

PF 72493

V21

PF 72493

C A I R N C R O S S JOHN

FILE CLOSED

V21

S Form 924A

10204

00308

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
KV2 / 4698								

S. 960 Edn2

Y FILE

THIS FILE WHEN IN TRANSIT MUST BE IN A CLOSED ENVELOPE, ADDRESSED PERSONALLY TO THE OFFICER.

HELD BY IRM5

The file should be passed for P.A. to IRM5

S. 238 Edn. 3

LIMITED CIRCULATION

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

S Form 238B

PF 72493

V21

Previous volume closed at serial 1012 dated 3.4.74.

Reference FF72493

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4.4.74	From CAIRNCROSS	1014a
	1015	
8.4.74	To CAIRNCROSS	1015a
8.4.74	Note for file	1015b

22.4.74

To CAIRNCROSS

1019

1019a

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ACT 1958
FEBRUARY 2024

3.5.74 Note for file 1022 1022a

6.5.74 IM to K3/O (*outline of case*) 1023 1023a

6.5.74 Copy of note for file 1024 1024a

6.5.74 From CAIRNCROSS 1025 1025a

0.5.74 To CAIRNCROSS 1027 1027a

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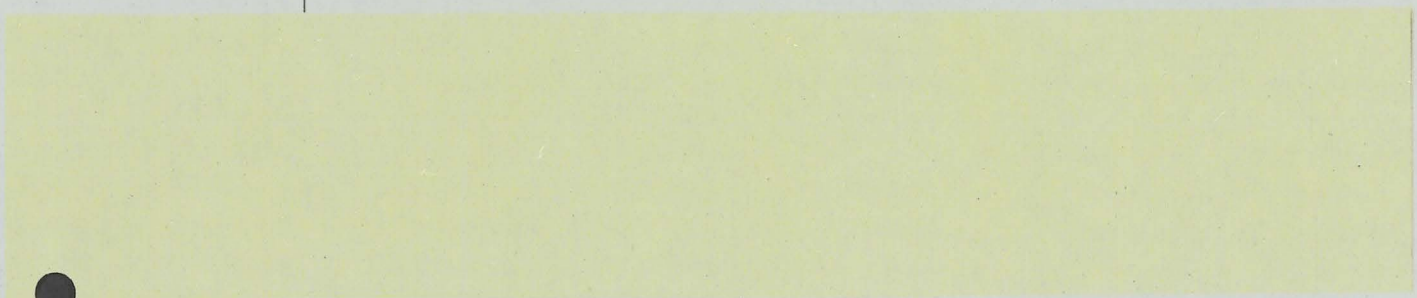
1029

20.5.74 From CAIRNCROSS 1029a

22.5.74 LM to Room 055 1029b

1030

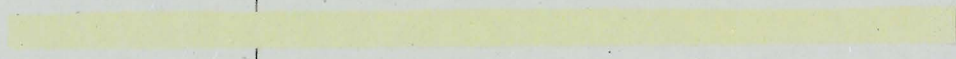
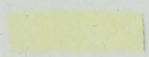
26.5.74 Cutting from The Sunday Times 1030a



11.6.74 Note for file 1032a

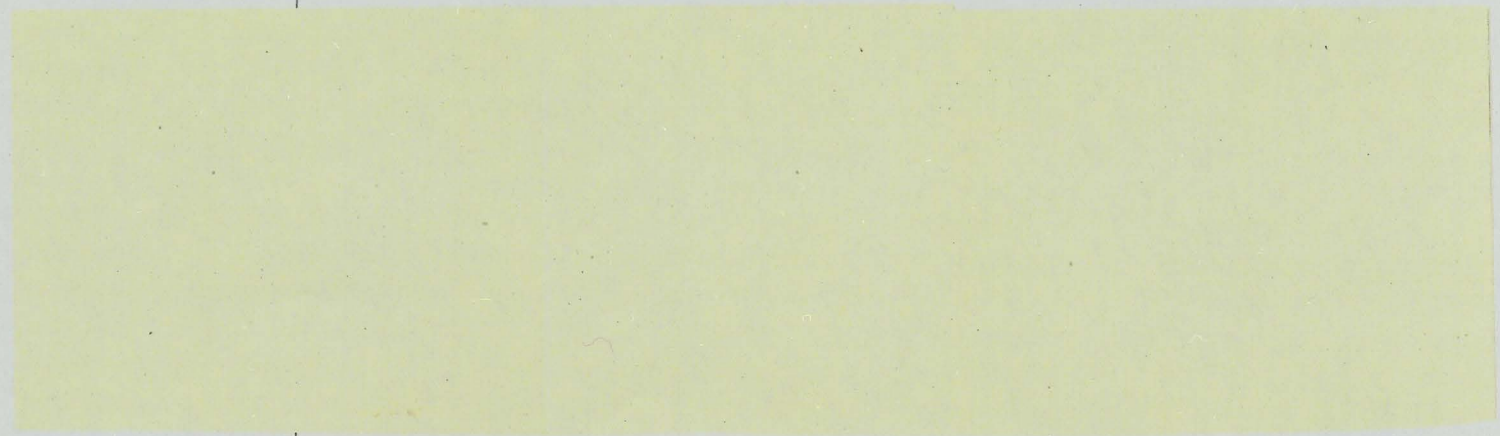
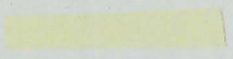
1033

11.6.74 Note for file 1033a



1035

21.6.74 DST report [redacted] (English translation att.) 1035a



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To: ~~K3/A1 PAO~~
HWS 24/7

Minute. 1044

loose sticker
CARNCROSS

H.O.S.I. REVIEW

Is it necessary to maintain the H.O.S.I. entry please?

Sect(PLS)

Date: 23.7.74



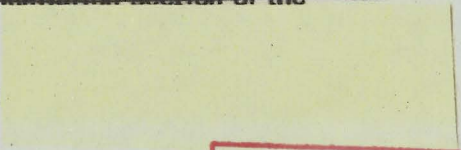
To: Sect(PLS)KW *kw*

Minute. 1045
Reply

- * The entry should be maintained. (at least till after his next possible arrival in September)
- * ~~The entry may be cancelled; the cancellation section of the W.S. Form 17 has been signed.~~

Signed.

From: K3/A1
Date: 24-7-74



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* Please delete what does not apply.

1046

26.7.74

Loose minute to K3/A1 from K3/O

1046a

1048

2.9.74

From CAIRNCROSS

1048a

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6.9.74	To CAIRNCROSS		1052a
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	z		
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1.10.74	Brief for DG's meeting (TEMBOURY)		1056a
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1061

3.10.74	Wrongly filed. To MI6	<i>K3/12 (Sec) 1062</i>	<i>23/10/74</i>	1062a
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Reference.....

1063

23.10.74

TO BSSO

1063a

25.10.74.

FROM CAIRNCROSS

1064

1064a

28.10.74

NOTE FOR FILE

1065

1065a

30.10.74

TO CAIRNCROSS

1066

1066a

1068

5.11.74

NOTE FOR FILE

1068a

7.11.74.

NOTE FOR FILE

1069

1069a

1070

8.11.74.

NOTE FOR FILE

1070a

8.11.74.

A4 Briefing Sheet

1070b

1071

11.11.74

NOTE FOR FILE

1071a

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✓
DDG

Thro' ~~KX~~
" ~~K7/O~~
" ~~K7/C1~~ *PS 12/11*

Vol 12
Min 467

ol 21
1032a

Vol 19
856a
Vol 20
926,932

Vol 21
1069a

Vol 21
1070a

1. Application is made for a Home Office Warrant (telephone check) on John CAIRNCROSS who while in London between 17th and 23rd November 1974 is expected to use the telephone number 01-435-7965 to which his estranged wife Gabriele Susanna CAIRNCROSS nee OPPENHEIM of 22 Redington Road, London, N.W.3 is the subscriber. He was previously the subject of a letter check in 1961/62.
2. John CAIRNCROSS is a self-confessed RIS spy who lives in Rome. Gabriele, about whom we have no adverse information, seems to have left him in 1966 but to have remained on reasonably amicable terms with him as CAIRNCROSS gave us her telephone number at which to get in touch with him as recently as June 1974.
3. The pattern of CAIRNCROSS's behaviour both during and after his recent dialogues with us suggests that he may still be under RIS control. This belief is strongly underpinned by the admissions made by him in the letter which he sent to us after our interrogation of him in April 1973. Accordingly we wish to put him under surveillance when he will be in London between 17th and 23rd November and will be interviewed by us. We have no way of trying to keep track of his movements other than by a check on his wife's telephone because the hotel at which he will stay is not a suitable target for us.
4. A2A and the Post Office/EDD have been consulted and foresee no difficulties. The check will be required only from mid-day on 17th November 1974 to midnight on 23rd November 1974.
5. A suggested short reason is:-

"This man, a self-confessed RIS spy, at present living abroad, will be in London in November 1974 and is expected to use this telephone. It is desired to investigate his activities while he is here. He was previously a subject of H.O.W No PS 12635."

K7/C2
MS Ext 637
11 November 1974

TWM/DJC

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1073

12.11.74

A2A Briefing Sheet

1073z

12.11.74.

The nickname SWICK fellow has been allotted to the Subject of file and carded in RS Cover Names Index. Reuk

1074

DDC ~~KX~~ It also supports this. The informant is likely to be our best effort (in the absence of med ammunition) to get CAIRNCROSS to come clear

AA 13/1

1032a

I support this application; although CAIRNCROSS will be staying at a hotel (1070b), we cannot mount t/c there but can reasonably hope on the basis of previous experience that he may use his wife's telephone from time to time. We need every resource we can muster to cover his activities during the short time (? 7 days) that he is in London.

A D Waugh

A D Waugh

K7
MS Ext 470
13 November 1974

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1075

KX

Reference the last sentence of Minute 1074, I suggest you consider extending the check to the coin box in the hotel, if this is practicable.



DDG

13 November 1974

1076

13.11.74.

NOTE FOR NDO

1076a

1077

3.11.74

To PO

1077a

1078

13.11.74

To Home Sec.

1078a

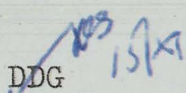
13.11.74

Loose minute to LA through K7 *re immunity etc.*

1078b

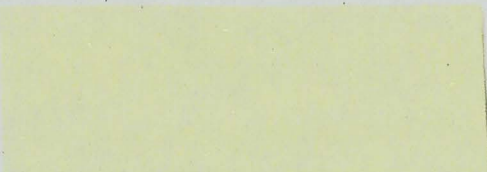
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ACT 1958 FEBRUARY 2024

1079


 DDG
 Thro' ~~KX~~ *MM* 15/11
 " ~~K7~~ *MM* 15/11
 " ~~K7~~ *MM* 15/11

1. I refer to the DDG's minute 1075.
2. A2A, after consultation with the Post Office/EDD, consider that it would be practicable to extend the check to the hotel coin box. They foresee no difficulties. I would therefore be grateful if the Crescent Hotel coin box number 01-387-1515, to which the subscriber is Aldo BESOLO, could be added to Home Office Warrant No. TS/3629.

Cartwright Garden, WCI



K7/C2
 MS Ext 637
 15 November 1974.

1080

15.11.74.

NOTE FOR FILE

1080a

1082

15.11.74

IM to K7

1082b

15.11.74

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1082c

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18.11.74.

NOTE FOR FILE

1083

1083a

20.11.74

A4 surveillance report

1084

1084z

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Reference PF72493

17.2.75

Interview report

1092

1092a

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TOP SECRET

Asst/1^{old}

1092a

PF72493

REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHN CAIRNCROSS
on 20 NOVEMBER 1974

INTRODUCTION

1. John CAIRNCROSS was interviewed by Philip Osmond and Wilson Morgan for three and a quarter hours on 20 November 1974 in Room 055. We used our aliases Ormerod and Moffat.

2. CAIRNCROSS was composed and relaxed when he joined us and remained so throughout the interview. Indeed he was keen to get down to brass tacks from the start and at the end of the session gave us the impression that he was disappointed that we did not find it necessary to have a winding-up discussion on the following Friday. He is well preserved and looks younger than his 61 years, which are betrayed only by the flecks of brown pigment on the backs of his hands. There is not a visible trace of grey in his thinning sandy red hair.

3. We said that we wanted to take up with him some points from his long letter of June 1973 to Bill Pratt. We emphasised that we thought that it contained an over-dramatised interpretation of the interviews in April 1973. CAIRNCROSS agreed that he probably had over-reacted to the April 1973 interviews; he had nevertheless resented at the time what he alleged to have been the contemptuous way in which the veracity of his statements, even the confession he had made in America in 1964, had been brought into question. We riposted that we thought the interviews of April 1973 had reflected patience, logic and politeness on the part of the interviewers; had he not given good reason to us, by virtue, for example, of the additional information about RIS payments contained in his June 1973 letter and withheld by him since 1952, to be chary of accepting everything he said at its face value? CAIRNCROSS said that his motive in withholding this information had been shame. He claimed however, that had Arthur Martin "given him a dig in the ribs" in 1964 and specifically asked him "to come clean" about any payments made to him by the RIS, he would have given the information which he had recorded in his June 1973 letter.

(Comment:- Up till April 1973 CAIRNCROSS had steadfastly maintained that the only payment he had ever received from the RIS was the £200 (he now states that it was £100, not £200 which he received. He gave the figure of £100 to Arthur Martin in 1964 only after a great deal of prodding) which "ROBERT" gave him for the information he had passed from GC & CS in 1943 about the Germans' intentions towards KURSK.

/The

TOP SECRET

The first breach in this story came in the April 1973 interviews when he admitted that he had received about \$40 from BURGESS to entertain potential sources of useful information).

RIS PAYMENTS TO CAIRNCROSS

4. We proceeded to take CAIRNCROSS one by one through the payments he had recorded in his June 1973 letter and through additional payments which he revealed in the course of the interview. During this process we found out that in his own mind he divided these payments into subventions and gratuities. As they are convenient and a help to lucid explanation we use these terms below as headings under which to set out the payments and what CAIRNCROSS said about them. He claimed that the initiative for suggesting the activities in which he should participate and the articles which he should buy, for which the subventions were necessary, came without exception from the RIS. All payments were made in cash. At no time did he ever receive a regular retainer in any form.

(A) SUBVENTIONS (mentioned in June 1973 letter)

TRAVELLERS' CLUB

CAIRNCROSS said that early on in his career in the Foreign Office (probably in 1936/37) the RIS suggested that to enable him "to be in the swim" he should join the TRAVELLERS' Club, like any other sufficiently solvent member of the FO, and gave him money with which to pay the entrance fee. He claimed that he received no more than this and paid all the annual subscriptions himself right up till he left the Club in 1952. He had never been a member of any other club.

THE TYPEWRITER

CAIRNCROSS recalled that the RIS had suggested he should have a typewriter and had given him money to buy one "early in the war". The suggestion might have been made because his handwriting was so bad. He had been advised "to type through carbon" so that the typewriter could not be identified. The typewriter had eventually been stolen from his flat in Dolphin Square.

(Comment: He had a flat in Dolphin Square in late 1940 after Warwick Square had been bombed.)

/ . . .

FURNISHINGS FOR HIS WARWICK SQUARE FLAT

When he joined the Foreign Office in the autumn of 1936 CAIRNCROSS had taken "digs" in Gunterstone Road, W14. After his recruitment (which he thought took place in the early spring of 1937 - see comment in detail under the heading "recruitment" at paragraph 9 below) the RIS had suggested that it was "infra dig" for him to be in lodgings and that he should move to a flat "to foster my image". They gave him for this purpose, he said, a lump sum "probably £100" complementing this information with the remark "one of the hundred pounds which I understand are standard". The money was used to get the flat and pay for the furniture. He was however warned by the RIS not to be ostentatious after his move.

(Comment: In his June 1973 letter CAIRNCROSS said the payment was for furniture for the flat. His admission that it was also for the acquisition of the flat is new.)

THE CAR

CAIRNCROSS said that the RIS had given him money to buy two cars consecutively, because the first to be purchased by him, with their money, had proved to be a dud. He thought that this first car had been a small second-hand four seater, possibly a Standard.

(Comment: As this was, on CAIRNCROSS's own admission, the first car he had ever owned, we think it strange that he was unable to give us a better description of it.)

His recollection was that he must have acquired the first car in 1949, as he recalls taking it to France in that year. The donor of the money was "the tall chap who was arrested. He spoke perfect American." This man had said that CAIRNCROSS needed a car for his meetings with the RIS.

(Comment: The "tall chap" is evidently KUZNETSOV, admitted already in earlier interviews by CAIRNCROSS to have been his controller sometime between the years 1945-51.)

When the first car proved to be unreliable because of breakdowns, CAIRNCROSS sold it and was given money by the RIS to buy another one. He recalls that he had the second car "for six months just before leaving the country". CAIRNCROSS told us

/earlier

earlier that he had had to take driving lessons - a proceeding which he had not found pleasant as he was not mechanically minded - to enable him to get a driving licence for the first car. He had kept his licence up to date.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS's second car is presumably the black Hillman Minx Saloon (JLP 633) which was registered in his name and which he drove when he was under surveillance in April 1952. TOWROPE showed him changing cars in August 1951.)

(B) SUBVENTIONS (admitted for the first time)

CAMERAS

CAIRNCROSS said that he had received two cameras from the RIS. The first, which he thought he must have got in 1940/41 when he was living in Dolphin Square, was a small Minox "from RIGA" which the RIS themselves supplied. He recalls being given it "in a car in the presence of "MISCHA the driver."

He found that he could not use it and was given money to buy a LEICA. Although he had been given a stand for the LEICA by the RIS he had still not been able to use it effectively.

(Comment: During his interviews with Arthur Martin in Cleveland, Ohio in 1964 CAIRNCROSS was asked if the Russians had ever suggested to him that he should copy documents himself. His reply was that he remembered that during the war - either just before or just after his arrival at Bletchley - he had been asked if he was any good at photography. He had told his controller that he was not and his controller had not pressed the point. His current statement is a contradiction of what he said to Martin. His motives for concealing, up to now, his acquisition of two cameras are obscure against the background of his admissions since 1964, that throughout his career as a spy he passed original documents to the Russians for copying. The only explanation we can, at present, offer for his behaviour is that in his tortuous mind less guilt attaches to passing documents for copying by others than to copying them oneself.

CAIRNCROSS last made mention of "MISCHA the driver" during his interview in Paris in 1965 with Arthur Martin and Peter Wright. On that occasion, when speaking of his meetings in his controller's car in 1950, he said that he was debriefed and briefed in front of "MISCHA". The 1965 version of the story mentioning "MISCHA" places MISCHA in London in 1950/51; the current version places him there in

/1940/41

TOP SECRET

-5-

1940/41. We are prepared to give CAIRNCROSS the benefit of the doubt, and believe that this discrepancy of 10 years was caused by a failure of his memory. This is because we cannot fathom any advantage which could accrue to him from putting the MISCHA incidents ten years back in the current version of his spying career. On the contrary re-timing augments, rather than detracts from, the significance of his spying activities.)

FARE TO PARIS

CAIRNCROSS said that on one occasion his controller told him to go to Paris and to meet him, his controller, there. He was given the money to pay for the ticket.

(Comment: In his August 1965 interview with Arthur Martin in Rome CAIRNCROSS mentioned a meeting by pre-arrangement with "OTTO" at the Paris Exhibition. We presume that this is the meeting to which he was referring and for which the RIS paid the fare.)

HIRE OF MORNING DRESS

When CAIRNCROSS was in the Western Department (Spanish Division) of the Foreign Office one of his colleagues, Donald BUCK (phonetic), got married. The RIS, he said, thought that his attendance, properly dressed, at the wedding would help in the task of maintaining the appropriate social standing. They therefore gave him money to pay for the hire of a morning dress. He thought that the wedding had taken place in 1937.

(Comment: The Foreign Office record of CAIRNCROSS's service shows that he was in the League of Nations and Western Department of the Foreign Office and dealing with Spain from the Spring of 1937 to January 1938.

PS. He must have been referring to Douglas BUSK who was with him before in American Dept. & who was married in 1937.

There is no Donald BUCK in the Foreign Office lists for the years 1935-38 inclusive; nor is there a Donald BURKE, the nearest phonetic equivalent to our interpretation of the name which CAIRNCROSS gave us. We do not consider this discrepancy to be material for the present and attribute it to a failure of CAIRNCROSS's memory.)

(C) GRATUITIES (mentioned in June 1973 letter)

The £100 from ROBERT

See para 3 above.

/ . . .

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Two payments "at the very end of my connection"

CAIRNCROSS said that these two payments were made while he was under interrogation. The RIS had said something to the effect that 'he had better have some money while in adversity.'

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS's first and second interviews were in August and December 1951. Although these caused him some discomfiture the real confrontation about his connection with BURGESS did not come until March/April 1952. We believe therefore that these payments could well have been as much for services currently rendered as for cushioning him in adversity.)

"The £100 to go back to Bletchley"

CAIRNCROSS explained the circumstances under which the offer of £100 - which he said he refused - was made.

While at GC & CS, Bletchley, where he was working on the military sector, he had so pleased ROBERT with the information he had given him about the Germans' intentions towards KURSK that ROBERT had given him, and he had accepted, the sum of £100. (See para 3 above). The shift work at Bletchley had, however, so begun to tell on him after a time, that he found he was sleeping twenty hours at a stretch in his free time. That, together with his preference for London as a place to stay in, were instrumental in bringing about his eventual move to Section V of MI6, a move about which he had not consulted the RIS. "ROBERT" was not pleased about the move and offered CAIRNCROSS a further £100 saying that the RIS wanted him to go back to Bletchley. They did not want him back in his old place - where he had worked on the military sector - but in that part of GC & CS which produced BJs (Sic) and described by CAIRNCROSS as the diplomatic sector. CAIRNCROSS said that he did not take the money, having explained to "ROBERT" that "he could not hop around government departments in war-time like that". According to CAIRNCROSS, ROBERT took his explanation and his consequent refusal of the "sweetener" of £100, with bad grace.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS's Treasury papers show that he served at GC & CS from 1st September 1942 until 31st May 1943 and that he joined Section V of MI6 on 14th June 1943. "ROBERT" was probably displeased about his move to Section V because PHILBY was already giving the Russians adequate cover of this area.

CAIRNCROSS's disclosure that ROBERT wished to get him into the BLUE JACKET (BJ) side of GC & CS is new. If what he says is true, the Russians cannot have been getting adequate coverage of BJ type information and must certainly have been looking at other people, besides CAIRNCROSS, as potential infiltrators. We propose to go into this disclosure circumspectly with GCHQ.)

TOP SECRET

5. After we had elicited from CAIRNCROSS this copious flow of information about his payments from the RIS, we asked him if in fact he had now told us all. For example, it must have been expensive for him to travel from Bletchley to London and back when he went to "meets" with his controller. Had this expense not been reimbursed? CAIRNCROSS said no. This travel had not been "a drain on his pocket", as it had coincided with visits which he would have made for his own private purposes anyway. At the time in question he had been comfortably off, financially, as he had been paid as a civilian and had continued to receive the salary of a Principal as though he were still at the Treasury. There were no other payments which he could remember.

CAIRNCROSS's POST-WAR SPYING ACTIVITIES

6. At this point we changed tack and asked CAIRNCROSS if he could explain why the RIS had supplied him with a car if, as he had told us, he had not been able to offer them very much information of value after the war. This question, contrary to our expectations, did not appear to ruffle him. He said calmly that he could not explain why they should wish to give him a car. He had no access at the time in question to the kind of information the RIS were likely to be interested in. In none of the posts which he had held since the end of the war, either in the Treasury or in the Ministry of Supply, had he come across the kind of "stuff" which was comparable to that available in the Foreign Office. In the latter everyone was involved and there was a "gossip" side too; this was the kind of "scene" the RIS was interested in.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS's Treasury papers show that he returned to the Treasury from MI6 in June 1945, where he was in the Defence (Materiel) Department until June 1947 when he moved to the Defence (Personnel) Department. This move took place, according to CAIRNCROSS, because his superior in Defence (Materiel) had formed "a low view of his capacity". In January 1949, CAIRNCROSS, discontented with his lot, sought a move to a post more in keeping with his interests and with some promotion prospects. None of the suggestions made to him involved, or had the prospects of, promotion. In June 1950 he transferred back to Defence (Materiel) where he worked on, inter alia, the Western Union Finance and Economic Committee and the Permanent Working Staff, North Atlantic Defence, Financial and Economic Committee. His efforts to get the job up-graded (in 1950) and a request to go to the MOD (1950) were in vain. In September 1950 he moved to the Exchange Control Division of the Treasury where he remained until May 1951, when he was transferred to the Ministry of Supply on a year's probationary period. By November 1951 he and the Ministry of Supply were found to be incompatible by his superiors and in December of that year he returned to the LB Division of the Treasury where he remained until his enforced resignation in April 1952.)

7. At this point in the interview, CAIRNCROSS gratuitously said "I hasten to add that I was not on the NATO side of the Western European Union work." We questioned him about this, asking if perhaps he had made the observation because the RIS had asked him particularly to get NATO papers for them. CAIRNCROSS said that this was not his reason for making particular mention of NATO. What sprang to his mind was his recollection that he had seen, for the first time, during his work on the Western European Union (Finance and Economic Committee), the distinctive covers in which NATO papers were kept. He distinctly remembered that such papers had not come within his working ambit. Had he told his RIS contacts about having become aware of the existence of NATO papers within the Treasury? No, said CAIRNCROSS. His fear of the RIS had driven him to seek disengagement from them, not further entanglements.

(Comments: We find it hard to believe that CAIRNCROSS did not at least mention to his RIS contacts that there were NATO papers within the Treasury Division in which he was working. The very fact that he volunteered, without prompting, that he was conscious of the presence of NATO papers leads one to doubt his veracity. His story would only hold water if one came to believe his contention that it was fear alone which drove him to spy for the RIS from the very start and that in the post-war years he made every effort to seek disengagement from them. Our probing of his contention is set out below.)

8. We asked CAIRNCROSS if there had been any reaction by the RIS to his moves within the Treasury and between the Treasury and the Ministry of Supply. Had he received any guidance from them as to where he should try to steer himself or what he should acquire for them? If he had such a fear of them, as he contended he had, why had he not finished with them? Surely he must have been getting some reward for his activities? CAIRNCROSS said that he had had neither reaction to his moves nor guidance/to what he should do. The RIS were never very cordial towards him, perhaps regarding him as a "failing asset". Given their lack of cordiality and his "healthy terror of them" he had never suggested to them that he should finish spying for them. What he had wanted to do was get out of government service into private business and then present them with a fait accompli. This was why he had tried to get a job with Courtaulds in 1948. As to rewards, he had "no money in the kitty" when he left government service in 1952; in fact he had been on the point of committing suicide when the BUYERS episode had blown up. The RIS had never come to his rescue in his adversity.

(Comment: The fact that the RIS were prepared to suggest that CAIRNCROSS should have a car as late in his career as 1949 (see para 4 above) and to pay for it suggests that he must have been giving them an adequate intelligence dividend for their capital outlay. The precedent of untrustworthiness and evasiveness which he has built up during his dialogues with the Security Service since 1952, especially during those of

/1973

1973, tips the balance in favour of our believing that this was so. On the other hand there are factors, both in his career and in the historical circumstances against the background of which he played out his spying role, which enhance the plausibility of his story that he feared the RIS (see para 10 on motivation below), that he was trying to disengage himself from them and that he was left in the lurch in terms of both money and moral support when he was forced to resign from the Civil Service in 1952. His Treasury papers show that he did make a genuine attempt to get a job with Courtauld's in 1948. By early 1950, the FUCHS case was public knowledge and would certainly have intensified CAIRNCROSS's fears if they were genuine. It could well be, as he claims, that the money to purchase the two cars (see para 4 above) was given to him to jolly him along. But this speculation is rendered invalid, in our opinion, by the incident described to us in 1955 by a former colleague from Bletchley and thought by him to have happened about the spring of 1949. It was an occasion when CAIRNCROSS and he were having lunch together, on CAIRNCROSS's initiative, and when CAIRNCROSS asked his former colleague rather pointedly, "Are we having any success on Russian cyphers now?" This incident, in our view, tips the scales in favour of believing that CAIRNCROSS was a source of useful information to his RIS masters right up to his resignation from the Civil Service in 1952.

Short of probing more deeply with him into his financial history and thereby running the risk of compromising our sources the only evidence we have to go on confirms that the actions of CAIRNCROSS after his resignation in 1952 were those of a man who was short of money. Without knowledge of the state of his accounts in 1970 when BUYERS swindled him, it is impossible to judge whether he was able to recover from the loss of £30,000 through his own resourcefulness - which seems to be considerable where money matters are concerned - or as a result of help from the RIS.)

RECRUITMENT

9. We then turned to the well-worn trail of the history of CAIRNCROSS's recruitment, with particular reference to what he had said in his June 1973 letter. Whereas we had gained the impression from his previous interview with the Security Service that the recruitment had been effected in the Autumn of 1936 shortly after he had joined the Foreign Office, he now said that it was later, in fact sometime in the spring of 1937 after the "manqué meeting" with BURGESS at the Selecte in Paris. The inference we had drawn from his letter was that he now thought that he had been recruited in the autumn of 1937. CAIRNCROSS said that it was only after reflection in depth after the April 1973 interviews with us that he had been able, by the

/process

process of exclusion, to try and relate the recruitment episode to other events. What he now remembered was that he had spent the second half of the summer of 1936 in Berlin with Jewish friends. He also remembered that the recruitment had not taken place soon after he had joined the Foreign Office (ie October 1936) but some time later. In addition he now recalled that the recruitment had taken place after the train journey with BURGESS, which he placed about November. As he remembered that the nights were light when the recruitment was made, the autumn of 1936 was consequently ruled out. If, as he thought, BURGESS had intended to recruit him at the Selecte then it seemed logical to suppose that KLUGMANN would have been charged with making good his, BURGESS's, failure. It would make sense therefore to place the recruitment in the Spring of 1937. Now that we had reminded him that he went to Paris in February/March 1937, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the Selecte meeting was to have taken place then; when it failed the KLUGMANN follow-up took place soon afterwards. CAIRNCROSS added gratuitously that he still maintained that Goronwy REES's allegation that BURGESS had told him, REES, that he, BURGESS, had recruited CAIRNCROSS in the train, was not true.

(Comment: In the January 1973 interview, Bill Pratt and Stella Rimington fastened on to what was apparently an admission by CAIRNCROSS that he "must have known BURGESS" earlier than the gathering in BLUNT's rooms in mid-August 1936. This led them logically to consider the hypothesis that CAIRNCROSS might in fact have been recruited before he joined the Foreign Office and might well have been receiving payments from the Russians by that time. It seemed very reasonable to suppose that this was a far more credible reason for CAIRNCROSS pleading fear of blackmail in justification of his spying than his contention that he feared that the disclosure of his Communist past to his employers would mean the loss of his job. We found nothing here which would lead us to discount the possibility that Bill and Stella's theory is right. CAIRNCROSS has however managed on this occasion to present his chronology of the history of his recruitment in a more plausible light than he has hitherto been able to do.

There is no record that any interviewer has ever said to CAIRNCROSS that the source who reported to us BURGESS's claim to have recruited CAIRNCROSS on the now notorious train journey, was Goronwy REES. (The source was, of course, BLUNT, not REES). If CAIRNCROSS was fishing, we did not rise to the bait. If he was not fishing ~~it~~ could well be that he had tried to guess who the source was and had hit on REES because he had been questioned about REES in connection with the BURGESS circle during the January 1973 interview.)

*Wright might
well not have
recruited what he
said.*

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MOTIVATION

10. We put it to CAIRNCROSS that we still did not understand the degree or the nature of the pressure he said he felt he was under to take up spying for the RIS. CAIRNCROSS said it was easy for him now, with hindsight, to say that he should have disclosed the RIS approach straightway to the Foreign Office. But at that time it was difficult for graduates to get employment and here he was, beyond all his expectations, employed in a good post in the Foreign Office. Because he was different from his Foreign Office colleagues by virtue of his modest background, of his upbringing and of his education and considered himself in consequence to be an intruder, he felt precarious in the tenure of his job and likely to be judged more harshly than his colleagues when in adversity. We asked CAIRNCROSS to explain why he had joined the Foreign Office when he must already have had a foretaste at Cambridge of the kind of colleagues he was going to have there. He was well qualified to follow an academic career, for example. CAIRNCROSS did not deny that his qualifications were good enough for academic work. He had however taken the advice of his Director of Studies at Cambridge, HARMER. This was that in the climate of the time in question there was no future in academic life; it was badly paid and there were no promotion prospects. HARMER thought that the Civil Service offered by far the best career of all the limited possibilities at that time open to Arts graduates.

(Comment: On a respectable plane, CAIRNCROSS cannot be faulted here).

11. We expressed surprise that CAIRNCROSS should have thought that his background and education were a hindrance to him. CAIRNCROSS explained that he had not, as he put it, "been through the mill" as all his contemporaries in the Foreign Office had. He was unique because he had a degree from the Sorbonne and was interested in the French and their culture. Furthermore he was a Scot and not considered to be "out of the right box". To the tightly-knit select club, which his colleagues constituted, he was an outsider, a condition which was exacerbated by the fact that he was older than the average recruit to the Foreign Office. In fact, he had learned, after he had joined, that the Foreign Office had had doubts about accepting him because his social background was not compatible with the Foreign Office "norm". The balance had been tipped in favour of his acceptance "because they thought I would be good on paper, but nothing else". In response to our suggestion that in the climate of that time there might well have been some left-wing colleagues in the Foreign Office, with whom he would have found some common ground, CAIRNCROSS replied that this certainly was not true. The Foreign Office staff were "true-blue" and far from being left-wing.

/is (Comment: CAIRNCROSS's claim to us that his education and his background were a cross for him to bear in Foreign Office circles/almost identical with the one which he made in his January and April 1973 interviews.

/Whereas . . .

Whereas there is little doubt that the Foreign Office of the 1930's was overweeningly the haven of public school/Oxbridge products predominantly "out of the right box" whereas CAIRNCROSS was "out of the wrong one", it is difficult to believe that he was unable to find at least one kindred spirit among his colleagues with whom he had interests in common. On a respectable plane, CAIRNCROSS's description of himself as the social leper, with its implication that as such he was more likely to be persecuted and to lose his job if his Communist past came out than would any of his colleagues who might have had similar skeletons in the cupboard, could nevertheless ring true. But CAIRNCROSS's continuing evasiveness - as evidenced by his denials at the 1973 interviews and the subsequent admissions in his June 1973 letter - which establishes him as untrustworthy in our eyes, prevents us from accepting his pleas at its face value. A great deal of patient long-term digging would be required here to establish the truth. In the absence of fresh evidence, we doubt whether the dividend to be derived from such digging at this stage would merit the effort and time which would have to be put into it.)

*How
Berthel
was not?*

12. CAIRNCROSS, who was by now doing most of the talking, having set the scene for himself as the social leper with a Communist skeleton in his cupboard, went on to explain that when he had come down from Cambridge he had wanted "to sidle out of his Communist past". He was not, he claimed, "induced to join forces with the RIS. It was fear which made me go along with them". He rejected out of hand the charge made by his interviewers in 1973 that he had made "a good thing" out of his spying. He claimed that the RIS knew that he was "not one of the faithful. They noted there was an unwillingness. It was not an accident that I was not re-contacted after 1952 when I left the Civil Service."

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS has consistently denied up to the present that he was ideologically committed to the RIS or that he was induced by offers of material rewards to work for them. Although at this interview he presented more cogent reasons for having us believe that fear of losing his job and of the resulting humiliation were the motivating forces behind his spying, we must consider these reasons against the background of his reported predilection for indulging in "fiddles" (black-market whisky in wartime) and his extensive land speculations in Rome. From this consideration there emerges the picture of a shrewd, calculating materialist, out to take care of himself at all costs. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, we think that CAIRNCROSS was earmarked at Cambridge like PHILBY and MACLEAN, by virtue of his academic ability and his non-conformist attitude but that he proved, in the event, to be a damp squib, by not living up to his original promise. His snail-like progress in the Civil Service (from junior to confirmed Principal in 16 years), and his enforced transfer from the Foreign Office to the Treasury must

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have severely tried his RIS controllers. Our conclusion about him, admittedly drawn for the major part on a hypothesis, is that he was never in the same rank as PHILBY and MACLEAN, that he does not fit in the Ring of Five picture and that he was nothing more than a mercenary spy. This conclusion is underpinned by the RAAB/TEMBOURY/HAEFNER episode, which was dealt with so thoroughly in April 1973 and which is gone over again as regards its salient points below.)

HAEFNER/TEMBOURY/RAAB/ARMS FOR SPAIN

13. We reminded CAIRNCROSS that he had said that TEMBOURY was instrumental in introducing HAEFNER and himself in the matter of HAEFNER's invention and that it had been established that the first introduction must have been in the first half of 1937. We then asked him if he would go over the history of this relationship again. CAIRNCROSS said that he had gone to Paris in March 1937. He was sure that he had visited TEMBOURY's parents, near Cannes, in the summer of 1937. He was sure that whenever he was in Paris he looked TEMBOURY up. He was his best friend in Paris. The common bond between them was their love of French culture. Although he was leftish and very anti-German, TEMBOURY was not in a political circle. He was, CAIRNCROSS thought, "a bit of a playboy" and if he had been working for the KGB, he, CAIRNCROSS, was not aware of it. At a later stage in their friendship CAIRNCROSS remembered that he had been associated with the Popular Front. It was about this time that HAEFNER came on the scene. HAEFNER had sent him a letter, when he was in the Foreign Office, asking his advice about getting export permits for arms to Spain. The tenor of this letter, as CAIRNCROSS remembered it, was to the effect that he, CAIRNCROSS, was now in the Foreign Office in a position of power through which he could "fix things". CAIRNCROSS said that on receipt of the letter he took discreet soundings, found out the details of the arms-licencing system and wrote back advising HAEFNER accordingly. He thought - but could not recollect precisely - that HAEFNER must have said in his letter that he, HAEFNER, was writing to CAIRNCROSS because TEMBOURY had advised him to do so.

(Comment: This account differs in no material way from that which CAIRNCROSS gave in 1973).

14. We told CAIRNCROSS that our records showed that he had taken considerable pains to get the HAEFNERs settled in London and had tried to get in touch with them even after their internment. Was it not reasonable for us to presume from this that he was more involved with them than he had so far admitted to us? No, it was not. CAIRNCROSS had not met HAEFNER personally until he came to London in 1939 and in any case he was only interested in HAEFNER's invention and its potential value for Britain, not in HAEFNER himself. He had made enquiries about the HAEFNERs, after their internment, only because the daughter of Sir J J Thompson, who had interested herself in refugee problems, had asked him to do so.

/She,

She, like CAIRNCROSS, was aware of the HAEFNERs' case, knew that CAIRNCROSS knew them, and that being a Foreign Office official, he might be able to help. There was nothing more to it than that. Here he added gratuitously that the statement in HAEFNER's letter, that he, CAIRNCROSS, was willing to help, was a flat lie. Although he would willingly help a refugee in adversity this did not mean that he was involved in HAEFNER's activities.

(Comment: This is the letter mentioning the account in Valencia about which CAIRNCROSS was questioned in April 1973. CAIRNCROSS is here merely repeating the denials he made in 1973. We elicited nothing new from him.)

15. At this point we told CAIRNCROSS that TEMBOURY had denied having any truck with him and HAEFNER. Although vague, he had denied having introduced HAEFNER to CAIRNCROSS. This did not seem to shake CAIRNCROSS's composure one jot or tittle. He was surprised that TEMBOURY was still alive. He was quite willing to have a confrontation any day with TEMBOURY to demonstrate that he was telling the truth, adding gratuitously that we might not, of course, think that the staging of such an event would be worthwhile. He was quite clear in his own mind that HAEFNER had made his acquaintance through TEMBOURY and that it must have been TEMBOURY who had given HAEFNER his name in connection with "the Spanish affair". Perhaps TEMBOURY had denied it because he had forgotten, or because it was not put to him in the right way (ie that it had been put in an espionage context) or because he just did not now want to have anything more to do with CAIRNCROSS.

(Comment: There is every possibility that we might have got TEMBOURY to come clean if we, and not the DST, had made the first approach to him. He was approached in an espionage context. CAIRNCROSS may there fore have a valid point here and we have no evidence of any collusion between them.)

16. We then put the suggestion to CAIRNCROSS that he and HAEFNER might have used TEMBOURY in name, if not in person, as a cover for their activities. TEMBOURY's law firm had dealt with refugee cases and did offer a convenient umbrella. CAIRNCROSS said that there was absolutely no question of this. HAEFNER was not one of the German refugee circle which he had frequented. It was TEMBOURY who had put HAEFNER in touch with him, on that he was clear. In any case, how could he have been expected to know about HAEFNER's police record?

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS's mind was obviously still rankling from the April 1973 interview, when the interviewers had suggested to him that HAEFNER had a criminal record. He was obviously discomfited at the thought that he might be held to be tarred with the same brush.)

17. We then turned to the July 1939 letter from HAEFNER to RAAB. It struck us that this letter was clearly one in a series. This ground had already been covered in April 1973, but could he go over it again and explain to us why his name should be mentioned and what papers of his HAEFNER was referring to in it. CAIRNCROSS said that apart from his interest in HAEFNER's invention and the enquiries he had made about HAEFNER after his internment, at the request of Miss Thompson (see para 14 above) he could not see how he could have been involved in any of HAEFNER's other activities. He was bewildered about HAEFNER's factual statement in the letter that RAAB had received papers from CAIRNCROSS via HAEFNER. There were no papers, of that he was sure. "Why," he said "would I have gone out of my way to get another nightmare?" He agreed that the implication of the letter was that the subject matter was current and did not hark back to the 1937 letter, in which HAEFNER had asked for information about getting arms to Spain. He was still puzzled. Now, however, that he had the dates he would reflect again on this disturbing question.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS made no material departure here from the line which he took on the very same question in April 1973.)

18. We now asked CAIRNCROSS about the 1939 letter from HAEFNER to RAAB in which HAEFNER had implied that CAIRNCROSS was willing to help with a bank account in Valencia. Could perhaps this letter and the reference to original papers in the July 1939 letter have been in connection with transferring money from Valencia to the UK? CAIRNCROSS thought that this was an ingenious interpretation. HAEFNER's statement in the 1939 letter that he, CAIRNCROSS, was involved with a bank account in Valencia was a "flat lie" as was also his reference to original papers in connection with CAIRNCROSS in the other letter. He, CAIRNCROSS, had never heard of RAAB. Now, however that he was clearer on the chronology of these events, he would "dig into his memory" to see if he could find something of relevance.

(Comment: We were surprised that CAIRNCROSS did not exploit to his own advantage, our hypothesis that the references to the bank account, and to the original papers in the 1939 letters, might have been in connection with the transfer of funds from Valencia to the UK.)

19. We reminded CAIRNCROSS that he had told us that he had not mentioned his dealings with HAEFNER to the RIS. Did this not suggest that he might have got involved with HAEFNER for monetary gain? "Quite the reverse," said CAIRNCROSS. But he could not prove this. All he could say was that HAEFNER had been a financial liability to him when he came to the UK in 1939.

20. We asked CAIRNCROSS why he had told us in 1973 that he had no idea of the Government's policy on the supply of arms to Spain when we knew from Foreign Office records that he must have had a pretty good knowledge of it. CAIRNCROSS said that he had

/been . . .

been misinterpreted. He had not wished to disclaim knowledge of the policy. The position which he had meant to express in April 1973 was that there was a committee which formulated the policy and took decisions on the question of arms for Spain. This committee had had to be consulted at every step and neither he nor his superiors had had any discriminatory powers to pre-empt the committee's authority.

(Comment: This was a plausible explanation for which we had no effective retort. We can only wonder why he did not express himself as clearly as this in April 1973 when he was asked the same question.)

LUNCH PARTY GIVEN FOR PHILBY

21. We reminded CAIRNCROSS of his reference in April 1973 to a lunch party which he had arranged and at which PHILBY had been present. Could he tell us the circumstances under which the lunch party had been given, when it had been given and who had been present. CAIRNCROSS said that the lunch had been given during his period of service in Section V (ie June 1943 to early 1944). He had in PHILBY's presence, praised Duncan WILSON (Sir Archibald Duncan WILSON, HM Ambassador to the USSR until 1971 and now Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge) who was at that time employed in the Political Warfare Executive and dealing with Germany. PHILBY had expressed an interest and CAIRNCROSS had offered to introduce them. CAIRNCROSS had accordingly arranged a lunch party for this purpose. He could not remember that anyone else was present. This had all been done in the interests of office business and on his own initiative as CAIRNCROSS himself was at that time engaged on C E work against the ABWEHR.

(Comment: Who's Who for 1973 shows that Sir Duncan WILSON was in the Ministry of Economic Warfare from 1939-41 and with the Foreign Office from 1941-45; the P.W.E. was part of the Foreign Office. We have nothing recorded against him.)

PHOTOGRAPHS

22. We showed CAIRNCROSS/ of KLIMOV, RAAB and HAEFNER. He /photographs said he recognised HAEFNER but that he did not recognise the other two. He appeared to dwell longer over KLIMOV's photograph than the other two.

(Comment: KLIMOV was seen to reconnoitre Gunnersbury Park in 1950. It was in Gunnersbury Park that CAIRNCROSS tried to meet his controller in April 1952.)

PERSONALITIES CONNECTED WITH TEMBOURY

23. We asked CAIRNCROSS if he knew the lawyers Albert URI, Andre BERTHON, ROGES and FLORIOT. He said that none of these names were familiar to him.

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HISTORY OF RIS PAYMENTS TO CAIRNCROSS

24. Following up the suspicion generated at the 1973 interviews, that CAIRNCROSS might well have been receiving payments from the RIS before he joined the Foreign Office, we asked him to say when he could remember the earliest payments being made. He said the first money he had received was in the form of "launching subventions". These came from OTTO (see para 4 above). Then came the BURGESS payment, between 1938-39, when he received money from BURGESS (the £.40 which he had mentioned in April 1973) to entertain people whom he believed had the kind of information BURGESS wanted. He vehemently denied that he had ever received £100 from BURGESS as had been suggested by the 1973 interviewers' sources. We asked CAIRNCROSS if he had any more information to give us about subventions or gratuities from the RIS. He said no; he had now told us all.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS fielded our questions very deftly. There seemed to be no new ground to be broken here.)

MODUS OPERANDI

25. We asked CAIRNCROSS how he passed documents to his controllers. He said that he handed over the documents, probably at a bus stop somewhere out of the centre of town between 07.30 and 08.00 hours. They were either returned to him the same evening or early on the following morning. He could not remember exactly where these bus stops had been. His memory was hazy.

(Comment: It is interesting to note that CAIRNCROSS emphasised that he could not use the cameras given to him (see para 4(b) above) and preferred to hand over originals).

POSSIBLE COLLUSION BETWEEN CAIRNCROSS AND RAAB

26. We remarked to CAIRNCROSS that his May 1974 letter had been postmarked Genoa, (Comment:- suspecting that he might have visited RAAB's home there or have asked RAAB, who might have seen him in Rome, to post the letter for him). CAIRNCROSS slid deftly over the question, saying that he could not understand how the letter could have come through Genoa post office. Could it not have been "Geneva" - a possibility as a UN post box - rather than "Genova"? We thought not.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS denies that he knows RAAB. Unless we seek the aid of the Italians, we will never know one way or the other. We cannot therefore rule out the possibility of collusion between the two.)

/27.

TRAVEL TO CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA

27. CAIRNCROSS asked what the position would be if he attempted to go to Canada, Australia or New Zealand. Furthermore, would it be advisable for him to go to China (Peter Wright had advised him that he should under no circumstances travel behind the Iron Curtain.) He had nothing specific planned and there was therefore no urgency about getting the information. We undertook to find out for him and let him know.

RETIREMENT

28. CAIRNCROSS said that he would be retiring from the FAO in the summer of 1975. It was his intention to reside in Italy, where he could supplement his pension by doing translation work for the FAO. Despite the unstable political situation, he thought that Italy would still be an acceptable place in which to live.

(Comment: CAIRNCROSS is apparently resigned to the fact that he would not be welcome if he sought to spend his last days in the UK.)

FUTURE VISITS TO THE UK

29. CAIRNCROSS said that he would be visiting the UK again in March and April of 1975 and would gladly come and see us. We said that we would be grateful if he continued to drop us a line when he intended to visit the UK but implied that we would not necessarily wish to see him on each of his visits. We think we succeeded in conveying to him that we were unlikely to want to see him in the Spring of 1975. We gave him the revised Room 055 details (London SW1A 2EU, and telephone 01-218 0393).

SURVEILLANCE OF AND TELEPHONE CHECK ON CAIRNCROSS IN LONDON from 20.11.74 to 21.11.74 inclusive

30. This exercise disclosed no indication of CAIRNCROSS having been in touch with the RIS while it was on. This does not rule out in our minds the possibility that CAIRNCROSS is still under RIS control, exercised from a country other than Italy (Switzerland or France probably, both of which are within easy reach of Rome and to which CAIRNCROSS is likely to go in the normal course of his FAO duties).

CONCLUSIONS

31. In marked contrast to his posture during the April 1973 interviews, when he betrayed some signs of unease and hesitancy, CAIRNCROSS was composed throughout the three and a quarter hours he spent with us. He was co-operative, anxious to please, even obsequious at times, sliding deftly under, over and around those questions which he either chose not to answer or did not know the answers to. One of his first actions after sitting down was to loosen his tie and unbutton his shirt collar button. This he

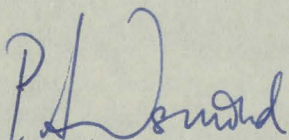
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seemed to do quite unconsciously as though it were a habit of his. He gave no sign of being under strain. On the contrary, he had the air about him of a man relaxed and eager for the encounter to come. Subsequent covert observation of him on the 20th and 21st November gave the same impression of his demeanour. It is our belief, based on the experience of this interview, that he is either being brilliantly directed by the RIS from somewhere in Western Europe (France? Switzerland? or even Italy where he resides?) or that he has such confidence in himself that he no longer doubts that he can baffle us, regardless of how hard we may try to get through his defences.

32. We did not force CAIRNCROSS into making any admissions which would help towards getting at the truth about either his relationship with the RIS or the tantalising "TEMBOURY/HAEFNER/RAAB/ Arms for Spain" affair. The revelations, which he made during the interview, about cameras, the fare to Paris and the hire of a morning dress (see para 4(B) above), taken together with those already contained in his June 1973 letter did however serve to confirm for us the validity of the Pratt onion - peeling analogy and to form in our minds the opinion that CAIRNCROSS is untrustworthy, at least insofar as his version of the history of his spying activities is concerned. We firmly believe that there are more layers to come away but that they will only come away under leverage from new information capable of shaking CAIRNCROSS's composure.

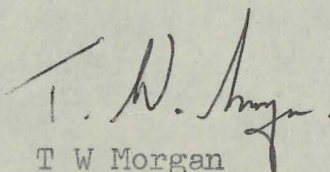
33. Our view about what sort of spy CAIRNCROSS is coincides with that of Stella Rimington and Bill Pratt. (See para 60 of the April 1973 interview report.) We do not believe that he was an ideological spy. We believe that he was probably earmarked to be groomed to be one (see comment on para 12, above), but that he failed to fulfil his early promise, probably becoming an embarrassment to his controllers - he claims the RIS were not cordial towards him - and revealing too late that he had neither the qualities nor the fibre to rank with the "Ring of Five".

34. As he did in 1973, CAIRNCROSS has left his interviewers sweating over an enigma, undertaking gladly to return to the fray in the Spring of 1975. We have conveyed to him that although we like to hear when he is coming to the UK, we are unlikely to want to see him on his next visit. We do not think that we will ever get nearer the truth about him unless fresh information, capable of shaking his defences, comes to light. We therefore recommend that no further interviews be conducted with CAIRNCROSS unless, or until, a new strategy of attack can be devised.



P A Osmond

and



T W Morgan

K7/C1

17 February 1975

K7/C2

1084a - 1091a.

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

SECRET

10842

A.4 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Section K7 Subject John CAIRNCROSS
 Officer [redacted] ^{92/11} _{27/11} Nickname SLICK FELLOW
 Copy to [redacted] PF. No. 72493
 A.4 Ref. F180/1

pa PF. 72493.

Day Wednesday Date 20 November 1974

1. Please refer to your briefing sheet dated ^{1070b} 8 November 1974.
2. A4 mobile officers were standing by in the vicinity of Whitehall Place at 1015 on Wednesday 20 November 1974.
3. At 1030 they saw SLICK FELLOW arrive on foot from the direction of Charing Cross Underground Station and disappear inside the staff entrance of the Old War Office building.
4. At 1345 he left again by the same doorway and walked to Trafalgar Square where he entered the underground station and purchased a 10p ticket. He went down to the Bakerloo Line but seemed rather hesitant and uncertain of his direction. He travelled to Oxford Circus where he alighted and stood on the platform for a short time looking through the entertainments page of the Times which he was carrying with him.
5. After consulting a map of the Underground, he then travelled via the Central Line to Bank Station where he alighted and after asking directions, walked through to the Monument. Here he caught a train to Farringdon where he got out at 1425 and paid a visit to the Gents.
6. He walked into Farringdon Road and stopped at a bookstall opposite the "Morning Star" offices where he browsed around for some 25 minutes purchasing a number of old books. He left the bookstall at 1455 and after visiting a local chemist's shop, continued on foot to Holborn Viaduct where he entered Thomas Thorpes bookshop at 1505.
6. He browsed around the shop for about 20 minutes and purchased 2 more books before leaving at 1525 and returning to Farringdon Underground Station where he purchased a ticket and travelled to Kings Cross. Alighting here he walked to Cartwright Gardens, WC1 and entered the Crescent Hotel at 1550.

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 ACT 1958 FEBRUARY 2024

cc 1/1 K7/11

SECRET

... /7. K7/11 25.11.74

SECRET

- 2 -

7. He came out again on foot at 1850 carrying his coat and what appeared to be a bottle of wine and walked via Burton Street to The Black Sheep Restaurant, 16 Woburn Walk, WC1 where he entered at 1855. He ordered a meal and as the restaurant began to fill, was seen talking to some females who happened to be seated at an adjacent table. This appeared to be just a casual conversation.

8. At 1940 he left alone and with his coat over his head to shelter him from the pouring rain, proceeded to Euston Underground Station where he caught a train to Leicester Square. Alighting here he walked along Charing Cross Road to the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue where at 2000 he joined a small queue of people waiting to buy tickets for a performance of Jesus Christ Superstar.

9. Whilst waiting he "chatted up" a young girl also in the queue and asked her if she was exchanging tickets for another performance. When he got to the box office window, he purchased the cheapest seat in the balcony (these and the dearest seats only were available) and hurried upstairs to his seat as the performance had just started.

10. One of our officers kept an eye on him during the show but he was not seen to speak to anyone, having an empty seat on one side and a long haired youth on the other. He did not get up at all during the interval.

11. At 2215 he left the theatre at the end of the performance and walked to Leicester Square Underground Station where he took a train to Euston and from there walked back to his hotel entering at 2240. Observation was then withdrawn.

12. Our officers reported that SLICK FELLOW appeared quite happy and at ease and there was no sign of tension or worry in his manner. He did not appear to be at all alert to surveillance. His current description is given as follows:-

Sex: Male
Nationality: British
Age: 60
Height: 5'10"
Build: Medium
Posture: Upright
Facial description: Oval, clean shaven, fresh complexion
Hair: Dark sand, close cut, sparse
Eyes: Blue
Spectacles: Dark horn rimmed
Peculiarities: Erratic at times
Gait: Walks with legs spread like Donald Duck
Reminds officer of: John Gollan of CPHQ
Dress: Navy blue melton overcoat, dark grey suit
black shoes, white shirt
Carrying: Newspaper

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. . . . /13

SECRET

10842

A.4 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

(Continuation Sheet)

13. When [redacted] and yourself left Room 055 from the Horseguards Avenue exit at 1353, 2 of our officers kept watch on your movements along the agreed route until you boarded a No 15 bus in the Strand. There was no sign at all of any counter surveillance.



A4/3
MS Ext 828
21 November 1974

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SECRET

1083b.

1083c.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

1083A

PF. 72,493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. I briefed K4/A2 [redacted] on 18.11.74 about the CAIRNCROSS case and about what we intended to do while he was in London between 17.11.74 and 23.11.74.

2. [redacted] said that he need tell no one else in K.4 about the case and that he would keep a look out for any material which might be germane to it. I undertook to keep him informed of anything significant which might come to the notice of A.4.

[redacted]

K7/C2
MS Ext 637
18 November 1974

BJCK

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

SECRET

1082c

PO/Mr A E HARVEY

Home Office Warrant Change of Telephone Number

Please make the following amendment to:-

HOW No TS/ 3629

Line No

in the name of John CAIRNCROSS

.

ADD :-

DELETE :-

01-387 1515

Date 15 November 1974

Signature R. C. SYMONDS

Copy to: A2A

SECRET

TOP SECRET

PF. 72493

1082b

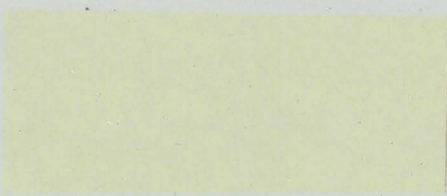
LOOSE MINUTE

~~K7~~ ~~dit~~ ~~KX~~ You will wish to see the brief I agree with the line prepared at §2 below. *18/11/74*

1. I attach the brief [redacted] and I have prepared for the CAIRNCROSS interview on 20 November. There is not much to throw at him, and we may have to listen a bit to a repetition of the excuses made in his letter of June 1973 to Mr Pratt.

2. Unless he produces some new revelation about his RIS career I think we should end the interview on a slightly uninterested note - i.e. not give him any reason to think we want to go on seeing him. I see no reason to allow him to go on seeing us just for him to discover how we are getting on with our enquiries; but I think we should ask him nevertheless to let us know whenever he plans to visit Britain. This is to ensure he realises he still visits on sufferance, as it were, and we shall presumably reiterate that he is not expected to settle here in retirement. We shall try to find out his intentions in this respect.

3. I think KX will wish to see these papers, as he has asked me to be sure to discuss the interview with him early next week.



K7/C1
15 November 1974

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ACT 1958 February 2024

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*K7/mj
25.11.74*

1081a

1082a

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ACT 1958.

1080A

PF 72,493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. A2A [redacted] rang on 15 November 1974 to confirm that the Crescent Hotel telephone (01-357-1515) was indeed a coin box through which all ingoing and outgoing calls to the hotel had to pass. The name of the subscriber to this box is Aldo BESOLO.
2. [redacted] had consulted PO/EDD and told me that no difficulties could be forseen about making this check.
3. Although there was a shortage of monitors the transcription load could now be taken.

[redacted]

K7/C2
MS Ext 637
15 November 1974

AVC
3/11/74

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ACT 1958 February 2024

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1078b

LOOSE MINUTE

Handwritten initials

to comment PB, 15/11/74

LA through ~~K7~~ & KX
13/11

John CAIRNCROSS: Immunity

1. As K7 and I think KX (who may also wish to see these papers?) know, John CAIRNCROSS has now told us that he will be visiting this country from 17-23 November. We expect to see him in Room 055 on 20 and possibly 22 November.

2. Before CAIRNCROSS is seen I should like to be sure that we are agreed on our attitude towards CAIRNCROSS' immunity from prosecution and residence in the UK. I am sending these papers loose because the file is in action in connection with a HOW application, but the attached summary which was produced in K3 before the interviews with CAIRNCROSS of 1973 adequately puts the position as we understand it here. I also attach PF72493/LB where 42a and the associated minuting give a slightly more detailed background to the summary.

3. I presume that we may adopt the same position with regard to trying to put him off settling here. CAIRNCROSS was obviously rattled by the interviews of 1973 and can be in little doubt of our unwelcoming attitude. It seems that he will at last be severing his links with the FAO early next year and in a recent letter has indicated his intention of spending a slightly longer time in the UK in April/May 1975 - I think in order to tidy up his personal affairs.

4. You may like to be reminded that the case has not been referred to since CAIRNCROSS' original confession in 1964 (during the Conservative administration). However, the Attorney General was consulted during the 1970 deliberations (July 1970 - see 25a in LB attached); and CAIRNCROSS' name has been regularly mentioned in submissions to the Prime Minister, on the subject of BLUNT, as one of those now living abroad whom BLUNT talent-spotted. I am not suggesting that any reference to Ministers is now required.

Ministers

*will this X
WHA*



K7/C1
13 November 1974

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

TOP SECRET

10786

IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION

1. In ^{December} 1970 the following assurance was given orally to CAIRNCROSS:-

You will remember that when you signified willingness to assist us in a particular operation in the U.K you were worried about your own position if you visited the U.K. In the circumstances I can now assure you that you will not be prosecuted in respect of the espionage already admitted by you.
(Authority: D.P.P)

2. The minuting preceding the formulation of these terms accepted that there could be no time limit for these promises and that they applied if CAIRNCROSS were here for one day or all his life.
3. L.A thought we should not give away more than necessary so on three occasions the point has been made to CAIRNCROSS that though technically there is no bar to his coming here there is a moral sanction in that we made our original submission on the understanding that he would only be making occasional visits. CAIRNCROSS has so far accepted this, but if he chooses to ignore it there is nothing we can do.
4. In January 1972 CAIRNCROSS told P.M.W and P.F.S that he intended to apply for the post of Professor of French at Surrey University. They told him to go ahead and apply. There was no legal bar to his coming to the U.K but his immunity had originally been procured on the understanding that he would only be visting not living here.

5. It was agreed by K.X that if he asks, CAIRNCROSS should (1973) now be told:-

- (a) That the matter of his immunity was originally referred up in the context of possible visits to the U.K to assist Security Service investigations. We have no authority to give him renewed assurances.
- (b) We should express surprise that the idea of permanent residence in this country appeals to him. There is always the chance of the newspapers publishing revelations about Russian espionage in the U.K in which he might feature.
- (c) Our aim should be to put him off coming to live here.

HOW No. TS/3629

1078A

John CAIRNCROSS

01-435 7965

This man, now employed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Geneva, is known to have been a spy for the Russian Intelligence Service and may still be in touch with the Russians. He will be visiting London this month and it is desired to investigate his activities while he is here. He was previously the subject of HOW No. PS/12635.

B: C. SYMONDS

13 November 1974

AK 12

1077A

637

A E Harvey Esq

PO/THQ/OPD/EDD

✓ PF 72,493/K7/G2

13 November 1974

1. I have applied for a Home Office Warrant (telephone check) for John CAIRNCROSS on 01-435-7965 at 22 Redington Road, London N.W.3. The subscriber to this number is CAIRNCROSS's wife, Gabriele Susanna CAIRNCROSS. CAIRNCROSS is a British employee of the International Secretariat of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations in Rome who will visit London from 17th to 23rd November 1974.

2. We believe that CAIRNCROSS is in touch with the RIS and expect the HOW to give us information about his contacts and movements when he is in this country. We intend to interview him during this time and expect that the telephone check will help us to monitor his reactions to the interview.

3. Occasional monitoring by P.O. staff will be required. The recording should be at Leconfield House.

EL

Yours sincerely,



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ACT 1958 FEBRUARY 2024

Handwritten signature/initials

PP. 72,493

Copy to: A.4. } Sent 13/11.
" A2A. }

NDO

1. K7/C1 [redacted] and I will be interviewing a suspected RIS contact at Room 055 on 20th November at 10.30 hours. His nickname is SLICK FELLOW. A.4 will be watching him until the evening of 21st November to observe his reactions to the interview. A2A are monitoring a telephone number which it is believed he will use and have been asked to pass any information affecting the A.4 operation direct to A.4 control where the time factor so demands it.

2. You are not likely to be involved in this exercise but if for some unpredictable reason you are, please ring the following at home in the following order:-

- (a) [redacted]
- (b) [redacted]

[redacted]

K7/C2
MS Ext 637
13 November 1974

This note to be destroyed on the morning of the 22nd November

TWM/DJC

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AK K7

A2A BRIEF

Manual of Investigation

SECRET/TOP SECRET

Part II C

10-1-74

The Case Officer should complete Boxes 1 - 9 and 15 - 16 (over), sending 3 (TC only) or 5 (TC and A2A) copies to A2A, together with a copy of the application for TC. A2A should complete Boxes 10 - 14 and return 1 copy to the Case Officer. The A2A / PO Reference (Box 10) should be quoted in all subsequent communications.

1	TC *	2	Codename of Operation		3	Nickname of Target		
			NIL			SLICK FELLOW		
4	Proper Names of Target			5		Section / Case Officer Tel. Ext.		
	John CAIRNCROSS			K7/C1		M660		
				K7/C2		M637		
6	6			7		Date		
	File No.			PF72493		12.11.74		
8								
Address(es) Continue on separate sheet if necessary								
Normally resides in Rome, but is <u>visiting London between 17 and 23 November inclusive</u> . He will stay at:-								
1) The Crescent Hotel, Cartwright Gardens, London WC1 (Tel 387-1515) and is expected to use his estranged wife's telephone. Her address is:								
2) 22 Redington Road, London NW3.								
9	9		10		11		12	
	Target Tel. No./Ext. continue on separate sheet if necessary.		A2A / PO Reference		Transcriber(s)		A2A Group & Tel. Ext.	
2) 01-435 7965		6571				L.60		
1) 01-3871515								
13				14				
Transcriber(s)				A2A Group & Tel. Ext.				

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ACT 1958 February 2024

SECRET/TOP SECRET

15 TRANSCRIPTION BRIEF. (Give full background and objectives, stating requirements in order of priority)

1. SLICK FELLOW, a Scot employed by the International Secretariat of the FAO of the UN in Rome, is a self-confessed RIS spy (he admitted spying up to '1952 for the RIS). He is to be interviewed by [redacted] (under alias P A Ormerod) and [redacted] (under alias Moffat) of K7 at Room 055 on 20 November (start 10.30 hours) and possibly on 22 November, during a visit to London which he has told us will last from 17 to 23 November inclusive. We suspect that he is still under RIS control and have therefore asked A4 to watch him from 20 November, when he leaves Room 055, to the evening of 21 November, to see if he gets in touch with the RIS.
2. SLICK FELLOW's estranged wife Gabriele Susanna CAIRNCROSS, Nee OPPENHEIM, appears to have left him in 1966, but the two appear to have remained on reasonably amicable terms as SLICK FELLOW gave us her telephone number for getting in touch with him as recently as June 1974, when he was last in London. Gabriele's telephone, on which we have asked for a check from 17 to 23 November inclusive, is the only technical medium by which we can hope to keep a check on SLICK FELLOW's movements as the Crescent Hotel, where he will stay, is not a suitable target for an A2A operation. We have, incidentally, no adverse information about Gabriele who, in 1972, was known to be living with her mother and to be employed by the Anglo Jewish Association.
3. SLICK FELLOW is 61 years old. He had a brilliant career at Glasgow University and Cambridge in his student days. His main subjects, which he continues to pursue today, are French and German studies. He failed to live up to the promise of his University achievements in the Civil Service (FO, then the Treasury) where he did not progress beyond the rank of Principal by the time of his enforced retirement in 1952, brought about when papers in his handwriting were found among Guy BURGESS's effects. He has in the past undertaken translation work (mainly from French into English) and did participate prior to 1952, in talks programmes on the BBC Overseas Service in French. He appears to be a man of wide literary and cultural tastes.

As our last telephone check on him was in 1952, it is not possible to say who are still the mutual friends of his estranged wife and himself. It would be interesting to know who they are but this is only of secondary interest at present, as the main object of the exercise is to try and find out what SLICK FELLOW's movements will be during his stay in London, particularly those which appear to be in connection with making contact with the RIS.

5. A2A's main task is to pass to the case officer (first to A4 Control, if time is of the essence) any information about SLICK FELLOW's movements which may have a bearing on A4's surveillance of him (from end of interview at Room 055 on 20.11.74 to evening of 21.11.74). As a subsidiary task, it would be useful if A2A could identify SLICK FELLOW's contacts and the current mutual friends of his wife and himself.

16 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PO MONITORS

(exceptionally TC)

- 1) It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that SLICK FELLOW will conduct some conversations in French. The support of a French speaker is therefore requested.
- 2) Monitoring will be required for any indications that SLICK FELLOW is going to a "meet" during the period of A4 surveillance (ie close of interview at Room 055 on 20.11.74 to late evening of 21.11.74).

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1071A

PF 72,493

NOTE FOR FILE

I registered the nickname SLICK FELLOW
for CAIRNCROSS with R5 on 8.11.74.

MS Ext 637

K7/C2
11 November 1974

JC 17

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ACT 1958 Feb

TOP SECRET
A.4 BRIEFING SHEET

1070B

Page 1

Distribution: A.4 (2 copies) A.2.A)
A (through D.D.G.) Duty Officer) if required
A.1)
File PF 72493

Date: 8th November 1974

Case Officers: (1) Name: Section: K7C
Tel. No.: Office: *M.S.~~XXX~~ 660 Home: 460-5876
(2) Name: Section: K7C
Tel. No.: Office: *M.S./~~XX~~ 637 Home: 953-5692

SUBJECT: John CAIRNCROSS

Security Interest: A self-confessed RIS Agent.
Believed to be still in touch with the RIS.

File No: PF 72,493

A.4 Folder No:

*Nickname / ~~XXXXXXXX~~

SLICK FELLOW

REQUIREMENT: (e.g. What have A.4 to do: Where and when should they begin and end: are contacts to be housed at all costs or only if this can be done discreetly: should surveillance be pressed if subject has/may have been alerted?)

The purpose of this exercise is to try and prove that SLICK FELLOW is, in accordance with our strong belief, still in touch with the RIS. It has been discussed at length with A.4, who agree that it is feasible.

2 SLICK FELLOW resides in Rome. He has told us he will be in London from 17.11.74 until 23.11.74 inclusive and that he will stay at the Crescent Hotel, Cartwright Gardens, London W.C.1 (Telephone: 387-1515). He will be interviewed by [redacted] and me at Room 05 at 10.30 hrs on 20.11.74 and possibly at the same hour on 22.11.74. We suspect that he is still in touch with the RIS and in the event that the RIS might watch the Old War Office building either to identify Philip and me or to see that SLICK FELLOW does keep the appointment or that SLICK FELLOW might try to take counsel of the RIS after the interview, we would wish A.4 to do the following:-

(a) At the end of the interview at Room 055 on 20.11.74 (signal to be arranged between A.4/Room 055):-

- i) follow SLICK FELLOW to see if there are any RIS watchers about or if he makes any contacts; and
ii) follow [redacted] and me on a pre-determined route (to be arranged between A.4 and K7C) to see if there are any RIS watchers about.

(b) Keep up surveillance on SLICK FELLOW from the start point at a) i) above until the evening of 21.11.74 to see if he makes any contacts, and, if he has, identifying the contacts if possible.

3 The Crescent Hotel is not suitable for a telephone interception

*Delete whichever is inapplicable

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TOP SECRET
A.4 BRIEFING SHEET

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Name: John CAIRNCROSS

Date of birth: 25.7.13.

Alias:

Nationality: British

Pet names:

Passport No: FAO Travel Document

Home address: Via Armando Spadini 16,
Parioli,
Rome, Italy.

Place of birth: Lesmahagow,
Lanarkshire

Occupation: International Staff of
FAO

Employer: FAO, Rome.

Place of work: Rome

Other addresses: (1) (17.11.74 to 23.11.74) Crescent Hotel, Cartwright Gardens,
Telephone: 387-1515

(2)

(3)

Cars owned or used: Unlikely to have car

Reg. No.	Make/Model	Colour	Year	Other identifying particulars
.....
.....
.....

Name of spouse: Gabriele Susanna CAIRNCROSS age: 23.4.14.
nee OPPENHEIM

Names of children: NONE Address: 22 Redington Road age:
N.W.3
Telephone: 435-7965 age:

Photographs: To follow

Photographs (12) of subject - ~~XXXX~~/not attached. Date of photograph Pre 1939..... *~~XXX~~ Good/bad likeness as
too old

Other photographs (6 of each) including family if available:

..... NONE

Description of subject: As held by you in the relevant A.4 file.

Sex: Apparent age:

Height: Build (slim, medium, heavy):

Face (shape, complexion, features):

Hair (including facial hair, colour, style, condition):

Physical peculiarities:

*Delete whichever is inapplicable

TOP SECRET
A.4 BRIEFING SHEET

10708

Page 3

BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

Security History:

See Page 1.

Business/social activities: (hours of work: travelling routine)

N/A

Contacts: (Social: business: relatives and others likely to visit/be visited: other occupants of home address)

Estranged Wife - See pages 1 and 2.

Character sketch:

Collateral available: Yes/~~XX~~ PHIDIAS: ~~XX~~/No. AZURE: ~~XX~~/No.

On Wife's phone. See page 1.

required: ~~XX~~/No.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS.

Sensitivity to surveillance: SLICK FELLOW was caught indulging in anti-surveillance tactics by A.4 in 1952. He is therefore very sensitive to surveillance

Limitations on use of radio: R/T with discretion.

- Other instructions:
1. Action photographs of SLICK FELLOW required.
 2. Signal to be arranged between A.4 and Room 055.
 3. Predetermined route for to be worked out by A.4.
 4. to attend briefing.

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*Delete whichever is inapplicable

exercise. We believe however that SLICK FELLOW is still on good terms with his estranged wife, and if precedent is followed, as we believe that it may well be, that he will either get in touch with her or better still will use her telephone for his main purposes while in London (see page 2 for details of name, address and telephone number). We have therefore applied for a warrant to intercept her telephone and if successful, will brief A2A to give A.4 Control information direct, where the time factor so demands, between 20.11.74 and the evening of 21.11.74.

WILLIAMSON

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WILLIAMSON

1070A

PF. 72,493

NOTE FOR FILE

A2A [redacted] told me today that she could see no difficulties in putting a telephone check on Gabriele CAIRNCROSS's telephone. She had consulted EDD before giving me this information.



K7/C2
MS Ext 637

8 November 1974

4547

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ACT 1958 February 2024

PF. 72,493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. I went to see A.4 [redacted] on 4.11.74 to ask if it would be possible for A.4 to watch the public entrance to the OWO building on 20th November (and possibly the 22nd) for the purpose of establishing whether or not the RIS would use the occasion of CAIRNCROSS's interview to try and identify members of the Security Service.
2. Peter could see no difficulty in doing what we wanted. He made the point, which I think is a very valid one, that the RIS would be more likely to be present at the OWO building, if they turned up, for the purpose of seeing that CAIRNCROSS did what he had been told to do than for that of making an identification. Peter thought, and I agreed with him, that it would therefore be better if, in addition to following [redacted] and me (we should leave together and stay together on a pre-determined route to save A.4 man-power) when we left the OWO building, A.4 were also to follow CAIRNCROSS home to see if there were any RIS followers about. He said it would be helpful if we could get a tap on CAIRNCROSS's hotel telephone extension, but that A.4 could nevertheless go ahead with the exercise if we were unsuccessful in getting it. If AIC could not help, A.4 could try to find out (using Home Office cover and on the pretext of looking for aliens) what his extension number was.
3. In the light of our discussion the following was agreed:-
 - (a) I would supply Peter with photographs of CAIRNCROSS of [redacted] and myself;
 - (b) Philip and I would attend the briefing session so that the watchers could see us at close quarters;
 - (c) A.4 would watch the OWO building on 20th November and on 22nd November, if requested, to see if there were any RIS watchers about;
 - (d) At the conclusion of the interview one A.4 team would follow Philip and me on a pre-determined route while another would follow CAIRNCROSS;
 - (e) A.4 would, if requested, try to find out CAIRNCROSS's extension number in the Crescent Hotel if AIC could not help;
 - (f) I should make a formal request for A.4 help not later than Monday 11 November.

K7/C2
5 November 1974

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g/c ty

PF72493

1069a

NOTE FOR FILE

1. On 6 November I had a look at the Crescent Hotel, Cartwright Gardens, WC1 where CAIRNCROSS has told us he will be staying during his visit of 17-23 November. He has stayed there on previous occasions.
2. The hotel consists of three houses converted forming part of a terrace on the curved side of Cartwright Gardens almost immediately adjacent to Burton Street. The gardens themselves are across the roadway facing the hotel. There is a glass panelled front door to the hotel which is kept locked - presumably the residents are issued with a key - and there is a notice inviting callers to ring the bell. I did not do this but looked through the door at the narrow hallway within where there was just a hat rack and small table.
3. There appears to be no rear exit from the hotel, apart presumably from some form of fire escape. At the rear there is a transport yard used by the GLC school bus service.
4. Subsequently I telephoned the hotel (387-1515) and on the pretext of possibly requiring accommodation next month. I enquired what telephone arrangements they could provide - was there a telephone in each room? The reply was that there was only an "answering 'phone" on each floor. On the basis of this I conclude that there will be no profit in setting up a telephone check to catch calls that CAIRNCROSS may make. I think he is in any case too discreet to make calls of any security significance from his hotel - which, from his point of view, would seem to be a very suitable establishment.



K7/C1
7 November 1974

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K7/mj
7-11-74

1067a.

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PF72493
Copied to Room 055

London

1065a

30 October 1974

Dear Mr Cairncross

-1064a

Thank you for your letter dated 18 October and for letting me know the change in your plans in good time.

I suggest that we meet on the morning of Wednesday 20 November at 10.30 am. In the event that there might be loose ends to tie up afterwards, I wonder if you would be kind enough to keep some time free for us on Friday 22 November as well?

If I do not hear further from you between now and the 17 November, I shall ring you at the Crescent Hotel fairly early on Tuesday 19 November to confirm these arrangements.

ML

P A Ormerod

Mr J Cairncross
C/o F.A.O.
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

✓

1065 b

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1065a

PF72493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. [redacted] has booked a room with facilities in the Old War Office building for the whole days of Wednesday 20 November and Friday 22 November for our interviews with CAIRNCROSS. She has noted that we intend to start at 1030 hrs on each of these days and that we might require sandwiches (we must let her know by 1100 hrs on the day if we do need them) for lunch.
2. I informed [redacted] that I did not have a pass for the OWO building and that I would let her know on 30.10.74 whether or not [redacted] had one.
3. [redacted] is aware that [redacted] and I will use our aliases when interviewing CAIRNCROSS.

[redacted]

Notes (1) Informed [redacted] on 30/10 that [redacted] like me, would need a pass.

K3/A2
28 October 1974

(2) [redacted] informed me that the bookings requested above had been laid on and we had also the "facilities". There was NFA necessary on our part.

*[Signature] K3/A
30/10*

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*K3/A
28.10.74*

1064a

FAO (Room A 353)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome

K3/1 to see c/r.

18 October 1974

Dear Mr Ormerod,

I ve now arranged definitely to be in London from the evening of 17 November (Sunday) to the morning of Saturday (23) and expect to be at the Crescent Hotel, Cartwright Gardens, WC1 (Tel 387 1515). I would be available therefore for the whole of that week.

I m sorry about this constant chopping and changing, but there have been quite a few complications at this end.

I hope these dates are convenient to you, and look forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

J Cairncross
John Cairncross

Mr A P Ormerod

É vietato inserire qualsiasi oggetto
Il est défendu de joindre n'importe quel objet

PA - PF 72493

3) I inform [redacted] of
Cairncross's change of
hours & of the days
on which we intended
to interview him.
(See 1065a)

Jh
25/10/74

1) Received at
1630 hrs on
25/10/74

2) K7/0 inform [redacted] K3/A2
on 28/10/74. 25/10/74
the affairs were agreed
between K3/1 & myself.

Jh
22/10

Jh
25/10

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ACT 1958 FEBRUARY 2024

Primo lembo da piegare



Personnel
AÉROGRAMME
PAR AVION

M P A Omerod
Ministry of Defence
Old War Office Building
Room 655
Whitehall
London SW1
England

Terzo lembo da piegare

Secondo lembo da piegare

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✓ Copy to PF 72,493

637

N.C.C Giradot Esq
Director BSSC (G)
BPPO 40

PF 47,562/K3/A2
23 October 1974

Dear

Victor Hermann HAEFNER

1. The background to our interest in HAEFNER is contained in Bill Pratt's Top Secret and Personal letter PF. 47,562/K3/7/BWP of 2 July 1973 addressed to your predecessor Bill Caldwell. Your answer to Pratt's letter is contained in [redacted] S/18447/6/ Annex A/CBB of 17 September 1973, for which we were very grateful.

2. We continue to be in touch with CAINORC and expect our next encounter with him to take place in London in mid December of this year. We do not know if he is still in touch with the RIG. If he is, then it is likely that either he, or those controlling him, would have made enquiries about HAEFNER after our interviews with CAINORC on 25th and 27th April 1973, when we first questioned him in depth about his relationship with HAEFNER. We would accordingly be grateful to know if any enquiries about HAEFNER, in addition to our own, reached the NURNBERG registration office after the 25 April 1973 and, if they did, by whom they were made. We would, of course, only wish you to try to find this out if you consider that it is a practicable proposition and that you can do it without mentioning the CAINORC aspects of the case to your liaison and without prejudicing your relationship with the liaison.

3. We would be grateful for any help you can give as we are in need of ammunition for our interview with CAINORC in December.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

[redacted signature]

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ACT 1958 February 2024

AK ts

1059₂.

1060a.

1061a.

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SECRET

1058a

REPORT OF INTERVIEW with Etienne TEMBOURY

1. Under arrangements made by the DST TEMBOURY came to the Ministry of the Interior in Paris on the morning of 30 September 1974 in order to meet British security representatives and to consider further the subject matter of his previous talk with the DST in June. He was met by MM Holas and Blondin and the British representatives were introduced as Davies and Ormerod though it is doubtful whether TEMBOURY caught either of these two names. The interview was conducted entirely in French.

2. TEMBOURY appeared a stocky, well-preserved 63 and definitely nervous. It was confirmed however, both by himself and the DST officers, that he had been infinitely more nervous on the previous occasion, since he had then thought he was about to be questioned on subjects relating to the Basques and further more had not known precisely where he was being taken when he was collected by DST car from his hotel. On that occasion, when he discovered that he was not apparently in for a grilling, he said he had become "decompressed" and had probably spoken more than he needed to. He now went on to say that, on reflection, he had probably minimised some things in June and exaggerated others. In particular he thought he had exaggerated the role of CAIRNCROSS. Now he had had time to think he probably had things in better perspective. However, he said we must realise that his memory for events of 40 years ago was not likely to be very good. The interview then proceeded in a relatively relaxed manner, although TEMBOURY never seemed short of speech and tended to be rather anecdotal. Some points were repetitions of those in the June interview with the DST, and these have not been repeated in the present report.

3. After a brief introduction by M Holas we showed TEMBOURY our photograph of HAEFNER and said that it was about this man we particularly wished to be more precise. TEMBOURY said: "Georges, was it?" We corrected this to "Victor". He then commented that the man he had known was older than the photograph but that it was undoubtedly the same person. The conversation immediately turned to the alleged connection between HAEFNER and CAIRNCROSS. TEMBOURY recapitulated his own relations with CAIRNCROSS, from which new or changed items are as follows: TEMBOURY had visited Mrs Prior's house in 1935 on a recommendation, and members of her salon had included Prince STURZA, Francis GETTINS (mentioned at the last interview) Yves-? and one other whose name he could not recall. CAIRNCROSS also had frequented the salon, all of whose members, TEMBOURY now said, appeared to be left-wing. He had had no very special rapport with CAIRNCROSS, who had been a man of considerable intellectual curiosity which included political curiosity but was certainly not exclusively political.

/ . . .

SECRETK 3/mj
15.10.74

TEMBOURY had returned home to France during the University vacations but after leaving Cambridge in June 1936 he had gone to stay in Cambridge Terrace, London W2, in order to study English at the Berlitz School. However, he had in fact spent a great deal of his time dancing at The Regal Ballroom, this being a very fashionable activity for a young man of his years.

4. With regard to CAIRNCROSS' visit to TEMBOURY's parents in Cannes in the spring of 1937 TEMBOURY said that this would have resulted from an open invitation which he had given. He did not remember having met CAIRNCROSS on that occasion or indeed on any other but he would not now exclude the possibility of CAIRNCROSS having contacted him and of their having had a meal together when CAIRNCROSS was passing through Paris on one or other of his visits to the Continent. Since those days, TEMBOURY said, he had not bothered to keep up with CAIRNCROSS, who was insignificant so far as he was concerned. He said he rather tended to do this - he had for example dropped Pompidou also.

5. We enquired how it was that TEMBOURY had joined the Chambers of Me BERTHON - namely those headed by a well-known communist. TEMBOURY said that this was more or less by chance. When he had first been admitted to the profession in about November 1936 the woman who looked after their lawyer's robes had given him the peg next to that of ROGES, on the grounds that they both came from the South of France and that the arrangement would be more friendly. ROGES was then on the point of leaving BERTHON's Chambers, where he had been the First Secretary, in order to set up on his own, and it was through him that TEMBOURY obtained the vacancy with BERTHON. He commented that although ROGES was a Communist and had taken cases on behalf of International Red Aid he had ended up in the legal department of the Navy - by which it was to be inferred that ROGES' communism had not been deep-seated. ROGES was replaced as First Secretary by a certain Jean SCHULER, a reactionary whose father was in the Banque de France. Other members of the Chambers in order of seniority were Mlle Suzanne BERLEHM (?), a Chief Clerk and TEMBOURY himself. Being at the end of the line TEMBOURY only got the least interesting work, anything that was at all profitable being taken by BERTHON himself or one of the others.

6. The result of this was, TEMBOURY claimed, that he knew little about HAEFNER's legal affairs although he must have done one or two odd jobs in that connection. If anything of HAEFNER's had been political or financially rewarding, BERTHON himself was almost certain to have dealt with it. We asked whether it was not then correct for HAEFNER to have said that TEMBOURY was his lawyer? TEMBOURY replied with a qualified affirmative, namely that HAEFNER's answer to the question: "Who is your lawyer?" should have been "BERTHON"; although if anyone had asked HAEFNER who TEMBOURY was HAEFNER would very likely have replied: "my lawyer". Throughout the interview TEMBOURY was at pains to minimise his knowledge of HAEFNER and at one point ascribed his own lack of interest in the legal work of the Chambers to the existence of a very demanding mistress who in the end personally, in May 1937, obtained from BERTHON two months leave of absence for TEMBOURY.

7. Although TEMBOURY said again that he had been aware of HAEFNER's connections with Spain, he professed to know nothing about HAEFNER's interest in procuring arms. Later he said that HAEFNER might have been connected with arms but if it were a matter of financial interest it would have gone to BERTHON. He was adamant that he had not introduced HAEFNER and CAIRNCROSS to each other, and quite certainly not in any arms connection. After a long discussion of this subject we eventually put it hypothetically that TEMBOURY might have mentioned, perhaps merely in some social context, the name of CAIRNCROSS as a friend in the Foreign Office in London. Given this lead TEMBOURY admitted he could not exclude the possibility, but said he would find it surprising. He later said that he could positively affirm that he had never put the two men together on any matter of consequence. He swore that he had nothing to hide and reminded us that he was the one who had brought up HAEFNER's name in the first place (in the first interview). However, we could get no idea of why it was that HAEFNER's name should have sprung to TEMBOURY's lips on that occasion.

8. We asked whether TEMBOURY recognised the name of Albert URI, a lawyer originally from Alsace. He did not; nor the photograph we showed him of Antonios RAAB (Comment: arms-dealing associate of HAEFNER, and client of URI). As to Me FLORIOT, allegedly the lawyer who helped HAEFNER obtain a Spanish passport, TEMBOURY said he found it hard to believe he would have dealt with such matters, and that certainly he himself had no knowledge of it.

9. TEMBOURY continued, in reply to questions, to insist that he knew absolutely nothing of HAEFNER's life or activities in Holland in 1938-39, nor did he know anything of HAEFNER's use of the name BELLACASA. Although we told him HAEFNER had said in 1939 that TEMBOURY had been instrumental in introducing him to CAIRNCROSS and to England; and CAIRNCROSS, being questioned by the police about HAEFNER in 1942, had mentioned TEMBOURY's name in the same connection, TEMBOURY would have none of it. He said he simply could not remember anything of the kind.

9. We asked TEMBOURY about his visit to the Soviet Union in 1930 or 1931. He said that this had been by chance, because a friend had had a trip to that country paid for - it sounded as though this were almost by way of a scholarship - and had taken TEMBOURY as a companion. They had been with a group of visitors, several of whom were right-wingers. One of them had afterwards written up the visit from a right-wing stand point in a law school newspaper. TEMBOURY himself had not been affected by the trip, only mildly interested.


10. We asked whether TEMBOURY had ever met a man named KLUGMAN who had been a contemporary at Cambridge and a modern linguist. TEMBOURY did not recognize either the name or the photograph we showed him, nor was he helped when we said KLUGMAN had spent several years in Paris (Comment: on Comintern work). Similarly, he failed to react to the name and photograph of Otto KATZ @ Andre SIMON (Comment: another Comintern worker dealing with refugees).

/ . . .

11. We had dwelt a certain amount on CAIRNCROSS during the interview and TEMBOURY now asked whether CAIRNCROSS was still alive and, if so, where he now was. We said we thought he was in Italy. We also replied to TEMBOURY's question about CAIRNCROSS leaving the British Public Service, that this was in 1952. We did not comment in reply to the further query as to whether his departure had been "caused by this business".

Conclusions

12. This interview was not successful in obtaining any more significant details or in explaining the apparent contradictions between versions we have of the same set of events and relationships, in particular those involving TEMBOURY himself, HAEFNER and CAIRNCROSS. TEMBOURY seemed prepared to acknowledge that certain events might have offered this as a hypothetical alternative to categorical denial. It was noticeable that his memory was detailed on some events (eg the hanging of his robes next to those of ROGES) but faded when matters of material interest to our enquiry were raised. He may have had innocent reasons, perhaps simple fear of involvement with the DST, for not being more forthcoming, but one is left with a feeling that he must have known more of HAEFNER's interests and activities than he has chosen to reveal. It is possible that he may genuinely have not known (much, anyway) of CAIRNCROSS' links with HAEFNER, and if this is so, it would be possible to hypothesise that HAEFNER and CAIRNCROSS used him, in collusion, as some kind of cover to their dealings. But, with the information at our disposal, this can be no more than speculation.


 K3/A1
 8 October 1974

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1057a

Gen 108

Copied to ✓ PF72493
PF47562

NOTE FOR FILE ON INTERVIEW WITH ETIENNE TEMBOURY

1. As described in my Loose Minute to SLO Western Europe dated 2 October on Gen 108 for TEMBOURY (not copied) TEMBOURY was interviewed in Paris at DST Headquarters on Monday 30 September. Apparently he makes fairly frequent visits to Paris for business reasons (though the DST consider that his affairs are private) and had agreed to call on the DST to meet British representatives for the purpose of further recalling the events of 1936-39.

2. It was not in the event possible to record the interview. In conversation afterwards MM Holas and Blondin of the DST agreed that it would be in order for us to use whatever TEMBOURY had said in direct quotation to CAIRNCROSS or anyone else - seeing that TEMBOURY had come to the interview voluntarily.

K3/A1
2 October 1974

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K3/A1
14.10.74

Spiedts:
✓ PF 72493

Brief for DG's Meeting on 1 October 1974

Etienne TEMBOURY

1. On 25 June we reported an interview undertaken on our behalf by the DST with the former lawyer Etienne TEMBOURY who was a contact in the 1930s of John CAIRNCROSS. We were not wholly satisfied because we had hoped to conduct the interview ourselves and because various inconsistencies remained in the story told by TEMBOURY. After a long pause in which the DST appeared to have taken no notice of our supplementary brief and request for a further interview we heard that they had set one up in Paris on 30 September and that we were invited to take part.

2. Accordingly two K3 officers went to DST HQ and (in the event one of them only) [redacted] and led by two DST officers, had the second interview with TEMBOURY. The latter was talkative and apparently helpful, but no very great progress was made towards explaining the contradictions. He may have had innocent reasons for not telling us more than he did, and it is possible that the size of the interviewing team and its composition was not conducive to straight talking. Nevertheless we expressed our gratitude for DST co-operation by standing them a lunch afterwards.

[redacted]
[redacted]
K3/A1
Ext 660
1 October 1974

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K3/mj
1.10.74

SECRET

1055a

Report of interview with Antonios RAAB on 29 July 1974

1. We interviewed RAAB at the British Embassy in Rome from 16.15 to 17.50 on Monday 29 July 1974. The arrangements for his visit to the Embassy had been made by the Assistant Defence Attache by telephone and RAAB arrived exactly as he had said he would, between 16.00 and 17.00. He had previously refused the ADA's offer to provide expenses.
2. The ADA received RAAB in his office and almost immediately we walked in and were introduced as two gentlemen who had come from London. RAAB commented on the lack of names on this and the previous occasion but we did not volunteer our identities and took him into the adjoining room which we had set up for the interview. On the desk we had placed a tape recorder and RAAB said he was very willing to have this switched on. We thus recorded the entire interview which took place in a friendly atmosphere.
3. RAAB appeared bronzed, healthy and vigorous and apart from occasional difficulties in hearing, in generally very good shape. He was most affable, even jovial, apparently very willing to help and interested, as he said, in getting at the truth. In this he included the matter of correcting "these stories of HAEFNER". Why (again) had we not come to ask him about HAEFNER when he was in India in 1942-49?
4. I said that we were grateful for his having taken the time to call on us in Rome, and for having offered in his letter to help to establish the truth. We had noted his attitude of opposition to "Fascism, Communism or similar dictator systems" and this was precisely the attitude we took and what our enquiries were about. RAAB commented that if we had read his book "Their Struggle" we would find his own attitude amply illustrated. I admitted that I had done so but went on to say that I thought, from his letter, that he had misunderstood our intentions somewhat. We were really only concerned with people other than himself, that was to say, the British end of Russian Communist activities in the pre-war years. I did not expect that he could assist us directly but that his own activities and associates of the time brought him into an area from which he should be able to comment usefully on other persons and activities which did directly affect us. Our interest was in assessing the information which we had and in acquiring as much truthful new information as possible. We had spoken to quite a number of people, many of whom had been helpful, though some of them less so. On the whole we could judge whether they were generally truthful or not.
5. Here RAAB interposed that he was indeed a man of truth; political certainly - had he not been a social democrat all his life? - but equally certainly not involved in arms-dealing, about which this HAEFNER had seemed to make up so many stories.

SECRETK3/mj
1.10.74

I said that perhaps we should leave the arms-dealing question until a little later, and we would certainly look into the question of HAEFNER's stories, but could I first briefly recapitulate RAAB's own account as he had given it to my colleague last year, to make sure that we had it straight? In fact I was not able to rehearse even this brief piece in full, since RAAB had comments to make as we went along, but he agreed that he had gone to Spain in 1936, as a result of a telegraphed invitation, to set up an aircraft factory at Sabadella and had had certain difficulties in obtaining materials for the work of that factory. He did not however agree that he had used HAEFNER (who was in Paris later that year as a member of the Spanish Purchasing Commission) to arrange for the purchase of supplies and materials. This he had done on his own.

Comment:

This conflicts with HAEFNER's account in 1940 (see last interview) but agrees generally with his own previous statement (ie that HAEFNER was not an agent of AEKKEA).

6. At almost the first mention of HAEFNER's name RAAB had broken in to say that his wife had told him since our last interview with him that he, RAAB, had been to Holland in 1938 to meet HAEFNER, whom he had found in conditions of poverty and living with an ex-actress called PEPPLER. RAAB however, had no personal recollection of this visit at all, nor of what it could have been about.

Comment:

In the 1973 interview RAAB had denied ever making such a visit or of having any reason to do so. He now appears ready to accept his wife's prompting, but is clearly not prepared to enlarge upon it in any way. He reverted spontaneously to this theme at a later stage of the present interview.

7. I now asked RAAB for details of how he had come to make the visit to Spain in 1936. Had he really been invited by HAEFNER, and had he been surprised at such an invitation? He thought in fact the invitation had come from the Spanish Defence Minister PIETRO/PALACCIO (he was not sure of the name and it is given here phonetically. Later he gave it more clearly as PRIETO). The invitation was on the basis that RAAB was well known both as an aircraft designer and manufacturer and as a social democrat who might be expected to support the Spanish Republican cause. HAEFNER's signature on the telegram was explained as being at the suggestion of 'PIETRO', HAEFNER being in Spain at the time and knowing of RAAB's existence in Greece. RAAB repudiated any suggestion from me that this indicated he and HAEFNER were already in business relations at

SECRET

the time, but he was extremely vague as to how, if at all, they had kept in touch. In the event RAAB went to Spain, signed a contract in the name of his Greek company AEKKEA, and with 'PIETRO's' support set up the aircraft factory at Sabadella, in which he and his wife held 66% of the shares. The factory was designed to repair and construct aircraft, and RAAB was not concerned with any other form of armaments or arms dealing - a point to which he was to revert time and time again in the course of the interview.

Comment:

RAAB must have been referring to Indalecio PRIETO Y TUERO, born in 1883, who was appointed Navy and Air Minister in Largo CABALLERO's Socialist/ Communist Cabinet of 4.9.36, Julio ALVAREZ del VAYO being Minister of Foreign Affairs. These three Spaniards were listed as Socialists. In the new Popular Front Government formed by Dr Juan NEGRIN on 15.5.37 PRIETO became Minister of Defence. In 1936 PRIETO seems to have been by no means anti-Communist, although his attitude to the Communists is said to have changed later.

8. There were, RAAB said, difficulties in obtaining parts and materials for the factory and he made a number of personal journeys to obtain these items, visiting Paris and Athens frequently and also Belgium, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, and Roumania. He mentioned Bittefeld and the Steyr Works in Austria which supplied steel tubes and ballbearings. The materials from Switzerland and from Germany had to be sent to Greece for onward transmission because the respective governments would not have allowed their export direct to Spain. Indeed the manufacturers there were not made aware of the ultimate destination of their materials, and RAAB's own name did not appear on the documentation, for which purpose that of another member of the AEKKEA staff was used. So far as the Greek government was concerned RAAB said that they raised no objections and indeed gave every assistance to the direct transit of materials from Athens to Spain, particularly since they apparently made money from the deals. RAAB commented in passing that BODOSSAKIS (to whose activities in Greece he had referred in the previous interview) was separately involved in sending armaments to Spain.

Comment:

None of this contradicts RAAB's previous statements, but neither does it add much. There is however the point that this time he mentioned the Steyr factory by name which, according to a secret report of 1936 quoted in a comment at para 29 of the previous interview, was to supply RAAB with thousands of rounds of ammunition and or rifles ostensibly for China.

SECRET

9. I asked whether RAAB knew Alvarez del VAYO. Certainly; he was Foreign Minister and RAAB met him in Paris on his travels round Europe on behalf of Sabadella. RAAB had been aware of him as having an official interest in the acquisition of aircraft by the Republican Government and that he was diplomatically engaged in this matter in Paris. The accounts were done by a short man, Major Luis ARAGUISTAIN, "similar to the name of the well-known writer".

Comment:

ALVAREZ del VAYO (see also Comment at para 7 above) was a member of various Comintern-sponsored organisations in the 1930's. He is thought to have assisted the RIS, but possibly unconsciously. In his booklet "Their Struggle" RAAB quotes an anti-fascist speech made by del VAYO to the League of Nations. RAAB's rendering of the accountants' name is phonetically very similar to the name of Luis ARAQUISTAIN QUEVEDO who lived from 1886-1959. This person was a brother-in-law of ALVAREZ del VAYO, and was editor of CABALLERO's paper "Claridad" before being appointed Spanish Ambassador in Paris when CABALLERO took office in September 1936. By the end of his time in Paris (1936-37) he had become fiercely anti-Communist. It is possible that RAAB has confused the names of people of whom he was aware in Paris, although clearly ARAQUISTAIN as Ambassador would have had a brief to facilitate the supply of arms to Spain and might be said to have had at least some control of the purse strings.

10. I asked RAAB again what he knew of the means used to get round the regulations about supplying armaments to Spain. He said quickly that that was not his business - he personally had not had much difficulty in obtaining materials (see para 8) but, in response to our question had no idea how the clerical staff of the Purchasing Commission in Paris set about it. He was only concerned in construction, not in running the office. He mentioned that he had also obtained parts for aircraft from the United States - eg the US Ranger Company, whose representative in Greece was a man named BERZIS. He also obtained propellers from Hamiltons.

11. We turned back to RAAB's travels in Europe and whether he was usually accompanied by anyone, for example by someone from the Purchasing Commission. RAAB said not; normally it would be someone from Sabadella where among his associates was PAVLOVSKY, the technical manager - in Greece the technical manager was a Yugoslav called ZWILLINGER. On the fateful occasion of the arrest in Vienna, PASTOR, the one who soon escaped via Czechoslovakia, had been with him. There had also been LAMPICH, a Hungarian designer, who had come to meet him in Vienna. RAAB had first met PASTOR with PRIETO in Madrid where, before the war started the former had held a position like

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Under Secretary for Air, and although RAAB did not believe PASTOR to be the man's real name he had no knowledge of PASTOR's using any other name such as KRAUEL or KRAULER which I gave him. It might have been PALLACCIO (compare RAAB's attempted rendering of the Defence Minister's name in para 7). I observed that PASTOR was known to have visited Britain in 1936; had RAAB by any chance been with him? No, he had never visited Britain at that time.

Comment:

RAAB's only admitted visit to Britain was "about four years ago", as he mentioned to us on departure after the interview. He had been to conduct business for his Genoa firm with a fur dealer in London, a Pole named FUCHS. The relevant London telephone directory for 1973 lists Max FUCHS Ltd, Fur Merchant of 15 Great St Thomas Apostle, EC4, which may be the company concerned. It is NT.

We are unable to trace the name PALLACCIO. However, a Spanish airforce officer, described on one occasion as "Sub-Secretary to the Spanish Republican Air Force", who came to live in London in April 1939 (after the end of the Civil War) was Antonio CAMACHO - a phonetically similar name. This person contacted Victor HAEFNER, then also in London, on 2.9.39 with an introduction from "Angel PASTOR, Colonel of Aviation". It seems reasonable to assume this Angel PASTOR's identity with RAAB's Colonel PASTOR; and that PALLACCIO/CAMACHO was not another name of PASTOR but another individual closely in the same line of business; and consequently once again RAAB's memory for names is not at all too bad when he tries. Major Carlos PASTOR KRAUEL was in the UK from 29.8.36 to 22.9.36 with the object of attempting to purchase arms for the Republicans; we have no other trace of him, but on the face of it, this is the man we are dealing with.

12. RAAB agreed that as a Commercial Attache - "camouflage", as he said - he had held a Spanish Diplomatic passport but insisted that, unlike HAEFNER who had used a Spanish alias, he had always used his own name. However another case of the use of an alias was that of BRAEUNING, formerly a communist deputy in the Prussian parliament, who became his commercial assistant in Spain and used the name DREHEL/ALVAREZ (phonetic).

Comment:

Presumably this was the communist Karl BRAEUNING @ Ernst DREHER who once lived in Paris and who was listed as an OGPU agent by RAAB in his book "Gefangen in Sowjet-Spanien". We have no traces.

RAAB had never heard of NAVARRO, the technical expert who had come to Britain with PASTOR in 1936; nor of OTERO who had been on the same mission. "Was he a Pole? . . . a Professor?"

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Comment:

NAVARRO and OTERO appear in our records as PASTOR's companions in 1936. An OTERO, mentioned by HAEFNER in his letter to RAAB of 31.7.39, is probably the same man, and therefore likely to be the OTERO whom a very reliable contemporary source described as the chief Spanish Government arms purchaser at the Paris Headquarters (ie at 55 Avenue Georges V). It seems very unlikely that RAAB would not have come across him but I suppose he may simply have forgotten the name.

13. I asked RAAB about his meeting HAEFNER in Paris in 1936. Yes, he said, HAEFNER was always there, sitting in the offices of the Purchasing Commission and seeming very rich. On being asked where HAEFNER got his money RAAB commented that "the Spanish were very generous". He did not admit to knowing of any other sources of income, and had no comments to offer on the possibility that HAEFNER was taking commission. While HAEFNER was probably staying and/or working at the "Prince de Galles", RAAB patronised a small hotel - the Moderne in the Rue Washington. Despite repeated questioning RAAB would not admit to knowing what precisely HAEFNER was doing, nor to any question of HAEFNER operating on his behalf.

Comment:

See comment at para 5. RAAB in this interview, as rather expected, was more insistent about repudiating HAEFNER.

14. In the chronology of the 1930s, though we actually discussed it earlier in the interview, the next event was RAAB's imprisonment in Spain. He told us that Russian officials and technicians had called at the Sabadella factory, inspected it, and expressed themselves as very pleased with progress - the parts for aircraft construction being so nearly ready after only about two months work. Almost immediately he was summoned by PRIETO for a conference at the seat of the Spanish Government in Valencia. However on arrival he met no Spanish Minister or official but was almost immediately arrested. Russians and Hungarians conducted the interrogation and he was accused of being a spy for Hitler. Six or seven of his associates from Athens who were working at Sabadella were also arrested, the markings on all the aircraft drawings were changed into Russian and materials removed. The Russians showed special interest in the material "Elektron" which RAAB had previously been developing in Germany. He himself was imprisoned in the former Santa Ursula convent in Valencia and was "beaten incredibly" until he decided that he might as well confess that he was a German spy, when the beating stopped. He was later, as an "expert" from the Great War of 1914/18, set to work building trenches. Also in prison with him were two Englishmen (LANDS or LANCE who RAAB thought was an Attache of some kind, and KING a racing motorist), a Czech called UNGETUEM and a German called Josef FRITZ who later became RAAB's Secretary in Athens.

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15. As a result of this imprisonment he had no contact with HAEFNER for at least 18 months (here again he mentioned his wif's story about the visit to HAEFNER in Holland in 1938), went on to say that after the war he was in Germany in 1950 when he heard that HAEFNER had a job with ESSO, and later still, said that he was told HAEFNER had died in 1956.

Comment:

RAAB's account of his imprisonment in Spain does not differ materially from what he told us last time. Records show that HAEFNER died in Germany in 1967

More recent research has produced evidence suggesting RAAB did visit Holland some time in late 1938 or the first half of 1939, and for some purpose involving the WOLFF arms-dealing organisation (see para 54 of the 1973 interview report). HAEFNER knew this. RAAB has denied dealing with WOLFF.

16. We turned next to RAAB's escape (it was his third and only successful attempt) and his return to Paris in the summer of 1938, and I asked him how it was that he came to know the lawyer Albert URI. RAAB said he was introduced to URI through the good offices of his own commercial secretary in Athens, a German Jew, who knew URI. This was for the purpose of obtaining a passport, his Spanish Diplomatic one having been taken by the Russians, and it being no use turning to the "Nazi crooks" in the German Embassy. URI turned out to be "an officer in the Intelligence Service of Paris", who asked RAAB as a favour to accompany him to the French IS where he received a request for help - he did not specify of what kind. This, RAAB said, he refused to give, - "that's not my line" - apparently on the principle of not assisting any intelligence service, just as he refused in 1941 to help the British (in the person of a certain MELAS in Cairo) who wanted him to return to Greece surreptitiously for them. Further questioning produced the information that URI acted as a German interpreter for the French IS, and finally ended up in a Nazi concentration camp. Asked whether URI had been a member of a legal partnership, RAAB said he had worked on his own, but that he had premises in Avenue Malakoff large enough to allow him to let one room to an American company, and another to RAAB himself for use as an office. I next said that we had heard that RAAB and URI were intending in October 1938 to form some sort of company. Could he tell me something about that? There was a long pause, then he said, very quietly, "no". He had however needed URI's services as a lawyer to get his affairs into order. Their collaboration was no more than that, and the renting of the room.

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Comment:

My companion who was observing RAAB closely at the time said that this was the one point in the interview when he appeared embarrassed since he became rather flushed. I must admit I did not myself notice any particular increase in his sun-tan though, on listening later to the tape recording, RAAB's discomfiture seems obvious. It is a pity that I did not press this point further. The information came to us from an unconfirmed French report suggesting URI and RAAB had had the intention of setting up a company, URI being known at the time for his pro-Hitler views.

After a further digression on his sickness and time in hospital after escape from Spain RAAB came back to URI and said he would ask his wife about the alleged company in Paris - he was an old man and could not always remember. He was nearly 80 years old now - we said he didn't look it, to which he replied that from India he had brought the secret of eternal youth - "Allicina" - "but one day it is finished". However, his wife could still remember many things and he would write to us if something came back to them.

17. Asked whether he could comment on the names of various other lawyers known to be practising in Paris at the time he at once said that he had known none. I therefore mentioned some. He did not react to the names of Andre BERTHON or of ROGES apart from saying that there might have been a French pilot of a similar name, Roger AUGER, in Spain. RAAB had made AUGER his representative in France later on - he was useless. As to FLORIOT, he was "very well known still and had represented all refugees"; he was of course HAEFNER's lawyer, HAEFNER being a refugee.

Comment:

Andre BERTHON was a communist ex-Depute and head of the law firm for which TEMBOURY worked in succession to ROGES, also a communist. According to both CAIRNCROSS and HAEFNER, TEMBOURY (whose name RAAB failed to recognise at the previous interview) introduced HAEFNER to CAIRNCROSS and thereby facilitated HAEFNER's refuge in the UK in 1939.

FLORIOT was quoted by RAAB as HAEFNER's lawyer at the previous interview. He is indeed "well known" to this day but we have no details of any security record.

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18. Returning to HAEFNER and the swindle he practised on RAAB I asked for details but could only extract a very confused reply. It would appear that while RAAB was in prison in Spain HAEFNER substituted his own name for RAAB's on some documents - try as we might we could get no proper description from RAAB of what kind of documents these were - and thereby hoped to gain a sum of money amounting to 3000 dollars/£600. Fortunately however, a bank official, on examining the documents, noticed the substitution and it was eventually possible for RAAB after his return from Spain in 1938 to get the money refunded. It was with the Société Générale in Paris, confiscated by the Gestapo during the war but held for him by the bank in a safe deposit until after the war. Although later in the interview he mentioned having held accounts also in Brussels, Austria and France, apart from Greece and finally London - see paragraph 19 below - he maintained still that he had never held a bank account in Spain. In answer to a further question RAAB said he had no knowledge of any invention which would assist in the navigation of aircraft (ie of the type HAEFNER claimed to have made); but said that he had himself invented quite a number of patented processes for the improvement of aircraft construction itself.

19. I reminded RAAB next that he had told us HAEFNER had produced some other explanation for the letter of accreditation which he had sent in 1939. He had in fact mentioned this at earlier points of the interview, and commented that HAEFNER had no doubt found it useful in getting into England - "we refugees stick together". I invited him to think again about this aspect of their relationship. He refreshed his memory by studying the English translation of the letter from Victor to himself of 31.7.39 of which he had been shown the German original during the 1973 interview. After reading this fairly quickly and mettering some of the names as they came up - "Papyries . . . who is RAMOS?" - he said that he still felt sure he had never seen it, and that his wife would support him in that, she being the one who knew all about letters. She used to type all the letters, in four languages. He was politely interested when I explained once again that ATKINSON was a member of a firm of arms dealers in London called Papyrus but said that of course he had not himself been concerned with anything of that kind. We smiled our disbelief while I said that that was not the only letter, producing a list of some 14 others of which we were aware in the latter part of 1939. RAAB mulled over this list. "So where are the letters" he asked . . . "what is this . . . Westminster Bank . . . ah that's useful, now I remember I had an account there but I lost the cheque book in Spain and didn't remember the name of the bank . . . RAMOS? . . ." He laboriously and with many sighs wrote down details of the dates of the two Westminster Bank letters, saying that now perhaps he would be able to get his money back. There were further comments from him on his lack of knowledge of the circumstances or even the existence of the other letters, and a recognition of Harland & Wolf as a firm of ship builders; but without the letters he could offer no chance of making an informed comment. "Why did

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you not show me these letters before? . . . Last time you only showed me two letters - now there are 12 of which you cannot show me copies. How could I possibly remember?" In the end we could only leave it that it seemed clear HAEFNER had written the letter we had shown him and that HAEFNER himself thought that he was in correspondence with RAAB; while RAAB claimed that even if the letters had existed, they only formed a minute part of his total business correspondence and he could not possibly be expected to remember any details now. Perhaps HAEFNER had written the letters "only to fake a business" in England "but we have not got these letters". I suggested he might have lost much of his correspondence "Maybe we have got one of them, but the one you showed me we have not got".

20. I asked RAAB next for comments on some other correspondence of his of which I could now show him a copy. It derived from the war time censorship in Cairo where he had been in 1941 and consisted of a letter to his lawyer, Henry LAMM in New York, plus attachments. RAAB looked at the letter and the first, second and third enclosures (as attached to this interview report). He screwed a monocle in his right eye and commented as he read, bending closely over the paper. He agreed that the letter to LAMM represented his situation at the time; his business in Turkey had to deal with aeroplane construction, but he was ultimately unable to get permission to visit that country. On the question of his accommodation in Cairo he remarked that he had rented a house at one time from a brother of the man who was later to become President Nasser. With regard to the third enclosure (described as Form B, evidently a resumé of his career produced for visa purposes for passing to the US authorities) RAAB commented that at the time of writing he thought he had been sentenced to death in Germany but that he subsequently learnt he had only been deprived of his citizenship. Coming to the vital sentence from the point of view of our proving that he had indeed been an arms dealer as well as a manufacturer of aircraft, which records him as writing: "I delivered Millions of rounds, and all kinds of armaments to Spain", he said at once and without pause for reflection: "of rounds! - no!: of pounds - a round is a bullet (laugh) . . . I have written that? No - this I have written?" We assured him it was so. I said surely he would not have been expressing his assistance to the Spanish Republicans in terms of pounds; would not dollars have been more appropriate in the submission to the US authorities? "No", he said, "in Greece we always quoted in pounds", and nothing would shake him.

Comment:

Cairo quotations would also have been pounds at the time and our difficulty is that, although the words in the censorship extract are undoubtedly RAAB's, there does remain a possibility that the extract was mis-typed and that from RAAB's handwriting the word pounds was mistakenly transcribed as rounds. His initial 'P's - he would have used a capital letter - as shown in names he wrote down for us during the interview, are certainly ambiguous, and the answer came out so pat that it was difficult to believe

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it might not be genuine. His explanation was, however, accompanied by a hearty chuckle, and our other evidence of RAAB's involvement in arms dealing is quite sufficient to make one doubt his veracity here, however much one may admire his ingenuity.

21. It did not seem that we were going to get very far on this tack but I thought it worth mentioning, even if only for his amusement, that we also had among the copies of letters found in HAEFNER's possession at the time of his internment in Britain one which spoke of several thousand Mauser rifles from Holland which it appeared HAEFNER was offering to the Greek government through RAAB. RAAB was able to brush this fairly lightly aside; "what? - RAAB involved - not at all", and continued in a similar vein. No doubt, he said, this was another of HAEFNER's inventions and impossible for him to accept without the actual letter.

22. I began to wind up the interview by explaining once again that our interest in arms dealing with reference to Spain was because of the known GRU involvement - something of which I was sure RAAB was well aware. He seemed to nod his assent at this point and I said that our interest was further heightened by the appearance of involvement by one or more British officials. RAAB denied involvement in each of these aspects and I went on to say that because of his various activities he must himself have been very well known to the Russians, quite apart from the fact of his imprisonment under their auspices. He chose to go off at a tangent here in some detail, agreeing that he was very well known because of his expertise as an aerobatic pilot. However he relented so far as to make some observation that the Russians could have been aware of him since he was present at the time of the notorious transfer of Spanish gold to the Soviet Union for safe keeping in the early days of the Civil War. It was in the office of PRIETO, the first time RAAB came to Madrid, and the Russian Ambassador, ROSENBERG, was there. All went to Marseilles in the same aeroplane, and RAAB helped with translation as PRIETO did not speak French though the Russian did. "So the Russians haven't given anything for nothing," he said, explaining the GRU interest. In answer to the question whether he had had any truck with the Russians since the war RAAB said he had not and held that he liked neither fascists nor communists - they were just the same, like two legs; one left and one right (a quotation from his book).

23. RAAB was inclined to complain at this point that we still had not told him everything that HAEFNER had said against him, and had produced no written evidence. I demurred and regretted that he had not found it possible to be more helpful to us; however, we thanked RAAB for having taken the trouble to write and to call at the Embassy. He said he had been coming to Rome anyway, had arrived the previous evening, and had had three or four appointments in the morning. He was staying at his usual hotel in the Via Gioberti (No 31 he thought). Next time we must come to him in Genoa. He was always ready to help with facts, but we must not believe all the stories we heard. I asked if this was the relevance of the book "Chief of Intelligence" by Ian Colvin which he had recommended us to read. It was, and

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he recounted a jolly tale in which two German intelligence officers were discussing the disposal of a case, in which one finally said to the other, with much mirth: "Oh, you killed the wrong man!" Clearly we had got all we were to be given by RAAB, except the sales literature for his products and the sample tin of "Allicina" (for the clearance of cholesterol deposits) which he pressed into our hands on parting.

CONCLUSIONS

24. We had not thought seriously of re-interviewing RAAB and should probably not have done so had he not presented his letter of 18 April to the Embassy in Rome notifying his intention of "offering his service to help to eliminate errors" and of calling there to "find out what is wrong about HAEFNER's and similar people's stories". We were thus presented with an opportunity of clarifying points from the 1973 interview; and of challenging RAAB with some additional material from our files which suggested quite strongly that he had, despite his earlier denials, indeed been involved in arms dealing, this being an area in which we hoped to find further examples of GRU activity if not also of CAIRNCROSS' involvement along with HAEFNER.

25. That neither of the two interviewers who saw RAAB at his home in December 1973 were available to meet him the second time in July 1974 was unfortunate, though probably not disastrous. RAAB gave the impression to the Defence Attache, who received his first demarche at the Embassy on 6 May 1974, of an old man seeking to clear his name of the unjustified slur of arms-dealing in the 1930s put about by persons of no great integrity. However, when he appeared in July he did not seem unduly put out by this and my general impression was that he realised we were less than fully informed and ~~that~~, while this situation lasted, represented little danger to his position as a foreigner living in Italy. I think he hoped to find out more of what we did know while remaining determined to deny any involvement which we seemed unlikely to be able to prove. He was quick to pick up any advantage to himself, particularly financial as in the matter of the Westminster Bank at para. 19, and very ready to talk about his own exploits other than those which might involve him with our particular interests. To this extent the interview must be admitted unproductive.

26. On the positive side I feel we have renewed confirmation from RAAB's attitude and reservations that he was, as has variously been alleged if not documented, engaged in arms-dealing and probably other sharp practices. There is also an aspect of his connection with URI which seemed to cause him disquiet in our presence, unfortunately unexplained. Despite our indication that no harm need come to him now for what he was doing in the 1930s, and despite his own expressed desire to get at the truth, he remained unwilling to help, in some cases appearing to go back on what he had said in 1973 I do not think poor memory can be blamed for that and am sure he could have spoken if he had wished to. Whether he would have produced

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information helpful to us in probing the possible involvement of CAIRNCROSS in GRU activity is another question, though I think he might have. Much depends upon our assessment of HAEFNER's letter to RAAB - the only one of which we have a full copy - which RAAB persists in saying he never received. From our other information this letter is clearly one of a series implicating RAAB and other arms dealers such as ATKINSON, and although it cannot positively be said that CAIRNCROSS was himself consciously involved, it is clear that RAAB was expected to know about him and what he had been asked to do. A perfectly possible interpretation is that RAAB had asked HAEFNER in 1939 to assist him in some arms-dealing business by contacting various former associates perhaps including CAIRNCROSS - indeed HAEFNER went some way to admitting such an enterprise during his internment hearings in 1939/40. Yet it is RAAB's claim that HAEFNER was just running a fake business, and in essence this was CAIRNCROSS' claim too. Although this would be a fairly obvious riposte to the accusation of complicity in arms-dealing it is nevertheless interesting that both CAIRNCROSS and RAAB use it.

27. Like the previous interviewer I sense there is something behind all this which RAAB feels it better for him and others that we should not know. Is RAAB shielding CAIRNCROSS, or others? In which case this might add to the suspicion voiced in paragraph 28 below. Or is RAAB fearful for his own position? - it hardly seems likely that he still fears British, still less Italian, reprisals for what he was doing in 1939, but it is possible he may fear that clarification of his role and contacts in 1939 could lead to interest in and discovery of his activities in post-1949 Italy. Here it is relevant to note the traces which exist and tell of RAAB trafficking in arms and other war material with various countries including Cuba (through the Russians), Algeria and the Yemen - presumably post-war.

28. I am tempted to suspect an element of collusion between RAAB and CAIRNCROSS who are of course both resident in Italy - where RAAB is known to visit Rome (CAIRNCROSS' home city) from Genoa on business, and where one of CAIRNCROSS' letters to us was postmarked Genoa on 6 May 1974, the day of RAAB's visit to the British Embassy in Rome seeking further information. There is also the fact that RAAB waited to write his letter to the British Embassy until 18 April 1974 (a long time after the December 1973 interview) the day before CAIRNCROSS wrote to us with a revised plan for a London visit. Is there even an RIS hand in such a piece of collusion? - If collusion it is? One can only hope that such researches as remain possible for us will shed even a glimmer more light on these fascinating times.

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27 September 1974

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1055a

- Letter to HAEFNER from RAAB dated 26.6.1939.
- Letter to HAEFNER from AEKKEA dated 5.7.1939.
- Letter to RAAB from Westminster Bank dated 4.7.1939.
- Letter to HAEFNER from RAAB dated 16.7.1939.
- Letter from RAAB to HAEFNER dated 30.7.1939.
- Letter to RAAB from "Victor" (HAEFNER) enclosing a letter from Ramos, dated 31.7.1939.
- Letter to RAAB from C. HYMANS dated 18.8.1939.
- Letter to HAEFNER from AEKKEA dated 30.8.1939.
- Letter to RAAB from Westminster Bank 18.10.39.
- Letter to RAAB dated 23.10.1939.
- Letter from HAEFNER to Director A. RAAB dated 6.12.1939.
- Letter from Westminster Bank to RAAB dated 19.12.1939.
- Letter from Harland and Wolf to AEKKEA dated 29.12.1939.
- Letter to AEKKEA from Simmonds Aerocessories Ltd dated 1.1.1940.

SECRET

London


1054a

26 September 1974

Dear Mr Cairncross,

Thank you for your letter of
17 September which crossed mine of 16 September agreeing your October suggestions. As far as I know the dates you suggest in December will find me here and I shall expect to hear from you nearer the time what your plans are. I do not think the delay need matter too much.

Yours sincerely


P A Ormerod

Mr J Cairncross
c/o F.A.O.
Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

←3/mj
1.10.74

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Tel 3600 689

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Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

17 September 1974

Recd. 24 Sept. 1974

Dear Mr Ormerod,

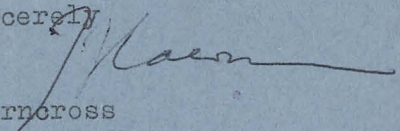
Mr. 26/9

I fear that the World Conference puts paid to our plans to meet in October but I ll be passing through London for about a week just before Christmas. Would it be possible to meet then, as late in December as possible before the 25, say between 17 or 18 and 23.

Otherwise, I expect to be pulling out from here at the end of ^March and would then be in London for some time next year (~~Mar~~ April and May), though not of course for these full two months.

I m sorry about this further delay, and look forward to hearing from you as to what you suggest.

Yours sincerely

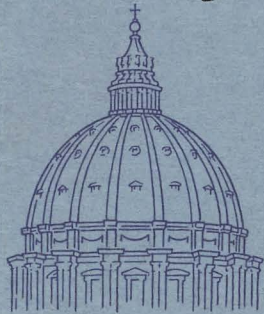


John Cairncross

Mr P A Ormerod

W3/mw
1.10.74

E vietato inserire qualsiasi oggetto
Il est défendu de joindre n'importe quel o



Personal
AÉROGRAMME
PAR AVION



Mr P A Ormerod
..... Ministry of Defence
Old War Office Building
..... Room 055
Whitehall
..... London S W 1
In England

Primo lembo da piegare

Secondo lembo da piegare

Terzo lembo da piegare

London

16.9.74

1052a

-1048a

Dear Mr Cairncross,

Thank you for your letter of 20 August which reached me safely and, for a change, swiftly. Mid-October will suit us quite well, and I shall expect to hear the dates of your visit nearer the time.

Yours sincerely

P A Ormerod

Mr J Cairncross
c/o F.A.O.
Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

K3/my
16.9.74

PF657554

Copied to K3 Gen 114
K3 Gen 108
PF72493
PF47562

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NOTE FOR FILE

1. The following references to Antonious RAAB and/or matters concerning the Spanish Purchasing Commission in Paris 1936-39 and which have not previously or entirely been extracted from PF47562 (HAEFNER) are noted below:-

- a) HAEFNER's papers at the time of his internment in 1939 showed that he was being paid £5 a month by RAAB "as spontaneous gifts", as HAEFNER put it. *
- b) In the case officer's notes, based presumably upon HAEFNER's own papers, there is a quotation of the names N V COKKES, Daniel WOLFF, PAREGAS, and "KAL" mentioned in the letter from RAAB of 16. June 1939 (Comment: The first two at least are names of dealers in arms).
- c) At some stage in his interrogation HAEFNER had said that RAAB asked him to carry out a deal in illicit arms, and that he had later written to RAAB (possibly the letter we have noted as of 31 July 1939) to say that he had no contacts to help in such a matter. Later still HAEFNER wrote to RAAB, on 23 August 1939, refusing to have any more to do with RAAB's business and the interrogating officer had the impression that this letter was written because of HAEFNER's inability rather than his unwillingness to assist RAAB.
- d) In October 1939 RAAB remitted a further £5 through the Westminster Bank, who were unable to pay HAEFNER as the latter had "gone away". (Comment: HAEFNER was in fact by this time in internment).
- e) There is reference to a "curt letter" from RAAB dated 30 August 1939 (Comment: Presumably an answer to HAEFNER's of 23 August 1939).

* Also that, in internment, he claimed to have had in his papers a letter from RAAB which would have entitled him to £130.

K3/mj
17.9.74

f) During his appeal against internment HAEFNER refers to a M. BERTRAND who had promised to help with arrangements after HAEFNER's release from prison in Paris (in 1937). (Comment: It is noticeable that the transcription of names during this hearing was not always correct, so it is just possible that HAEFNER was in fact referring to Andre BERTHON, the law firm in Paris to which TEMBOURY belonged and which according to TEMBOURY did quite a lot of business on behalf of refugees. It was TEMBOURY who, according to CAIRNCROSS, was partly instrumental in getting HAEFNER to England in 1939).

g) One of the names found in HAEFNER's papers was that of Antonio CAMACHO described as a former Colonel in the Spanish Air Ministry and as Sub-secretary to the Spanish Republican Air Force. This person was resident in London and on 2 September 1939 wrote to HAEFNER asking, at the request of M. Angel PASTOR, Colonel of Aviation, for an appointment. Aliens records showed that CAMACHO had arrived in the UK in April 1939. (Comment: There was a trace for CAMACHO in 1939 at L212-460, 9a - a file entitled "Communications with Government Departments Concerning Individuals" - but this was destroyed in 1953).

h) At S. 418a in HAEFNER's file there is a copy of his letter to the RAF Control Commission in Germany in September 1945 offering his services (which were refused) and including the statement "In spring 1936 I accepted a position as technical expert on aviation in Madrid, which was offered to me by the Spanish Naval Ministry under Mr Prieto. During the civilian war, the Under secretary of aviation, Col. Angel Pastor, my principal took over the Delegation technique d'aviation espagnol in Paris and I went with him as his assistant working in this way for the Madrid Government until in the beginning of 1939."

2. There are two further additions to papers of which we were previously aware which give additional colour to the contention that RAAB and HAEFNER were indeed engaged in 1939 in arms dealing. The only letter of which we still have a copy from HAEFNER to RAAB is the one dated 31 July 1939, the original copy of which is at 42x in HAEFNER's file. There is a P.S. in German to that letter which does not appear to have been translated previously. It reads:

"After thought: Was at the Banking House-Wolff
"Intern Finance Office"
London

Answer: Mr RAAB came to the Hague to complain
that we have had nothing to do with him!
(this was) the Directors answer to me!"

3. The second item is the attachment to the same letter from HAEFNER to RAAB and which is mentioned in that letter - namely the letter in French from J. RAMOS to HAEFNER dated 8 July 1939. The translation of this is now attached to the present note which seems to make clear that at least RAMOS had offered, and perhaps RAAB had provisionally agreed, to go to Greece to work for RAAB. There is also a reference to documents relating to Mr ROSENBERG suggesting that the latter had worked previously in collaboration with HAEFNER etc. (Comment: Possibly a reference to the one time Communist Gregory ROZENBERG MARSHAK @ Gregorio ROSENBERG (PF49376) born 24 October 1903 at Lodz in Poland who was said to be a nephew of the former Soviet Ambassador in Madrid. This ROSENBERG was representative of the Spanish Arms Purchasing Commission in Greece 1937-38 and was subsequently in Paris dealing in arms with various notorious firms.)

4. With regard to the German post script quoted above which suggests that RAAB had been to the Hague on business of some sort and been turned away by the WOLFF Organisation this is possibly confirmation of HAEFNER's statement that RAAB once called on him in Holland but which event RAAB has been at some pains not to remember. The WOLFF Organisation (information from our weeded PF49786 for Moses WOLFF including mentions of his brother Daniel who died in 1943) comprised some sixty companies wholly or partly controlled by the brothers in the Hague (numerous), Warsaw, Amsterdam, Rio de Janeiro, Berlin, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Zagreb, Paris etc. They included Egyptian Wolfram Lines Ltd whose head office was said to have been in London and which was for the greater part looked after by Anglo European Finance Corporation Bank at 34 Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate, London, the latter being the financing institute for the ~~"companies"~~ "Compagnie France Navigation" founded by Daniel WOLFF for the purpose of shipping arms to Spain. It seems quite likely that the "Banking House-Wolff" mentioned by HAEFNER in his post script to RAAB was a reference to the Anglo European Finance Corporation Bank; and it is this which seems to implicate RAAB at least to some degree in dealings with the WOLFF Organisation - another allegation which he studiously denied in the interview of December 1973.

K3/A1
13 September 1974

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ACT 1958.

Rome

1048a

20 Agustus 1974

Dear Mr Ormerod,

It looks as if I shall not be able to come over in September as I had hoped. I am being drawn into work on the World Food Conference which will take me up to 4 October. I would therefore suggest that we plan for some time around 16 October when I would expect to be in London for a minimum of four days.

Please send your reply through Geneva as proposed by me when in London. Should there be any complication in communications, I will telephone you in order to try and ensure that you have ample time to prepare for our discussion.

Yours sincerely

John Cairncross

Mr R A Ormerod

Postmarked 24-8-74 FERROVIA ORDINARIA

Received in Roma OSS 2-9-74.

M. 2/9.

Translation of letter in French from:

J Ramos
18 Av De Versailles
Paris (16^e)

Paris 8 July 1939

Dear Friend,

I am grateful for your proposition. I see that you remember your friends. In fact this pleases me very much as a "job". I accept in principle. If you will, give me some details on the conditions under which I should be employed; that is to say, salary, length of contract, work to be done etc. I should specially like a position in technical services, commercial services, or supply organisation etc. I could just as well fulfil the functions of foreman in an aircraft assembly and preparation shop, engine test bench etc, any way I leave that to your choice. You know also that I know Spanish, French and English and that I am ready to do whatever kind of work lies within my capabilities.

I shall await to hear from you - I believe that Mr Raab should remember me since I knew him personally, as well as his wife. Certainly, I believe that I could help him in many things.

In respect of the visa you know that I have a Spanish Republican passport and I do not know whether this passport is valid for Greece. But in any case I imagine that the Consulate could give me a Greek passport. But that is a question which can be sorted out with Mr Raab.

My best regards to your wife and sincere greetings from your friend

J Ramos

PS. I haven't yet sent you the document concerning Mr Rosenberg because I haven't yet been able to find out under what conditions he worked with us*. Tell me how your business is going and if you still have any difficulties.

R.

Notes: This letter is written in the familiar second person singular.

* The French gives "chez nous" which probably means "with the Spanish Purchasing Commission"

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LOOSE MINUTE

K3/PAO 3/17 ^{K3A/SR}
-pa PF.72493.

At a recent interview with [redacted] the following points relative to the CAIRNCROSS case were put to him by Consultant:-

- a. He was asked whether it made sense to him that one confessed spy was recruited by an open Communist in the 1930s and then introduced to a Russian. He said this would have been quite acceptable practice in the 1930s.
- b. He was told that there were difficulties in analysing the control of the case, which seemed to shuttle between the KGB and GRU. He said that it was normal to transfer agents between the two services if the targets justified it, and expressed no surprise when told the outlines of the Kursk story.
- c. He was asked whether difficulties would arise when the spy found himself working in the same section as PHILBY. He commented that in these circumstances the GRU would probably tell the KGB. (Comment. While the GRU might tell the KGB of the new posting of a spy whom they had originally received from the KGB, I do not think [redacted] meant to imply that the GRU were aware, at least at operational level, of PHILBY's identity. But the point would presumably have arisen anyway in the course of routine tracing with the KGB of CAIRNCROSS's colleagues, a subject of prime interest to them.)

[Handwritten signature]

C P C de Wesselow

K3/O
MS Ext 640

26 July 1974

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1035a

Original
for Gen 108/83
Copy for Pr. 72493
Received by Land
21 JUN 1974

Le 18 JUIN 1974

N°D 7259

OBJET : Résultats de notre entretien avec Etienne TAMBOURY.

REFER : 

Pour faire suite à la correspondance rappelée en référence, nous avons pu avoir une longue conversation avec Etienne TAMBOURY, objet de vos préoccupations, lors d'un passage de l'intéressé à PARIS.

TEMBOURY nous est apparu comme un personnage extrêmement nerveux mais apparemment soucieux de se justifier pleinement à nos yeux tout en s'efforçant de protéger son image "d'Homme respectable".

Il est de lui-même allé au devant des questions qui pouvaient lui être posées en exposant, sans qu'il y ait eu besoin de l'y inciter, les événements dont il se souvenait

La conversations que nous avons eue avec lui se résume comme suit :

Né en 1911, TEMBOURY a fait, dit-il, d'excellente études au collège Stanislas à PARIS puis à la Faculté de Droit et à l'école de Sciences Politiques. Il reconnaît avoir eu dans sa jeunesse des idées de gauche et avoir effectué vers 1930/31 un voyage touristique d'information de trois semaines en URSS avec deux camarades par l'intermé d'INTOURIST.

Après avoir effectué, à l'issue de ses études de droit, son service militaire dans la Marine, il a obtenu de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, une bourse qui devait lui permettre d'aller étudier la langue anglaise à BIRMINGHAM, mais finalement il a obtenu de pouvoir aller de préférence à CAMBRIDGE où, si ses souvenirs sont exacts, il est arrivé en Novembre 1955.

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Il a expliqué qu'en fait son séjour en ANGLE-TERRE avait plutôt été pour lui un séjour d'agrément qu'un stage d'étude et qu'il s'était plus perfectionné dans la langue espagnole qu'il avait apprise au collège qu'en anglais.

Il se souvient avoir pris pension, 8 Scroop Terrace, chez Mme PRIOR, qui louait des chambres à quelques étudiants (5 ou 6). Selon lui le prix de la pension était élevé pour la plupart de ses pensionnaires.

Dans cette pension il se souvient avoir connu et fréquenté un étudiant latino-américain anti-communiste, Francis GETINS (ph.), un étudiant espagnol républicain du nom de PANADERO qui était arrivé à la pension en Février ou Mars 1936 et enfin John CAIRNCROSS qui lui semblait être d'opinion travailliste, mais qui n'extériorisait pas ses opinions. En effet, il a expliqué que CAIRNCROSS qui était boursier de Trinity College, n'habotait pas mais venait chez Mme PRIOR en ami et donc qu'apparemment Mme PRIOR très anticommuniste ignorait ses idées de gauche. En fait, tous les pensionnaires et les jeunes qui venaient chez Mme PRIOR pour se retrouver ensemble, étaient plus préoccupés de "parties" que de politique (five o'clock où l'on parlait et plaisantait de tout et de rien).

Selon TEMBOURY, CAIRNCROSS était un sujet enjoué, extrêmement brillant, parlant le français à la perfection ainsi que l'italien et à un degré un peu moindre l'espagnol. Il n'a pu situer à quelle date précise, CAIRNCROSS s'est présenté au concours d'entrée au Foreign Office mais il se souvient qu'il a été reçu 1er et avait fait ce qu'il appelle "le discours du Trône".

TEMBOURY se souvient très bien de CAIRNCROSS mais absolument pas des gens qu'il a pu rencontrer avec lui et tous les noms que nous lui avons cités n'ont apparemment pas provoqué de rappel dans sa mémoire. Bien sûr les noms de BURGESS et MAC LEAN sont connus de lui, car il a lu la presse au moment de l'affaire, mais il a affirmé ne jamais avoir fait leur connaissance du moins sciemment, étant donné, a-t-il rappelé que son bagage d'anglais était des plus mince.

Il a précisé, à notre demande, que très porté dans sa jeunesse, sur les aventures féminines, il n'avait jamais fréquenté, soit de lui-même, soit entraîné par d'autres, les milieux homosexuels. Par ailleurs il a indiqué que CAIRNCROSS flirtait et qu'apparemment il n'avait rien lui non plus d'un homosexuel.

Il a affirmé qu'à la fin de l'année scolaire 1935-36 il a regagné la France après un séjour de quelques jours à LONDRES et que par la suite il n'a jamais revu CAIRNCROSS. Il a cependant ajouté que CAIRNCROSS est venu en France vers le mois de Février 1937 et qu'il a séjourné deux ou trois jours chez ses parents dans une villa que ceux-ci avaient louée à CANNES. Il se souvient même du nom de la Villa, "La Chesnaie", mais à cette occasion il n'aurait pas revu lui-même CAIRNCROSS du fait qu'il s'était

inscrit au barreau de PARIS et était en 1ère année de stage d'avocat.

Il croit se souvenir que, par la suite CAIRNCROSS et lui-même ont du avoir un échange de correspondance, car il a su que CAIRNCROSS avait quitté le FOREIGN OFFICE, mais il n'a pu en préciser la date et il n'a aucun souvenir de ce que CAIRNCROSS a pu faire ensuite.

De tous les noms figurant dans votre mémoire et qui ~~ont~~ ont été cités à TEMBOURY, un seul a provoqué des réactions de sa part, celui de HAEFNER.

A son sujet il a expliqué, qu'à son retour d'ANGLETERRE, il s'était inscrit au barreau de PARIS pour suivre la première année de stage d'avocat. Obligé de se choisir un patron pour suivre ce stage il avait opté pour le Cabinet de Me André BERTHON, boulevard Saint-Germain, avocat et député communiste, sur présentation d'un de ses anciens camarades de faculté, un certain ROGES (n.i.) qui était le secrétaire de André BERTHON et terminait, lui, son stage de 3 ans chez Me BERTHON. André BERTHON était spécialisé dans les affaires concernant les étrangers émigrés en France et TEMBOURY le considérait comme un individu peu intéressant exclusivement préoccupé de tirer le maximum d'argent de ses clients. Quant à ROGES il plaidait pour le Secours Rouge International pour le compte de Me BERTHON.

Selon TEMBOURY, les études de droit ne l'intéressant que très modérément, il n'aurait pas fait grand-chose au cabinet de Me BERTHON où, d'ailleurs, il ne serait resté que jusqu'à la fin de l'année judiciaire 1936/37.

Néanmoins il a spontanément déclaré que parmi les clients de Me BERTHON figurait un certain HAEFNER, réfugié politique allemand anti-nazi, qui était aviateur et était invalide d'une jambe. Il se souvient l'avoir vu en compagnie d'une femme blonde dont il n'a pu dire le nom (et le nom de Else PEPLER ne lui rappelle rien.)

Il croit se souvenir que HAEFNER avait des activités en rapport avec la guerre d'Espagne, mais il n'a pu rien préciser de plus. Quant aux motifs pour lesquels HAEFNER et la femme blonde qui l'accompagnait étaient clients de Me BERTHON il ne s'en souvient plus, et lui-même ne s'est jamais occupé de leurs affaires.

Mis en face du fait que CAIRNCROSS et HAEFNER se connaissaient, TEMBOURY n'a pas eu de réaction. Il a simplement indiqué que s'ils se connaissaient, il ignorait par quelles circonstances ils avaient pu être amenés à faire connaissance et que lui-même n'y était pour rien.

En Juillet 1937, TEMBOURY a quitté le Cabinet de Me BERTHON et, ayant, par sa famille, suffisamment d'argent pour vivre librement, a passé l'année judiciaire suivante (1937/38) sans pratiquement rien faire. En 1938/39

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il a présenté le concours de la "Conférence du Stage" et a été reçu troisième. A la même époque, ses idées de gauche qui n'étaient pas, selon lui, très ancrées ont commencé à évoluer et il a expliqué que les accords de Munich avaient été considérés par lui comme un bien s'ils avaient pu éviter la guerre.

Il semble que dès lors, TEMBOURY ait définitivement cessé toute fréquentation d'éléments de gauche, et abandonné tout penchant pour le communisme, car pendant l'occupation allemande on le retrouve affilié, malgré lui, prétend-il, au Rassemblement National Populaire favorable à la collaboration avec les Allemands.

Démissionnaire du barreau de PARIS en 1945, Temboury s'est consacré depuis lors à l'affaire de bois familiale dont nous vous avons parlé dans notre correspondance antérieure.

Sur son domicile pendant les années 1936/1940, il a indiqué le 21 ou 22 Avenue Kléber (vous indiquiez de votre côté 26 Av. Kléber). Toute vérification est maintenant impossible à ce sujet.

En conclusion, il nous semble que TEMBOURY a fait preuve de sincérité dans ses déclarations. Pourtant nous nous sommes trouvés en présence d'un homme extrêmement nerveux, apparemment peureux et opportuniste, de sorte que s'il nous a caché quelque chose de ses relations avec CAIRNCROSS et HAEFNER, c'est qu'il s'agit de choses gênantes pour lui et sur lesquelles il ne reviendra pas volontiers.

Par ailleurs, s'il n'a pas refusé catégoriquement de rencontrer des fonctionnaires britanniques, il ne paraît pas le souhaiter non plus, prétendant qu'il ne pourrait rien ajouter à ce qu'il a dit.

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Gen 108
PF72493

Translation of DST Report No. D7259 dated 18 June 1974

SUBJECT: Result of our dealings with Etienne TAMBOURY

REFERENCE: Your notes No. 1076 and 1156 of 7 May and 22 June 1973 and your request concerning the questions to be put to TAMBOURY.
Our notes No. 6998 of 12.6.73, 306 of 24.7.73 and 7181 of 22.2.74.

1. Following the correspondence reference as above we have been able to have a long conversation with Etienne TAMBOURY the subject of your interest, in the course of a visit he paid to Paris.
2. TAMBOURY appeared to us extremely agitated but apparently anxious to justify himself fully in our eyes while at the same time making efforts to protect his image as "a respectable man".
3. He anticipated questions which might be put to him, without the need of promoting, by setting forth the events he remembered.
4. The conversations we had with him can be resumed as follows:-
5. Born 1911, TAMBOURY said that he studied successfully at the Stanislas college in Paris, then at the Faculty of Law and at the School of Political Science (Ecole de Sciences Politiques). He admitted having had left-wing ideas in his youth and to having made with two friends in about 1930/31 a tourist visit to the USSR lasting three weeks under the auspices of INTOURIST.
6. Having finished his Law studies he did his national service in the Navy and then obtained a bursary from the School of Political Science which should have led him to study the English language at Birmingham; but in the end he managed to go to Cambridge which he preferred and where, if his memory is correct, he arrived in November 1935.
7. He explained that in fact his stay in England had been for him a pleasure-trip rather than a stage in his studies and that he had improved his knowledge more of Spanish, which he had learnt at college, than of English.
8. He remembered having lodged at 8 Scroop Terrace, the house of Mrs Prior, who let rooms to students (five or six). According to him the rent was rather high for most of the lodgers.

/9. . .

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9. In these lodgings he remembers having known and spent some time with an anti-communist Latin-American student, Francis GETINS (ph), a Republican Spanish student named PANADERO who had arrived at the house in February or March 1936 and finally John CAIRNCROSS who seemed to him to hold Labour views but who did not publicise them. He went on to explain that CAIRNCROSS, who was a scholar of Trinity College, did not live in the house but came to Mrs Prior's as a friend, and thus apparently Mrs Prior, who was very anti-communist, did not know of CAIRNCROSS's left-wing ideas. In fact, all the residents and the young people who came to meet at Mrs Prior's were more concerned with parties than with politics (eg at tea time when they discussed and joked about everything under the sun).

10. According to TAMBOURY CAIRNCROSS was a playful character, extremely brilliant, speaking French to perfection as well as Italian, and Spanish a degree less so. TAMBOURY could not suggest the precise date when CAIRNCROSS sat for the Foreign Office exam but he remembers that he came first and had made what he calls "the King's speech".

11. TAMBOURY remembers CAIRNCROSS very well but nothing at all of the people whom he might have met with him, and none of the names which we quoted to him produced any apparent recognition in his memory. Certainly the names of BURGESS and MACLEAN were known by him for he read the Press at the time (trans: of their disappearance?), but he asserted that he had never knowingly met them, given, as he recalled, that he did not have much in common with English people.

12. In response to our questions he declared that he had never frequented homosexual circles either on his own or encouraged by others, being in his youth definitely inclined to heterosexual adventures. Furthermore he indicated that CAIRNCROSS was fond of flirting and apparently had nothing homosexual in his make-up.

13. He affirmed that at the end of the academic year 1935-36 he went back to France after staying several days in London and that subsequently he never saw CAIRNCROSS again. However, he added that CAIRNCROSS came to France in about February 1937 and stayed for two or three days with his (TAMBOURY's) parents in a villa which they had rented at Cannes. He even remembered the name of the villa, "la Chesnaie", but on that occasion he would not himself have seen CAIRNCROSS because he was in the middle of his first year of preparatory work leading to the Paris Bar.

14. He thinks he can remember that he and CAIRNCROSS must have had an exchange of correspondence for he came to know that CAIRNCROSS had left the Foreign Office, but he could not give the date of this and he had no idea what CAIRNCROSS might have done thereafter.

/15. . .

15. Of all the names listed in your brief and which were quoted to TAMBOURY only one caused any reaction on his part, that of HAEFNER.

16. On this subject TAMBOURY explained that on his return from England he had registered at the Paris Bar in order to keep his first terms (for one year) preparatory to being called as a Barrister. It was necessary to choose a Senior for this term and he had chosen the Chambers in the Boulevard Saint - Germain of Me Andre BERTHON, who was a Barrister and a communist Deputy, on the introduction of one of his former friends from the Law Faculty - a certain ROGES (fnu) who was Andre BERTHON's secretary and was just finishing his own three years in Me BERTHON's Chambers. Andre BERTHON was a specialist in business concerning foreign emigres in France and TAMBOURY assessed him as an individual of little interest who was excessively preoccupied in extracting the maximum amount of money from his clients. As for ROGES, he pleaded cases for International Red Aid on behalf of Me BERTHON.

17. According to TAMBOURY law studies only very barely interested him and he would not have made much of a mark in Me BERTHON's chambers where, furthermore, he claimed to have stayed only until the end of the judicial year 1936-37.

18. Nevertheless he declared spontaneously that among Me BERTHON's clients there figured a certain HAEFNER, an anti-Nazi German political refugee who was an aviator and was disabled in one leg. He remembers having seen him in the company of a blonde woman whose name he could not give (and the name of Else PEPLER means nothing to him).

19. He thinks he can remember that HAEFNER was active in some way in connection with the War in Spain but he could not provide any more detail. As for the reason for HAEFNER and the blonde woman who accompanied him being clients of Me BERTHON, he could no longer remember and he himself had never been concerned with their business.

20. Faced with the fact that CAIRNCROSS and HAEFNER knew each other, TAMBOURY did not react. He merely indicated that if they did know each other he had no idea in what circumstances they could have come to that knowledge and that he himself had nothing to do with it.

21. In July 1937 TAMBOURY left Me BERTHON's chambers and, since through his family he had enough money to live as he pleased, he passed the following judicial year (1937-38) without doing anything in pursuit of his profession. In 1938/39 he took his final exams and passed out 3rd. At the same time his left-wing ideas, which according to him had not been very deep-rooted, began to evolve, and he explained that the Munich agreement had been considered by him as worthwhile so long as it helped to avoid war.

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22. It seems that thenceforward TAMBOURY definitely ceased his association with left-wing elements and gave up his leaning towards communism, for during the German occupation he turned out to have been affiliated - he claims, against his will, - to the Rassemblement National Populaire which favoured collaboration with the Germans.

23. Resigning from the Paris Bar in 1945 TAMBOURY devoted himself thenceforward to the family timber business to which we have made reference in our earlier correspondence.

24. For his address during the years 1936 to 1940, he indicated 21 or 22 Ave Kleber (for your part you indicate 26 Ave Kleber). It is now impossible to check.

25. In conclusion it seems to us that TAMBOURY has been frank in his declarations. However, we found him extremely agitated, both apprehensive and opportunist, so that if he has hidden from us some aspect of his relations with CAIRNCROSS and HAEFNER it is because he finds these matters embarrassing and will not willingly return to them.

26. Furthermore, if he has not categorically refused to meet any British officials, he does not seem to wish to do so, claiming that he would be unable to add anything to what he has already said.

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NOTE FOR FILE

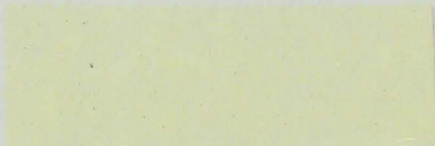
1. I rang CAIRNCROSS (435 7965) to say that ORMEROD was still away, was very heavily engaged but had asked me (MOFFAT) to ring him.

2. CAIRNCROSS said that he too was very busy, understood that ORMEROD must be heavily engaged, had not expected to see him on this occasion and only wanted to make three points. These were:

- a) to give ORMEROD his regards; and
- b) to say that he would probably be back in the UK in September and would write well in advance to warn us of the exact dates; and finally
- c) that letters sent to him via the Embassy took a very long time to reach him. It would be better if we were to send our letters to him marked PERSONAL c/o the FAO, ~~Winnia~~, Palais des Nations, Geneva. He himself posted his letters at the Vatican where ^{Nice} they took less time to reach the UK.

3. I told CAIRNCROSS that September would certainly suit ORMEROD better than the present for further discussion.

4. CAIRNCROSS TOLD ME IN CONCLUSION THAT HE WOULD BE GOING BACK TO ROME ON 12TH JUNE



K3/A2
11 June 1974

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

K3/A2
12.6.74

PF72493

1032a

NOTE FOR FILE

1. Room 055 rang me at 15.12 on Monday 10 June to say that CAIRNCROSS had just telephoned asking for Mr Ormerod. They had (as instructed) told him they were not sure I was back but would ensure that I got a message. CAIRNCROSS said he would be available at 01-435 7965 that day and the next.
2. Reference to the London telephone directory confirmed that the subscriber to the number given was G CAIRNCROSS, 22 Redington Road, NW3 (ie CAIRNCROSS' wife), and I asked A2A to re-confirm the feasibility of the telephone check which had been considered in September 1973. It was subsequently decided not to proceed with this.
3. The new development was discussed with KX and K3. It was decided that I should not see CAIRNCROSS, nor even speak to him by telephone, since it was likely to be difficult to refuse or withdraw from the discussion which he would presumably seek to prolong. Since in our correspondence we had more or less urged him to come and talk I could hardly insist merely on listening to anything new he might have to say; and I should reserve my position until the much delayed enquiries in France (TEMBOURY and PICARD) and in Italy (RAAB) were completed, when it was hoped more ammunition for a final confrontation would have become available.
4. It was therefore decided that K3A should be asked to contact CAIRNCROSS on Ormerod's behalf, using an alias, to explain my non-availability, and if necessary to meet CAIRNCROSS briefly at Room 055 in order to receive any more detailed communication. If CAIRNCROSS showed signs of wanting to stay on in London, or of not proposing a further visit in the next six months or so, Mr Morgan would offer the possibility of Ormerod visiting CAIRNCROSS in Rome when free from his present preoccupations.
5. note follows.

K3/A1
11 June 1974

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ACT 1958
FEBRUARY 2024

K3/mj
12.6.74

1031a.
1031b.
1031c.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

How many wives at a time?

AFTER POLYGAMY WAS MADE A SIN by John Cairncross
Routledge £4.25 pp 236

CYRIL CONNOLLY

in America. Saint Simon, however, is not mentioned by Mr Cairncross, and there is one quite extraordinary omission—that of Shelley and Goodwin, both of whom preached and practised a certain plurality.

Otherwise Mr Cairncross more than makes up by his unearthing of many obscure but extremely significant defenders of polygamy, an idea which is anathema in most Christian communities and quickly brings down the wrath of the state. Napoleon, however, nibbled at it. Bormann proposed it to Hitler, and it becomes respectable as a means of re-peopleing the armed forces of a state depleted by war.

In the seething times of the Reformation two rulers stand out: Henry VIII, who by his divorces established the Western concept, "as many wives as you like but one at a time," the current practice in the West, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, another libertine, but a pillar of the Protestant cause, who persuaded Luther and others to condone his bigamous marriage. Rulers, "princes" of the day, were permitted great liberty and could divorce with impunity in their efforts to produce a male heir; but the Landgrave's official bigamy went too far both for Luther, who reneged on his permit, and Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor.

Against this tabu could be set the example of the Patriarchs, which provided a complete justification in Scripture, and the ever-present spectacle of the Middle East, the Moslem world where four wives and unlimited concubines were permitted. To these were added the new worlds of Africa, Asia and America where polygamy was the rule from Tahiti to the Rockies.

The profound difference between East and West, which is seldom brought out in discussing theories of marriage, is that Moslem law, by permitting up to four wives, ensures a permanent status for the first wife, who becomes the manageress of the establishment and ultimately gangs up with the third wife against the second. Hence the wisdom of permitting a fourth wife to redress the balance. Surely the true horror of Western divorce lies in the pain inflicted on the ex-wife, and often the ex-husband, who are compelled to sever all relations with their first partner merely because the sexual side has become unsatisfactory. Because the sexual urge demands a change we sacri-

fice the only person who could play chess with us or make an omelette or talk about one's grandmother.

It is to the eternal credit of Bloomsbury that they tried to keep conjugal units together rather than enforce their legal rights which so often react on those who demand them. The moment of leaving the divorce court, free and stainless, is one of the saddest I know. Henry VIII created this great industry: the divorce court, with its barristers, judges, private detectives, solicitors and King's or Queen's proctors—and the gossip-writers who feed on them. All these jobs, owing to the permissive society or changes in the law, are now at risk. Who now appreciates the fine points of condoning or colluding?

But all is not well with the Harem, for the expense of maintaining more than one wife is prohibitive and the emancipation of women makes them much harder to handle. All polygamists (except Fourier) have insisted on female chastity, fidelity, industry and obedience as essential to the success of the scheme.

John of Leyden, the absolute monarch of the Munsterites, beheaded wives freely, sometimes doing the job himself, though only when divinely inspired to.

There was fierce resentment in the town among the women where two or three of them lived together and shared a husband. There was no end to the abuse and bickering among them. For the first wife always wished to be closest to her husband and so did the new wives. . . . Thus, they could not get along together and there was never any peace. At first the authorities put the refractory wives to prison. But in vain. Then Tottman brandished the much graver threat of the sword which cured them for a while. [Gresbeck on the Munsterites]

Only six executions are known. "Better several wives than several whores" was the gist of John of Leyden's defence, before he was tortured to death and Munster reverted to a Catholic prince-bishop. He also cited the Patriarchs in vain. What was right for them is not right for us.

Polygamy reduces heart-break, transfers of attachment are carried out smoothly. But it's also good for you. Polygamists feel fine. The Lord is with them.

A man who has but one wife (wrote a Mormon leader) and is inclined to that doctrine soon begins to wither and dry up, while a man who goes into plurality looks fresh, young and sprightly. Why is this? Because

God loves the man and He honours his word and work. . . . For a man to be confined to one woman is small business. I do not know what we should do if we only had one wife apiece.

Defenders of polygamy usually fall back on the same arguments and become involved in sexual casuistry.

Q: "Will it be difficult to satisfy them sexually?"

A: "How do you know that women are insatiable? A well-brought up woman (who is neither a whore nor sterile) will be happy once she has conceived and no longer be keen on intercourse, as is the case among certain animals. . . . True, women are occasionally insatiable but this is only before they have children. . . . Man has no obligation to satisfy immoderate and unseemly desires on the part of women."

So wrote the German Lawyer in 1676.

Mr Cairncross illuminates some almost forgotten theologians, of whom the most interesting is Bernadino Qchino (b. 1487) who rose to be General of the Capuchins and a famous preacher before drifting slowly towards protestantism and eventual anabaptism, the polygamist tendencies of which sect he furthered after much persecution, being driven first from Italy, then from Switzerland. He may well have influenced Milton, whose subversive treatise, "De Doctrina," was only discovered in 1823. It is a far cry from this saintly figure to Boswell and Voltaire, but Fourier would have understood him.

MR CAIRNCROSS'S subtitle is "The Social history of Christian Polygamy," and the book confines itself to a cryptic underground doctrine of the Christian church which lurks in forgotten heresies and polemics, becoming overt only in the case of the anabaptists of Münster or Munsterites in the seventeenth century or the Mormons of Utah under their two leaders, Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, in the nineteenth. Like John of Leyden in Münster, Joseph Smith was a charismatic leader and speaker, highly sexed, flamboyant, with powers of leadership and scriptural self-justification.

Based on the example of the Patriarchs, of Abraham, Jacob and David and on the command "Be fruitful and multiply," Christian polygamy has always had a puritanical basis and condemned adultery, promiscuity, and the keeping of mistresses. It seeks wives, not concubines; for without wives neither sex can enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. It is better to take another wife than sleep with the same one during periods of pregnancy or lactation.

Modern hippy trends are implicit in the teaching of Fourier and his communistic "omnigamy": he departs from the patriarchal attitude however, and preaches universal free love with the equality of women. Mr Cairncross (translator, incidentally, of the Penguin Racine) equates him with Blake. Edmund Wilson has investigated him and his phalansteries, which took root last in the Oneida brotherhood

5-6-74
K2/mj

PF 72,493

CONFIDENTIAL

10291

LOOSE MINUTECAIRNCROSS/ORMEROD

1. As you know, Mr. E.W. Pratt and now I (P.A.Ormerod) have been exchanging correspondence with Mr. John CAIRNCROSS of Via Armando Spadini 16, Parioli, Rome. CAIRNCROSS has previously been seen at Room 055 and has suggested meeting us again there during his next visit to London, now due between 1 and 10 June 1974.

2. Letters take a long time between London and Rome, but before he leaves for his visit he should have heard from me that the dates he has suggested are likely to be difficult for us. Nevertheless, I did invite him to ring me at Room 055 to leave a message. Very likely he will do this on 3 or 4 June, and if he does would you please apologize and say: "as he rather feared, Mr. Ormerod is away this week. He asked me to say that, if he gets back at the weekend he could possibly ring you (at your hotel?) on Monday 10 June but there seems little opportunity for meeting this time." Should he then say he'd like to speak to Mr. Peter Wright, or to Mr. Pratt's lady colleague (Mrs. Rimmer, but CAIRNCROSS was never actually given her name so possibly won't know it) you could say you would try to get him/her to ring him back. Similarly, if he should ask for Mr. Pratt.

For you own information

3. I shall actually be in the office (ext 660) and so probably will be Mrs Rimmer (Mrs Rimington ext MS 654) and just possibly Mr Wright (ext MS 1360). So please contact me first, after giving CAIRNCROSS the message and hearing what he has to say. We can then decide the next step. NB: I shall really be away during the week 27-31 May, during which you could contact Mrs Rimington or Mr De Wesselow (MS Ext 640) if you needed to,

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10291
K3/A1
6.6
6

3 May 1974

Dear Ormerod,

Your colleague has told me that the matter of discussion has been transferred to you, and I look forward to seeing you when I come to London in June. I shall be arriving the first of that month, and suggest that, if this convenient, meet at some time between the 5 and the 10 (twice, I imagine). I am so busy that I cannot make my dates later than this, and hope it will be possible to arrange a talk around these dates.

If I might make a very tentative suggestion, I should be happy if we could begin our discussions a deux (for now, I think, will be perfectly clear from my last long communitarianism, but I would perfectly understand if you told me that this was not the question). In any case, I shall be ringing you up probably the 3rd or 4th, or whichever is the first working day in your place.

Yours sincerely,


John Cairncross

Mr P A Ormerod

Postmarked ~~London~~ 6-5-74: "Genova Ferr. Corisp."

Received Room 055 20-5-74.



1028a.

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1027a

London

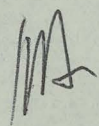
10 May 1974

J Cairncross Esq
Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

Dear Mr Cairncross

1025a

Thank you for your letter of 19 April to Pratt, received this week. As you had not by then had his (or my) reply to your earlier much delayed letters you will not have heard our suggestions about meeting later in June or in July. In fact our availability even at that time is now in doubt and I fear it will not be possible to meet during your projected visit to London 1-10 June. Of course you could leave a message by telephone but we shall have to let you know later still about the possibilities for a meeting.



P A Ormerod

1026a

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1025a

Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

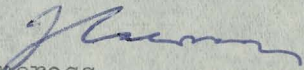
19 April 1974

Dear Mr Pratt,

I haven't heard from you since I wrote and
imagine that you have not in fact written!

This is to let you know that I plan to be in London roughly
from 1 June to 10 and hope that these dates will enable you
to fix the meeting or meetings which you had in mind. Please
drop me a note to the above address letting me know your wishes.
I shall be either at the Crescent Hotel as before (Cartwright G
Gardens) or with my niece Mrs McRae at her new house in north
London. I shall let you know later when my arrangements are
definite.

Yours sincerely,


John Cairncross

Mr E W Pratt

PS I find I have my niece's address but not telephone number:
6 Canonbury Lane N1. It is probable that I shall be at the Crescent
rather than staying there.

Postmarked Rome 28 April
Recd. Room 055 6 May 1974.

M/S/K3A
7/5/74

K3/mj
20.57 1.5.74

1024a

K3 Gen 109
Copied to PF72493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. During interviews in London in April 1973 CAIRNCROSS gave us written authority to examine his UK bank accounts, and this was done. Among the many other items the following payments by CAIRNCROSS were noted:-

10 Dec. 1947 to R FICARD	£18
24 Jun. 1948 to Ray FICARD	£28-15-0
3 Nov. 1948 to FICARD	£100
4 Jun. 1949 to Raymond FICARD	£110

2. There is no explanation of the purpose of these payments. It appeared that CAIRNCROSS was buying and selling pictures and antique furniture on a small scale, presumably in order to augment his income. FICARD might have been involved in that, though it seems unlikely; however, FICARD might have been assisting CAIRNCROSS in his translation work, for which he then shared in the proceeds.

3. Another possibility is that these payments were a device to evade the exchange control restrictions - eg CAIRNCROSS would provide FICARD with funds in Britain against French funds given by FICARD in France for CAIRNCROSS' use there. The Treasury file shows the following dates for CAIRNCROSS' leave over the period - occasions on which he might conceivably have been using funds provided by FICARD:-

9-26.4.48	15 days
10-14.8.48	5 "
17-24.9.48	7 "
26-30.4.49	5 "
2- 9.5.49	7 "
14-30.7.49	15 "

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K3/mj
5.7.48

TOP SECRET

File
1023a

LOOSE MINUTE

V3/CPdeW

[In discussion with SHO Washington]

John CAIRNCROSS

(Possible candidate for 'Ring of Five')

1. Born July 1913 in Scotland and educated at Hamilton Academy (1928-30), Glasgow University (1930-32), the Sorbonne (1932-34), and Trinity College Cambridge (1934-36) where he read Modern Languages. In October 1936 he started work in the Foreign Office, being transferred to the Treasury in August 1938. Apart from his war service in GO and GS (1942-43) and SIS (1943-45), and a very brief period in the Ministry of Supply, he remained there until his resignation was called for in April 1952. Thereafter he has lived out of the UK, mostly in Italy, where for the last ten years he has worked for the FAO - but with interludes in Geneva (1955-56), with ECAFE in Bangkok (1957-60), and in the United States (Dept. of Romance Languages, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; 1964).

Security history

2. CAIRNCROSS was interviewed nine times between 1954-56, primarily as a result of the discovery of his name among McLEAN's papers; but on and since 31 March 1952 as a result of the discovery of notes in his handwriting among BURGESS's possessions. Throughout these interviews he strenuously denied involvement with the Russians going so far as to invent a fictitious mistress as an explanation for an apparently abortive emergency RIS RV at which he was observed; and consistently played down the gradually emerging evidence of his communist associations at Cambridge. He also sought to play down his association with BURGESS, whom he claims (possibly correctly) not to have known as an undergraduate at Cambridge. As a result of his admission of improper unofficial reporting in 1939 to BURGESS, CAIRNCROSS' resignation from the British Civil Service was required.

/3.

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February 2024

TOP SECRET

K3/m
b.5-74

3. Shortly after his arrival in the USA, and therefore on "neutral" territory, in February 1964, CAIRNCROSS was interviewed again and admitted working for the Russians between 1936 and 1952. He co-operated in a further eight interviews between 1964 and 1972 when doubts about his honesty began to arise. He has always claimed to have been an ideological spy held by threat of exposure of his early political views, and to have accepted money on only *one* occasion (for a particularly valuable disclosure from GC and OS). However, by 1972 he seemed to have unexpectedly large financial resources for property investments, and three more probing interviews in 1973 extracted an admission that he once received money also from BURGESS. Subsequently he wrote with details of other financial assistance (eg money to furnish a flat, buy a typewriter and join a club) in addition to occasional payment for services. These interviews found him sensitive in the areas of his finances generally and of his apparent involvement in arms traffic to Spain in 1937-39, and left our officers with the clear impression that CAIRNCROSS was still holding back and would only yield anything if "in a jam" (as in 1964), and then only as much as he felt he could reasonably get away with.

Present position

4. To doubts about his finances (though he may simply be unwilling to reveal his mercenary nature, whatever else he may be prepared to admit) are now added doubts about his possible relations with the GRU - operated Spanish arms - traffic network and concern about the significance of his frequent visits to Europe in the 1932-39 period. CAIRNCROSS has admitted that the information he gave in 1964 did not cover the facts as we now know them but has refused to provide additional relevant information or alternative explanations. Throughout our association with him we have been "peeling the onion" layer by layer, and there are plainly *more* layers to peel. We think it possible he may be shielding someone else. Our enquiries in the last year have extended to Europe and we have interviewed in Italy a formerly German arms-trafficker, and hope shortly to see in France two French associates of CAIRNCROSS in the same context. The results of these interviews, together with a detailed study of CAIRNCROSS's finances may give us the ammunition to peel another layer or two from the onion in the next few months.

K3/A1
6 May 1974

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TEAR 22 2024

1022a

PF72493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. I gave the Consultant my home telephone number and my alias - which I wrote together in his diary for him on 1 May 1974.

This was 1) the alias (ORMEROD) in case CAIRNCROSS should ring him about our recent letters. (CAIRNCROSS has FMW's address and tel. no.)

2) the tel. no. (01-460 5876) in case FMW had to ring me from Cornwall with messages from CAIRNCROSS.

K3/A1
3 May 1974

see K3/mus
10576.5.74

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1020a.

1021a.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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ACT 1958.

1019a

London

22 April 1974

J Cairncross Esq
Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

Dear Mr Cairncross

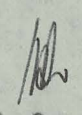
-1015a

In case Pratt's letter to you of 8 April should have been delayed (as were yours to him dated 1 and 23 February) I am sending this follow-up by other means.

-see 1019a

As Pratt indicated, I have taken his place and we should probably be available for talks in mid-June or during July - if you are likely to be over here at all then. We have been able to arrange for a similar communication procedure as last year - that is, you would address an envelope to me at the same office and enclose it in an outer envelope addressed to the Head of Chancery - which in turn you would deliver to the Embassy in Rome.

I hope this will not be difficult. It should avoid the possibility of your arrival here before a letter announcing your intention to do so.



P A Ormerod

K3/mj
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1018a.
1018b.

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ACT 1958.

Copied to K3/Gen108(TEMBOURY)
K3/Gen109Picard)

107a

PF72493

NOTE FOR FILE

1. On Tuesday 9 April I attended a meeting at DST in Paris to discuss the next moves in the TEMBOURY and PICARD cases. Present were Macel Chalet (for the first part of the meeting), M. Holas of the investigation section of the DST, [redacted]
2. While M. Chalet was present I explained in outline the history of the CAIRNCROSS case and our present doubts about the 1963 confession and explained why we now wished to interview TEMBOURY.
3. M. Chalet said that so far the DST's enquiries about TEMBOURY had been entirely documentary. Before the proposed interview took place they would like to make some enquiries on the ground in an attempt to get some information about TEMBOURY's present activities and attitudes and his likely response to an attempt to interview him. He thought that after these enquiries had been made the next step should be a preliminary approach by DST in fairly general terms seeking TEMBOURY's co-operation in an interview. If this was satisfactory a second meeting would be arranged at which [redacted] and myself would be introduced. I agreed that this seemed the best solution but pointed out that we were anxious to have the interview completed before CAIRNCROSS's next visit to London at the end of May. Chalet and Holas seemed to think that everything could be set up for the interview to be done during May.
4. After M. Chalet had left we discussed the PICARD case in similar terms. M. Holas thought that some similar preliminary enquiries would have to be made about PICARD about whom the DST knew very little. They would have to be rather cautious in his case as their relations with the Sorbonne, both students and staff, were rather sensitive.

/ . . .

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K3/mms
16.4.74

5. I left with M. Holas a copy of the briefs we had prepared for the two interviews and explained that they were written from the point of view of an English interviewer and had been designed as far as was possible to obscure the fact that our prime interest was in John CAIRNCROSS.

Srella Rimington

S Rimington

K3A3
16 April 1974

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106a.

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ACT 1958.

PF72493

1015b
HSD/9d

NOTE FOR FILE

1. I met Arthur Martin yesterday and discussed with him the interview at which CAIRNCROSS made his confession in 1964.

2. I told him that we had re-interviewed CAIRNCROSS several times and that his story was becoming more and more unsatisfactory; indeed we have now proved that he had concealed information on certain points, notably the money he received from the Russians, and that he was very sensitive on his connection with HAEFNER whom we now believe to have been involved in GRU operations for the supply of arms to Spain. CAIRNCROSS had admitted that he would only confess when he was "in a jam" as he had been in 1964. Our file did not reflect any second arm to the pincer used by Martin since if CAIRNCROSS had stuck to his original story he would at worst have been expelled from the U.S.A.

3. Martin explained that the second arm of the pincer was that if CAIRNCROSS was deported from the U.S.A. he could expect to be prosecuted in the U.K. He cannot remember how he put this point to CAIRNCROSS, but it was quite clearly understood between them; the inducement which he held out - that he would use his best offices to persuade the Americans to allow CAIRNCROSS to stay if we were satisfied he was co-operating - led CAIRNCROSS to conclude that this was the better course. Moreover Martin still believed that CAIRNCROSS had a natural inclination to confess in order to relieve his conscience. They got on well together and Martin believed that his story was basically true. He could well understand that CAIRNCROSS was sensitive on the money issue. While the rest of his story flowed fairly freely he had been most reluctant to admit any reward; the admission about the special present/on Eastern front operations had come out only when Martin insisted that the Russians liked to commit their agents in this way.

/for information

4. I put to Martin the theory that CAIRNCROSS might have been recruited as a mercenary spy in the first place, mentioning that HAEFNER had referred to a reward for him. Martin was sceptical and suggested that it was hardly likely that HAEFNER would be the vehicle for deciding on R.I.S. payment; it seemed to him more likely that this was either a fiddle unconnected with R.I.S. activities or perhaps some virtually legitimate extra-mural activity. He was convinced by CAIRNCROSS's protestations that he sponsored HAEFNER's invention from purely patriotic motives,

Handwritten signature

C P C de Wesselow
K3/0
8 April 1974

Handwritten mark
K3/mj
10.4.74

1015a

London

(plain paper
and
envelope)

8 April 1974

J Cairncross Esq
Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

1011a

1014a

Many thanks for your letters of 1 and 28 February. The usual postal difficulties ensured that I only received the second, giving your travel details, at the end of last week.

Meanwhile, I have been moved to other duties so that it seems unlikely I shall have the opportunity of seeing you again myself; in which case I suggest you send your next letter to my colleague P A Ormerod, at the same postal address. If you will be coming to London later in the spring or summer it should be possible to find a date to suit you both for further talks, avoiding the last weeks of May or of June. Possibly the middle of June would suit best, otherwise July - but let us know once your plans are more worked out. We shall have to tell you later if we have been able to arrange a faster means of communication.

E W Pratt

K3/mj
8.4.74

Via Armando Spadini 16
Parioli
Rome

10/4a

28 Feb 1974

Recd. 4 April 1974.

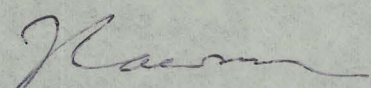
Dear Mr Pratt,

Owing to poor communications, I wasn't able to get a London ticket (charter) to Nairobi, and have had to go straight out to there. I leave tonight for 6 weeks. This alas cancels my hopes of getting to London for talks at the time I proposed, but I'll be writing to you as soon as I get back, and I hope it will be possible to fix a date that suits you.

Please write to me here, and the letter will be forwarded to me by FAO pouch to the Senior Agricultural Officer at the UNDP Office, but preferably without letter heading.

Yours sincerely

Hohn Cairncross



Mr E W Pratt

Postmarked 6-3-74
Roma Fenoria Ordinaria

KB/ms
5.4.74

1013a.

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