the Civil Service, since "this still looked a reasonable interpretation if he were not making the grade". Professor CAIRNCROSS also mentioned that his brother had curious notions about wanting to embark on a business career and indeed got involved with at least one firm after leaving the Civil Service. However, there was no doubt in his mind that John CAIRNCROSS was not cut out for business. Once he had broken his ties with the Civil Service he went to Rome and then to Geneva and then to Bangkok with E.C.A.F.E. During this time he was writing his books and doing some journalism which Professor CAIRNCROSS thought was well done.

31. I told Professor CAIRNCROSS that perhaps he could now see why the virus of Communism amongst students at Universities in the 1930s did need a good deal of research and laboratory testing. For although most young people come through unscathed, there were a few who emerged as Soviet spies and that his brother was one. Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he now saw and fully understood the reasons for our earlier interview with him. He still found it difficult to think of his brother as being "so underhand with his relatives". He could understand

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how he got involved in Communism as a student but he thought of John as having too sceptical a turn of mind to become fully converted to it, as to a religion. Indeed, he did not see his brother as having a faith of any kind; he was not deep enough for that. Professor CAIRNCROSS could find it in himself to be more committed in some ways than his brother could ever be. He explained that his eldest brother nearly became a Minister. His mother would have liked him (Professor CAIRNCROSS) to become one. But he was too much of a sceptic, although more capable of belief than he would ever have thought John CAIRNCROSS could be.

32. But even if John CAIRNCROSS did become committed in this way he could still not see how he made the next jump to become a spy and how he could not have broken away from such a chain of circumstances. I suggested that perhaps he had become emotionally involved as a young student without any particular deep-rooted conversion, and once in the toils of this conspiratorial business he might have found it increasingly difficult to disentangle himself. I then spoke of the 'controlled schizophrenia' of FUCHS and of the way he lived in watertight compartments. Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he could see the analogy of FUCHS fitting his brother. He was after all a close character who kept his personal affairs to himself. Last year, when Professor CAIRNCROSS drove him to the station and asked, on Gaby's behalf, if his wife was going to join him in the United States, John CAIRNCROSS had replied "Oh yes". This had proved to be a bare-faced lie and he now realised that over the last two years his brother had not been prepared to come clean with him on his domestic affairs.

33. After further thought and reflection Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he was "bitterly astonished". In other circumstances he would have said that we did not know his brother. Had I not made this statement with such certainty he would have said that his brother must have been ill or had a nervous breakdown. His next comment was "fascinating, what a study!". He went on to admit that this all went to show how fallible one's judgement could be. Still dwelling on this matter, CAIRNCROSS commented that in the post war period his brother had seemed to lose interest in political affairs. He began to wonder whether his brother's two years in France (1932 to 1934) had not begun the fundamental process of change in his make-up. Asked in what way these changes had become noticeable, Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he found his brother much more casual on his return after his two years in Paris between 1932 and 1934. This was certainly so in his attitude to sex but also in other ways. One of his friends in Paris had been Raymond PICARD, a specialist in French seventeenth and eighteenth century literature; Professor CAIRNCROSS did not know whether he had any Communist affiliations. But in all the times he and his brother were together after 1934 and even when they shared rooms at Cambridge their dealings were never as close as they had been before, in fact their relations were often perfunctory except in arguments. These were frequently hot but they were usually on academic rather than personal or political matters. Apart from the argument about Finland shortly after the outbreak of the last War the only other one that stood out in his memory was the occasion in the 1950s when they had discussed heatedly the case for the sociological interpretation of Shakespeare sui generis as against the case for explaining Shakespeare in sociological terms. On this occasion, Professor CAIRNCROSS thought that his younger brother had carried the arguments for the latter case to absurd Marxist lengths.

Comment: In a recent interview John CAIRNCROSS said that Professor CAIRNCROSS had a Scottish obstinacy, was difficult to argue with, and often took the opposite side in debates.

34. At this point Professor CAIRNCROSS'S mind began to turn to his own position. Once again he said that he was shocked, for in all his brother's major decisions he had had a hand. He had got him to Cambridge and would have done anything for him. He knew him better than anyone else, particularly in his younger days. The thought that his brother was involved in espionage for the Russians he still found inconceivable.

35. Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he would have to think this matter through. I reminded him once again that he should not raise this subject with his brother if he were to meet him next week. If, however, John CAIRNCROSS raised it with him we should, of course, be interested to have an account of this on his return after his visit to Tokyo in September. I asked whether he thought it likely that his brother would bring up this business. To this, Professor CAIRNCROSS said that he thought it unlikely and that he was almost equally sure that his wife, Gaby, did not know anything of this. I said that perhaps John CAIRNCROSS did not want to involve him with the sins of his past. To this Professor CAIRNCROSS replied "He has hardly done that, has he?"

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S DEALINGS WITH COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST SYMPATHISERS AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY SINCE 1951

36. When thinking about the progression from being a Communist to becoming a Soviet spy, Professor CAIRNCROSS thought of Communists and Communist sympathisers whom he had known at Glasgow from 1951 onwards. He thought of Ronald MEEK as taking an academic interest in Communism but as not being a conspiratorial type. HOUSTON, on the other hand, struck him as different in kind. He was much more likely to belong to a Party apparatus and had a secret or conspiratorial air about him. I mentioned the name of DAVIES which had come up at the last interview. To this, CAIRNCROSS said that I was presumably referring to the senior lecturer and present head of the Russian and East European Studies Centre at Birmingham (R.W. DAVIES). Here again, CAIRNCROSS thought of him as a tamer non-activist version of Ronald MEEK; he recalled quite a readable work of his on the Soviet Budgetary system.

Comment: Ronald MEEK, a lecturer in Political Economy at Glasgow, has a record of Communist Party membership from 1940 to 1956; the events in Hungary and the revelation of Stalin's tyranny in 1956 appear to have shaken his faith in Communism in practice if not in Marxism in theory. George HOUSTON, also a lecturer in Political Economy, has been a member of the Communist Party from 1943 to the present time. Robert William DAVIES was a member of the Communist Party for sixteen years until 1958 when he broke for personal reasons and not because of any change of heart.

37. I then mentioned the names of SCHLESINGER and MILLER and their Department on Soviet Social and Economic Institutions. Professor CAIRNCROSS said that both of them were openly known as Marxists and had long records as such, although MILLER had shown some signs of disillusionment of late. This led him on to say that he had inherited a problem with this department when he went back to Glasgow as Professor of Applied Economics

in 1951 in that his chair was financially and administratively responsible for this unit. Neither SCHLESINGER nor MILLER had any teaching duties. Their main preoccupation was the production of a quarterly review called 'Soviet Studies'. SCHLESINGER was a hopeless editor, and MILLER was only slightly better.

Comment: Rudolph SCHLESINGER played an important part in the German Communist Party between 1925 and 1933. In 1937 or 1938 he had ideological differences with Moscow and was expelled. Since his arrival in the United Kingdom soon afterwards until the present time he has remained a theoretical Marxist. Jacob MILLER was the editor of the Tass News Agency in London in 1941. A member of the Communist Party during and after the last War he has shown signs of some misgivings in recent years.

38. Professor CAIRNCROSS did not object to Communists on the University staff. Indeed, he was an advocate of academic freedom and the liberty of conscience. He thought it was a mistake to ignore this side of the political spectrum. His job in connection with this department was, as he put it, to see that no questions were asked in the House of Commons about it. He had been advised by MACKIE, the Dean of Faculties, that the best way to accomplish this was not to disturb the present editors of 'Soviet Studies' who kept their publication at a consistently boring level. CAIRNCROSS was not so sure about this solution and wanted to broaden its base; but he experienced considerable difficulties in persuading non Marxists to write for it. I agreed that this journal was pretty dull, although it did on occasions contain articles that were objective and not Marxist in content. On this point CAIRNCROSS said that people like Leonard SCHAPIRO would not write for it although he seemed to recall that he had once done so.

Comment: Leonard SCHAPIRO, an anti-Communist liberal, is Professor of Russian Government at the London School of Economics.

39. CAIRNCROSS went on to say that he had wanted to establish a genuine journal of discussion on an inter-University basis. He had wanted to expand the Editorial Board to include other people like BOLSOVER and Peter WILES who had different points of view and could help to make it a success. But he had been handicapped by the fact that the financial responsibility for this department lay with Glasgow University and their funds could not be provided for such an inter-University project. He had been instrumental in getting Alec NOVE to join the staff from London University, although he had been surprised to discover after his arrival in Glasgow that he had been a member of the Communist Party before the last War. He added that "we would be better judges than he was of the likelihood of NOVE having had a genuine change of heart. He hoped that this was so".

Comment: G.H. BOLSOVER is the Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London. Peter WILES, an anti-Communist economist from Oxford, accompanied CAIRNCROSS to Moscow for the Economic Conference in 1952 and they returned together via Prague. Alec NOVE has not come to security notice as a member of the Communist Party before the last War.

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PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
IN MOSCOW IN APRIL, 1952

40. I moved on to ask CAIRNCROSS how and why he had become interested in attending the Economic Conference in Moscow in April, 1952. He said that he first knew he would get an invitation when Ronald MEEK (see comment on paragraph 36) mentioned the matter to him one day. The next thing he knew was that he was invited to attend a meeting in Harry WALSTON'S rooms near Piccadilly. CAIRNCROSS attended this meeting but did not take part in the discussion. He was surprised to hear WALSTON say that perhaps he (WALSTON) would not go to Moscow after all. Asked why this was so, CAIRNCROSS said that WALSTON said he thought it would be wrong in general terms in case this meeting were used for propaganda purposes. On the other hand, CAIRNCROSS recalled that left wing M.P.s like Sidney SILVERMAN spoke up and gave their reasons for going.

Comment: An interesting comment on this was provided by the 'Observer' of 20th March, 1952: "Last summer, Mr. WALSTON accepted an invitation for the Conference, honestly thinking that some good might come of it. Recently, however, while he was in the United States a stranger, who was understood to be the manager of a Women's Dress Firm in the West End, called at Mr. WALSTON'S London flat and offered to help his secretary with travel arrangements. The next thing she knew apparently was that circulars about the Conference were flying round the country on notepaper headed 'British Preparatory Committee, National Economic Conference, 6, St. James's Street' (the impressive address of Mr. WALSTON'S flat) with her facsimile initials at the foot. Mr. WALSTON has now decided not to go to Moscow after all. The moral seems to be that those who try hardest to be fair to Communists are very often those who are most unscrupulously exploited".
Lord WALSTON was made a Life Peer in 1961.

41. I reminded CAIRNCROSS that in January, 1953, he had written an account of his trip for the Glasgow University Graduates Magazine under the title 'Expedition to Moscow'. In this he claimed to have looked for some snag in the invitation and to have treated it with a mixture of incredulity and suspicion. In this article he had asked "If the U.S.S.R., paying all expenses from Prague onwards, was to go to such trouble on my account, what service was I to be asked to do the U.S.S.R. in return?" I wanted to know from whom he had received the necessary assurances on which he had made up his mind to go. The assurances were that he would not be asked to endorse any views with which he did not agree, and that his name would not be associated in any decision without his approval. CAIRNCROSS said that he thought this must have come from WALSTON. Asked whether it could have been Jack PERRY, CAIRNCROSS could not recall his name. He remembered that Joan ROBINSON had occupied a central position in making the preparatory arrangements. She had played a prominent part with Oscar LANGE, the Polish economist, in a preliminary meeting in Copenhagen where she had made certain conditions about the propaganda aspects of this affair.

/Comment:

~~SECRET~~

Comment: Jack PERRY, a secret Communist of long standing, was the person who called at Mr. WALSTON'S London flat and offered to help his secretary. He undertook most of the work of issuing invitations to the Moscow Economic Conference.

Joan ROBINSON, Reader in Economics at Newnham College, Cambridge, attended the first full meeting of the "Initiating Committee" in Copenhagen in October 1951. For many years she has been a fellow traveller with a strong emotional bias against the U.S.A. In recent times she has lent some propaganda support to the Castro Regime in Cuba and the Communist case in and for China.

42. At this point I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he had been aware that the World Peace Council had passed a resolution in which it decided to convene this Economic Conference in the Summer of 1951 and that at that time no efforts were made to disguise the link between the proposed Economic Conference and the World Peace Council. CAIRNCROSS claimed to know very little about the World Peace Council. He had been more interested in the possibilities that might open up for an economist like himself if he were able to get together with his Russian colleagues and particularly those in GOSPLAN who could give him some idea of the internal workings of the Soviet Economy. He said that Oscar LANGE had made many of the arrangements for this Conference. It was the first time LANGE had emerged on the public scene for many years. CAIRNCROSS and his colleagues thought they might be dragooned into voting for resolutions with which they did not agree. On one occasion he remembered Joan ROBINSON going to LANGE to say that there must be no voting on a certain issue. LANGE, for his part, had been instrumental in seeing that the Russians carried out their side of the bargain.

Comment: By September, 1951, under the chairmanship of the Polish Economist Professor, Oscar LANGE, the Initiating Committee for the Economic Conference began to deny its relationship with the World Peace Council. Meeting at the end of October, 1951, they issued a statement summoning the Conference on its own initiative and without reference to the World Peace Council. Professor LANGE specifically denied, in his circular letters inviting acquaintances in the Western world to participate, that the Conference would be held under the World Peace Council's auspices, though he had to admit that its hosts in Moscow would be the Soviet Peace Committee. Bodies inviting national delegates hastily concealed their association with national "Peace Committees" and proclaimed their independence. Professor LANGE has a long record of service to the cause of Communism and he has been suspected of working for the Intelligence Services of the Soviet Bloc.

43. I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he thought that the Russians would have issued their visas for this Conference rather carefully with a view to making their guest list as broad as

/possible ...

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possible while selecting their guests with a keen eye on propaganda - not in the sense of trying to convert them to Communism but in an attempt to enlist their support for Soviet policies of the moment or, at any rate, to neutralise their opposition to them. "Oh, no" replied CAIRNCROSS. He subsequently conceded that Oscar LANGE might perhaps have been resurrected to camouflage the links between the Economic Conference and the World Peace Council principally because of his many contacts with the West. I then asked whether he had thought in terms of the pressure which persons attending such a Conference might be expected to bring to bear on their domestic fronts when they returned home, if only by describing their experiences as not as bad as they had expected and thus sowing doubt in the accuracy of the assessment of the situation in Communist countries as accepted by Western Governments on the basis of their own information and methods of analysis. And I explained that provided this came from people of some standing, it was likely to be more valuable propaganda to the Russians than more blatant lines put out by known Communist sympathisers. This seemed to strike CAIRNCROSS as a more sophisticated propaganda exercise than he had been prepared for then or had realised later.

44. I again referred to his Glasgow article in which he had said that it remained something of a mystery that the Russians had thought it worthwhile to hold the Conference in Moscow and why they should have wished to bring to Russia so large a concourse of public men, many of them out of sympathy with Communism. I asked whether he was aware of the World Peace Council statement that the aim of the Conference was "to rally public opinion and exert pressure on those who were in a position to remove the obstacles to normal international economic negotiations" and that these obstacles had later been defined by Moscow and the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade (see paragraph 49) as the system of controls of strategic exports to Communist countries and the U.S. Battle Act of 1951. I reminded CAIRNCROSS that the Russians and Chinese wanted all the help they could get in fighting the Korean War. CAIRNCROSS said that he thought that this might have been one of the reasons but he still was not convinced that this was the main or sole purpose of the Economic Conference. He thought that the Conference might have been used as a means of allowing more trade to be done; there were certainly businessmen who took advantage of this opportunity. He also thought that there was considerable pressure from China behind the scenes. CAIRNCROSS still had his reservations. He said that within a year Stalin had died and that there might well have been those in power who were in favour of a thaw and a lessening of tension and who had a more liberal outlook on dealings with the outside world. I reminded CAIRNCROSS that this Conference took place in the uncompromising period of Stalin's rule, and that the "doctors' plot" which first became known in 1952 was apparently a first move in an attempt to unleash a new wave of terror in the U.S.S.R. similar to the Great Purges of the 1930's. CAIRNCROSS replied that this had been the first occasion when a large open forum of this kind had been allowed on Soviet soil and he thought that there might have been genuine signs of a thaw in all this. At any rate, he had felt that there were nothing to be lost in his attending and there might be something gained in the way of a possible breakthrough. He knew that some of those going, like Peter WILES (see comment on paragraph 39) and one Conservative M.P., whose name he could not recall, were certainly not sympathisers with the Soviet system and that this was an indication of the risks that the Russians were running in

/opening ...

opening their doors to Western visitors. When I suggested that the composition of the United Kingdom delegation might have been deliberately regulated to allow a small but controllable element on the centre or right wing of the political spectrum, CAIRNCROSS clearly found it difficult to accept this amount of sophisticated calculation and planning as a part of the Soviet arrangements for this Conference.

45. I asked CAIRNCROSS whether questions of East/West trade had figured prominently at this Conference. He said that this had been the case but that the Russians had not been particularly active in this. I reminded him that in his Glasgow University article he seemed to harp on the fact that the Russians were not among the speakers who campaigned against trade restrictions on strategic exports which had been imposed by N.A.T.O. powers, and that they seemed to take little part in direct propaganda. From this he had appeared to conclude that they were not mainly concerned with this aspect, even if their Satellite colleagues were. I wondered whether this was not part of their deliberate policy of manipulating the strings behind the scenes in accordance with the best traditions of front organisation work. CAIRNCROSS conceded that this was a possibility but at the time he had interpreted it as a sign of the Russians standing by their word and not trying to make political capital out of their guests.

46. Another point which I noticed in this article was the confident tone with which Professor CAIRNCROSS seemed convinced that he had not been followed or had his mail censored during his visit to Moscow. On these points, CAIRNCROSS conceded that perhaps he had been over-confident but he had expected to see more obvious signs of the police state. He added that even the British Embassy had been surprised by the freedom of movement allowed to delegates at this Conference, both in Moscow and in other parts of the Soviet Union.

47. On reflection, CAIRNCROSS thought that 80% of his motivation for going to Moscow was curiosity and, as he said, "After all we were on the brink of a world war, so it was worth exploring every chance of a breakthrough". He had had some experience of planning and although he managed to get some useful discussions with Soviet economists he had been generally disappointed at not "getting into" GOSPLAN. I confirmed that he had brought this aspect out in his second article in the 'Listener' in October, 1952 (see paragraph 49). He added that he had expressed himself frankly while he was there and had even been questioned on his views by a Russian economic journal which proposed to publish them as representing those of an economist outside the Communist bloc. All in all, he had expected a measure of propaganda and thought he had found it both on the domestic front and in Soviet foreign policy, but he still thought there might be other explanations for this Economic Conference which had not occurred before or since. He conceded that this might have been a sophisticated propaganda device on the part of the Russians but he was far from sure even now.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S EXPERIENCES IN BERLIN IN 1945/46

48. Our discussion on the Economic Conference in Moscow reminded CAIRNCROSS that at the end of the last War he had realised that the future of the world would lie with the Americans and the Russians. He had seen something of the Americans and wanted to see how the Russians worked as he had never come across any of them before. He therefore deliberately

/took ...

took a job as a member of the Economic Advisory Panel in Berlin on the "Level of German Industry". This brought him into direct and daily working contact with Russians for a whole year. Asked whether he thought he could have made a lasting impression on them at the working level, CAIRNCROSS said that he realized the limitations on this type of liaison but he did think that some good was served by trying to make the Soviet technicians understand that the Capitalist West did not want war and were not aggressively minded. I asked whether he had come across any of these Russians since that time. He said that only one of them had crossed his path and that was at the Moscow Economic Conference. His name had begun with CH ... (he could get the details from his papers if we so wished) and he had written a report on two-shift workers.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE BRITISH COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

49. We then turned to his membership of the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and I asked him how it was that he had got himself on to the Executive Committee of this body soon after his return from Moscow. CAIRNCROSS said that some time between the publication of his first article in the 'Listener' (in May, 1952) and his second (in October, 1952) Lord BOYD ORR had invited all British delegates to a reunion in the House of Commons. Out of this came the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade and, as far as he could recall, all those present were automatically put on the Executive Committee, although he did not think that the Council came into formal being until somewhat later. The emphasis at this meeting had been on trade with China since the Chinese had said that they would not trade with the "old hands" like Jardine Matheson & Co.; and two or three of those present were very interested in China trade. At this point CAIRNCROSS commented, as he had done at the last interview, that only the Americans came to see him about his experiences in Moscow, whereas he would have given similar reports to any British Intelligence representative had they approached him at that time.

Comment: Roland BERGER, the Secretary and key figure in the B.C.P.I.T., has a long history of underground Communist activity. There are other Communists on the staff of the B.C.P.I.T. who, like BERGER, have maintained close and clandestine liaison with the Communist Party. Since the Sino-Soviet dispute became more pronounced the pro-Chinese orientation of some B.C.P.I.T. officials has caused the Communist Party some concern since the C.P.G.B. support the Moscow line.

50. Asked what dealings he had with the officials of the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, CAIRNCROSS said that, apart from this one meeting, he remained at the receiving end of papers in Glasgow. Although he read most of these, he did not take any active part in the business of the Council. Asked about his dealings with Roland BERGER, CAIRNCROSS said that as far as he could remember he had not even met him. He qualified this by saying that he might have come across him once or twice but not more.

51. When I mentioned that his own name still appeared to be on the books of the Council as an Executive Committee member for 1956, CAIRNCROSS corrected me by saying that he had sent a letter of resignation in 1955 before going to America. He thought that perhaps they were using old note paper. When I said that this seemed to show that he realised what the American attitude to this Communist front organisation might be, he said that there had been a number of official Government statements describing this as a Communist front organisation. For himself, he did not accept the view of the British Government. He would have had to opt out of membership of the B.C.P.I.T. at the original meeting at the House of Commons and he had seen no obvious grounds for doing so. Moreover, he was not active in the affairs of this body and he did not see why he should come off, until it became necessary to do so to meet what he anticipated might be American visa requirements. When I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he did not think that the Government might have had some inside information on which they had based their statements his reply was that governments were not always right and he did not accept their reasons. It did not matter to him provided the thing the B.C.P.I.T. were trying to do - namely increase East/West trade - was desirable and was being done with moderation. He could see no signs of political propoganda in the papers which had come to him in Glasgow from the B.C.P.I.T. When I suggested that the Communist manipulation of this front organisation might have been more sophisticated than he had appreciated, in that British businessmen could be duped politically on visits to the U.S.S.R. and China from which they might return to this country to exert pressure directly or indirectly in favour of Chinese or Soviet political policies, CAIRNCROSS said that he saw no signs of this and was only concerned with the economic aspects of East/West trade which he favoured in moderation.

52. Almost as an afterthought CAIRNCROSS added that, if I had said that the B.C.P.I.T. were a Nazi propoganda group, he would have understood and accepted the case much more willingly than he had done when it was labelled as a Communist front organisation.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S DEALINGS WITH MICHAEL EUGEN CHOSSOUDOVSKY

53. I asked CAIRNCROSS what he could tell me about his dealings with Michael Eugen CHOSSOUDOVSKY. He said that he had first met him over Easter in 1939 at a conference in Pitlochry organised by students from different countries. At that time, CHOSSOUDOVSKY was studying Economics at Edinburgh University. CAIRNCROSS thought he must have kept in touch with him for some time after that, but he was sure that he had not seen him since the War. However, he had heard that CHOSSOUDOVSKY now possessed Russian nationality and was a Communist, although he had had some hesitations about returning to the Soviet Union and was glad to reside in Geneva. Asked how he had heard this information and from whom, CAIRNCROSS said that he thought his informant must have been a member of the staff of the E.C.E. in Geneva. He had never contacted CHOSSOUDOVSKY on his visits to Geneva but he had had a number of reports about him and about the fact that he was of more use than many Russian members of the E.C.E. who knew practically no Economics. Asked whether he had ever met CHOSSOUDOVSKY on the latter's visits to the United Kingdom in 1952 and 1953 ostensibly for the U.N.A. but actually to push the Soviet case for increasing East/West trade, Professor CAIRNCROSS maintained his claim that he had not met him since the War.

/Comment:

Comment: Michael Eugen CHOSSOUDOVSKY came to Edinburgh from Berlin as a student of economics in 1933. He arrived with a Soviet passport which he renewed at yearly intervals until the war. In 1947 he joined the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva as a Soviet official. He has been suspected of working for the Russian Intelligence Service. In 1940 Professor CAIRNCROSS sponsored CHOSSOUDOVSKY for an economic job in Glasgow. There is no evidence that they have been in touch since the last War.

PROFESSOR CAIRNCROSS'S DEALINGS WITH THE SCOTTISH/U.S.S.R. SOCIETY

54. I reminded Professor CAIRNCROSS that at his last interview he had been asked about meetings of the B.S.F.S. which he had attended in Glasgow. He said that in company with many other members of the staff at Glasgow University he had received circulars from the Scottish/U.S.S.R. Society (not the B.S.F.S.) ever since he went there in 1951. As far as he could recall he had only attended a few meetings and most of these had been in the middle 1950s after he had returned from his visit to Moscow. In particular, he recalled one meeting which he had been asked to attend by Douglas BLISS, a Scottish painter, in order to unveil a mural by some Glasgow artist; since he knew nothing about art, he thought that he was hardly the best person to do this. He also remembered attending a meeting not long after he came back from the United States in 1956.

JOHN CAIRNCROSS

55. In the closing stages of the interview we returned to consider the implications of what I had told Professor CAIRNCROSS about his brother's spying activities for the Russians. He made no attempt to ask me whether there was any likelihood of his brother being prosecuted. At this stage he seemed to be reflecting on the fact that, as he put it, "this was not very nice for family pride". He asked whether these admissions by his brother had been made within the last year. I confirmed this and said that he had, in fact, been interviewed within the last six months. Once again, CAIRNCROSS stated that he would have to think out his own position. For my part, I reminded him that he could not, of course, discuss any of the matters covered in my interview with him with his brother, John. If, on the other hand, the latter were to open his heart and talk to Professor CAIRNCROSS we should, of course, be interested to have an account of this. Professor CAIRNCROSS readily agreed to let us know on his return from his travels if his brother, John, had anything to say. He also confirmed that he would not initiate any discussions on this subject.

56. I apologised for keeping Professor CAIRNCROSS for so long when I knew that he must be very busy. This led him to make an abject apology for his attitude at the last interview. He said that he now realised the importance of the various matters which had been raised with him, and he was heartily sorry for seeming impatient on the earlier occasion. But at that time he had found it difficult to understand why the enthusiasms of youth should be considered so important at this late stage in his life.

/III. ...

III. CONCLUSIONS

1. Professor CAIRNCROSS mentioned that he shared rooms with his brother, John CAIRNCROSS, in the latter's first year and his own last year at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1934/35. Yet he denied his brother's statement that he was definitely aware that John CAIRNCROSS reached the high watermark in his indoctrination into Communism in those very years. Professor CAIRNCROSS no longer maintained that he did not know that John CAIRNCROSS was not political and went so far as to admit that he could understand how he got involved in Communism at Cambridge although he would have been surprised to find that he did so exclusively or that he became a student member of the Communist Party. Given their different ages and habits, the lack of clear cut dividing lines in the left wing movement at Cambridge at that time and John CAIRNCROSS'S claim that he did not get seriously involved in the student branch of the Communist Party until his second year, 1935/36 - i.e. after Professor CAIRNCROSS had left Cambridge - there may well be some truth in Professor CAIRNCROSS'S answers to questions on this subject. Even though they shared rooms at Trinity there was a barrier between them; the Professor made the point that this dated from the time when John CAIRNCROSS developed his own independence in Paris between 1932 and 1934. For all this, I do not think that Professor CAIRNCROSS has told the whole truth about this matter. He may have found it difficult to be completely frank on this issue, partly because he had denied knowing anything about it at his earlier interview, and partly because he may still have wanted to protect his brother's interests. For this was raised with him before he was told that John CAIRNCROSS had admitted to having been a Soviet spy.

2. Professor CAIRNCROSS did not attempt to disguise his own 'pretty left' sympathies as a postgraduate at Cambridge between 1932 and 1935 and as a don at Glasgow between 1935 and 1939. He still maintained that he could not remember attending any private or public meetings of Communist students at Cambridge. He stood by his previous claim that he had never joined any political party (either then or later), but he did volunteer the information that if he had had to choose between supporting Fascism or Communism and the extreme left in an emergency in his Cambridge days he would have come down on the latter side. As the original information that Professor CAIRNCROSS was present with his brother, John, at private meetings of the student branch of the Communist Party in the period 1934/35 has only been made by one former Communist student who was at Trinity at the time and has not been confirmed by other ex-Communists of that period, and as postgraduates did not normally attend these gatherings, Professor CAIRNCROSS should be given the benefit of any remaining doubt on this score.

3. When told that John CAIRNCROSS was talent spotted by the Russian Intelligence Service at Cambridge and that he was subsequently recruited and worked for the Russians for many years, Professor CAIRNCROSS was visibly shaken and said that this revelation came as a complete surprise to him. His responses to questions on this subject, lasting some forty minutes, were natural and gave every appearance of being genuine. He seemed able to understand how his brother could have been intellectually and even emotionally attracted to, and involved in, Communism as a student at Cambridge. But he appeared

/quite ...

quite unable to grasp how he could have accepted it as a political creed which would lead him over the treasonable barrier into espionage activities for the Russians. This reaction carried conviction in the context of Professor CAIRNCROSS'S character.

4. In his attitude to the Economic Conference in Moscow in 1952 and to the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Professor CAIRNCROSS revealed a striking naivete and a surprising lack of understanding of the realities of Soviet politics and propaganda. This gullibility and apparent ignorance have hitherto proved baffling anomalies when set against the background of Professor CAIRNCROSS'S intellectual powers, his study of politics as a young man, his involvement in left wing activities in the 1930s, his experience of dealing with the Russians at a technical level in Berlin in 1945/46, his long experience of high Government office and his many world wide travels on official economic business. From his reactions and answers to questions during this interview it has been possible to fit the pieces of this jigsaw together and explain these anomalies in terms of Professor CAIRNCROSS'S make-up and personality.

5. He seems to have inherited a legacy of left wing political thinking and feeling from the 1930s. This makes him quick to spot and point out sins of commission and omission on the right of the political spectrum while remaining mentally blind and emotionally tolerant in the face of Communist intrigues on the left. Even now, he does not accept the Government view of the Moscow Economic Conference of 1952 as primarily a Soviet propaganda stunt, and he would much more readily accept the B.C.P.I.T. as a body of which to beware if it were labelled Nazi rather than Communist. Because of this legacy it appears that Professor CAIRNCROSS has been, and may continue to be, influenced consciously or unconsciously in some degree by some of his friends and associates with Marxist and/or pro-Soviet sympathies, such as Rudolph SCHLESINGER and Jacob MILLER at Glasgow University.

6. Professor CAIRNCROSS'S Scottish independence and intellectual detachment encourage him to suspend judgement on issues of Soviet politics and propaganda, even in the face of impartial evidence which has been generally accepted in the West for many years. His arrogant confidence in his own intellectual powers and his determination to exercise his liberty of conscience and make up his own mind - as over the Moscow Economic Conference in 1952 and the B.C.P.I.T. - sometimes make it difficult for him to accept views of lesser mortals whose main criterion in threading their way through the maze of Soviet Communist politics is common sense. And having once taken an independent stand on such a matter as the Moscow Economic Conference, it requires a good deal of humility to climb down and accept the majority view. Moreover, as with so many intellectuals, emotions and instincts seem to constitute more of a mainspring in Professor CAIRNCROSS'S actions than he would willingly admit. He gave some signs of this when talking of his fear of war as one of the main impulses behind his left wing sympathies in the 1930s, and his fear of World War III breaking out over Korea as being one of the reasons for his concern with a possible breakthrough in our relations with the Russians at the time of the Moscow Economic Conference in 1952.

7. Soviet officials and British Communists have no doubt appreciated the defects of Professor CAIRNCROSS'S many qualities and they have attempted to capitalise on them in the past. Professor CAIRNCROSS'S stubbornness and independent nature may help him to withstand the more obvious Communist tricks and blandishments. However, Communist political warfare techniques have become steadily more sophisticated in recent years. Much of Soviet propaganda has exploited man's prevailing fear of destruction in a nuclear age and increasingly subtle attempts have been made by the Russians to manipulate human conscience in the free world and use fear as an instrument of political manoeuvre. In these circumstances, there must be some risk that in the future the Communist powers will succeed in exploiting certain aspects of his character and make-up - notably his political gullibility, intellectual arrogance and fear of war. The revelation that his brother, John CAIRNCROSS, was a Soviet spy for many years should have helped to open his eyes to the dangers of Communist political warfare.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

Taking into account the varying reliability of the intelligence reports available to the Security Service; the opinions expressed about Professor Alexander CAIRNCROSS in the course of field enquiries; and Professor CAIRNCROSS'S own statements, admissions and reactions at this second interview, it would be right to confirm Professor CAIRNCROSS'S Positive Vetting clearance.

B.I.A. Hamblen.

18th September, 1964.

SECRET

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(CAIRNCROSS)

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PF. 710,205/F.2./DHW

QPF2/263/2

23rd September, 1964.

Dear

I must apologise for the delay in commenting on your minute of 26th August in which you recorded a curious conversation between your wife and [redacted] I thought that before I replied I should let D. Branch see the paper. 177a

2. I think you are aware of the background to our former interest in [redacted] It was, in fact, known that they were acquainted with the CAIRNCROSSs but, at the time that [redacted] was interviewed, their name could not be put to him and he did not mention it. I think that the surmise in paragraph 4 of your minute as to the origin of the friendship between Mrs. CAIRNCROSS and [redacted] is probably correct. I am not inclined to put a sinister interpretation on [redacted] peculiar conversational gambit. It may well be that she was aware that CAIRNCROSS was of some particular interest and was "casting a fly" in the hope of eliciting some reaction; (possibly, I suppose, she knew you were in Security Department).

3. We may, now that circumstances have altered slightly, have a word with [redacted] about his connection with the CAIRNCROSSs. I should, therefore, be grateful if you could let me know whether [redacted] is still seconded to the Foreign Office and, if so, if he is likely to be in London in the near future either on leave or on return to his parent department.

Yours

D. H. WHYTE

D. H. Whyte

A.F. Maddocks, Esq.,
FOREIGN OFFICE,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

/VAG

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PF 710,205

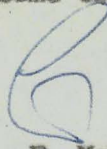
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(John CAIRNCROSS)

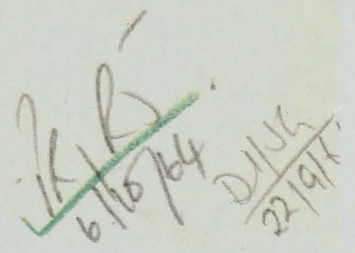
F.2./Mr Whyte

We spoke with reference to your minute 178 and you will recall that I told you that owing to the circumstances in which John CAIRNCROSS was interrogated the information that he was a spy cannot be used in questioning [redacted] I do, however, think that he most certainly should be questioned about John CAIRNCROSS when a convenient opportunity arises provided that anything that ^{he} said about CAIRNCROSS relates to his Communist activities only.

2. I am sending you the current volume of CAIRNCROSS PF 72,493 and you may wish to see some of the earlier volumes.


E. McBarnet

D.1.
22.9.64.


JKR
6/15/64
DJJK
22/9/64

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DI 1576
Extract for p.a. in P.F.72,493 CAIRNCROSS John
Original in P.F.44,592 serial 79a

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Reference.....

6276

Extract from F.4/Mr. Hamblen's interview with Michael STRAIGHT
in Washington on 26 May 1964.

Preamble

Just as I was about to leave for London Airport on 20 May Mr. Martin telephoned to say that Mr. STRAIGHT was willing to talk about the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge in detail during his time there and would be back in Washington the following week.

.....
Trinity College 1934/37

.....
Trinity Group of Communist Students

30..... STRAIGHT had the following comments to make about names of Trinity colleagues which I put to him:-

.....
CAIRNCROSS - STRAIGHT recalled a member of the C.P. Group in Trinity with this name and red hair. He had a room in New Court. STRAIGHT thought of him as regularly attending meetings of the C.P. Students Branch. STRAIGHT thought he might have been stimulated to recall these facts by hearing of Alexander CAIRNCROSS' economic work some time after the last war. Asked if he recalled more than one CAIRNCROSS at these meetings of the Communist Party Students Branch in Trinity, STRAIGHT said he did not recall a second person of this name. When told that he would have been a post-graduate at the time STRAIGHT said he would not have thought it likely that anyone but an under-graduate would have been welcome at these meetings.

DT/5
22/10

627A

Copy: PF.72,493

D. J. A. M.

PF.702,335/DG

30th June 1964

We have recently interviewed John CAIRNCROSS about his involvement in the Communist Student Movement at Trinity College, Cambridge University, between 1934 and 1936. He has admitted that he regarded himself as a dedicated Communist and was so regarded by the leaders of the Student Branch of the Communist Party at Cambridge.

2. John CAIRNCROSS has firmly denied any suggestion that his brother, Alexander CAIRNCROSS, who was a post-graduate at Trinity in 1934/35, was a member or attended meetings of the Communist Party Students' Branch. John CAIRNCROSS has said that his brother had a Scottish trait of obstinacy and enjoyed taking the opposite side in debate. Alexander CAIRNCROSS always appeared to him - John CAIRNCROSS added "perhaps wrongly" - as a Liberal and anti-Communist.

3. On the other hand, John CAIRNCROSS when asked whether his brother Alexander knew of his own total commitment to Communism at Cambridge between 1934 and 1936 and of his deep involvement in the activities and private meetings of the Communist Student Movement replied: "Yes, definitely". This directly contradicts statements made by Alexander CAIRNCROSS in his P.V. interview to the effect that John CAIRNCROSS was not politically minded and that he (Alexander CAIRNCROSS) did not know that private meetings of Communist members of the University took place and were attended by his brother.

4. In this same P.V. interview Alexander CAIRNCROSS admitted that he had been interested in politics as part of his studies at Cambridge, met a number of Communist sympathisers when he went to Cambridge as a post-graduate in 1934, attended meetings to hear political speakers like Harry POLLITT, was "pretty Left" in the 1930s and became very critical of our foreign policy towards Spain and Germany. In particular he claimed to have felt strongly about H.M.G.'s handling of the Spanish question. These admissions hardly square with John CAIRNCROSS' account of his brother's political views in the 1930s as a Liberal and anti-Communist.

5. It may well be true that Alexander CAIRNCROSS was not a member and never attended meetings of the Student Branch of the Communist Party at Cambridge. We

/have

Sir Laurence Helsby, G.C.B., K.B.E.,
Treasury Chambers,
London, S.W.1.

DC/MJN
1-864

have only received one report alleging that he was a member in late 1934 and early 1935. We have consulted a number of other members of the Communist Student Movement at that time who did not remember him in this context. Moreover, it would have been unusual for a post-graduate to belong to the Student Branch of the Communist Party.

6. John and Alexander CAIRNCROSS have made contradictory statements about each other's political views - possibly in order to shield each other's careers. In the light of John CAIRNCROSS' recent admissions of espionage, which completely contradict his earlier statements, and in the knowledge that the Russian Intelligence Service was active in this period in spotting and recruiting talent in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge, I still see some advantage in the Security Service having another interview with Alexander CAIRNCROSS.

R. H. HOLLIS

TOP SECRET

Loose Minute
Reference.....

6256

~~D.I./Miss McBarnet.~~ 30/6

I attach for John CAIRNCROSS' file Martin Maconachie's brief for my interview, a copy of my interview report and subsequent minuting on Alexander CAIRNCROSS' file.

D. I. A. Hamblen

F.4.

D. I. A. Hamblen.

29.6.64.

TOP SECRET

RJK
19/10/64
D.I.H.

158.

F. through F.1.

At Serial 156a is a Note of my interview with John CAIRNCROSS on 27 May in Cleveland, Ohio. At 155a you will see that Mr. Martin recently interviewed a contemporary at Trinity College, who had no recollection of Alexander CAIRNCROSS in connection with the Communist group at Cambridge.

2. I understand that the Director-General wishes to talk to Sir Laurence Helsby about the latest developments in this case. He asked for a talking brief which is now at serial 157a.

F.4.

29.6.64.

D. I. A. Hamblen.

✓ Copied for PF.72,493.

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PF. 702,335
PF. 72,493.

625b.

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2. John CAIRNCROSS has firmly denied any suggestion that his brother, Alexander CAIRNCROSS, who was a post-graduate at Trinity in 1934/35, was a member or attended meetings of the Communist Party Students' Branch. John CAIRNCROSS has said that his brother had a Scottish trait of obstinacy and enjoyed taking the opposite side in debate. Alexander CAIRNCROSS always appeared to him - John CAIRNCROSS added "perhaps wrongly" - as a Liberal and anti-Communist.

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4. In this same P.V. interview Alexander CAIRNCROSS admitted that he had been interested in politics as part of his studies at Cambridge, met a number of Communist sympathisers when he went to Cambridge as a post-graduate in 1934, attended meetings to hear political speakers like Harry POLLITT, was "pretty Left" in the 1930s and became very critical of our foreign policy towards Spain and Germany. In particular he claimed to have felt

/strongly about

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strongly about H.M.G.'s handling of the Spanish question. These admissions hardly square with John CAIRNCROSS' account of his brother's political views in the 1930s as a Liberal and anti-Communist.

5. It may well be true that Alexander CAIRNCROSS was not a member and never attended meetings of the Student Branch of the Communist Party at Cambridge. We have only received one report alleging that he was a member in late 1934 and early 1935. We have consulted a number of other members of the Communist Student Movement at that time who did not remember him in this context. Moreover, it would have been unusual for a post-graduate to belong to the Student Branch of the Communist Party. However, this does not altogether exclude the possibility that Alexander CAIRNCROSS may have developed Marxist sympathies in this period in which he has said that he was "pretty Left". If he did so he may have calculated that, in the best interests of his career, such sympathies should be kept secret.

6. John and Alexander CAIRNCROSS have made contradictory statements about each other's political views - possibly in order to shield each other's careers. In the light of John CAIRNCROSS' recent admissions of espionage, which completely contradict his earlier statements, and in the knowledge that the Russian Intelligence Service was active in this period in spotting and recruiting talent in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge, we think that Alexander CAIRNCROSS should be given a more pressing and probing interview by a Security Service officer who is fully acquainted with the subject.

F.4.

26.6.64.

625b

Reference.....

625b?

Stop Press

I have heard today that 'Jakes' EWER was one of three persons who took over the organization of the Student Branch of the C.P. at Cambridge University from John CORNFORD in about 1937. The other two were Michael STRAIGHT of Trinity and somebody noted as George B, probably George BARNARD.

If EWER was in fact a member of the Secretariat in 1937 he may have been concerned with 'moles' and this puts the meetings of the 'club' which CAIRNCROSS attended c.1937/38 in rather a different light.

Mr Macneil
FPA
20/8/64

SECRET

John CAIRNCROSS

H. St. 11/d

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Information</u>
1z (Copy PF.702,335)	1928 - 30	Hamilton Academy
61b 116c	1930- 32	Glasgow University
	1932 - 34	Sorbonne, Paris
	1934 - 36	Trinity College, Cambridge
	April 1936 - 38	Foreign Office
	October 1938 - 40	Treasury
	September, 1940 - March, 1942	Secretary to Lord Hankey
	May 1942 - May 1943	G.C. and C.S. Bletchley
	June 1943 - June 1945	
	June 1945 - June 1947	Treasury (16 June: Asked Establishment Branch of Treasury to accept his resignation.)
	March 1948 - January 1949	Again offered his resignation, asked for two postponements and for an internal posting within Treasury to a job involving International Affairs.
	January 1950 - October 1950	U.K. representative of Western Union and N.A.T.O. Finance and U.K. Economic Committee.
	October 1950	Transfer to Exchange Control Division of Treasury
	May 1951	Transferred to Ministry of Supply
	December 1951	Transferred back to Treasury
	April 1952	Resigned from Treasury

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Security Information</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1930-32	Student at Glasgow University	In a statement made in April, 1952, CAIRNCROSS claims to have had no pronounced political views before going to Cambridge.	<p>At an interview in April, 1951, CAIRNCROSS named James Findley HENDRY (PF.307,818) as the possible author of a letter posted to him from Holland in August, 1938, and signed "fraternally". HENDRY subsequently told the head of Chancery in Vienna that he and CAIRNCROSS were at Glasgow University (presumably between 1930 and 1932) where they had become friends when studying for the Foreign Office entrance examination. HENDRY failed and became a journalist. He kept in touch with CAIRNCROSS by letter.</p> <p>J.F.HENDRY born 12.9.12 visited the U.S.S.R. in 1932. As a student at Glasgow he showed an interest in the Scottish Nationalist Movement in 1933/34 and was still interested in 1940. He has described his pre war views as "Left wing, would-be intellectual". In 1939 he was employed briefly in Belgrade where he was a friend of Dorian COOKE (PF.64,994) who was later an associate of KLUGMANN. In 1942 or 1943 HENDRY was a member of the C.P.</p> <p>It is possible therefore that HENDRY had Communist sympathies as a student at Glasgow and that CAIRNCROSS' association with him is therefore worth exploring further.</p> <p>John QUINN was born on 19.9.11 and educated at Glasgow University. He joined the C.P. in 1941, was an active Communist in 1942 and 1943 and a member of the Glasgow Branch of the S.C.R. In 1948 he was Secretary of the West of Scotland Teachers Group of the C.P., resigning from the Party in 1949. In 1941 and 1942 an examination of CAIRNCROSS bank account showed two small payments to QUINN (presumably John QUINN).</p>
		In February, 1952, John QUINN (PF.84,077) wrote to CAIRNCROSS in reply to a letter from him denying that he wrote the anonymous letter referred to above. He ended "I might add that my political opinions are very different from what they were"	

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Clearly CAIRNCROSS knew of QUINN's Communist history. QUINN might have been a Communist sympathiser during his student days. His association with CAIRNCROSS in those days, if any, would therefore be interesting to explore.

Should CAIRNCROSS admit Communist sympathies at Glasgow University we should be interested in anything he can tell us about the 1930/32 period. We know nothing. In May, 1933, the President of the Union Society, Robin MURDOCH, (N.T.) was in touch with the headquarters of the British Anti War Movement. In the same year Hector McNEILL (N.T.), later to become Junior Minister in the 1945 Labour Government, moved the resolution against fighting for King and Country. He also took part in anti war demonstrations in Glasgow. In 1931/32 he was President of the Glasgow University Socialist Club. This Club however had no affiliation to the Communist controlled Federation of Students Societies until about June, 1933.

Note A.L.O. Scotland has reported that all the C family were brought up in very comfortable circumstances. He was unable to trace that any of the family had Communist leanings at Glasgow University or that those still in residence in Scotland i.e. A.K.C. are that way inclined (149c)

1932-34

Student at the Sorbonne

In April 1952 CAIRNCROSS said in an interview that he developed a marked hostility to Nazism whilst in Paris (153a)

SECRET

3.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Security Information</u>	<u>Comment</u>
September, 1934 to June, 1936	Undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. Read modern languages.	K [redacted] reported "I remember from my Cambridge days that John CAIRNCROSS and his elder brother were members of the C.P.G.B. in 1934 and 1935 (51a and 124c). Asked for further details K [redacted] replied I can remember nothing more (65a).	K [redacted] was born [redacted] in [redacted] and was at Magdalene College, Cambridge, from 1933 to 1936. He has stated that as well as being a Party member he was [redacted] from November, 1934 until his break with the C.P. and C.U.S.S. in April, 1935.
March, 1952		K [redacted] confirmed his previous statement. He said "My information derives from the fact that I was myself a member of the Party at Cambridge from November, 1934, to April, 1935. I have no definite information regarding the length of period after I left the Party for which John CAIRNCROSS may have remained a Party member but I have the impression that he continued. I confirm information given me in discussion with Mr. David Whyte and Mr. Simkins that I knew John C and his elder brother to have been members of the C.P. University Branch at the end of 1934 and early 1935." K [redacted] also stated that John CAIRNCROSS was voluble at Cambridge University Socialist Society meetings and was regarded as one of the Communist Party's more promising recruits. CAIRNCROSS then a freshman. John CAIRNCROSS made an impression on K [redacted] because of his red head and his Glasgow accent.	There is no reason to doubt K [redacted] general reliability as a source but there is reason to suspect that he may be confused about dates. For details of C.P. Student Branch and the Trinity cell see appropriate note in brief.
			See note on C.U.S.C., C.U.L.C. and C.U.S.S. for details of personalities and activities.
		[redacted] said in 1952 that he was a member of the C.P. for one term only - Michaelmas 1934. He was an	

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undergraduate at Trinity from 1934 to 1937. He met CAIRNCROSS in December, 1933, when they were both competing for scholarships at Trinity and knew him reasonably well in the 1934 to 1936 period. He never remembered discussing politics with him and regarded him as progressive but not extreme Left wing.

In November, 1961, K [redacted] met John MADGE (PF. 702,335) who had no doubt that John CAIRNCROSS had been a Party Member at Cambridge.

On 1st April, 1952, C stated that he had not met BURGESS by the time he came down from Cambridge. He met him some time in 1937 through a Foreign Office contact. Questioned on his political views C described himself as a Churchillian. He admitted that whilst at Cambridge he had attended a couple of meetings of the C.P. 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. He had never failed since

We have no reason so far to question MADGE's reliability as a source.

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leaving University to follow and agree with the beliefs and politics advanced and practised by the present P.M. (149b).

On April 2nd 1952 C said "In Cambridge I had no pronounced political views but I had absorbed a fairly anti-German attitude and indeed a marked hostility to Nazism whilst in Paris.

In Cambridge I came under Communist influence very gradually and ultimately attended two or three Party 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 the Germans and also by its approach to the study of literature and philosophy where 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 A.BLUNT (who occupied the room below mine) and James KLUGMANN both of Trinity. Without any open breach with the C.P. I dropped by association with it. I graduated in French and German in 1936.

I cannot exactly pinpoint the time and place or occasion of 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 MacNEICE (PF.604,898) was also present. This meeting was not however the main object of my trip to Cambridge, which I think was to see my close friend and tutor Dr.Ashton. I made the trip back to London in the company of Guy BURGESS.

At an interview with SKARDON on April 9th 1952 C is reported by SKARDON to have said that during his membership (1934-35) the following were actively associated with the Party: -

It is not clear from Skardon's report whether C admitted membership of the Party - presumably not in view of his statement to Mr.Martin in 1964.

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Date

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Comment

177e

Interview with SKARDON
9.4.52.

During his membership (1934-35) the following
CAIRNCROSS were also associated with the Party.

John CORNFORD (PF.42,262) Jakes EWER (PF.55,637)
James KLUGMANN (PF.45,597) BARLOWE

It was not a very big membership and CAIRNCROSS thought he might remember the names of other people, particularly one who was a student of medicine, given time. He has a strong impression that amongst the Party circles he had heard BURGESS's name discussed but he was referred to as a person who had 'ratted' from the Party, and it was generally believed that he had done so because of homosexual relationships with non-Party members.

C. knew A. BLUNT (PF.604,582) quite well and while he believed that he was probably Communist in outlook, it was a C.P. slant on art and letters rather than on matters of politics. BLUNT was always something of a patrician, very stand-offish and not very accessible to undergraduates outside his immediate circle.

C.'s brother A.C. was a professor at Glasgow University. He was at Cambridge with PHILBY. C. remembered this today with ease because PHILBY once mentioned to him, after making enquiries about Alexander, that his brother was so much better at economics than he (PHILBY) turned out to be. C. said that his brother was very far removed from being a member of the C.P. and he indicated that he held quite contrary views.

When interviewed by Mr. A.S. Martin, D.1 in 1964 CAIRNCROSS again said that he did not think that he had been a member of the Communist Party but that he may have been a member of one of the pacifist societies at Cambridge.

The roles of CORNFORD and KLUGMANN have been mentioned in a ~~separate~~ note on the Cambridge University C.P. Branch. Jakes EWER has also been mentioned in this brief. I cannot trace BARLOWE. The student of medicine mentioned by CAIRNCROSS might be Martin POLLOCK, or Kenneth SINCLAIR-LOUTIT, or J.C. WATERLOW (see separate note on Trinity Communists and Communist sympathisers).

In an interview with BLUNT held on 21.4.52. B. recalled that CAIRNCROSS had rooms on his staircase at Trinity and that he was a friend of Guy BURGESS.

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7

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Security Information</u>	<u>Comment</u>
October 1936	Entered Foreign Office (American Dept.)		
March 1937	Transferred to Western Department	Met Donald MACLEAN for the first time. CAIRNCROSS has reported as follows:- "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 development and welfare. At a few of these meetings, which took place at Lord LAYTON's home somewhere in North London, I was asked by EWER (D.W. EWER PF.55,637) 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 I reported on some publicly known piece of information. Thereafter the attempts ceased. EWER, it should be explained, knew me during my Party days at Trinity."	David LAYTON is No Trace but his passport papers show that he was born on 5th July, 1914 and was educated at Greshams School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He would therefore have been a contemporary at both places of James KLUGMANN and Brian SIMON. The recommender of his passport is David Francis HUBBACK (PF.701,776). John Hylton MADGE has told us that HUBBACK's mother, Mrs. Eva HUBBACK nee SPIELMAN, moved in Jewish intellectual circles of Left Wing sympathies amongst such families as the SIMONS and the THORNEYCROFTs. HUBBACK himself has described the SIMONS and LAYTONs as family friends. Margaret LAYTON, sister of David, and Kate THORNEYCROFT were both concerned with the Czech Refugee Trust Fund. HUBBACK has said that the SIMONS also gave their services to this cause as did HUBBACK himself. (We have lately been told by Lady WILSON alias Margaret STEWART that both Kate THORNEYCROFT and Margaret LAYTON were C.P. members as undergraduates at Cambridge. She was a friend of both of them.) It seems possible, therefore, that some of the SIMON, STEWART, THORNEYCROFT or HUBBACK families might have been concerned with the Club described by CAIRNCROSS. In this connection it should be noted that HUBBACK was teaching at Westminster School in 1937-38 and when he was at a loose end in April 1939 he helped Margaret LAYTON with her Czech Refugee work. In the same year he joined the Home Civil Service. So he was based in London in those years and could have attended these "Club" meetings.

/It should also ...

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Date

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Comment

It should also be noted that Drew of the War Office - one of the contributors to the BURGESS Document - has claimed to have met C. in HUBBACK's mother's house ^{C. 1938} this was not at Cambridge (342a).

Jean Mary LAYTON (PF.293,058) born 14.4.16, sister of David, escorted repatriated Basque children to Spain in December 1939. She was a C.P. member and a member of the Musicians Group of the Party in 1942. She married Paul BISLER, a Czech economist and has lived in Czechoslovakia since 1944.

Lord LAYTON (PF.52,652) then Sir Walter LAYTON, was Vice-President of the Spanish Medical Aid Committee in January 1937. He was Chairman of the News Chronicle from 1930 to 1950. In 1937 he was living at 198 West Hill, Putney, and as far as I can trace has never lived in North London. It seems therefore that CAIRN CROSS may be mistaken about the venue of the club's meetings.

Dennis William EWER @ Jakes EWER (Trinity 1933-37) was a C.P. member at Cambridge. A zoologist, sometime in 1937 he was awarded a teaching scholarship at Birmingham University and moved there. He remained at Birmingham through 1938 and 1939. He was active in local Communist professional and intellectual circles. He also attended the 15th National Congress of the C.P.G.B. in Birmingham in September 1938 as a Birmingham delegate. He thus appears to have been quite open about his Communism. From December 1940 onwards he was employed by the Air Defence Reserve Establishment. He has not come to adverse notice since the war.

EWER was a close friend at University College School, Hampstead of Vincent DUNCAN JONES.

Mr. Elwell, D.1 would like to know whether CAIRNCROSS knew DUNCAN JONES (summary and photo attached).

/ 1936-39

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9

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Security Information</u>	<u>Comment</u>
1936-1939		Paul FROEHLICH, a German whom CAIRNCROSS met in Bonn and visited in Cologne between 1936 and 1939, said that in discussion C. spoke as a Marxist and left-wing Socialist but never admitted that he was a member of the C.P. F. did not believe C. had been a Party member. F. recalled that C. appeared to have widespread Nazi contacts in Berlin <u>many of whom were Jews</u> and some of whom could well have been Communists.	This again suggests that C. circulated in left-wing Jewish intellectual circles.

November 1938



1947

CAIRNCROSS was reported at this time to hold left-wing views of a fairly advanced nature and to be associating with Andrew COWAN of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (PF.72,492), Charles and Peter GIMPEL (PF.715,767) art dealers, RIVLIN (PF.132,491) a Jewish engineer and a son of Russian-born parents, and Salomea HALPERN (PFR.1620) (17a/19a)

As far as I can trace none of these is likely to have any connection with CAIRNCROSS's University days or to be of any special interest in this context.

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Date Event Security Information Comment

January 1962



It is not clear from this how and when CAIRNCROSS first met the KIRBYs.

During his time at the London School of Economics KIRBY was a prominent member of the St. Pancras Local of the C.P. He wrote for the Daily Worker under the name of Marx EDWARDS. In the same year he was in Moscow on behalf of the Union of Revolutionary Writers and acted as Russian correspondent for the Daily Worker. On his return c. July 1932 he was hoping to obtain a well-paid job at Arcos, but did not seem to obtain it. He was however in the confidence of C.P.H.Q. and joined the International Left Organisation, a Trotskyist organisation, in order to report on their activities to C.P.H.Q. He quarrelled with the Party towards the end of 1934 but on matters of finance rather than principle. Writing to a friend in the Treasury in about 1946 he claimed to have forsaken Communist views "at the very least estimation some ten years ago".

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PF. 72,493

PF. 702,335

INTERVIEW WITH John CAIRNCROSS ON27 MAY, 1964Preamble

In accordance with arrangements made by S.L.O. Washington and the F.B.I. I flew to Cleveland on 27 May to interview John CAIRNCROSS. My main purpose was to establish the truth or otherwise of a report from a former Communist student at Trinity College, Cambridge, that Alexander CAIRNCROSS was a member or attended meetings of the student Branch of the Communist Party in Cambridge in the Michaelmas Term of 1934 or the Spring Term of 1935.

2. On arrival in Cleveland I got in touch with a local F.B.I. agent, Mr. Milton Mandt. He took me to the Commodore Hotel, where John CAIRNCROSS lives, and showed me a copy of the report of his interview with John CAIRNCROSS. From this it was clear that John CAIRNCROSS had given the F.B.I. substantially the same general outline of his security record as he had given Mr. Arthur Martin.

3. I contacted John CAIRNCROSS in his room (309) in the Commodore Hotel, Cleveland soon after he returned from his day's work at the University. I arranged to call on him at 7.30 p.m. that night. The interview lasted a little over two hours.

4. I explained to John CAIRNCROSS that there were still a number of points in his personal history on which we wished to establish the full truth. He agreed that he too wished to clear up the outstanding details and willingly offered his co-operation.

Family Background

5. I began by asking whether John CAIRNCROSS had any experience of Communism in his family background in Scotland. He said that there was none as far as he knew. The only person he could think of in this context was a boy in his village, Innes Craig, who later became a Communist in the local G.P.O.

Glasgow University 1930-32

6. CAIRNCROSS said that he had no connection with Communism during his time at Glasgow University between 1930 and 1932. He was absolutely certain of this. I then asked when he had known James HENDRY. In reply he claimed to have known HENDRY at Glasgow but as a student not as a Communist. I asked John CAIRNCROSS when he had decided to try for a career in the Foreign Office to which he replied that he was still thinking of an academic appointment until March or April 1936. (HENDRY had said that they were both studying for the Foreign Office examination at Glasgow).

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7. Asked when he knew John QUINN as a Communist CAIRNCROSS said that QUINN had been at the Sorbonne with him in 1932/33. As far as he knew QUINN was not a Communist at that time. He thought that QUINN must have let him know, implicitly rather than explicitly in some letter, that he had become a Communist some time in 1934/35.

Sorbonne, Paris 1932-34

8. I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he had come across Communist sympathisers during his time at the Sorbonne. He claimed not to have done so but to have developed a marked hostility to Nazism as a result of coming into contact with German refugees in Paris. Most of these he found to be anti-Nazi but not Communist in outlook. At the very most they seemed indefinite in their political thinking.

Cambridge 1934-36

9. CAIRNCROSS described his first contact with Communism as being with James KLUGMANN whom he met towards the end of his first term (Michaelmas 1934) at Trinity College where they were both studying Modern Languages. He promptly fell under KLUGMANN's spell. KLUGMANN steered his political development so that he soon came to accept the Marxist philosophy of history and the Communist programme of action. He was greatly attracted to Communism because its adherents were doing something positive about domestic and foreign problems of the day. The high watermark in his development came between Christmas 1934 and Summer 1935 during which time he was discovering new political insights under the guidance and sophisticated tutelage of KLUGMANN. At the end of this period he found himself fully and deeply converted to Communism and made a total commitment to it.

10. CAIRNCROSS claimed to have attended meetings of Communist students in Trinity in earnest from the beginning of the Michaelmas Term in 1935 until the Summer Term of 1936. When told that he had been the subject of reports suggesting that he attended meetings of the Communist Party student Branch as early as the Christmas term of 1934 or the Spring term of 1935, CAIRNCROSS was inclined to dispute this. He remembered attending Literary Society meetings and reading a paper on Moliere at a Modern Language gathering attended by KLUGMANN. He thought that this lecture might have had a Marxist bias. However, he was convinced that he did not get seriously involved in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge until his second year - i.e. 1935/36. Pressed on this point and asked whether KLUGMANN would have been satisfied in not getting his promising pupil committed to Communist group meetings before he left Cambridge at the end of the Summer term 1935, CAIRNCROSS began to waver and conceded that he might have attended some group meetings at Trinity and even some aggregate meetings of the Communist Party Student Branch during his first academic year.

(Comment:

I found CAIRNCROSS equivocal and shifty about the degree of his involvement in Communist Student Branch activities in his first year and wondered whether he was trying to shield his brother who was only at Trinity as a post graduate in the year 1934/35.)

11. Asked whether these group meetings took place weekly in Trinity CAIRNCROSS said that once a fortnight was more like it. Asked who was the leader of the Trinity Group of Communist Students after KLUGMANN went down in 1935, CAIRNCROSS said it was Jakes EWER (Denis William EWER). He added that John CORNFORD was generally too busy on the Branch level although he did occasionally attend Group meetings in Trinity. CAIRNCROSS recalled EWER complaining that morale was very low in the Spring term of 1936 and must be improved. I expressed surprise at this but CAIRNCROSS said that support for practical Communist Party work began to fall off once students like himself started to prepare for their final examinations and there was a lull before the Spanish Civil War and the Popular Front line made their appeals later that year.

12. Asked what these regular meetings of Communist students in Trinity set out to achieve CAIRNCROSS said that more attention was paid to the political training and disciplining of members and less to concrete planning and developing fractions in other organisations or increasing Communist influence in the University.

13. Questioned about the number of Communist students normally attending these Trinity Group meetings CAIRNCROSS put the figure at between ten and twelve. Asked for their names he recalled Michael GORDON (actually Arthur Hugh GORDON), BARLOW (the Cambridge Calendar mentions E. D. BARLOW as taking his B.A. at Trinity in 1936) and a psychiatrist whose name he could not remember. All of a sudden he thought of BLANCO-WHITE (Thomas Anthony BLANCO-WHITE) as a Communist student at Trinity who had "propagandised" him in his first term. He later thought of Derek Van ABBE as being in the Communist student Movement although not at Trinity. In this context CAIRNCROSS said that some aggregate meetings of the Communist Party Student Branch were held in Trinity because the biggest group was centred there. The name of Matthew HODGART also occurred to him as attending aggregate meetings in Trinity.

14. When shown photographs of Trinity College Communist Party members and sympathisers he recognised the following as definitely being in the Communist group at Trinity in his time; Arthur Hugh GORDON (Michael GORDON referred to above), Charles RYCROFT (the psychiatrist whose name he had previously failed to recall), and Brian SIMON whom CAIRNCROSS described as a close friend of BLUNT. When shown a photograph of Michael GREENBERG, CAIRNCROSS immediately recognised him as being in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge but did not associate him with the

EXH 16
PF 45, 907
Link B
(SIMON)

Trinity group. Asked about

CAIRNCROSS then said that he was a contemporary student at Modern Languages whom he thought of as an anarchist. CAIRNCROSS recognised SOPHER's photograph and was sure that he was never a Communist.

15. CAIRNCROSS claimed not to recognise the photographs of the following:-

- S. H. BURTON
- Henry Stanley CORRAN
- Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES
- Samuel DEVONS
- Alan Lloyd HODGKIN
- John HUMPHREY
- Guy HUNTER
- Victor KIERNAN
- John MADGE
- Courtney MOHR
- J. J. MORRISS
- Martin POLLOCK
- Kenneth SINCLAIR-LOUITIT
- R. L. M. SYNGE
- Arthur TRIM

CAIRNCROSS said that he had never known any female student Communists.

(Comment:

This somewhat unusual claim by a former Communist student may have been designed to protect a friend such as David HUBBACK and his wife.)

16. Asked where the meetings of the Trinity group of the Communist Student Branch normally took place CAIRNCROSS had some difficulty in remembering but eventually thought of CORNFORD, GORDON and EWER as providing rooms in Trinity. When given the name of VINTER (F. R. P. VINTER who took his B.A. at Kings in 1937) he remembered him as a Communist student who also provided accommodation for Party meetings. The names of PENDLEBURY and WATERLOW did not mean anything to CAIRNCROSS.

17. I asked CAIRNCROSS when he came to know David HUBBACK. He said "You mean the Economist in the Treasury". He then said that he had not known him very well in Cambridge. He thought he got to know him as a member of the respectable study group run by David LAYTON in London in 1936/37. CAIRNCROSS claimed that David LAYTON had been a friend of himself and David HUBBACK' at Cambridge. When asked whether CAIRNCROSS knew David HUBBACK's wife he answered in the negative.

(Comment:

I was not convinced by CAIRNCROSS's answers on this subject which were evasive and suggested that he knew more about David HUBBACK and his wife than he wished to divulge.)

f2/wk 2/19/64

Ext made for PF 701,776 HUBBACK

Ext made for PF 701,776 HUBBACK

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TOP SECRET

- 5 -

18. Asked whether David LAYTON had ever been involved in the Communist Student Movement CAIRNCROSS was certain that he never had been. CAIRNCROSS had heard later on that both his sisters had become Communists (Margaret and Jean Mary LAYTON).

19. When shown a photograph of Phillip HARRIS, CAIRNCROSS did not recognise him as attending meetings of the Communist Student Branch in his time.

Alexander CAIRNCROSS

20. When I said "And then there was your brother" John CAIRNCROSS' immediate response was "You mean as attending meetings of the Trinity group of Communist students. Never. In any case he was only there during my first year 1934/35". John CAIRNCROSS added that he always regarded his brother as a Liberal and anti-Communist and his writings as anti-Marxist. I then told John CAIRNCROSS that his brother had not so described his own political views during the 1930s. (In his P.V. interview Alexander CAIRNCROSS said that he was interested in politics as part of his studies at Cambridge where he met a number of Communist sympathisers and attended meetings to hear political speakers like Harry POLLITT. He also admitted that he was "pretty left" in the 1930s and very critical of H.M.G.'s handling of the Spanish question about which he felt strongly.) This led John CAIRNCROSS to say that his brother had a Scottish obstinacy which often led him to take the opposite side in arguments and debates. I then asked whether this meant that his brother was fully aware of John CAIRNCROSS's deep commitment to Communism and involvement in private meetings of the Communist student group at Trinity College, Cambridge between 1934 and 1936. To this he said "Yes, definitely". I then asked whether John CAIRNCROSS's description of his brother's obstinacy meant that their views had more in common than he had previously admitted. Under this pressure John CAIRNCROSS conceded that he might have been mistaken about his brother's political sympathies at that time; he was aware that his brother became more left-wing in outlook during the Spanish Civil War. But he added, "he always appeared to me as a Liberal and anti-Communist - perhaps wrongly".

Cambridge 1934-36 (Continued)

21. We then passed to the roles of ^{Maurice} Morris DOBB and Roy PASCAL as Communist dons at Cambridge. CAIRNCROSS knew them both as Marxists but said that neither of them impinged on the Communist Student Movement. PASCAL had been CAIRNCROSS's tutor in German but he never made any attempt to "propagandise" him.

22. I then asked whether CAIRNCROSS had ever been expected to hold a Communist Party card. CAIRNCROSS said that KLUGMANN and others had urged this from time to time but never pressed the point in view of the conspiratorial atmosphere within the Communist Student Movement and in the light of objections from students who thought their

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standing with the University authorities or future jobs might be prejudiced by such a step. Asked whether students who attended these Communist Party student meetings in Trinity regarded themselves as disciplined Communists and were so regarded by the Communist Party CAIRNCROSS said "that was so". I then reminded CAIRNCROSS that it was normal for the Communist Party Student Branch to seek the commitment of members by dues collections or financial contributions for various campaigns. CAIRNCROSS could not recall ever making a financial contribution of any kind as a Communist at Cambridge; he felt sure that he would have recalled this.

(Comment:

I was not convinced by CAIRNCROSS' statements on his failure to take out Communist Party membership and make any financial contributions; he looked more than usually shifty when I stared him in the eyes at this point. Although we know that members of the Communist Student Movement did not necessarily hold Party cards they usually made financial contributions of some kind. I suspect that CAIRNCROSS is anxious to shield himself since he may believe that the American authorities can make use of formal membership and financial contributions to a Communist Party as a technical basis for his deportation.)

C.U.S.S. and C.U.S.C.

23. CAIRNCROSS seemed vague (not altogether convincingly) about Communist manoeuvres in the C.U.S.S. and C.U.S.C. He knew that CORNFORD had been the centre of the Communist fraction in this organisation but claimed not to have been involved himself.

Cambridge Students Anti-War Movement

24. CAIRNCROSS knew little about the Cambridge Students Anti-War Movement. There was a Trinity Group but he could not recall much about it.

Cambridge Peace Group

25. He could not identify the Peace Group in which he had previously claimed to have taken part; when reminded of the New Peace Movement and the part played in it by David HUBBACK CAIRNCROSS was sure this was not the one.

(Comment:

I think this may well have been the one but CAIRNCROSS may have been anxious to avoid any suggestion of involvement with HUBBACK in the light of his earlier statement that he did not really know HUBBACK at Cambridge.)

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The Layton Group in London

26. I then asked CAIRNCROSS about the Layton Group. He insisted that it was a respectable set consisting of David LAYTON's friends from Cambridge including HUBBACK, EWER and himself. Questioned as to how he had interpreted EWER's asking whether he had anything to report CAIRNCROSS said he was in no doubt that this was some form of espionage request on behalf of the Communist Party, the Comintern or the Russians. He claimed to have stalled this type of request from EWER on more than one occasion. Asked if this was the first time he realised that EWER was more than a Communist Party student organiser he admitted that this was so.

Introduction to the R.I.S. by KLUGMANN

27. I asked CAIRNCROSS how KLUGMANN got in touch with him when he was at the Foreign Office early in 1937. He claimed not to be able to remember the circumstances; he thought it would probably have been a 'phone call to his home in London. He had not seen KLUGMANN since the latter went down from Cambridge at the end of the Summer Term of 1935. When told of KLUGMANN's job in Paris and of the likelihood that KLUGMANN would have had to make a special journey to see him CAIRNCROSS claimed not have realised this. He imagined that KLUGMANN could have found time for this recruitment as he had had so much to do with CAIRNCROSS' early development as a Communist.

(Comment:

He showed no sign of shifting his ground and gave the impression of speaking the truth on this point.)

28. I then asked CAIRNCROSS once again in what terms KLUGMANN had put his proposition to him. CAIRNCROSS was definite that this was in terms of improving his Marxist understanding rather than persuading him to undertake any conspiratorial activities. OTTO was introduced to him as an expert in these ideological matters. There was no question of his being asked to work for the Comintern or the Russians at this stage.

29. Asked what decided CAIRNCROSS to step over the boundary into espionage he said that subtly and by implication OTTO had threatened to inform his Foreign Office employers about his deep involvement in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge if he did not agree to become a spy. Asked how OTTO would have found out about CAIRNCROSS' past he was in no doubt that KLUGMANN would have told him everything he needed to know. CAIRNCROSS claimed to be frightened of losing his job and stressed that alternative ones were not all that easy to come by in 1937.

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- 8 -

Dealings with Edward Stuart KIRBY and possible knowledge of Vincent DUNCAN-JONES.

30. I asked CAIRNCROSS when he first met Edward Stuart KIRBY he said that it was in Hong Kong in 1958/9. The name of Vincent DUNCAN-JONES did not mean anything to him.

John CAIRNCROSS' claim not have told his close relatives of his espionage activities.

31. I asked CAIRNCROSS whether it was still true that none of his close relatives knew anything of his espionage activities. He said that this was so and stressed once again that he was most anxious not to harm his brother's career. He felt that he owed his brother a great debt of gratitude for all he had tried to do for him in academic and other circles over the years. I asked if he meant by this that he did not wish to tell his brother the whole truth. He said that this was so and confirmed again that Alexander CAIRNCROSS knew only of his Communist involvement in his Cambridge days.

John CAIRNCROSS on his present career and future movements.

32. In general conversation CAIRNCROSS described how much he enjoyed running the faculty of French at the Cleveland University. He explained that at long last he had enough time to do some writing which was essential in establishing oneself in an academic career. He hoped John Hopkins would publish his book on French Influence in Thailand in the Autumn. He explained that Penguins had taken three years to do his book on Moliere. Now that his works were beginning to roll off the printing presses he felt that his academic name had a chance of becoming known. He planned to travel to Europe for two months from the end of June. He would be back by 5 September for the new academic year at Cleveland University. Asked if he would be bringing his wife back from Italy CAIRNCROSS said this might prove difficult. She was living with her mother in Rome and had recently found an attractive job there.

(Comment:

I sensed that there was a marital rift which might not easily be healed.)

33. CAIRNCROSS ended on the note that he would be available at any time for any further questioning that might be necessary except for the period from the end of June until the beginning of September when he would be in Italy.

Closing stages of interview

34. In conclusion I asked CAIRNCROSS whether he wished to add anything to the picture he had now painted of his involvement in Communism at Cambridge. I reminded him that it now looked somewhat different from his earlier

TOP SECRET

statements and even from his admissions on this subject to Arthur Martin. He ruefully conceded that this was so and added "But I completely agree with your formulation, and have nothing to add". I commented on his use of this familiar Communist term at which he smiled somewhat uncomfortably. At this point he suddenly recalled a name of another member of the Trinity Group of Communist Party students in 1935/6. He gave it as Gratton FREYER (The Cambridge University Year Book records G. D. FREYER of Trinity as taking his B.A. in 1936 and M.A. in 1944).

Conclusions

35. John CAIRNCROSS has at last admitted that he made a total commitment to Communism soon after he came under the spell of James KLUGMANN in his first term at Trinity College, Cambridge - Michaelmas 1934. He has not admitted to holding a Communist Party card in the Student Branch between 1934 and 1936 - which was not at all unusual at the time. However, he has said that he regarded himself as a dedicated Communist and was so regarded by the leaders of the Communist Student Movement whose aggregate and private meetings in Trinity College he attended regularly in his second year 1935/36 and sometimes in his first year 1934/35.

36. His account of his progression into the clutches of the Russian Intelligence Service seemed natural and had a ring of truth about it. James KLUGMANN as his guide, philosopher and friend at Cambridge was an obvious choice as an intermediary in the recruitment - particularly after the seemingly abortive efforts of James EWER. OTTO's blackmail threat to reveal to his Foreign Office employers John CAIRNCROSS' deep involvement in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge if he did not co-operate with the R.I.S. was interesting.

37. John CAIRNCROSS firmly denied any suggestion that his brother, Alexander CAIRNCROSS, who was a post-graduate at Trinity from 1934 to 1935 was a member or attended meetings of the Communist Party Students' Branch. This may well be true since we have only received one report alleging that he was a member of the Cambridge University Branch of the Communist Party in late 1934 and early 1935. We have consulted a number of other members of the Communist Student Movement at that time who did not remember him in this context. Moreover, it would have been unusual for a postgraduate to be eligible for membership of the Student Branch of the Communist Party. This does not exclude the possibility, however, that Alexander CAIRNCROSS may have developed Marxist sympathies in this period. If so he may have wished to keep them secret in the best interest of his career.

38. John CAIRNCROSS has stated that his brother Alexander definitely knew of his own total commitment to Communism at Cambridge between 1934 and 1936 and of his deep involvement in the activities and private meetings of the Communist Student Movement. This directly contradicts

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statements made by Alexander CAIRNCROSS in his P.V. interview to the effect that John CAIRNCROSS was not politically minded and that he (Alexander CAIRNCROSS) did not know that private meetings of Communist members of the University took place and were attended by his brother.

39. In this same P.V. interview Alexander CAIRNCROSS admitted that he had been interested in politics as part of his studies at Cambridge, met a number of Communist sympathisers when he went to Cambridge as a postgraduate in 1934, attended meetings to hear political speakers like Harry POLLITT, was "pretty left" in the 1930s and became very critical of our Foreign policy towards Spain and Germany. In particular he claimed to have felt strongly about H.M.G's handling of the Spanish question. These admissions hardly square with John CAIRNCROSS' account of his brother's political views in the 1930s as a Liberal and as an anti-Communist.

Recommendation

40. John and Alexander CAIRNCROSS have made contradictory statements about each other's political views - possibly in order to shield each other's careers. In the light of John CAIRNCROSS' recent admissions of espionage, which completely contradict his earlier statements, and in the knowledge that the Russian Intelligence Service was active in this period in spotting and recruiting talent in the Communist Student Movement at Cambridge, I think that Alexander CAIRNCROSS should be given a more pressing and probing interview on the lines of the brief at 135a.

D. I. A. Hamblen.

F.4.

26 June, 1964.

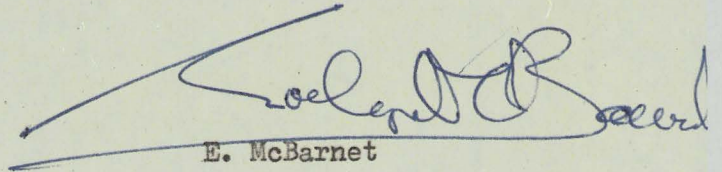
TOP SECRET

625a

Reference...PF.72,493.....

NOTE FOR FILE

I telephoned to [redacted]
[redacted] today and gave him the information
contained in the letter at 624a.


E. McBarnet

D.1
26.6.64.

ODE 18-76

Handwritten notes:
R/R
22/7/64
D/M
26

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ACT 1958 *SEPTEMBER 2023*

TOP SECRET

624a



①

Washington

23 June 1964

One of PF 735
of
Form of PF 7493

ENCL. 1
25 JUN 1964
TO: [Signature]
REF: PF 72493

held R/S

Dear Director General,

In reply to your telegram 484 CAIRNCROSS

travel arrangements are as follows:-

- SUNDAY 28 JUNE Depart New York 10 PM by AIR FRANCE flight 4302 (Chartered) to PARIS (ORLY).

This is a chartered flight of the American Association of Teachers of French.

The Cleveland Branch of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization are going to see that he gets on the plane. I have asked that this should be done most discreetly.

CAIRNCROSS has stated that he has no definite plans following his arrival in Paris but might possibly take a vacation in the Swiss Alps. He has asked that his mail should be forwarded to him c/o his wife at Via Felice, CAVALLOTTI, 72 A, ROME.

If there is any hitch or change in these travel arrangements I am to be advised and will of

TOP SECRET

22/17/64
22/6

TOP SECRET



(2)

Course let you know immediately. CAIRNCROSS has given no hint that he will do other than give the United Kingdom a wide berth.

Yours truly

Jerry Stone

TOP SECRET

pa please

RESTRICTED

622b

Correspondence to this address must be under *double cover*.

The *outer* envelope should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY, 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.: PF.72493/A3C/GJ

Your Ref.: BSC.9490

Reports to Held/RS
23/6
DI 26/6

24th June, 1964.

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

Would you please arrange for the following circular to be cancelled:—

John CAIRNCROSS

We no longer wish to maintain the above named entry
in H.O.S.I.

G. Johnson
G. Johnson

Copy to:

Commander,
Special Branch.

21/6/64
DI 26/6

RESTRICTED

1993.

When filled in, preferably in typescript, this form is to be filed after the current minute sheet so as to face the current serial in the relevant file which will then be sent to C4a. The form will be retained in that position until cancelled (O Circular 23 May 42 refers).

REQUEST TO C4A from..... B.2.A. Section. File No. PF. 72493

Surname..... CAIRNCROSS

Christian Names..... John

Aliases, if known.....

Date and place of birth..... 25.7.13. at Lesmahgow, Scotland.

Last known location or address..... 16 Lansdowne Court, Lansdowne Crescent, W.11.

Nationality..... British

Former nationality, if different.....

Normal profession or occupation.....

Present activity.....

Details of identity documents..... Passport No. 1531406 issued London, 30.3.50.

Height..... 5ft. 10ins. Colour of hair..... red Colour of eyes..... pale blue

Visible distinguishing marks or peculiarities.....

Reason for request:
(and other information)

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

ACTION REQUESTED: please see overleaf.

Date..... 23.6.52.

Signature
of Officer.....

Handwritten signature
23/6/52.

CANCELLATION.

To *A3C.*
C4A.

Please cancel a request.

Date..... 14 Oct 1964

Signature..... *Handwritten signature*
of Officer.....

Handwritten signature
14/10/64

ACTION REQUESTED.

Please complete A, B or C below according to the action you require:—

A (C4A) *An entry in HO Suspect Index and/or Security Suspect List.*

State action required if the individual

(i) Comes to notice outside the UK.....

(ii) Arrives at a port in the UK.....

B (C4A) *That Immigration Officers at UK ports only should take the following action:*

Inform this office of arrival in U.K. by telephone.....

State expected date of arrival/departure UK.....

from/for.....

NOTE.—When restrictive action such as 'Refuse Visa' or 'Refuse Leave to Land' is required, the counter-signature of Director B or a Senior Officer should be obtained before transmission to C4A.

PLEASE PUNCH HERE

C (C4A) *That the above individual be placed on the*

- P & PO Stop List
- *PCD Stop List
- MPO Stop List
- Traffic Index (Green Card)

Signature of Officer..... *[Handwritten Signature]*

*State in which country or countries PCD should be advised.

For use by C4A:—

Action taken by C4A:

P & PO/PCD/MPO advised on..... by.....

Entry for HO Suspect Index authorised on..... by.....
Security Suspect List

Issue of G Circular authorised on *23. vi. 52* (initials)..... *[Handwritten Initials]*

Draft Circular sent to HO on *24. 6. 52* (")..... *[Handwritten Signature]*

Request to H.O. for T.I. (Green Card)..... (")..... *[Handwritten Signature]*

File minuted to..... on.....

PF 72493 (Left hand side 9 Ple)

CONFIDENTIAL

Immigration Branch,
Home Office.

BS 9490

28th 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 United Kingdom address and particulars of foreign visas and documents of interest and telephone arrival or departure to M.I.5.

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

List A

Entry for Suspect Index:-

CAIRNCROSS John '13/M/Br/-/sc/A/BS.9490.

*Cancelled -
see 622B.*

3750-52.

TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

621a

Precedence... PRIORITY Security Classification... TOP SECRET

To: SLO WASHINGTON File Nos. PF. 72.493 Section of Origin... D.1./Inv.

..... Signed... R. C. Symonds

Originators No. 484 Date 23-6-64 Date 23.6.64.

Inf. : No. 484 Date 23-6-64 Date 23.6.64.

Copy to Sections.....

Reference your letter No. PF 735 of 15.6.64.
~~our telegram~~

Grateful your information on CAIRNCROSS stop
Can you let us know his route stop
We presume he will not repeat not transit U.K.

2/1/64
24/6/64

PF.72,493

Reference.....

620A

NOTE

Discussed 618a with D.G. again on 23.6.64. who confirmed his view that it was not necessary to tell the Home Office or the Foreign Office at this stage.

D.G. would, however, like:

(a) [redacted] to be asked if they will be telling our Embassy [redacted] of CAIRNCROSS's return.

(b) A signal sent to S.L.O. Washington thanking him for his letter and asking if F.B.I. can let us know CAIRNCROSS's route (which we presume will not transit the U.K.)

L

M.E.D. Cumming

D.

23rd June 1964

D.1/Inv. to see.
For action as above please.

Kd D
25/6

18-76

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

D.1/Inv to see.

(we also spoke on 19/6/64)

6/9a

NOTE

On 19th June 1964 D.G. enquired as to the likelihood of John CAIRNCROSS coming to the U.K. I said I thought it highly improbable, but was awaiting D.1.'s observations. D.G. thought we should inform [redacted] but doubted the necessity to tell the Home Office or the Foreign Office at this juncture.

On 22nd June 1964 D.1. said that he does not consider there is any chance of CAIRNCROSS coming here.

[Handwritten flourish]

M.E.D. Cumming

D.

[Spoke to [redacted] as at

22nd June 1964

X above. 21/05 24/6/64]

D.1. Inv. REC 23/6/64

Please return after [redacted] completed action at x/1, so I can speak to [redacted] 22/6/64 21/05 23/6/64

1-76

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Copy of PF 735
Copy of PF 72493.

Di. Sec informed 19/6/64

W. D. King
D. G. ...
1964



TOP SECRET

British Embassy
Washington 8 D.C.

618a

15 June 1964.

Rec: 18-6-64

Dear Director General,

D. G. Please discuss what action, if any, we need to take on this Report 18/6

In my letter dated 2nd June I told you that the Immigration & Naturalisation Service (INS) planned to interview CAIRNCROSS. This interview has now taken place and INS have told the Bureau about his disclosures to them about his espionage activities. Before the interview INS had of course been briefed on the case by the Bureau & CAIRNCROSS knew this.

CAIRNCROSS informed INS that he wished to go to Italy on 29th June to visit his wife and INS have now picked up his re- entry permit. They told him that he may leave the United States voluntarily on or before June 29th and that if he attempts to re-enter this country he will be refused. He has also been told by INS that if he does not depart voluntarily deportation proceedings will be instituted against him.

CAIRNCROSS has told INS that he does not want publicity & that he will return to the United States if that is possible but will not attempt to re-enter if the United States authorities are against it.

I thought this might well be the INS decision but from what the Bureau have heard CAIRNCROSS is most unlikely to risk publicity & embarrass the University. Consideration for his brother is also a factor.

Yours sincerely
Harry Stone
TOP SECRET

P.S. Sorry for the writing but my Secretary is on leave.

23/6/64

Original in PF.604,582 - BLUNT

6182

Ext. from Note re interview between A.S. Martin/D.1. and Professor BLUNT on 12th June 1964.

I met Professor BLUNT at 5 p.m. on 12 June, 1964, at Lyall Mews, S.W.1. The meeting lasted until 6.15 p.m.

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3 (e) I asked BLUNT whether he remembered John CAIRNCROSS' brother, Alexander, who was a post graduate student at Trinity from 1934 - 1936. BLUNT said that he vaguely remembered that CAIRNCROSS had a brother but he was pretty sure he had never met him. He had no recollection of Alexander CAIRNCROSS in connection with the Communist Group at Cambridge.

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DI/CMS
4/9/65

