

Last serial in vol. 4 dated 30.10.56.

Reference PF 604,582
vol. 5

248.

13.11.56

TC material.

248a

249.

14.11.56

DI note for file.

249a

22.11.56

Ext. from minutes of meeting ment. BLUNDEN

249b

250.

27-11

Ext. from H.M.I.C. report ment. BLUNT

250z

27.11.56

Ext. from H.M.I.C. report ment. BLUNT

250a

3.12.56

T.C. material

250b

6.12.56

T.C. material

250c

251.

7.12.56

T.C. material

251z

10.12.56

T.C. material

251a

252.

10.12.56

T.C. material

252a

253.

12.12.56

Note for file

253a

254.

18.12.56

T.C. material

254a

255.

18.12.56

T.C. material

255a

(80)
WeTY4149/Dd532
9/55 868,000
JC&SLtd
Gp671/34
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CODE 18-75

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958
December 2022

12.1.57. Indefinite suspension of telecheck

256a

257.

28.2.57. Ext. from int. letter ment. BLUNDEN

257a

29.10.57 From LA to D1 enclosing note on meeting re BLUNT's part in
258. BURGESS prosecution

257b

Copy of Minute 36. in PF.603,529 Supp E

L.A. through D.

With reference to 31a and minute 32, please see 35a. The nine appendices contain edited versions of nine of the eleven interviews or talks which have taken place between BLUNT and the Security Service. Paragraph 1 of the covering note explains why two interviews are not included.

2. Most of the editing has been of a minor nature in order to make the reports more readable. The two major omissions are details of BLUNT's sources while working in the office in Appendix G and details regarding the various allegations of penetration of British counter-espionage in Appendix H.

3. In the preamble to the reports on the interviews I have endeavoured to give briefly the information which the Attorney General asked for, namely what BLUNT had said regarding BURGESS's career and what he knew about the incident of the despatch case left at the Reform Club and the box of papers left at the Courtauld Institute.

5. As you know, since the meeting with the Attorney General some information which amplifies paragraph 18 of 9a has been received. I suggest that a suitably scrambled form of this information might be included in your covering letter to the D.P.P. I suggest something on the following:-

"The Security has recently received information from a most secret and delicate source which somewhat amplifies the information contained in paragraph 18 of the Security Service report on BURGESS. It is possible that this information also might be converted into legal evidence.

This information is to the effect that BURGESS suggested that he should act as an intermediary in an intelligence operation in place of a person who is a known Russian Intelligence Officer. BURGESS also said that he and another Russian Intelligence Officer, also connected with the operation, were in different departments, implying that both departments dealt with intelligence matters."

In this connection.../

Minute 258 Cont'd

In this connection, I attach PF.603,749 Supp A.

D.1.
7.11.56

Courtenay Young

259.

Copy of minute 37 in PF.604,529 Supp EL.A. through D.

I have attached explanatory footnotes where necessary to the draft at 35a and also made the required deletion in Appendix H.

2. As regards the date of the handing over by BLUNT to the Security Service of the black despatch case, I have found it impossible to produce an accurate date. Captain Liddell's diaries show a blank for this period. Captain Liddell himself has no recollection of it and does not think that the case was handed over to him. Mr. Martin cannot help. Miss McBarnet says she has a recollection that the black brief case was in the room late one night (about nine o'clock) along with the rest of the BURGESS property collected by Mr. Reed from the flat. This property was still unsorted, and Miss McBarnet's recollection is that this incident must therefore have been either the day of or the day after the collection of the property from BURGESS's flat. This property was collected on 7 June. I have therefore stated in the covering document that the black brief case was handed over by BLUNT either on 7 June or 8 June. The probability is that he would have handed it over at the same time as the property at the flat was collected, as he was present during the collection. If he had done it later this would surely have appeared suspicious to the Security Service, having regard to the conversation with Bell, and some record would have been made.

3. I have placed in the file at 36b D's suggested redraft of the scramble at paragraph 5 of minute 36. In my view, the last sentence of the redraft blows the source, and, complicated as it is, I prefer the original scramble. I need hardly add that my preference is not due to the fact that the original scramble was composed by myself!

4. If there is anything further you require me to do or any further explanatory footnotes, pray let me know.

D.1.
13.11.57

Courtenay Young

260.

19.11.57 Telegram to New Zealand re black brief case

260a

261.

20.11.57 From N.Z. in reply to 260a

261a

262

Copy of Min 40. in PF.604,529 Supp E

L.A.

Reference paragraph 2 of minute 37, and 38a, please see reply at 39a. I have spoken to Skardon who says that he is certain that the brief case was not handed to him and suggested that it might have been handed to Captain Liddell. As I have stated in minute 37, Captain Liddell has no recollection of the brief case incident.

2. This being the case, can we leave the statement in paragraph 9 on page 3 of 35a at "on June 7 or 8" ?

D.1.
20.11.57

Courtenay Young

263.

22.11.57 From N.Z. further to 261a

263a

264

13.12.57 To DPP with report on all interviews with BLUNDEN

264a

265

13.12.57 To Samuel, Foreign Office re current position of BURGESS' case

265a

266

7.1.58 Ext. from note on meeting with DPP

266a

267

14.1.58 Reimposition of Telecheck on BLUNT 267a

268

17.1.58 Note for file re interview of BLUNT 268a

269.

29.1.58 Note re conversation with RUNCIMAN 269a

270.

Copy of Minute 1045. in PF. 604, 529 BURGESSD.1/D.H.W.

With reference to 1044a, we agreed that paragraph 2 might possibly supply the explanation as to why, when BLUNT was told that BURGESS had fled, accompanied by another official, he at once asked "was it MACLEAN". BLUNT's answers to this question have so far not been really satisfactory.

2. If in fact BURGESS and MACLEAN were having "a roaring affair" which was sparked off by their meeting in Party circles and this was known by RUNCIMAN, it seems almost certain that this was known also by BLUNT. BLUNT would thus have been aware that not only were BURGESS and MACLEAN fellow Communists at Cambridge but also in an even more intimate relationship.

3. I suppose the charitable answer as to why BLUNT did not see fit to mention this immediately upon BURGESS's disappearance is that he had forgotten. I think it much more likely that he was unwilling to reveal the extent of his knowledge of BURGESS's political and homosexual activities at Cambridge.

4. I do not know whether dates of BURGESS's fourth year and MACLEAN's second year fit, nor indeed whether this coincides with the period when BLUNT was still in residence at Trinity.

D.1.
29.1.58

Courtenay Young

271

4.2.58 Suspension of Telecheck on BLUNDEN

271a

272

15.4.58 Cancellation of Telecheck on BLUNDEN

272a

273

15.4.58 Review of Home Office Warrant on BLUNDEN

273a

26.1.59. Extract from F.4./AGS Source report.

274.

273b.

20.2.59 Copy of minute re Cabinet discussion on BURGESS.

274a

275.

24.2.59 Note on interview with BLUNT

24.2.59 Note for file re discussion with DG/D/D1

275

275b

276

25.2.59 Int. letter from BLUNDEN to BURGESS

276a

277.

2.3.59. To G.P.O.

277a

278.

23.3.59. Int. letter from BURGESS to Mrs. BASSETT ment. BLUNT.

278

279.

6.4.59. Extract from a private letter to Courtenay Young from Sir Anthony BLUNT.

279a.

280.

1.5.59. Intercept letter

280a.

281.

16.8.60. Ext. from Int. letter from BURGESS to Mrs. BASSETT ment. BLUNT.

281a.

	282.	
16.11.60.	From Passport Office.	282a.
	283.	
5.1.61.	Extract from Intercept letter.	283a
	284	
12.1.61.	Copy of letter from C.R.O.	284a
	285	
18.1.61.	Note on Anthony BLUNT's proposed lecture tour	285a
	286.	
9.5.61.	Intercept to Mrs. BASSETT from BLUNT.	286a.
	288.	
5.1.62.	Secret Cross Reference re. BLUNT.	288a
	289	
18.4.62.	Vetting enquiry from British Council	289a
1.5.62.	Ext. from int. letter from BURGESS to Mrs. BASSETT ment. BLUNT.	289b.

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ACT 1958 *December 2022*

290.

1.7.62. D1 minute on BURGESS's will mentioning BLUNT.

290a.

292.

31.7.62. Intercept letter.

292a

293

7.8.62. Minute to D.1./E.McB from D.1.

293a

294.

4/9
Copied to
~~Secret cross ref. in~~
PF.69,202 (BURN)

4/9
D.1/Mr. Martin *4/9*

With reference to your loose minute now filed at 293a. I think there is not much doubt that Lord Rothschild's "Mickey" BURN is identical with Michael BURN of PF.69,202.

Anthony BLUNT mentioned Michael BURN of The Times in connection with BURGESS at a meeting here on 14th November 1951 (extract now filed at 35b in PF.69,202).

Some letters in BURGESS' correspondence which have now been identified as written by Michael BURN (PF.69,202 - 35c) suggest that he was one of BURGESS' homosexual circle. The

/letters

RECORDED
INDEXED
SECTION
OF THE
RECORDS
ACT 1958

Minute 294 (cont)

letters were written in about 1933 and contain evidence that BURN knew Victor ROTHSCHILD and his first wife, Barbara HUTCHINSON. They contain no reference to Anthony BLUNT but one must remember that most of them came from the Courtauld Institute and there is not much doubt that BLUNT went through them there before handing them over to us.

There is nothing to suggest that Michael BURN was ever a Fascist. He was certainly a Communist from at least the time when he was taken prisoner in 1942 until about 1949.

I do not think that BURN was ever an under-graduate at Cambridge. According to a Colonel John HACKETT of Int. Org., BURN read Modern History at New College, Oxford (see 6b in PF.69,202). The Colonel says that he and Mr. N.J.A. CHEETHAM of the Foreign Office both knew BURN at Oxford. BURN makes no reference to a university in his Who's Who extract and there is no mention of his name in either the Oxford Calendar or the Cambridge Register, so presumably he did not take a degree. Since however there is clear evidence that he knew BURGESS well in 1933 when BURGESS and Anthony BLUNT were still at Cambridge, it may be true that BURN and BLUNT met there.

ROTHSCHILD
says he
was at
Cambridge
- but I doubt
it -

E. McBarnet
E. McBarnet

D.1.

28th August 1962

16.1.63.

Extract from conversation between PHILBY and [redacted] 295.

294b

25/1/63
25/2
~~D.P.G. through D. and D.1.~~

I wish to apply for a Home Office Warrant on Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT of 20 Portman Square, W.1. telephone numbers WELbeck 1388, 1389, 1074 and 4181.
(Floor)

2. I suggest as a short reason:-

Anthony BLUNT was a close friend of Guy BURGESS and his circle and it is desired to know his reactions to the disappearance of H.A.R. PHILBY.

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ACT 1958

December 2022

D.1.
25.2.63.

E. McBarnet
E. McBarnet

296

26.2.63. To G.P.O., Mr. Hawkins re H.O.W.

296a

297

26.2.63. Short reason for H.O.W.

297a

298

12.3.63. Note for file.

298a

299

12.3.63. Copy of note on PF.604529, BURGESS.
12.3.163, T/C

299
299

300

A. 213
A.2.A/Commander Aubrey

As it is now apparent that BLUNT will not return to London for another month, we can now cancel the H.O.W. No. T.S/2359 as we shall obviously obtain no more reactions from him.

D.1.
21.3.63.

for B. Palliser
E. McBarnet.

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301

24.6.63. Letter from Stone, Washington (Copy). 301a

302

1.7.63. Letter to Stone, Washington (Copy). 302a

303

8.7.63. Letter from Stone, Washington (Copy). 303a

304

8.7.63. Note for file by Director D. 304a

305

18.7.63. Enquiry form from Passport Office. 305a.

306a.

30.7.63. Visa application for RODOCSAY ment. BLUNT. 306a.

307.

29.1.64. Copy of vetting form.

307a.

308.

3.2.64. L.M. from C.3.A.

308a.

309.

6.2.64. To C.R.O.

309a.

19.2.64. Minute re theft of documents

309b

FILE CLOSED

310.

28.2.64. Note re STRAIGHT

310a

311.

28.2.64. Telegram from Washington

311a

312

28.2.64. To Washington Tel. No. 468

312a

28.2.64. Report from Washington re STRAIGHT's statement.

312b.

313.

2.3.64. Note of D.G's discussion with Home Secretary.

313a

FILE CLOSED

30916

D.1/E.McB.

We spoke about GOUZENKO's information on the subject of a theft of documents from the Military Attaché's office in London.

In the past there have been references to a burglary which it was known took place at 5 Addison Road, the Military Attaché, SKLIAROV's residence, also that of Simon KREMER, but as a number of other houses were entered on the same night, it has been thought that this was nothing more than a series of petty thefts and the incident was not thought to be connected with the GOUZENKO information.

but it was so thought!

copied from SF 120/vk v679

I have now come across the attached papers which, although they do not provide the answer, give a more complete picture than that in either GOUZENKO's own file or the ELLI P.F.† As you will see, there is a copy of a letter from MAISKY to the Foreign Office and a note of a minute on a telephone conversation which MAISKY had with them and it is perhaps a little curious that MAISKY was so insistent that this was no ordinary burglary, but was concerned with papers etc.

Att. had papers from the episode & ELLI 9

It is also perhaps not without interest that one of the M.I.5. officers handling this affair was Anthony Blunt and you might like to have this for p.a. in his file.

Amongst the Foreign Office minutes there is a reference to "certain episodes which worried the Soviet Ambassador in 1940". It might at some stage be worth trying to get the references to this particular episode from the Foreign Office.

J. Russell King

J. Russell King.

19th February, 1964.

Copied to K.L. 8/3865
K.P. 203394.

Metropolitan Police.

No. 728. 472
(Thin Typing)

Notting Hill. STATION. 127a DIVISION.
Reference to Papers 225/42/294. 23rd April, 19 2.

- 1 -

To Divisional Detective Inspector.

With reference to the attached copy message to Information Room, sent at 9-40.a.m., 11th April, 1942, reporting a breaking at 3. Addison Road, W.14, a house owned by the Soviet Minister to the Allied Governments.

The premises were at once visited by Detective Sergeant Anning and myself and it was found that at some time between 12-15.a.m., and 8-30.a.m., that day, a thief had entered by breaking the glass panel at the side of the French window on the ground floor at the back of the house. No.3. Addison Road, W.14., is a large detached dwelling house occupied by Mr. Alexandre Bogomolov, a member of the Soviet Embassy at 16. Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

Four keys had been stolen from clothing left in the hall of the house and some seventy Board of Trade clothing coupons from a first floor bedroom.

Whilst making enquiries of neighbours it was found that No.5. Addison Road, had also been entered between 12-20.a.m., and 8.a.m., by some person who broke a pane of glass in the lounge door at the back of the house. This house is occupied by Colonel I. Skliarov, also of the Soviet Embassy. Nothing had been stolen from that address.

The thief had then gone to No. 7. Addison Road, a house occupied by Mrs Van der Elst, where he had entered by opening a French window on the ground floor at rear. This window could be pulled open with the hands and there were no visible signs of forcing. At this house he had been more successful and had stolen a cinematograph projector and a set of sapphire and platinum dress studs, valued at £150.

Inspector Beasley, Finger Print Branch attended the three addresses, searched for finger impressions and took possession of various articles for further examination. A Coffee Pot from No.3, was found to bear certain impressions, copies of which are filed in the Scenes of Crime Collection. It has not been found possible to identify them in the Single Finger Print Collection. (75/42/734, refers).

Enquiries in the neighbourhood proved negative, but on 13th April, 1942, a man age about 30, 5ft 6ins, thin face, wearing a grey overcoat and trilby hat succeeded in selling the cinematograph projector belonging to Mrs Van der Elst, to Messrs Dolland and Aitchison Ltd., Opticians etc, 28. Old Bond Street, W.1. This man gave his name as R. Rowell, of 179. Wakehurst Road, Clapham, said he was selling it on behalf of a club which had been disbanded owing to the war and obtained £85.

There is a Mr Rowell at the address given, but he is not identical with the wanted man. His house was entered on 18th March, 1942, when his suit and Identity Card were stolen.

Despite every possible enquiry the wanted man has not yet been traced, neither has his identity been established. There is no doubt that he is also responsible for entering the two houses occupied by members of the Soviet Embassy and there is nothing whatever to suggest that there is any political significance in the matter at all.

The investigation into these three crimes is being continued and any developments will be reported.

I ask that this report be forwarded to the D.A.C., Special Branch, for his information. Arthur Sandoe Det. Inspector.

All minutes to be numbered in consecutive order.

P.T.O.

M.P.17686-18208
250,000
Avg./1939
60 (4)

BURGLARY AT RESIDENCE OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO
POLAND AND RESIDENCE OF MILITARY ATTACHE.

I spoke this morning to Mr. Philip Allen (in the absence of Mr. Cordes) who has no further information for us yet, but will stir up Scotland Yard again.

21.4.42.

Later. Mr. Allen's enquiries of the police show that on the night in question Addison Road was the scene of an epidemic of petty burglaries. At least two other houses, one was that of Mrs. van der Elst, who enjoys a certain notoriety for her anti-capital punishment campaign, apart from the Soviet residences were entered, which seems to dispose of any suggestion that any particularly sinister motive underlay the action of the thieves. The property stolen from the Soviet houses was (according to the police) a few clothing coupons and tinned food to the value of 4/-!

Police enquiries are still proceeding and I have asked Mr. Allen to send a copy of the eventual formal report.

21.4.42.

It seems to me that we have already got enough to enable us to meet M. Maisky's real point - which is that the disturbance of the premises occupied by M. Bogomolov and Col. Skliarov were not cases of ordinary burglary. I suggest that we might now write to him as in the attached draft.

23.4.42.

This episode reminds one of certain episodes that worried the Soviet Ambassador in 1940, when we found it hard to persuade H.E. that the police were doing no more than their duty. There seems to be the same motive behind Monsieur Maisky's representations: that Soviet official premises are being singled out for sinister treatment.

Signed: R. Dunbar.

23.4.42.

R. D. 24.4.42.

M. Maisky to-day told me that the houses of M. Bogomolov and of the Soviet M.A., Cr. Skliarov, both in Addison Road, had been broken into. Particulars had been given to Scotland Yard. It was clearly no case of ordinary burglary, as no valuables had been touched, and the intruder had meddled only with papers and desks.

He asked us to ensure that the enquiry is

(2)

Do M.I.5 help in such cases?.

12.4.42.

On the advice of the Treaty Dept I asked Mr. Cordes, Home Office, to stir up Scotland Yard and to let us know the result of their enquiries. He promised to get on to them immediately and to let us know the result.

Signed: Reilly.
-13.42.

Thanks.

April 13.42.

Copy.

Copy of RL 8/3865
& PL 203,384 127a

13th April, 1942.

Dear Sir Alexander,

Following our conversation of yesterday's date, I would like to recapitulate the essence of the incidents mentioned: on the night of from 10th to 11th April, some unknown persons broke into the residence of Monsieur Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to Poland and other Allied Governments (3 Addison Road, W.14), entered various rooms, ransacked various papers and material, took keys, etc., but did not remove any valuables.

The same night unknown persons broke into the residence of the Military Attache to my Embassy, Colonel Skliarov (5 Addison Road, W.14) and although not so much disturbance was apparent as in Monsieur Bogomolov's house, the signs of their entry were noticeable.

Scotland Yard was informed of these incidents on the morning of the 11th April, and have taken steps to make an investigation. Taking into account that both these premises enjoy diplomatic immunity, I would appreciate it if you would give special attention to both these cases. I shall be extremely grateful for all you can do to expedite the investigation, and to see that the culprits are found and properly punished.

Yours sincerely,

Signed: Jeamaisky.

Hon. Sir Alexander Cadogan, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
Foreign Office.

127a
Copied to M 8/3865
LFF 203,394
25th April, 1942.

Copied to RL 8/3856
LFF 207,394 127

15th April, 1942.

My dear Ambassador,

We have now received a preliminary report about the burglaries at the houses of M. Bogomolov and Colonel Skliarov, concerning which you wrote to me on the 13th April after speaking to me on the subject the day before.

While the police enquiries are not yet complete, they have proceeded sufficiently far to establish the fact that on the night of these incidents there were several petty burglaries in Addison Road. That their attention should have extended to the residences of M. Bogomolov and Colonel Skliarov is very much to be regretted, but it is evident that their activities were quite indiscriminate and that the nature of the occupation of the two residences in which you are interested did not in any way concern them, either as an incentive or otherwise.

If the final report of the police should contain anything likely to be of special interest to you I will not fail to let you know of it without delay.

Yours sincerely,

(SGND.) Alexander CADOGAN.

His Excellency,
Monsieur Jean Maisky,
Soviet Embassy,
Harrington House,
13, Kensington Palace Gardens,
W.8.

Thank you for your letter of the 13th April about the burglaries at the houses of Monsieur Bogomolov and Colonel Skliarov, of which you told me on Sunday.

I had already arranged, immediately after our interview, for Scotland Yard to be asked to press their enquiries into these two cases with all possible vigour, and I am assured that they are doing so. I will not fail to inform you as soon as I learn the result of the investigation.

Signed: Alexander Cadogan.

His Excellency
Monsieur Jean Maisky.

CONFIDENTIAL & PERSONAL

✓PF. 604,582
Letterbook

John

PF.604,582/C3A/2

SP/3

6th February, 1964

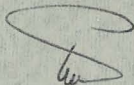
Dear Miss Walwyn,

Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT

Please refer to the vetting enquiry for the above-named.

In our record of Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT there is nothing to suggest that he would be unsuitable for the proposed tour of India on behalf of the British Council.

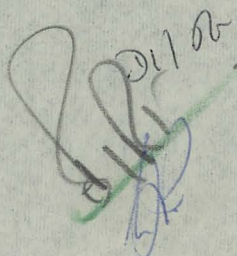
Yours sincerely,



J. H. Paine

Miss F. Walwyn, M.B.E.,
Commonwealth Relations Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

JHP/MJT
Enc. 1.

211 20.


CONFIDENTIAL & PERSONAL

Reference.....

308a

acs 4/2/64

Loose Minute to D1 [redacted] through CZA 3/2

We spoke on 31.1.64. Attached is the vetting form for Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT which you asked me to send over. I should be grateful if you could advise me how I should reply to the Commonwealth Relations Office.

J. H. Paine

C3A/2939
3rd February, 1964.

CODE 18-76

31/20 /61

31/20-
4/2/64

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ACT. 1958 OCTOBER 2023

CONFIDENTIAL

SP/3

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

307a

Communist Relations Man

Specialist Tour for British Council in INDIA

Period 1945-1947

Surname BLUNT

Sir

Mr./Mrs./Miss/or Title (Delete as required)

Name at Birth if different from above

Christian Names Anthony Frederick

ENCL

Official Address 20, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Tel. No. W1beck 1388

Home Address

Tel. No.

Date of Birth 16th September, 1907

Place of Birth

Present occupation Professor of History of Art, London University.

Director, Courtauld Institute of Art.

The British Council,
35, Davies Street,
London, W.1.

Specialist Tours Department
(Miss Coole)

23rd January, 1964

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Departmental Reference

Serial No.

Previous Report

(07321)

Handwritten initials and date: 11/2/64



Dr Denes RADOCSAY

PF 604582

306A

HO ALG 32/16/13 G

Date ... August 16th, 1963.

File No: VA-19063

Visa Section,
British Legation,
Budapest.

The Director,
Passport Control Department,
London, S.W. 1.

Full names, nationality, place and date of birth

..... Dr. Denes RADOCSAY
..... Hungarian, born Tuzla 11.7.1914.
(Would you please see your PG. 858 of September 5th, 1962 for
the wife RADOCSAY Aurelia nee ADAMOSI born 11.7.1914).
Visit of .. Six weeks.

Occupation Keeper of the Department of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Residence Budapest XII, Kekgolyo u. 20.

Host .. Step-son: Mr. P.P. TARNAY, Whitminster House, Gloucester.

Relatives in Hungary Also invited by Mr. A. F. Blunt, Director,
Professor of History of Art at London University, Courtauld
Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1.

Relatives in Hungary: .. Wife Aurelia born 1914.

July 23rd, 1963.

Head of Visa Section.
Budapest.

REF.

PASSPORT OFFICE, ^{205A}
DARTMOUTH STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

ENQUIRY FORM

APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS OR VISAS

(SIR)

NAME OF APPLICANT BLUNT, Anthony Frederick

NATIONALITY B. S. U. K. C.

DESTINATION All countries.

Particulars of the application are given in the form of which a copy is enclosed.

It is requested that the duplicate enquiry form may be returned to this Office as soon as possible with your observations.

REMARKS

REPLY

1/ 739505/63

3/ Professor

4/ BOURNE MOUTH.
26-9-1907.

5/ 20 PORTMAN SQ.
LONDON. W.1.

6/ Study and
tourism.

CL

PA 15 JUL 1963

TO: 1

REF: PF 604582

For information of
Box 500.

16 JUL 1963

17-785

PD

PF 604582
BLUNT

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T

Mr. Gordon Browne (for D.G.'s information)

✓ Copy to D.I. (this LIA) M

NOTE

D.4/CTY told me this afternoon that he has it on reliable authority that in a recent discussion between Fred WILLS of the Mirror, Ronald HALL of the Sunday Times, and Anthony PURDEY (author of the book on BURGESS and MACLEAN) the last named propounded the view that it was time to stop worrying about the 'Third Man' and to concentrate on the 'Fourth Man'. PURDEY went on to express the conviction that he is Anthony BLUNT, Keeper of the Queen's Pictures, who worked at the War Office at one time. As a result WILLS is digging up everything he can find about BLUNT.

M.E.D. Cumming

D.

8th July 1963

P.S. Later this afternoon D.4/CTY reported that the Mirror were now hesitant about running the BLUNT/ Fourth Man story for fear of libel action.

D.4. added that one of the reasons for starting the 'Fourth Man' scare is the belief that no Russian spy ever confesses without a purpose, and PHILBY's confession and disappearance should therefore be seen as an attempt to shield someone else.

M.E.D. Cumming

8th July 1963

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Original p.a. on PF 44,592
Copy for PF 604,582



303A

SECRET

British Embassy,
Washington 8, D.C.

3rd July, 1963.

Received in
RS. 230pm
9/7/63
16 pages
-8 JUL 1963
TO... DI
REF. PF 44,592

217

Straight - DI
- 111 RB

Our ref: P.F. 95
Your ref: P.F. 44,592/D1/EMcB

Dear Evelyn,

Thank you for your letter of 1st July, 1963.

I now enclose another report about F.B.I. interviews with Michael STRAIGHT which adds quite a bit to the information previously sent with my letter of 21st June, 1963. I feel pretty sure STRAIGHT has still more to give. I asked if he had been questioned about the possibility of his knowing PHILBY. He was, but denied knowing him.

GREEN alias GREINKE (Russian AKHMEROV) left the U.S.A. in 1945, and it is thought he must have taken over from GOLOS after the latter's death.

For your own information, STRAIGHT has been considered recently for a very important post and it was in this connection that he was interviewed by the Bureau and unfolded his story. His efforts to advise the British about BURGESS and BLUNT were not exactly vigorous. Whether Dr. Jennie WELDERHALL ever passed on to her husband at the British Embassy the information that BURGESS and BLUNT were engaged in underground Communist activity, is known only to the angels. There is no record here. I think the f.n.u. HALL referred to by STRAIGHT must be Hessel Duncan HALL, an Australian, who was employed here as a Director of Historical Research. He married an Austrian woman called Dr. Jenny POLLAK in 1943 and is still living over here.

Yours
hm

H. C. M. Stone.

Miss E. McBarnet, M.B.E.,
Head Office.

Enc.

19-763

CONFIDENTIAL

June 25, 1963

MICHAEL WHITNEY STRAIGHT

On June 18, 1963, Michael Whitney Straight was reinterviewed regarding disclosures concerning his involvement in communism which he previously made on June 7, 1963. He furnished the following additional information:

Straight advised he was born September 1, 1916 at Southampton, Long Island, New York. His father, Willard Straight, died two years later and he was taken to England where he was raised and educated. His mother was occupied with various interests and also remarried a few years following the death of his father. Straight said in effect his early life was that of an orphan although he suffered from no lack of material things.

Straight stated he entered Cambridge University in the fall of 1934 and was domiciled at Trinity College. He said he developed a warm and lasting friendship with John Cornford, two years his senior, whom he described as a brilliant student and confirmed Communist. Straight stated Cornford was killed in action in late 1936 during the Spanish Civil War while fighting for the Loyalist cause and he had been the one who broke the news to his parents in 1937 when the death became known. Straight said the loss of his friend had a profound affect upon him.

Straight related during his second year at Cambridge he joined a student Communist group in the university which numbered perhaps twenty-five members. He said to his knowledge the members did not carry Communist Party cards, or pay regular party dues, and were not formally affiliated with the British Communist Party. Straight said they did hold meetings, contribute to the Party and its front organizations, and participate in demonstrations. Straight said the group was headed by John Cornford, above, and James Klugmann, also a brilliant student and dedicated Communist, who later served the British Government during World War II and was in liaison between Great Britain and the Yugoslavs. Straight advised other student

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members of the Communist group readily recalled were Brian Simon, of Birmingham, England (son of Sir Ernest Simon, Governor of British Broadcasting Company), J. M. Ever, a graduate student somewhat older than Straight, Leslie Humphreys, Leo Long, and Hugh Gordon, a roommate of Straight at Trinity College.

Straight stated during his second year at Cambridge he was also admitted to the well known secret "Conversazione Society" (The Apostles), which he described as an ancient discussion society which was "non-conformist" but not political and was somewhat similar in character to a secret fraternity in the United States. This organization held meetings weekly at which papers were presented and various political and cultural topics were discussed. Straight said although the society was not political he later learned there were Communist Party (CP) members in the organization such as Guy de Moncy Burgess and Professor Anthony Blunt but pointed out the membership also included many distinguished persons such as Lord Bertrand Russell and Lord John Maynard Keynes.

Straight advised through his associations in the "Conversazione Society" he had come into contact with Guy Burgess and Professor Anthony Blunt, mentioned above. Straight mentioned he had also met Burgess through his brother, Whitney Willard Straight who was well acquainted with Burgess although he did not know how they met. Straight said his brother was an automobile racing enthusiast and did not know of any common interests with Burgess. Straight described Burgess as brilliant and interesting but stated he was physically repulsive, unkempt in appearance, a drunkard, a notorious and promiscuous homosexual and a known Communist.

Straight described Professor Anthony Blunt as a young professor of languages perhaps five or six years his senior, and stated Blunt was also well known as a confirmed homosexual. Straight said Blunt resided at Cambridge University and taught the French language. Blunt was even then an expert in the field of fine art and today is regarded as a leading expert in this field. For the past ten years or so Blunt has been Director of the Courtauld Institute, a well known gallery of art founded by Samuel Courtauld. Blunt is also "Keeper of the Queens Pictures," including the Richmond Park Collection and now bears the knighted title Sir Anthony Blunt.

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Straight related that sometime after the death of John Cornford became known, Professor Blunt invited him to a meeting and Straight visited Blunt in his University quarters. Blunt told Straight that he and an associate had been watching him and informed Straight that the death of Cornford had focused attention on Straight. It was pointed out by Blunt that Cornford made the supreme sacrifice and Blunt suggested that Straight should also make some comparable sacrifice. Straight said he did have a sense of guilt that he had not fought in Spain as well as deep sorrow over the death of Cornford. Straight said Blunt requested that he discontinue his work in the Communist movement in England and turn to work in the international field. Blunt said the Third International wanted a man in Morgan and Company to obtain economic reports and requested Straight to proceed to the United States on this mission. Straight said he protested vigorously stating he was not cut out to be a banker and was not interested. He said he told Blunt that his family was in England, and pointed out that he had aided the cause by contributions to the "Daily Worker" and other party interests and would continue to do so. Straight stated that some three weeks elapsed and then Blunt informed him that his protests had been rejected and he should proceed to the United States. Straight said he left England by ship but was still protesting and he addressed a letter to Blunt from aboard ship again pointing out that he felt his contributions to the Party and "Daily Worker" were sufficient.

Referring to the unidentified associate of Blunt, Straight recalled that Blunt had mentioned that his friend was not working in the Government but was working against the Germans. Straight said he had the feeling that Guy Burgess was the individual associated with or directing Blunt and stated he inquired whether Burgess was this individual. He said Blunt declined to give him a straight answer.

Straight advised before departing England, Blunt indicated he would be contacted and requested some token from him for the purpose of identification. He said he gave — Blunt a small blue ink drawing of his sweetheart, now Mrs. Straight, which Blunt tore in half, returning one half to him and retaining the other half. Straight said later in the interview there may have also been an oral parole arranged but he could not remember its terms.

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Straight stated from conversations with Leslie Humphreys and Leo Long, both students at Cambridge University, he suspected that Anthony Blunt may have attempted recruitment of these young men for underground work. Straight stated Humphreys was his classmate and close friend, and said Humphreys was near collapse as result of his experience with Blunt. Straight described Humphreys as a young dilettante and said he was a member of the student Communist cell or group.

In connection with the contributions mentioned above, Straight recalled he had made unsolicited gifts of cash to the "Daily Worker" and also directly to Harry Pollitt, then Secretary of the British Communist Party. Straight described Pollitt as a true English working class figure and a fine fellow, and said he got along well with Pollitt.

Straight stated he had met Pollitt in the summer or autumn of 1936 and had probably been introduced to him by Bill Campbell, Editor of the "Daily Worker." Straight recalled his first contribution to the Worker stating in 1936 he walked in "cold" and contacted Campbell. He told Campbell he was a member of the student Communist group and wanted to help. Campbell was first mildly interested and then astonished when Straight contributed the sum of approximately \$2,000. Straight explained these gifts also were the result of his feeling of guilt because he had plenty of money and saw many people lacking bare necessities.

Straight mentioned that he had participated in the Student's March on May Day 1936 and this fact was brought to the attention of John Maynard Keynes by Lord Simon, a Government official who indicated darkly if this conduct continued it might prevent Straight from obtaining British citizenship. Straight said Lord Keynes had advised him that he told Lord Simon that this was merely a student indiscretion and should not be held seriously against him.

Straight advised in August, 1936, he had taken part in a student tour to Russia. The trip was organized by John Madge, fellow student, and Communist, whose brother, Charles Madge, was also a Communist, and later poet and sociologist. Straight advised the tour was financed through sale of tickets to the students and mentioned free passage was awarded to each student who sold four tickets for the tour. Straight said the

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trip began by ship to Leningrad and included visits to Moscow and the Ukraine cities of Kharkov and Kiev. Straight stated he was shaken by his observations on this trip and related his experience included observing railroad guards shoot at boys who were "riding the rails." He said he was shocked at such wanton cruelty and believes this was the beginning of his ultimate disillusionment.

1935?
Straight mentioned that Professor Blunt had accompanied the student tour to Russia. Straight said when he first became acquainted with Blunt he was unaware Blunt had any Communist connections and recalled only that Blunt was "mildly Marxist" in his writing on art and art history.

Straight advised in July, 1937, he came to the United States following graduation from Cambridge the previous month and resided at the apartment residence of his mother and stepfather at 1172 Park Avenue, New York City, since his mother had returned to England.

In the late Summer of 1937, he made a tour of the Middle West chauffeuring Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union on a speaking tour. They were accompanied by John Simonds, English student, also from Cambridge University, who was later killed in World War II. The tour ended about September 10, 1937, and Straight recalled having celebrated his twenty-first birthday, September 1, 1937, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Straight stated he looked around for a job and recalled contacting Edward Stettinius of United States Steel in this connection. He related sometime between October, 1937, and March, 1938, and probably in December, 1937, he received a phone call at his home from an unknown man who identified himself as Michael Green. This man seemed embarrassed and apologized for delay in contacting Straight. Although Straight could not recall any further conversation of this initial telephone contact, he is certain he sensed immediately it had originated with Anthony Blunt and made arrangements with Green for personal meeting which was consummated.

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Straight stated he could not now recall what method of identification was used by Green to identify himself as the person Blunt had indicated would contact him. He did not remember whether or not Green was in possession of the torn half of the ink drawing previously mentioned nor could he recall whether a parole was used but subsequently said he thought there may have been a verbal parole.

Straight stated he had a couple such meetings with Green during this period in New York City and recalled on one occasion walking through Central Park and visiting the park zoo during the stroll. Straight said in these early meetings Green made no demands or proposals but endeavored to study and appraise him and appeared to have prepared topics and lines of conversation to test his thoughts and points of view and to shape his mind. On his part, Straight said he was agreeable and understanding and supposed that Green trusted him but did not regard Straight as a dedicated communist. Straight mentioned he told Green about his friendship with two White Russians, Sergei Vassiliev and his wife Tamara Daykarhanova, both professional drama teachers, and said Green was annoyed. Straight said Green also expressed displeasure about his friendship with Roger Baldwin.

Straight said in March or April, 1938, he came to Washington, D. C., and resided at 1718 H Street, N. W., in a bachelor apartment next door to the Metropolitan Club. He was interested in government employment and first considered connection with the National Resources Planning Board. He recalled making a trip to a settlement in West Virginia and said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whom he knew, was present. Shortly thereafter through the assistance of Mrs. Roosevelt, he was given an assignment, without salary, under Herbert Feis, Economic Advisor, Department of State who is currently with the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton University. The assignment was to prepare a report "The Economic Consequences of European Rearmament." Straight said his office consisted of a small group and included Roy Veatch, Leroy Stinebower, and Fred Livesay, now deceased.

Straight mentioned he lived about one year at 1718 H Street, N. W., and in Summer of 1939 moved to 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., where he lived with Roy Veatch, Beverly

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Bowie, an editor of National Geographic magazine, since deceased, and briefly one Walter, last name not recalled, who was with the Foreign Policy Association. About July, 1939, he took over a house jointly with Roy Veatch and wife at 2811 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W., and in September, 1939, he was married to Belinda Compton. Straight said he and his wife lived at Hay Adams House for a month and then moved to 109 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Straight advised his first connection with Department of State in 1938 was not conventional employment and he was not under strict discipline and therefore was in and out of the office and the city to some extent during this period. He said he is sure he had advised Michael Green of his plans and sometime after his arrival in Washington, Green called him by phone and thereafter they had three or four meetings at intervals of approximately one month. Straight mentioned Green had never furnished him with his address or telephone number but recalled at some time, probably prior to the time Green absented himself for a lengthy period, Green informed him that if he should find it necessary to contact Green he could accomplish this by communicating with Alexander Koral. Straight said Green furnished him with the address of Koral which was in Brooklyn, New York, but could not remember the address. Straight said he had never had occasion to contact Koral and had never seen or heard from him. Several photographs of Koral and his wife Helen Koral were displayed to Straight who was unable to identify either as anyone he had ever seen.

Straight recalled having two luncheon meetings with Green. On one such occasion they had lunch at a small restaurant on Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., between 19th and 20th Streets, on another they ate at a place near the Ontario Theatre, 1700 Columbia Road, N. W. Straight said they discussed topics of current interest and he may have furnished Green with memoranda which he prepared from public material and his personal knowledge.

Straight mentioned in this connection that the lengthy report "Economic Consequences of European Rearmament" which he prepared for Cordell Hull and which occupied his time until December, 1938, was based entirely or almost entirely on public source material.

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Straight said he recalled another meeting with Green which occurred in the evening. He said he and Green drove around during this meeting and on this occasion he gave Green two official State Department documents and let Green out of the car somewhere in the area bounded by 12th Street and Connecticut Avenue, N. W., and Florida Avenue and K Street, N. W., so he could have copies made. Straight subsequently picked Green up by arrangement. Straight described the documents as unimportant and not highly classified, and stated he did not have access to any highly classified material. Straight described one of the documents as a memorandum of perhaps two pages on International Trade and dealing with trade with Italy. The other document was a mimeographed pamphlet, described by Straight as a "Political Summary," possibly on the subject of conditions in Europe, and apparently prepared for the information of Foreign Service personnel. It was based mostly on public source material. Straight had nothing to do with preparation of these documents. He said they were not for public consumption and may have borne classification "Confidential," but he was not certain.

Straight recalled another meeting with Green in Washington, D. C., during which they had dinner at a restaurant located near the Union Depot and believed to have been Childs Restaurant. Straight remembered Russia had just attacked Finland (November 30, 1939) and said Green was upset about this. He also recalled that some newsworthy speech had been delivered by Otto Kussinen.

Straight advised he had left his voluntary employment at the Department of State in early 1939. He said he told Michael Green about this and the latter was dissatisfied but was mollified when Straight told Green he might get a job at the War Department, which story Straight invented.

Shortly after leaving the State Department, Straight made the acquaintance of Thomas Gardner Corcoran, well known New Dealer, who arranged for him to be employed at the Department of Interior where he wrote non-classified speeches for members of the Cabinet in connection with the coming presidential election. Straight said he recalled meeting with Green on one occasion while with Department of Interior and remembered preparing a memorandum for Green concerning the Nazi - Soviet

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pact. In this memorandum, Straight said he argued that the Russians might feel they were compelled to make the pact for their military protection, but if they extended its application to the "International" it would mean that communists all over the world would oppose the Allied Powers. He said he urged the Soviets not to undermine the war efforts of France and Great Britain.

Straight said he remained at the Department of Interior until early Summer 1940 and spent the late summer with his family on a ranch in Wyoming. He returned to Washington, D. C., and on August 27, 1940, at the personal offer of a position by James Dunn, he was appointed Division Assistant, Division of European Affairs, Department of State, remaining in this position until May 21, 1941. Straight stated he did not hear from Green during this entire employment and observed he had not wanted Green to know about it.

Straight stated after leaving the Department of State in May, 1941, he moved to his family home at Westbury, New York, and noted that he did not hear from Green again until Autumn, 1942, shortly before he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps. Straight said he had not seen Green for two years and had no idea where Green had been or what he was doing. Straight said Green called him and he met Green at the Jamaica, New York, railroad station and drove him around for an hour or more. He did not recall that Green made any requests or suggestions, but merely ascertained what Straight was doing and they engaged in discussion. Straight said he must have seen Green on another occasion about this time since he was certain about the dinner meeting with Helen Green at Longchamps restaurant, although he cannot fix the time, and is very certain Helen was introduced as the wife of Green, and that they comported themselves as a happily married couple. Straight also said it was his clear impression that Helen Green had the full confidence of her husband and he believed Green had told him to be at ease since she could be trusted completely.

Straight advised in connection with his last meetings with Green he informed Green that he was going into the Air Corps and declared it was understood between them that there was no further advantage in their relationship and that it was at an end. Straight stated firmly from the time of these last meetings he never saw or heard from Green

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nor was he ever approached by anyone purporting to represent the communist underground or Soviet intelligence.

Straight stated he had written a book entitled "Make This The Last War" which was published toward the end of 1942 by Harcourt and Brace. Straight said the essence of the book was that the Soviets had to stop paying lip service to democracy or another great war was inevitable. Straight mentioned that he had discussed this with Maxim Litvinoff, then Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and said he prepared a memorandum for Michael Green summarizing the substance of his book.

Straight recollected in connection with his book that the publisher had given a "book party" to which Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, USA, was invited by the publisher. Straight said he was introduced to Browder, whom he had not met before, but engaged in no serious conversation. Straight recalled that Green had wanted him to meet his wife, and had also desired that he meet Earl Browder whom Green described as a fine fellow.

Straight described Michael Green as about 35-40 years in 1937, 5 feet 10 inches, 170 pounds, hair black, thick, coarse and wiry, average complexion, average dress, pleasant disposition with sense of humor. Straight said Green spoke good English but he was not a native American and Straight believed him to be Russian. Straight recalled Green had discussed getting established in some small business, possibly insurance, and solicited his suggestions. Straight thought perhaps the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia were mentioned, and the thought occurred that maybe Green came from Philadelphia. Straight said he never knew where Green lived or where he may have been employed and could furnish name of no person who knew Green, other than Alexander Koral.

Straight furnished description of Helen Green advising he saw her on the single occasion in the dimly lit dining room of Longchamps and he did not obtain a complete description. His best recollection is that she was about 35-40 years of age when he met her, very tall, possibly 5 feet 10 inches, light or blonde hair, nice appearance but not

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beautiful, very quiet, definitely American but not Southerner. He said she was not from New York but could be from the Midwest.

Photograph of William Grienke was displayed to Straight who immediately and positively identified the picture as that of the man he had known as Michael Green.

A confidential source, of known reliability, who is a former Soviet Intelligence Officer, identified photograph of William Grienke as one Akhmerov, first name not recalled, whom he first knew, in Moscow in 1931 as a worker in the Sixth Division of the Foreign Department of the Soviet State Security Organization, which division covered intelligence operations in the Near East and Far East. Grienke entered the United States on a fraudulent passport in August, 1935, using the identity of a child who had died one month after birth in New York. In connection with the application upon which this fraudulent passport issued, Alexander Koral executed the affidavit of identifying witness, stating that he had known Grienke for about fifteen years.

Straight further related that during a period of absence of Green, and probably during 1939-1940, he had received a visit in Washington, D. C., from a young man who indicated in some way that he came from Michael Green. Straight said he had lunch with this man on Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., around 19th or 20th Street, and recalled the man had three or four written questions which he thought concerned Cabinet shifts and other political questions, and which were rather stupid. Straight said he declined to cooperate with the man and never saw him again. He described the man as "about 24-25 years, 5 feet 10 inches, plump, American, from New York, Jewish."

Straight also stated during the period 1940-1942, during absence of Green, he was contacted by a man who called him in New York and made appointment. He met this person for half hour over a drink. This unknown man also informed Straight that in the absence of Green he wanted to ask a few questions. Straight said he declined to cooperate with this man. Straight described the man as about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, fair complexion, foreign accent, English not good. Straight had the impression that the man might be a Czech although he could not recall sound basis for this opinion. Straight did not feel the man was a professional intelligence officer.

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Straight advised some time subsequent to his first Washington meeting with Michael Green and in the Summer, 1938, he received a phone call at work in the Department of State from an individual who identified himself as Solomon and said he worked for the Treasury Department. Straight could not recall whether Solomon was the first or last name of this man but stated he could identify the man and would recognize the full name if it were shown to him among a list of names. Straight said he did not believe Solomon visited his office but met him briefly for lunch and had recollection of walking with Solomon along Pennsylvania in front of the White House.

Straight advised Solomon informed him that someone had referred Straight to him as a Communist in the Department of State. Solomon told Straight not to be concerned but to "lay low" and promised that he would be contacted. Straight inferred there was a CP group in the State Department. Straight said he inquired if the individual who referred him to Solomon was Donald Stephens and Solomon intimated it was without specifically stating this was true. Straight described Donald Stephens as an old time radical who was a friend of his mother since the 1920's, and a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt. He said Stephens was a non-conformist who believed in free love and abstained from use of meat or liquor. Straight said he did not regard Stephens as a Communist.

Straight said he endeavored to inform Solomon that he had the wrong man and that he was merely a liberal minded economist and student of John Maynard Keynes. Straight said Solomon did not mention any associates or principal and made no reference to Earl Browder or his own affiliation with the CP. Straight stated he never saw Solomon again and never heard from him.

Straight described Solomon as apparently a bit older than himself (then 22 years), slender, "typically Jewish." Photographs of Solomon Aaron Lischinsky and Solomon Adler were displayed to Straight who immediately identified pictures of Adler and then recalled the full name from newspaper publicity in connection with the espionage revelations of Elizabeth Bentley.

Straight recalled he told Green about his contact with Solomon and Green did not appear concerned and merely laughed. He said Green did not caution or admonish him concerning Solomon. Straight was unable to make any conclusion whether Green and Adler were associated or even acquainted and did not interpret the reactions of Green as suggesting either.

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RE: MICHAEL WHITNEY STRAIGHT

Whitaker Chambers, deceased, an admitted communist, and courier in Soviet espionage operations, identified Solomon Adler, also known as Schlomer Adler, as an employee of the Treasury Department who furnished reports of a financial nature to Chambers' Soviet principal.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, an admitted communist, and courier in Soviet espionage operations, identified Adler as an active member of a Soviet espionage group, active in Washington, D. C., prior to 1944. She further identified him as a dues paying member of the Communist Party.

Adler, a naturalized citizen, departed the United States in May, 1950, for England and was expatriated on December 14, 1953.

Further concerning Guy Burgess, Straight advised Burgess was a known Communist and had been a member of the Communist group at Cambridge University, preceding Straight as a student by couple of years. Straight advised about 1934 or 1935, Burgess ostensibly broke with the Communists, and began circulating with all types of people including Nazi government officials. Straight said it subsequently became clear to him that Burgess had been recruited and had gone underground.

He recalled that after graduation from Cambridge, Burgess worked for the British Broadcasting Company. Straight again said although Professor Blunt never specifically admitted it to him, Straight, was convinced in his own mind that Burgess was behind Blunt's recruitment of Straight.

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P/S
Straight recalled that Burgess came to the United States in about 1940, called him in Washington, D. C., and they had lunch together at Little Garden Tea House. He said during lunch Burgess made the statement "I am completely out of touch with my friends, could you put me in touch?" Straight interpreted this to mean that Burgess was out of touch with "Green's counterparts" in England and thinking that Straight was still cooperating and would be able to arrange for Burgess to be recontacted. Straight said he merely accepted this statement made no comment and changed the subject.

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Straight commented he could have furnished the name of Alexander Koral but did not do so. He said that Burgess had supper at Straight's house that night, but Straight recalled the evening as one of tenseness and said he was very unpleasant to Burgess on this occasion. Straight said he did not report his meeting Burgess to any authorities and did not believe he told Green about it either.

Straight said he next saw Burgess in England in about 1946, when he went to England on personal business. At this time, Straight attended a meeting of "Conversazione Society" at which Burgess spoke. He said Burgess and Professor Blunt expressed a desire to talk to him and they met in a club where Burgess was a member. He said Burgess and Blunt asked him how he stood and according to Straight a bitter argument ensued, Straight expressing his complete disillusionment with everything Russian and Communist.

Straight recalled that on this trip to England he had met with Harry Pollitt, British Communist leader, and discussed the American proposal to share atomic energy which he thought was a generous and magnificent gesture which could be used in the furtherance of peace. He said he had first contacted Margot Heinemann, who had been the girl friend of his friend John Cornford, and who was then highly placed in the British Communist Party, and Heinemann suggested he discuss the matter with Pollitt.

Straight recalled that in early 1947 he was in England and was associated with Henry A. Wallace who was deeply involved in the peace effort. One day while walking into Parliament he accidentally ran into Burgess who invited him to lunch and they had luncheon at the Savoy. Burgess told Straight he was working as secretary of Hector MacNeill, member of the British Parliament, and an important man in foreign affairs. Straight said during the luncheon he told Burgess that America was approaching the feeling of complete frustration with the Soviets and the latter were inviting a terrible clash. Burgess inquired if he could impart this to his friends and Straight said he could. Straight inferred Burgess had reference to Soviet principals.

Straight related that in 1951 or 1952 he had visited the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and as he emerged from the Embassy he ran into Burgess who turned and rode downtown with Straight.

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Burgess wanted to borrow a car but Straight said he turned down the request of Burgess. Straight said Burgess informed that he was connected with the British Embassy and engaged in some special work not identified further. Straight said Burgess seemed different, whether by design or otherwise, and recalled Burgess discussed the recovery efforts of the European countries and favored American aid to further this recovery. Straight said he told Burgess he should resign from service with the British government and if he did not do so within three months he would report him to the British authorities. Shortly thereafter, Burgess did leave the British government and fled to Russia. Straight said he had no specific information to what caused Burgess to defect and flee.

Straight related that his brother, Whitney Straight, is Executive Vice President of Rolls Royce and during a visit to Moscow, Russia, about February, 1963, he had talked with Burgess who appeared glad to see Whitney and sent Michael his best regards. Straight explained the meeting came about at a press conference at which inquiry was made whether any of the British present knew Burgess and when Whitney indicated he did know Burgess the latter appeared almost immediately. Straight advised Burgess and his brother discussed general matters and recalled nothing of intelligence significance.

Straight was asked why he had not reported Burgess and the other matters to FBI and said he had considered doing so on many occasions but was afraid. He said he was mindful of the experiences of Whitaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley and could not bear the publicity of hearings and trials, with resultant injury to his wife and five children. Straight said on two or three occasions he tried to force himself to visit the British Embassy and did so once. He said he went to the British Information Service and indicated he knew Guy Burgess and the unknown man on duty told him there were many witnesses who knew Burgess and did not pursue the matter so Straight departed without relating any pertinent facts. Straight said he is glad now that he has divulged the information and is willing to answer any questions to the best of his ability.

In connection with the above, Straight stated in about 1940 he had informed his wife of the facts reported herein up to that date, and in 1948 Belinda Straight had furnished the names of

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: MICHAEL WHITNEY STRAIGHT

Anthony Blunt and Guy Burgess to her analyst Dr. Jennie Welderhall, wife of FNU Hall, an official of the British Embassy at Washington, D.C., as two individuals engaged in underground Communist activity, in order that the information could be passed on to Mr. Hall and the British government.

Straight was asked if, during his early residence in Washington, D. C., he recalled ever having become a member of or contributed to any Communist front organization, and was specifically asked concerning the American Peace Mobilization (APM) and the Washington Committee for Democratic (WCDA) Action. He said he has no recollection of being a member of these or any other similar organization, but stated it is possible he had contributed to such an organization in the event he had been asked to do so. Concerning the Washington Book Shop Association (WBA), Straight said he recalled going to their office, located, as he recalled on 17th Street and signing some sort of agreement whereby he received a reduced rate on books.

The APM, WCDA and the WBA have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

647
302A

✓ Copy for P.F. 95. PF 44,592/D.1/EMcB. PA 604,589

1st July, 1963.

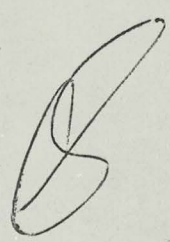
Dear

Thank you for your letter of 21st June which has been passed to me for action. I find the attached report of the F.B.I. interview with Michael STRAIGHT most interesting. It does, indeed, throw new light on Anthony BLUNT.

2. We have, of course, a record of Michael STRAIGHT and most of our information about him has been passed to the Bureau at various times.

3. I am working on the report and will write to you again. In the meantime, I can say that STRAIGHT's trip to Russia (paragraph 2 of Page 2 of the report) occurred in the summer of 1935 and that BLUNT also went on the same trip, leaving the U.K. on 10th August, 1935 and returning on 12th September, 1935. I can also confirm STRAIGHT's story about John CORNFORD's illegitimate child. There is nothing in our records that suggests that the child was legally adopted by STRAIGHT, but he did undoubtedly take him and the mother to Dartington Hall and leave them in the care of his mother, Mrs. ELMHURST.

Yours



E. McBarnet.

H.C.M. Stone, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington 8, D.C.

EMcB/DFG.

SECRET

DB: 1.7.63
1.7.63

Original on: PF 44,592
Copy for: PF 604,582

301A

SECRET



British Embassy,
Washington 8, D.C.

63A

21st June, 1963.

Our ref: P.F. 95

Received 24-6-63

Dear *Director,*

I enclose an account of a recent F.B.I. interview of one Michael STRAIGHT, who was at Cambridge with our former colleague, Anthony BLUNT. As you will see he has some very interesting things to say at first hand about BLUNT, BURGESS and company. From this account it would certainly appear that Anthony's political application of Marxism interested him more than he has been prepared to admit.

The Michael GREEN alias William GREINKE (Russian name AKHERMOV) I have since been told was a Soviet illegal in the U.S.A.

Yours

H. C. M. Stone

H. C. M. Stone,

Lt-Col. M. E. D. Cumming, C.B., C.B.E.,
Director D.,
Head Office.

Enc.

29/4/D

Dr. D.C. 1.7.63

Dr. D.C. 17.7.63

June 10, 1963

MICHAEL STRAIGHT

On June 7, 1963, Michael Straight furnished the following information.

*Darlington
Hall, Devon*

Mr. Straight advised that he was born in 1916 on Long Island, New York, and that his father was a banker and his mother the daughter of a one-time Secretary of the Navy and a corporation lawyer. His father enlisted during the First World War and died early in 1919 in Paris, France. His mother remarried an Englishman in 1926 and she and her husband established an experimental community in Devonshire, England. Mr. Straight grew up in Devonshire and went to the progressive school which was part of the community. He stated that he retained American citizenship but had no strong sense of American nationality since he had left the United States at a young age.

He studied under Professor Harold Laski at the London School of Economics in 1933 and 1934 and attended Trinity College of Cambridge University from 1934 to 1937. He stated that while there, he belonged to the Socialist Club and within this Club was a group which was in effect a student communist group. He stated it was not a Communist Party group of the type where persons pay dues, attend meetings or have membership cards issued to them. He stated this group was engaged in work such as raising funds for anti-Hitler groups and the like.

Mr. Straight noted that he met another student named John Cornford who was a grandson of Charles Darwin. He stated that Cornford was brilliant and well respected and that he became a close personal friend of Cornford. He stated that Cornford was a dedicated revolutionary.

Mr. Straight advised that Cornford graduated in June, 1936, and went to Spain where he fought with the anti-Franco forces. He stated that Cornford returned to England and stated that the communists were underestimating the strength of General Franco. In October, 1936, Cornford returned to Spain and was killed.

MICHAEL STRAIGHT

Mr. Straight advised that he heard of the death of Cornford in 1937 and he was the one who informed Cornford's father about his death. He stated that Cornford was the father of an illegitimate child and that Cornford's father had always refused to recognize this child as his grandson. Mr. Straight advised that he adopted this child, took him to Devonshire and got his mother a job as a waitress at the school there.

True
see
PF 42 275
Lab A.

He continued that while at Cambridge, one Anthony Blunt was a professor of languages and an artist. He stated that he had taken a student trip to Russia in the Summer of 1936 and he recalls Blunt making the trip. He advised that Blunt is now the Director of Courtauld Institute, which is devoted to collecting fine arts in England. He stated that he is also a Knight and has the title of Keeper of the Queen's Pictures. He also stated that Blunt was an active homosexual.

STRAIGHT
md
JUN 10 1935
2935

1935

Concerning Guy Burgess, diplomat who fled from England to Russia, Mr. Straight said Burgess was two years ahead of him at Cambridge. He said that Burgess was known as an ex-communist at Cambridge. He described Burgess as an exhibitionist, a drunkard and an active homosexual.

After the death of Cornford Mr. Straight was called in by Anthony Blunt and was informed that he should shift from the student communist group and go into international work. Blunt told Mr. Straight that his position was to be the "economist and adviser on policy matters to the International." Mr. Straight protested that he did not want this job and Blunt stated he would refer his protest to someone else. Blunt later told him his protest was rejected. Blunt instructed him to go to the United States and attempt to get employment with J. P. Morgan and Company and then make economic reports to the International. Blunt put this to Mr. Straight that it was a way of making up for the death of Cornford.

Mr. Straight returned to the United States in the Summer of 1936 and in the fall of that year began looking for a job. He finally contacted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who sent him to Sumner Welles of the Department of State. He stated that he was given a desk in the State Department in the Economic Section and that he was not put on the payroll but just was given desk space. He stated that he prepared a report on the "Economic Consequences of European Rearmament," which took him approximately five to seven months to complete.

MICHAEL STRAIGHT

Mr. Straight continued that sometime between November, 1937, and April, 1938, he received a call from one Michael Green in New York and had a personal meeting with this man. Green told him that he had been referred to Mr. Straight and that while he claimed to be an American, Mr. Straight is of the opinion that he was possibly a Russian. He stated that Green contacted him in Washington about once every month and that he saw him three times in Washington before the Summer of 1938. He stated that Green wanted him to move into a position where he would handle classified material. He stated that Green did not ask for anything specific, but gave him little talks on various positions taken by the Soviet Government and seemed to be trying to nurse him into a better position.

Mr. Straight said that after the Soviet-German Pact in 1938 he was quite upset and that when he saw Green he gave him a memorandum which he had prepared stating that this Pact was a disaster. He stated that he did give Green two pieces of material that he recalled passing over his desk in the State Department. He stated that he cannot recall the exact titles of these papers but does recall that they had received wide distribution and were not classified information.

Mr. Straight, in 1939, became associated with Thomas Corcoran who was at that time a White House adviser. He stated that Corcoran got him to contribute money to certain Democratic campaigns and that he participated in some of these election campaigns.

He stated that about this time he left the Department of State and went to work for the Department of the Interior, on the National Power Policy Committee. He said that he wrote speeches for various cabinet members in this position.

Mr. Straight said that after 1940 he went back to the State Department in the Economic Section. He recalls that sometime in 1940 Guy Burgess visited him in the United States and had dinner with him. Burgess told him he was out of touch with his friends and asked Mr. Straight if he was in touch with any of the friends and if so, if he would put Burgess in touch with them. Mr. Straight advised that he refused to do anything for Burgess.

MICHAEL STRAIGHT

Mr. Straight stated that he joined the United States Air Force as a Cadet in late 1942 and served in the Air Force until 1946. In 1946, after leaving the Air Force, he made a visit to England at which time he saw both Anthony Blunt and Guy Burgess at which time he told both of them that he had grown up and was completely disillusioned with the communist movement. He stated that both men were hostile and tense.

Mr. Straight continued that in 1951 he was leaving the British Embassy one day and met Guy Burgess coming up the steps of the embassy. Burgess stated that he was in the United States temporarily and was working for the British Government. Mr. Straight rode in a taxi with Burgess downtown at which time he stated he told Burgess that he should get out of his employment with the British Government within a period of three months and if he did not do so he, Straight, would go to the United States Government and report the fact that Burgess was working for the British Government and that he was a communist. Mr. Straight also stated that in 1948 his wife, who is a psychiatrist, gave the names of Blunt and Burgess to an analyst whose husband was employed in the British Embassy and requested that the names be passed on to the British authorities as two members of the Russian International working for the British Government.

Mr. Straight said that he had been told by Michael Green that if he had anything important to give him and was not able to reach him, he should call Alex Koral who lived in Brooklyn. Koral was the subject of an investigation in the United States in connection with his activities as a courier of a Soviet espionage ring between 1939 and 1943. Mr. Straight stated that he last saw Michael Green sometime between January, 1941, and October, 1942, at which time he told him that in his opinion the Russians would have to make up their minds to be friendly with the United States Government or else break completely with the Americans.

On one occasion Mr. Straight had dinner with Michael and Michael's wife. She was introduced to him as Helen and she appeared to be an American citizen.

299B

SECRET

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 4050

Tel. No.: WEL 1074

Date: 12.3.63

Responsible Section: D.1.

SECRET
18 MAR 1963

Outgoing call BLUNDEN to his mother.

In the course of this conversation BLUNDEN mentioned that his departure would be next TUESDAY (the 19th). He was going first to Israel and then on to Greece.

(In a previous conversation BLUNDEN said that he would return from his holiday on April 23rd or 24th at the latest. In yet another conversation Dr. SANDOS, speaking to his secretary confirmed BLUNDEN's flight booking for March 19th.)
n.t.s.

BLUNDEN, in a conversation with OLIVER, confirmed that he was about to go away adding - 'I shall be away nearly a month'. He would be working in Israel for a fortnight and, giving a lecture there, before going on to Greece.

L.E.

Note for file.

On 4th September, 1962 a paragraph appeared in the Daily Mail about a book to be published by Secker and Warburg. The paragraph took the form of interviews with authors Douglas Sutherland and Anthony Purdy and the publishers, and the book was described as being further revelations about BURGESS and MACLEAN and the Third Man. It contained no reference to interviews with BURGESS. BURGESS presumably did not see this paragraph, or if he did, made no comment on it at the time.

On 29th January, 1963 BURGESS wrote to his Mother and in the midst of the letter he said:-

"Talking of frightful Goronwy a more frightful liar called Anthony PURDY has announced a book for May from Secker and Warburg. It says in Publishers announcement he had "lengthy conversation with me (G.B.) in Moscow". Will you please tell Anthony and others who may be worried that I never had conversations with him in Moscow, refused flatly to do so. I am taking what steps I can - but other decent English journalists here - not Communists - I won't say now and here which but well known and 100% respectable - are going probably to back me up publicly in saying they knew I never had talks with him - from him himself as well as from me. All know he is a crook and offered money to others who had met me, which most (I don't know all) turned down.

"Anyhow do tell Anthony and others who may be worried. Tom Driberg is - but I'll deal with him - but do tell A. and ask him to tell Tess - any inventions are known to be included about my friends and they may think something came from me. As I say its not only my word - others not involved know facts and will back me up that I never talked with him. As you know I don't worry - but I don't live in England. First version was withdrawn last December - one story is that Foreign Office objected to inventions Purdy had also made about invented conversations with them. Don't worry darling but I thought I ought to warn you in case A. comes to you in distress or cross with me which you won't like. So its nice you can say this to him and he to Tess Victor etc."

On the same day BURGESS also wrote to Sir Roy HARROD, in the midst of this letter he says:-

"Sorry to be a bore but I'm worried over this and over Friends, so do treat seriously. One thing, Secker and Warburg announce for publication in May of a new scandal book about me and Donald. Author - a crooked journalist called Anthony Purdy. In the announcement it is stated that Purdy had lengthy conversations with me in Moscow. This is 100% untrue, I refused to talk to him and never did. All this doesn't matter to me, here. But to friends in England, it may matter. In particular they may, quite rightly, be angry with me if they think I talked with this author ever about anything including of course them or anyone mentioned, I don't know what's in the book but I have heard it's frightful and I know how some of the material was

/fraudulently.....

fraudulently obtained fortunately Jerome Wolfenden here and also others, e.g. a brother, (who did meet and totally distrusted the author) know I did not talk to Purdy.

"Please put this about amongst friends at your place who might be worried - (? Isaiah ? D. Footman) - who I can't write to or at the other place. (I see G. M. Trevelyan and University Dons are mentioned.)".

And on 1st February, 1963 he wrote to Sir Harold Nicolson a letter which contained the following:-

"Secker and Warburg announce for publication in May a new Scandal book about Donald, his wife, me, F.O., and H.M.G. and University friends of mine.

The important point immediately is that in the blurb they say that I had long conversations with the author. The author is a man called Purdy. Fortunately I had been warned by Jeremy Wolfenden (of All Souls and the Daily Telegraph here) that Purdy was a crook. Accordingly I refused to have any conversations with him at all. This has not prevented him and Secker and Warburg apparently claiming partly to base the book on Purdy's totally non-existent meetings with me. (Fortunately Jeremy and respectable here others can support me over this - that I never talked with Purdy. He himself complained of it to others - Westerners - when he was here).

"I myself am entirely indifferent, living here, to such muckraking forgeries. What does worry me is that if the book is as harmful as I fear it may be to friends and acquaintances of mine, they may believe Secker and Warburg's announcement that I talked with Purdy and talked of friends to him. I haven't of course seen the proofs but the first thing is to tell you and ask you to tell others that I never talked with the man and if necessary this is not only my word but can and will be supported by respectable Western Friends who did know Purdy and did know I refused to talk with him. I don't know who the "University Professors" Purdy claims (as with me) to have met and interviewed for the purpose of the book are, nor who are the "high ranking politicians". In the original blurb last autumn he also, I am told, claimed to have interviewed "high diplomats, Foreign Office Officials". The book seems to have been then withdrawn from publication in the autumn and is now back for the spring without the claims about diplomats.

"What do you advise I can do, if anything? I know Fred Warburg - and don't trust him one inch. I think he will only respond to pressure - which I guess (but don't know) the F.O. may have brought last autumn to protect their allegedly interviewed chickens. But I am not their chicken. How can I best contradict the claim in the blurb "In particular he (Mr. Purdy) has talked at length on several occasions with Burgess himself in Moscow."

"I repeat, I am only worried that if friends, or any others, such as you or Anthony B. or Isaiah etc. are mentioned in book they will think I was the source, as claimed by publishers. As I say, this 100% lie can be nailed by me and others. Do spread this around and advise me how best to deal, bearing in mind that any publicity may help the sale of this forgery. I can give a

/statement.....

statement to Reuters here. Their correspondent is also one who knows Purdy is a crook."

Sir Roy HARROD replied on 13th February, 1963 saying that he had communicated with Fred Warburg who was an old friend, and that Warburg had not intended to make a claim that Purdy had had interviews in Moscow with BURGESS. Sir Harold NICOLSON replied on 18th February, 1963 saying he would be careful to spread the truth about this book. Sir Roy HARROD wrote again on 28th February, 1963 and said that he had asked his son, who was a journalist, to look out for announcements, but the son had been unable to find any.

On 4th March, 1963 Sir Anthony BLUNT telephoned Sir Roy HARROD. This was to discuss with him the book that was to be published by Secker and Warburg about BURGESS and MACLEAN. BLUNT had had a message from Nigel BURGESS and understood that HARROD knew the details. HARROD told him about the letter he had had from Guy and the reply he had sent. He also referred to the fact that his son on the Sunday Telegraph had been unable to find any announcements by Warburg. BLUNT said that the message he got said that Guy was worried because the book was going to make the most terrible revelations about himself and Victor and they were both going to be terribly upset. BLUNT said that he did not see how Guy knew this, as he apparently knew nothing about the book.

where is this filed



E. McBarnet.

D.1

12th March, 1963.

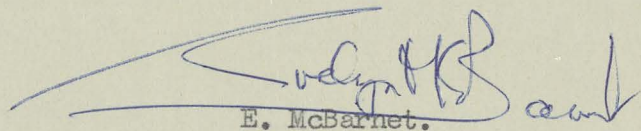
298a

Note for file.

We have learned from the T/C that BLUNT is flying to Athens on 19th March, 1963. He will return to London no later than 24th March, 1963.

D.1.

12th March, 1963.


E. McBarnet.

352512.363

H.O.W. No. T.S. 2359.

297a

Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT

WELbeck 1388,
WELbeck 1389,
WELbeck 1074,
WELbeck 4181.

Anthony BLUNT was a close friend of Guy BURGESS and his circle and it is desired to know his reactions to the disappearance of H.A.R. PHILBY.

26 February, 1963.

G. L. MITCHELL

25385 1/69
43-03

SECRET

296a

26 February, 1963.

PF 604,582/D.1/EMcB.

Dear Mr. Hawkins,

I am applying for a telephone check on
WELbeck 1388, 1389, 1074 and 4181.

2. These telephones are installed at 20
Portman Square, W.1. and are known to be
used by Sir Anthony BLUNT.

3. Sir Anthony BLUNT is known to have been
a friend of Guy BURGESS and others of his circle
and we are anxious to know his reactions to the
news of the disappearance of H.A.R. PHILBY.

Yours sincerely,



E. McBarnet.

M.A. Hawkins, Esq.,
G.P.O.
EMcB/DFG.

SECRET

253520/1109
1263

SECRET

294b

EXTRACT

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604,582 Name :

Original in File No.: P.F. 604,584 Vol.: 15 Serial: 717b Receipt Date: 14.1.63.

Original from: [redacted] Under Ref.: Dated: 11.1.63.

Extracted on: 12.6.64 by: J.J. Section: R.5.

Extract from conversation between PHILBY (self-confessed Russian Intelligence agent)

..... @ PHILBY
4. I put to PEACH the names of certain people and asked him for his views as to their involvement or otherwise with the Russians. The following resulted:
.....

(iv) Anthony BLUNT

..... @ PHILBY
In PEACH's view BLUNT did not, and would not have worked for the Russians, but he specified that he had no hard information on this.

naturally !!

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

SECRET

10/1/63
1/1/63

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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 December 2023

~~Secret X ref~~
~~3/20/62~~
in PF 69202 (Burn)

293A

~~D.I./EMCB~~ - on return

See PF 604,692

When talking to Lord Rothschild about my interview with Mrs. SOLOMON, we got on to the subject of PHILBY's and BURGESS' pretensions in the late 1930s that they had discarded their 'left wing' political views and moved over to the right. Lord Rothschild mentioned that he had always been puzzled by Anthony BLUNT's "love affair" with a man named "Mickey" BURN. I think this must be Michael BURN, who is I think a journalist, and for whom I know we have a file. Lord Rothschild said that this "love affair" took place while both men were at Cambridge and that on BLUNT's side it was very violent. What he could not understand was that BURN's political views then seemed to be Fascist. Since he could not believe that BLUNT could have stomached such views he wondered whether this was a further example of deliberate deception.

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

D.I.

7.8.62.

~~8~~
D
21-8

July 31st. 1962.

SECRET

H

7

742

29 2a

Handwritten: Held R.S

PA.
PF 604582
BLUNT



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Prussians in Leningrad
surprising.
Best available
letter.

Sir Anthony Blunt
Courtault Inst.
20 Portman Sq.
London W.1.
England.

Ленинград. Литейный мостик через канал. 1962 г.
23-е июля
Ленинград. Литературный мостик через канал. 1962 г.

23 июля 1962 г. 10:00. 4к. 1962
10:00. 1962 г. 10:00. 4к. 1962
10:00. 1962 г. 10:00. 4к. 1962

676

Handwritten signature: Blunt
1962

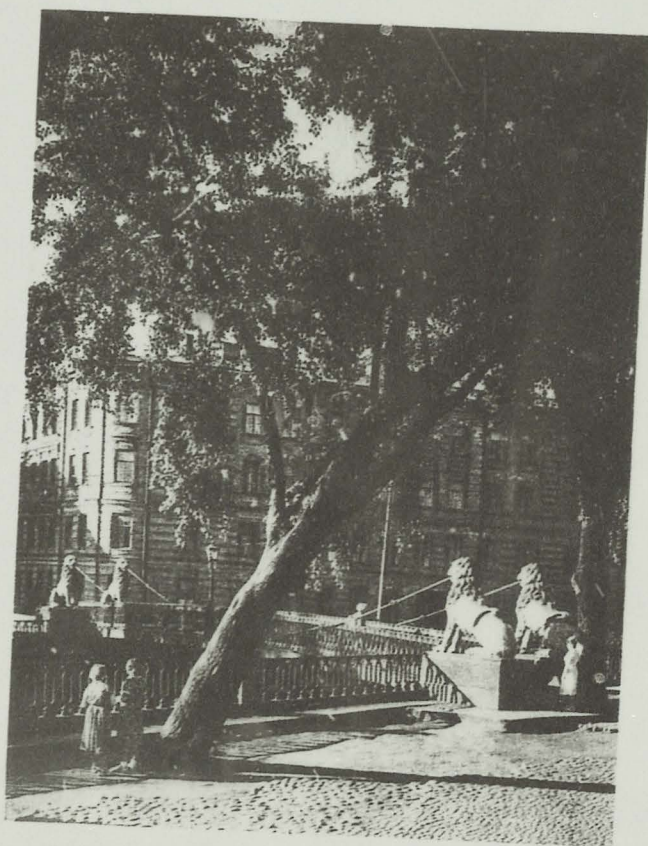
July 31st. 1902.

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071

291a

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ACT 1958.

TOP SECRET

Loose minute

For P.A. on PF.604,584 (PHILBY)

Copies for PF.604,582 (BLUNT)
PF.604,688 (WHITFIELD)
PF.604,529 (BURGESS)

D.1./EMcB through D.

[redacted] telephoned me on 17 July to say that he had information that BURGESS had made a will under the terms of which PHILBY was a beneficiary. I thanked him saying that we had already received this information and that, since we were satisfied that BURGESS would assume that the information would reach our ears, we attached no great significance to it.

2. On 18 July [redacted] telephoned me in order to discover when we had received this information. I told him that it was some months ago and

[redacted] I apologised for the omission but added that I could understand how it had come about. We did not attach any significance to the information

[redacted] moreover, the relations between [redacted] had been such that it had not been our habit to pass every scrap of information to them.

3. [redacted] Mrs. BASSETT had forwarded BURGESS' letter [redacted] She had written to PHILBY, telling him of BURGESS' intentions and saying that she had written to BURGESS telling him that she renounced her share in the legacy and that in any case the will was not valid. She asked PHILBY what his attitude was.

[redacted] PHILBY said that he would write to [redacted] saying that his attitude was the same as hers. He also told [redacted] that [redacted] would write to Mrs. BASSETT asking her to make enquiries of Sir Anthony BLUNT as to his attitude towards the will.

D.1.

A.S. Martin

18.7.62.

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ACT 1958

DECEMBER 2022

TOP SECRET

2900

-2896

see
2/1a

2/18
30.7.62

SECRET
EXTRACT

2896

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604,582 Name: BLUNT

Original in File No.: P.F. 604,529 Vol.: 37 Serial: 1512b Receipt Date: 1.5.62.

Original from: Intercept letter. Under Ref.: Dated: 22/23.4.62.

Extracted on: 27.7.62. by: PF Section: R5

Extract from Intercept letter from Guy BURGESS, Moscow to Mrs. BASSETT,
14 Arlington House, Arlington Street, St. James, S.W.1. giving part of
enclosure to be forwarded by Mrs. BASSETT to Esther WHITFIELD.

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

SECRET

15C
30.202.

FOREIGN OFFICE

SP/3

289a

CONFIDENTIAL

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

NOTHING RECORDED AGAINST
as agreed with RACH.
3 MAY 1962
for Director General

Specialist Tour for British Council in Italy

Period 1962-63

Surname BLUNT

Sir

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Title (Delete as required)

Name at Birth if different from above _____

Christian Names Anthony

Official Address Courtauld Institute,

20, Portman Square, W.1.

Tel. No. _____

Home Address _____

Tel. No. Welbeck 1388

Date of Birth 26th August, 1907.

see passport papers.

Place of Birth _____

Present occupation Professor of History of Art, University of London.

Director of Courtauld Institute
Surveyor of Queen's Pictures.

(Miss) C. M. Marlow, Specialist Tours
Dept.

18.4.62.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Departmental Reference _____

Serial No. _____

Previous Report _____

(07321)

*112 15
19.4.62*

RS Secret Cross Reference

PA Please in →

288a

For file number: PF.604,582

Title: BLUNT, Anthony

*INFORMATION re: Subject

is filed in

FILE number: LAKE/C93

(Items 2 & 3)

at serial: Held Sect./JMH

Dated: 5.1.62.

Cross reference made by: D.1./SRT.

Section: D.1.

Date: 26.1.62.

*NOTE.—Give full name in the case of an individual.

29/1/62
T/S

287a.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

May 8th. 1961.

SECRET

C

6

161079



0-5-2

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference.....

285A

CO Mist/1

Note for PF.604,582

I called on Mr. Costley-White, C.R.O., with reference to a vetting enquiry submitted by that Department. It related to the British Council's intention to sponsor a lecture tour of Canada by Sir Anthony BLUNT.

2. I told Costley-White that I wanted his advice on how we should reply to this enquiry and then proceeded to give him orally an account of our information about BLUNT. I based myself on the attached summary but I told him also that BLUNT had been employed by M.I.5. during the war.

3. After considerable deliberation, Costley-White decided that, in view of the embarrassment which it would cause, the Canadians should not be told of BLUNT's security record and that it was unnecessary for the C.R.O. to hold this information on their records. I therefore left with him the C.R.O. vetting enquiry which he said he would return to the appropriate department in the C.R.O. explaining to them that there would be no objection to BLUNT's lecture tour of Canada. He agreed that the vetting form should carry no endorsement from us.

A.S. Martin

A.S. Martin

D.1.
18.1.61.

(99)
JC&SLtd
Gp782/39
CODE 18-76

CONFIDENTIAL

21/1/61
18/1

Anthony BLUNT was a close friend and intimate associate of Guy BURGESS from the time they first met as undergraduates at Trinity College Cambridge in 1931 until BURGESS left the United Kingdom in 1951. They shared artistic and intellectual interests and both are homosexual. BLUNT was very far to the Left and moved in Communist circles in Cambridge and he knew that BURGESS was a Communist at that time. He also knew that even when BURGESS resigned from the Communist Party in about 1935 he remained essentially Marxist. In about 1937 BURGESS is known to have told another friend that he was working for the "Comintern" collecting confidential political information, and that BLUNT was one of his sources. BLUNT insists that he thought that BURGESS was working for a secret British department at that time. Since, however, he refused to go on working for BURGESS after the German/Soviet pact, this seems unlikely to be true.

There is no reason to suppose that BLUNT is in any way a Communist at the present time. He is unquestionably homosexual.

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

B.943. M.795766/7699. 3/60. 200M. H. E. & S. Gp.862/1

S. Form 81/rev. 12.53

~~EXTRACT~~

284A

Extract for File No.: PF.604,582 Name: BLUNDEN

Original in File No.:* *original taken to CRO by hand (D/A) on 18.1.61* Vol.: Serial: Receipt Date: 12.1.61

Original from: C.R.O. Under Ref.: PG.44/47/1 Dated: 11.1.61.

Extracted on: 17.1.61. by: JMO Section: D.1.

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

Dear Miss Newington,

The British Council have approached us regarding the proposed visit to Canada of Sir Anthony BLUNT, K.C.V.O., the eminent art critic.

2. Details of Sir Anthony are appended below and we should be grateful to learn whether you have anything recorded about him.

Surname: BLUNT

Christian Names: Anthony Frederick

Born: 26th September, 1907

Address: 20, Portman Square, W.1.

Professor of History of Art, University of London and Director, Courtauld Institute since 1947.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Miss K. Blair.

CONFIDENTIAL

JMO
19.1.61

EXTRACT

283A

Extract for File No.: P. F. 604, 582. Name:

Original in File No.: P. F. 604, 529. Vol.: 34 Serial: 1405a Receipt Date: 5. 1. 61.

Original from: Intercept letter. Under Ref.: - Dated: 3. 1. 61.

Extracted on: 9. 1. 61. by: C. J. P. Section: R. 5.

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

Extract from Intercept letter to Guy BURGESS - Moscow - from his mother Mrs J.R. Bassett, 14 Arlington House, Arlington Street. S.W.1.

.....
Anthony BLUNT came to see me on Christmas Eve bringing a Christmas card and a lovely pot of Cyclaman, I hadn't even sent him a Christmas card, he has got someone else to do a term at the Courtauld and is off to Rome for 3 months, I don't quite know what he is doing there but is staying with British Art Council or something of the sort, then goes to the States for about a fortnight before coming back for next term at the Courtauld - I asked him about Gombich's book, and he said he agreed entirely with you, but would add that the 1/2 truths are the more dangerous for being repeated two or three times in different forms. He hadn't read John Berger, so couldn't comment - He sent you his love - I hadn't seen him or heard anything of him for a long time, he had been pretty ill with ulcers, but is all right and able to eat anything, he didn't look very well.

.....
X Anthony after Rome, before going to America, plans to stay a short time with some British Official in Beirut so may see Kim - he thinks Tommy Harris saw new wife and was not very struck - a rich American..... X
.....

CP
9. 1. 61.

REF.

S/F

Box 500.

PASSPORT OFFICE,
DARTMOUTH STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

ENQUIRY FORM

APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS OR VISAS

NAME OF APPLICANT

Anthony Frederick BLUNT

NATIONALITY

Citizen of the United Kingdom & Colonies

DESTINATION

All foreign countries

Particulars of the application are given in the form of which a copy is enclosed.

It is requested that the duplicate enquiry form may be returned to this Office as soon as possible with your observations.

REMARKS

REPLY

See information only.

Born Beaumont

26-9-1907 and
residing at 20 Portman
Square, W.1. —

Holder of F.O. passport
No 172923 issued 17.11.

1955 which has now
been renewed for 5 years,
i.e. until 17.11.1965.

Is a Professor by
profession.

B/x 100

ENCL. ~~16 NOV 1960~~
TO: ~~16 NOV 1960~~
REF. PF 604 5820

SECRET

S. Form 81B 5000 10.59.

EXTRACT

PF. 604,582
PF. 45,912

Hand RS

BLUNT
TREVELYAN

2819

Extract for File No. : PF. 604,529 Name : 33a 1369a 16.8.60

Original in File No. : * Int. letter Vol. : Under Ref. : Dated : 16.8.60

Original from : 26th August, 1960 by : M.G. Section : D.1.

Extracted on : by : Section :

Extract from letter from Guy BURGESS to his Mother - Mrs. J.R. BASSETT

Darlingest Mum -

So nice to hear voice - but so intermittently owing to bad line - on phone and was sorry you thought I ended conversation as wanted to go and swim - (which I did want) - but reason was £'s ticking up and I couldn't hear all you said nor you me.

..... I think it was that day I went on a lovely picnic swim with old friend of mine and A's from England - Julian Trevelyan - a v. nice painter with a nice wife also painter - both work at Royal College of Art under Robin Darwin from whom Julian bought messages - (I didn't know wife before). He is nephew of Professor Sir George T. whose books you will have read or heard of.

BLUNT

I saw him several times here. They came by car and had seen quite a lot sensibly and it was very nice to talk to someone so level headed - most people who come here seem often so unbalanced about Russia, for or against and ask such very silly questions but Julian has a good Cambridge background. I think an exact contemporary of A's.

.....

Both confirmed my worst suspicions about how unhappy, uneasy and worried people are in England and both understood very well why its much better and happier, purely selfishly, for me to escape Cold War by living here. It really is true that here the atmosphere is happy and optimistic with a sense of everything getting better and both Derek H. and Trevelyan's had noticed it. Derek says he can't live in England (he's bought a house in Ireland and still I think has one in Hampstead!) and the Trevelyan's, who are less rich, said how tempted they were to come and live here for some years - he could always get a job in University or Institute - as anyone almost of good will can. I hate to think of you living in all that worry and me so peaceful here. You musn't think I'm being anti-British. Other things being equal or if Britain were socialist of course I'd rather live at home and say so to everyone. Unfortunately things aren't like that and I fear the next months may be worrying if these silly Americans and terrifying Germans go on as they are doing. However, people still respect Macmillan personally here (as Krushev's letter showed) and I myself haven't given up hopes he may get his own views across.

.....

is Derek Hill & Julian TREVELYAN (not Andrew Blunt)

NOTE: "A" in the above extract stands for Anthony BLUNT PF.604,582.

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

2819

SECRET

April 30th. 1959.

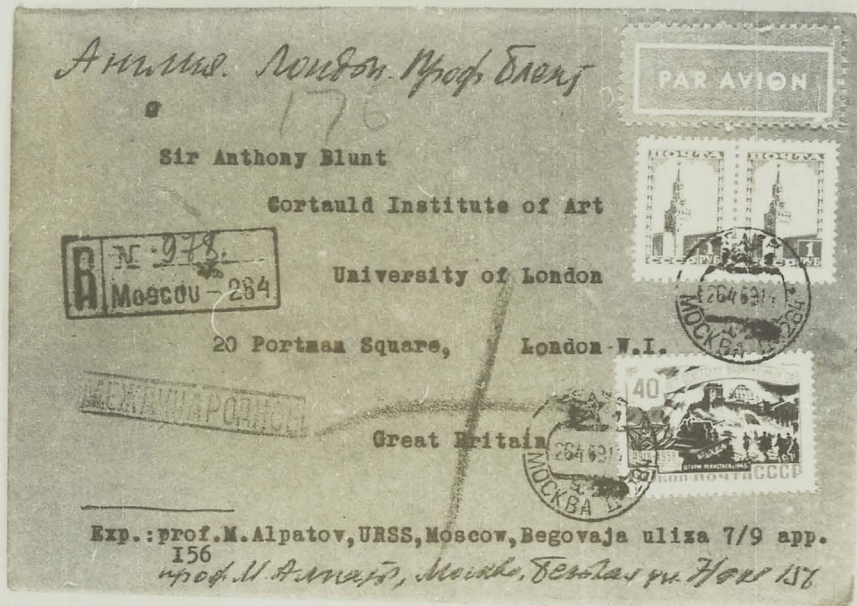
SECRET

B

7

5-25

280a



Handwritten signature and date: 7/5

0273

- 1 MAY 1959

DHEL
8559

April 30th. 1959.

SECRET

B

7

5-25

Moscou le 24 avril 1959

Cher Monsieur Blunt,

Je me fais le plaisir de vous donner les informations sur les tableaux de Poussin à l'Ermitage, qui vous intéressent.

Le tableau "Zenobie sauvée" selon le catalogue recent est inachevé, 156 cm. x 194, 1640. Le tableau "La sainte Famille" de la collection Cheremetev, 128,5 x 151, c. 1630.

Le sujet de Zenobie est traité par Poussin dans un dessin du Musée Pouchkine à Moscou. Dans le catalogue, que je vous fais parvenir, vous trouverez une reproduction. Si vous en avez besoin on peut obtenir une meilleure photographie.

Je vous serai très reconnaissant, si vous pouvez m'envoyer vos livres "Artistic Theory" et "Philibert de l'Orme" et je vous en remercie d'avance.

Veillez agréer, cher Monsieur Blunt, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus dévoués

Milgutin

0274

SECRET

S30190 Wt.55449-7600 200M 3/58 Gp.789 F. & C. Ltd.

S. Form 81/rev. 12.53

EXTRACT

279a

PF.604,529
PF.604,582

BURGESS Guy F. de M.
BLUNDEN James

Extract for File No. : Name :

Private letter to CTY

Vol. : Serial : Receipt Date : 6.4.59

Original in File No. :*

Original from : Sir Anthony BLUNT Under Ref. : Dated : 5.4.59

Extracted on : 13.4.59 by : PL Section : D1

Extract from a private letter to Courtenay Young
form Sir Anthony BLUNT in New York

.....

When I get back to London we might have a word
about Guy's (not very helpful or wholly intelligible)
answer to my letter. I think he really is crackers now.

.....

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

SECRET

DDRS
13-4-59

Recd: 23 3. 59.

278a

March 21st. 1959.

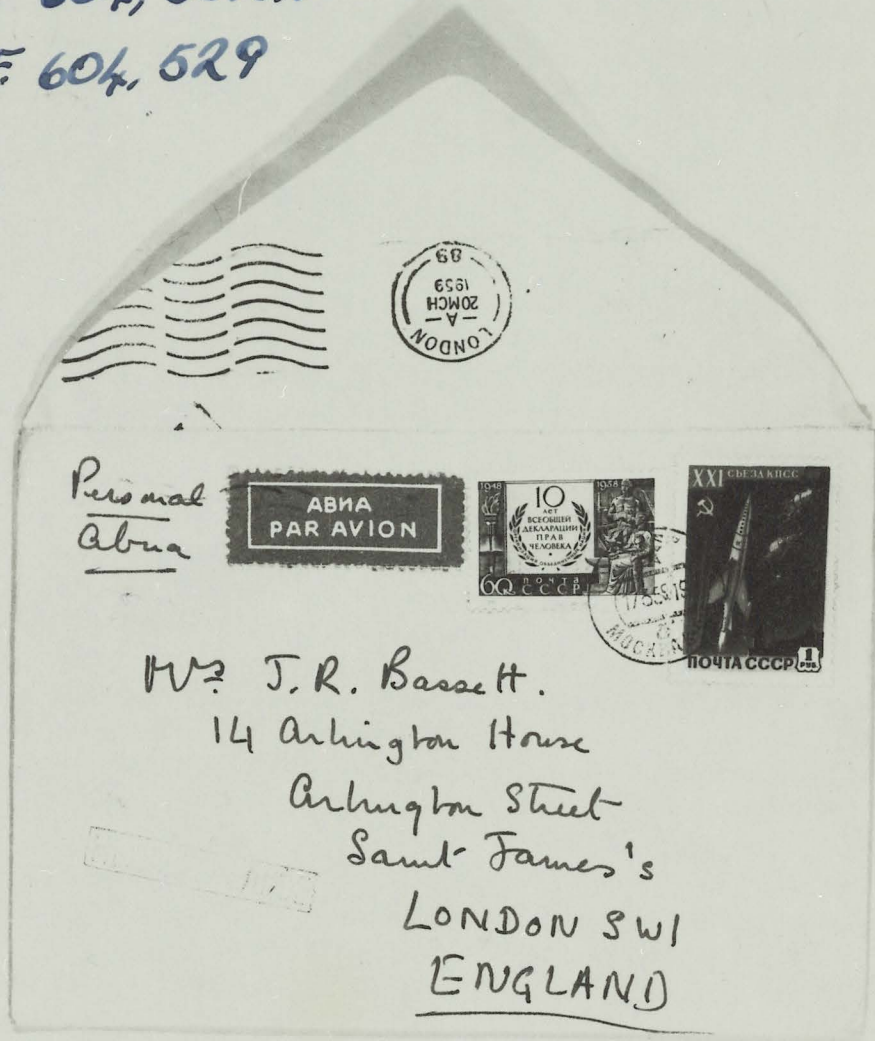
SECRET

R

3

560

R.S.M.
P.A. in P.F. 604, 582. ✓
Copy in P.F. 604, 529



0060

J.R.B.
2/5

1.4.59

1960

(4)
 him off my own bat on a lonely
 wicket - there was a perfectly
 good reason which simply could
 be carried out or attempted because
 by the time I reached saw Randolph
 (5 p.m.) he was hysterically tight
 & I could not discuss with
 him the quite simple matter,
 nothing to do with you or me,
 or coming to England, I had
 intended to discuss with him.
 It later became clear that at
 no time of the day or night was
 Randolph responsible - source for
 this was his own colleagues. You'd
 better I think let A. see this



Flat
 March 12th (?)

Darling just - Mum -
 You sounded so sad on the
 phone - "I haven't had a letter
 for months" - but as I told you
 I had written & you should have
 had 2 posted in England for speed
 - one with bath salts & one separately.
 I thought they wd. reach you
 quicker. I was wrong.

Find about bath salts. These
~~ones~~ are said to be ~~the~~ better than
 the ones you had before - purer
 no chemicals & more effective in

|||

CD 115T/1

March 21st. 1959.
 SECRET
 R 3
 560

010612

helping sleep. ^② But: also much
stranger - so I recommended
 asking Brighton in case bad for
 heart. I will send a basket off
 of the ^{old} kind you like - when I
 can find them - not difficult - or
 - someone to bring them - harder.
 (In fact I've just found Wadysda
 has bought you a great big basket
 for you - ~~the~~ now you only need sent
 & I think I'll try ordinary post.)

Secondly Aulkin's letter. He
 asked me not to answer & I
 think an reflexion that I should
 do what he says. But do tell
 him how v. distressed I was

to hear Randolph's ^③ article (which
 as you know from telegram I know
 wd. appear & wd. be horrid) caused
 him & you renewed persecution.

Tell him I was silly not to
 have taken this snatch into account
 - not myself having had yr. & his
 terrible experiences with Press I
 suppose I underestimated the
 extent to which they still wd.
 go on. But also tell him that
 tho' silly, I was not as irresponsible
 as he seems to think - I did not
 see Randolph just to "see someone
 from England" - nor did I see

March 21st. 1959.

SECRET

R 3

560

CDHIST/1

(5)



Since I seem to be drifting into discussing some of the points he raised - but only one more. About Harold Nicolson. The Press arrived with the knowledge Harold & I were in correspondence. This information did not come from me - Harold himself had originated it by reading a letter of mine to him (? was told) aloud at the Breakfast Club. I do not think the source of the leak

was the journalist who was in
fact present & told me of this.
To have derived ^{a correspondence that} ~~that~~ was
already allowed to be known by
Harold ~~W. H.~~ would only have put
a most sinister light - such as
Randolph invented ^{for} ~~by~~ ^{Electoral} Brown Smith
reasons - on a most innocent &
ordinary correspondence between two
old friends. The whole trouble is
that A. (like you too I fear)
will insist on believing all the
accusations apt. me. I wrote
protesting to A. about this in a
letter which you saw. ~~unpublished~~

difficult it is to ^⑧reconcile the
Moscow's kind of views. From
my point of view here (which is
that of other Socialists) such attacks
by such people as Randolph are
of no importance whatsoever, as
we say "when the bourgeois press
persecutes you - that's the time to look
out."

But here again I should realize
that I'm insulated here among
friends & that you & he are
surrounded by these sharks all the
time - tho' even so judging from letters
from people I scarcely know even in
England an attack by Randolph is
known for what it is. As he told me
"Clarissa has refused to speak to

me for years..." ^⑨

However I wait go on: but
Anthony please shld. not worry at
the alarming possibilities that are
worrying him and I'll bear what he
says v. leniently in mind. Once
more I'm terribly sorry to have caused
you & him more pain & regret it
was not of my own bat - but perhaps
I shld. not have played at all.

Wilfred Brent (not H's brother
- the author & diarist who I ad more
so much) once wrote about ^{the} ~~the~~ ^(government)
British ~~Maximilian~~ Authorities &
"It doesn't so much mind being
slapped in the face, since its insensitive
about the head. What it really objects
to is having its leg pulled. The first
pull it will usually pretend not to notice."

Copies on: PF. 604,582⁹ (POLLOCK)
PF. 604,582 (BLUNT)
PF. 604,589 (FOOTMAN)
PF. 55,570 (REVAI)

277a

SECRET

PF. 604,529/D1/WTEC.

2nd March, 1959.

Dear

Reference our recent telephone conversation concerning the emanating Home Office Warrant No. PS/12335 on Guy Francis de Money BURGESS, I should be grateful if the following names and addressees could be maintained or added as necessary to the list of BURGESS' outgoing mail to be intercepted:-

Mrs. BASSETT,
14 Arlington House,
Arlington Street, London S.W.1.

Dr. Andrew REVAI,
107 Wellesley Court,
Maida Vale, LONDON W.9.

Peter William POLLOCK,
Sharlowes Farm,
Flaunden,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Sir Anthony BLUNT,
20 Portman Square,
London W.1.

David FOOTMAN,
St. Antony's College,
OXFORD.

Yours

H.T.E. Clayton.

G.A. Harlow, Esq.,
G.P.O.

WTEC/LMT

SECRET

see 1/10/59
12371

Copy on FF-6014529: Copy for Blue file

Feb. 24th. 1959.

SECRET

D

6

803

Recd. 25/2/61



276

CD 4134/11

Guy Burgess.

Bolshaya Pirogovskaya Ulitsa 53/55.

Ap. 68.

Moscow.

U.S.S.R.

Recd 25/2

Dear Guy,

I am sorry to break a silence of seven and a half years with a letter which you will not, I fear, think very friendly, but it seems to me that I cannot have any idea of the effect your actions have on your friends here and on your mother - who is, I know, too fond of you to tell you. But the fact is that, when you make an announcement to the press or say anything that gets indirectly to the press in Moscow, the press here, headed by the *Daily Express*, is on the telephone and the doorstep at Arlington House instantly and persistently. And usually elsewhere as well. I myself have been lucky lately, partly because I've taken my name out of the telephone book, and partly because of brilliant defence arrangements by my secretary. But often are less well protected. Harold ^{NICHOLSON} is not in London, but I have no doubt that even in Tokyo or wherever he is the pressmen are after him.

The persecution is, of course, most vivid when you talk of coming back to England. I cannot imagine that you are serious in this - though I can well imagine that you would like to do so. But what would happen if you did? You would be arrested on landing - that is certain - and put on trial. What the outcome of the trial would be is, of course, a matter of speculation, but on the way the whole story would be raked up again, many of your friends would certainly be called as witnesses, and mud would be slung in all directions. As regards myself, I should certainly have to resign one of my jobs, and might well lose the other.

I can well understand your wanting to see people in England, but why Randolph? One of your statements to him will have settled once

005

PPR 26.2.59
25/2

Feb. 24th. 1959.

SECRET

D

6

803

CD 1137/1

and for all in the minds of people like my mother who might still be
blind about the question of peace - I can hope she did not see the
article.

I am sorry to be so direct, but as said at the beginning, (I don't think
you would do these things if you knew the trouble & pain they caused). Please
don't answer this letter, but send a message through your mother to
acknowledge it if you feel it.

Yours

Andy.

006

N O T E

275b

On the evening of 23rd February D.1 and I discussed with the D.G. the next steps to be taken with the object of deterring BURGESS from coming to the U.K.

D.1 informed the D.G. that Sir Anthony BLUNT had telephoned him that evening about the articles in the Press about BURGESS and they arranged to meet at 12.30 p.m. on 24th February. Blunt had said that he had warned Mrs. BASSETT immediately after his last interview with D.1 (56a Supp.E Vol.2) and had renewed the warning some three months later when he had told Mrs. BASSETT that he had been advised to give her this warning. D.1 reported that Blunt appeared to be fussed by the possibility of BURGESS' return. D.1 also informed the D.G. that he would be seeing Major Knight on 24th February and would then discuss with him the possibility of using [redacted] as an intermediary. We then discussed the various courses of action suggested in Minute 1194, and it was agreed:

- (a) That when D.1 saw Sir Anthony Blunt he should not discourage him from believing that BURGESS would be arrested and prosecuted if he landed in the U.K. and should endeavour to get him to convey this information to Mrs. BASSETT and to Colonel BASSETT. He should also suggest to Blunt that he might himself write direct to BURGESS.
- (b) That action through [redacted] must depend in part on D.1's discussion with Major Knight, but the idea should, if possible, be pursued.
- (c) That the proposal to approach Nigel BURGESS should for the time being be dropped.

After D.1 had left, D.G. referred to the point made in the last sentence of 1195a. We agreed that it would not be sensible to try to make this point through any channel which was to be used for conveying to BURGESS the idea that he would be prosecuted, since if BURGESS were in fact arrested on his arrival in the U.K., and charged, he would be insulated from publicity. As deterrents therefore the two proposals cancelled each other out. Moreover, it must be obvious to BURGESS that he was still front page news and it was at least doubtful whether his dislike of such publicity would outweigh his desire to see his mother.

D.
24.2.59.

(Sgd.) E.M. FURNIVAL JONES

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 DECEMBER 2022

DIA

Copy: PF. 604, 529 BURGESS
 PF. 604, 529 Supp E.
 PF. 604, 583 REES
 PF. 604, 600 VER-
 SCHOYLE

NOTE FOR FILE

275A

Sir Anthony BLUNT telephoned to me yesterday asking whether he could see me, and I arranged to see him at 12.30 today, which I did in his flat in the Courtauld Institute.

2. BLUNT said that after our last talk he had spoken twice to Mrs. BASSETT on the lines we had agreed upon, i.e. that BURGESS would be foolish to come back, as if he did he would be prosecuted. He had gathered from me on the telephone that the penny had not dropped, and this confirmed his own impression when he had seen Colonel and Mrs. BASSETT last weekend and again yesterday. At their last talk yesterday Mrs. BASSETT had first of all said that she had not passed on BLUNT's message because she felt it might bother BURGESS. Later on she stated that the reason she had not passed the information on was that she felt that by far the best thing was for BURGESS to come back and face whatever music there was for him to face, as this was the only way she could see him before she died.

3. BLUNT commented that during these last two meetings for the first time he noticed that there was a relaxation in the atmosphere. Earlier the conversation had been a *deux* between him and Mrs. BASSETT with Colonel BASSETT sitting in the background quite tense and indicating quite clearly that he disapproved of everything for which BURGESS stood and of everything which BURGESS had done. In these last two talks they had been conversations a *trois* and BURGESS had been discussed quite freely between the three of them.

4. BLUNT felt that it would be useless to go back on Mrs. BASSETT again, and indeed it might well be unkind to ask her to pass such a message over to her beloved son. He had given a great deal of thought to the matter and had thought of speaking to Colonel BASSETT, but in the end had decided that there was one course which was probably the best, and he proposed to ask me whether I agreed to it.

5. The course was for him, BLUNT, to write to BURGESS direct. He asked me what I thought of this idea, and I said that it had occurred to me, but I did not know whether he was willing so to do. He said he was prepared to do so and had in fact written a draft letter to BURGESS which he had composed that morning in the lavatory. He showed me the draft and at that moment was providentially called to the telephone to deal with the travel arrangements of his fellow flat member and his flat member's boyfriend to go on a trip to Greece. The arrangements were somewhat complicated, as the boyfriend's boyfriend was not allowed into the United Kingdom as there was a warrant out against him for the usual offence.

6. This gave me an opportunity to read the letter with some care: BLUNT stated that it was with some reluctance that he was starting a correspondence after seven and a half years silence, but he felt he ought to write as BURGESS may not perhaps appreciate the effect upon those nearest and dearest to him of his periodical appearances in the press.

Arlington House was.../

DFC
 26.2.57

Arlington House was besieged, and he, BLUNT, had only got off through having set up a series of efficient protective security measures largely based upon his secretary and by the removal of his name from the telephone directory. Paragraph 2 stated that BURGESS did not apparently appreciate what would happen if he came back here. It said (I quote from memory) "It is quite clear that you would be arrested immediately upon landing and be put on trial. The result of the trial is of course unpredictable, but you would cause immeasurable distress to all those close to you. As for myself, it would mean the certain resignation of one of my jobs and the possible resignation of the other." The letter went on to say that if BURGESS must talk to journalists why should he talk to Randolph Churchill, and he, BLUNT, hoped that BURGESS's statements about his queerness were the inventions of Randolph. If they were not he, BURGESS, would forfeit such friendship as still remained in the hearts of people like BLUNT's mother, who still, despite everything, believed in him. The letter ended by asking BURGESS not to reply to BLUNT direct but to send a message back to him by Mrs. BASSETT.

7. BLUNT asked me whether I thought that was all right, and said that I was at liberty to alter it in any way I thought fit. I said that I thought it was a sensible letter, and as he, BLUNT, was liked and respected by BURGESS it might well have some effect. BLUNT asked me was it all right for him to say that "it was quite clear that BURGESS would be arrested immediately on landing in this country". I said that I could not of course speak for the law officers of the Crown. Anything might happen. The Attorney General might have a brainstorm; (short interval while BLUNT discussed whether such a phenomenon was possible); but as an expression of BLUNT's opinion it seemed perfectly fair. BLUNT said that even if the statement was not true it might have some effect in deterring BURGESS from returning. I made no comment.

8. BLUNT then asked whether he should address the letter, and I reminded him of the well publicised address at Poste Restante, Main Post Office, Moscow, but after discussion he felt he would like to send it to his personal address which he thought (and I agreed) had been published in the press and which he could obtain from Mrs. BASSETT. He asked me if I knew it. I said that I did, as it had appeared in the press, and if he would like me to give it to him I would do so in order to save him the trouble and possible embarrassment of ringing up Mrs. BASSETT and being asked by her why he wanted it. (I gave him the private address over the telephone this afternoon).

9. BLUNT said that if BURGESS did come back it would not only involve him in personal ruin but also others such as Geronwy REES, whose ruin he accepted with equanimity, if not delight. He said that the last he had heard of REES was that he had gone into building small suburban houses together with Derek VERSCHOYLE. We agreed that anybody who was foolish enough to buy a small suburban house built by these two would end in calamity and rubble after the first rainstorm. BLUNT, while giving credit to Derek VERSCHOYLE for giving him, BLUNT, his first job as art

critic on The Spectator, stated that he was the kind of person one would show to a continental who wished to know the definition of a cad, and added that he was also one of the finer examples of a four-letter man. He went on to say that Randolph Churchill qualified for the second definition but not for the first.

10. Throughout the conversation BLUNT was a good deal more relaxed than he had been in our previous talks. He appears to me quite convinced that BURGESS would be prosecuted and that he, BLUNT, would be personally and intimately involved. This for obvious reasons causes him the greatest concern. I think that he will post the letter. The H.O.W. will prove me right or wrong. He asked me whether I would like it handed to me open to save the trouble of photography, and I declined the offer, but said that if he would like me to post it for him I would do so, and if he was short of coppers I would pay for the stamp. We parted extremely amicably, with me refusing an omelette.

D.1
24.2.59

Courtenay Young

Copy of Minute 1194 in PF.604,529

27/4A

D.

There are two points arising from the Cabinet discussions on BURGESS which affect us:-

- (a) Can we supply information to show that he is engaged in subversive activities in the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) what can we do to dissuade BURGESS from returning to this country?

2. On (a) there is the information produced by [redacted] which in a garbled form has already been given to D.P.P., vide 52a (flagged in PF.604,529 Supp.E attached). This information has not, however, been communicated to the Home Office or the Foreign Office. It is not for me to say, even if this information was produced to the Attorney General, whether he would reverse his decision not to prosecute BURGESS under Section 1 of the O.S.A., though D.P.P. would seem to think so.

3. As regards (b), we made an attempt to get over to BURGESS via his mother the thought that if he came back he would be prosecuted. The channel for this was Sir Anthony BLUNT. We have no evidence that in fact BLUNT ever put this over to Mrs. BASSETT, or if he did that she passed it on. It is certainly not reflected in her letters. An account of this attempt is at 56a in Supp.E.

4. There are two possibilities of action: firstly, I can return to the charge with BLUNT and ask him whether he has put the thought into the mind of Mrs. BASSETT; if not, whether he could do so now. As an alternative, or possibly in support of the first operation, the same information could be passed to BURGESS through [redacted] should he in fact visit Moscow in the near future, as is tentatively planned by him. The disadvantage of this course is that if [redacted] thinks that it is true that BURGESS would be prosecuted he will probably assume that he will be called as a witness and may well prove difficult. Alternatively, if he is told that this is a cover story and in the event BURGESS does come back and [redacted] is called as a witness, he will consider himself double-crossed.

5. There is the possibility of an arranged P.Q. The difficulty here would seem to be that the answer must either be so vague as not to act as a deterrent to BURGESS or to be something approaching a lie.

6. We know from his letters that BURGESS is sensitive about publicity. He has been avoiding journalists in Moscow and has complained that they have been trying to get in touch with him, to which he is averse. If [redacted] does go to Moscow, it should not be difficult for him to convey to BURGESS the tremendous amount of publicity in which he and his mother would at once be involved. [redacted] could even go so far as to say that the publicity and the pestering would be such as to probably drive him into a nervous breakdown and his mother into an even earlier grave. We know that BURGESS is still fond of BLUNT, and is I think genuinely remorseful that his flight caused him so much trouble. [redacted] could point out that the publicity would not only involve him and his mother, but also all his old friends.

7. Apart from the.../ [redacted] 26.2.74

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ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 *December 2022*

Minute 1140 (Cont'd)

7. Apart from the publicity, [redacted] could also point out that though BURGESS had received friendly letters from people like Sir Harold Nicolson, if he was under the impression that he would be greeted with open arms on his return he was in error. His name stank with the general public and if he thought he would find a cosy refuge in the Reform Club he was much mistaken.

8. Mr. Lee is of course a friend of BURGESS's brother, Nigel, and any of the above points could I suppose be put over to Nigel by Mr. Lee.

9. I regret that at the moment I can think of no other channels or schemes.

D.1
20.2.59

Courtenay Young

SECRET

EXTRACT.

-held RS

2736

Extract for File No: P.F. 604,582.

Name: BLUNT.

Original in File No: O.F. 1515.

Vol: Serial: 1a.

Receipt Date: 26.1.59

Original from: F.4/AGS. Source Report. Under Ref: 33,475. Dated:

Extracted on: 10.3.59.

By: P.N.

Section: R.6.

Ext. from list of names whom the G.K.V. (E.German front Org.)
in the person of Frau DOERING, consider Stanley FORMAN of
Plato films (18, Greek St., London W.1.) should make a point
of inviting to the DEFA Film Festival, enclosed in a letter
to FORMAN, from Frau DOERING (Berlin W.8., Thalmannplatz 8-9)
produced by F.4/AGS Source Report. ment. BLUNT.

.....

13. BLUNT, Prof. Antony University of London
Courtauld Institute of Art,
20, Portman Square, London W.1.

.....

5078
11.3.59

213a

REVIEW OF HOME OFFICE WARRANT

Name: Anthony Frederick BLUNT

Addresses:	Telephone numbers: WELBECK 1074 WELBECK 1388 WELBECK 1389 WELBECK 4181
------------	--

Letter-check H.O.W. No.:.....	Telephone-check H.O.W. No.: <u>1712</u>
Date of Imposition :.....	Cancelled 15.4.58. Date of Imposition:..... <u>14.2.56</u>

Reason for which Warrant was imposed:
 This man, who is known to use these numbers, has for many years been closely associated with Guy BURGESS. It has been alleged that BLUNT assisted him in his espionage activities. It is now desired to reimpose the H.O.W. in order to discover his reactions to the statement made by BURGESS and MACLEAN on 11.2.56.

REVIEWS

Brief statement of results obtained and justification for the extension of the validity of the Warrant

BLUNT was for a number of years an intimate associate of Guy BURGESS and it is suspected that he may to some extent have been implicated in espionage. As a result of recent developments in the case against BURGESS he is to be re-interviewed and it is expected that the H.O.W. will provide valuable information about his subsequent reactions. ~~It is desired therefore to retain~~ Date: 18.11.57
 the H.O.W. for the present.

Security Service approval

Home Office Approval

GR 17
28.11.57

lele
29/11/57

Date:.....

Date:.....

Date:.....

Date:.....

Date:.....

Date:.....

[Handwritten signature]
1/12/57

SECRET

272

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY,
HOME OFFICE.

CANCELLATION OF HOME OFFICE WARRANT.

It is requested that the following Home Office Warrant be cancelled:

H.O.W. No.: 1712

Name: Anthony Frederick BLUNT.

Address:

Telephone No.:
(if applicable) WELBECK 1074
WELBECK 1388
WELBECK 1389
WELBECK 4181

Date: 15th April 1958

Signature:

Anthony Frederick Blunt

Copies to:—G.P.O., MR. G. A. HARLOW*/MAJOR A. E. DENMAN, M.B.E.*

A.2 XXXXXXXXXXXX

File

PF. 604,582/D1/DHW ✓

*Delete whichever is inapplicable.

S. Form 416

SECRET

D/S
24/4

For p.a. in PF.604,582
Original in PF.604,878

269A

Extract from note for file recording conversation with
the Honourable Sir Steven RUNCIMAN M.A., ~~MB.~~

I gave Steven RUNCIMAN luncheon today, and the
following titbits emerged.

2¹/₂ The conversation inevitably got round to BURGESS,
and I asked RUNCIMAN whether he had known MACLEAN. He
said that BURGESS had brought MACLEAN round to see him,
that is to display MACLEAN to RUNCIMAN, as BURGESS was
at that time having "a roaring affair" with MACLEAN.
RUNCIMAN dates this as being in BURGESS's fourth year
at Cambridge and MACLEAN's second. According to
RUNCIMAN, BURGESS and MACLEAN had met at "Party parties"
and the affair had been the direct result of their
common membership of the Communist Party.....

D.1.
29.1.58

Courtenay Young

NOTE FOR FILE

CO 415+11

I telephoned to Sir Anthony BLUNT on 15 January and arranged to see him at midday at the Courtauld Institute.

2. After social preliminaries we adjourned to his flat at the Institute, and after a little further social skirmishing I said that I had come round to talk once again about the age-old subject.

3. I said that I assumed that BLUNT had seen the recent reports in the press regarding MACLEAN and BURGESS. BLUNT said that he had only seen a short bit in the Daily Telegraph. I then briefly recounted to him the stories there had been over the past few days, starting with the Melinda MACLEAN story in the Sunday Pictorial and ending up with the alleged telephone interviews with BURGESS in Moscow, in which BURGESS had stated that he would like to come back here for a visit but would not come in the present climate of the cold war. I asked BLUNT whether he had heard any rumours that BURGESS was contemplating returning to this country. He said that as far as he knew the only people who heard from BURGESS were his mother and Peter POLLOCK, and he had heard nothing from Mrs. BASSETT and did not see POLLOCK. He had, however, seen REVAI (who kept in touch with Pollock) the week before, but had heard nothing.

4. I told BLUNT that we ourselves had had indications that BURGESS might be contemplating returning to this country, and indeed he had stated that there was no reason why he should not, as he had done nothing wrong. At this BLUNT interpolated that that, of course, was the line put over in DRIBERG's book. I said that it was possible that BURGESS did in fact think that he could come back here with impunity, but that if he so thought he might find himself gravely misinformed. I said that the Parliamentary answer to the question would no doubt be that any prosecution of BURGESS was a matter which would be decided by the law officers of the Crown upon the evidence available at the time, and that there was a possibility that some question might well be put by an M.P. to which this reply would no doubt be given. BLUNT said he thought it was inconceivable that BURGESS could think that he could come back to this country with impunity. I said that it was difficult to imagine the workings of BURGESS's mind at the best of times, and far more difficult to imagine the workings of his mind after some seven years in Moscow. I went on to say that from a professional point of view if BURGESS came back and there was a prosecution there would be little or no intelligence dividend, and it would involve my Service in a great deal of time-wasting labour. Speaking personally, I felt that if in fact BURGESS were prosecuted it would almost certainly kill off his mother (to which BLUNT agreed) and it would obviously/extremely unpleasant for his friends, especially as some of them, including no doubt BLUNT, might well have to appear in the witness box (BLUNT agreed, and drained his glass of gin and French). I said that if the thought could be injected into the mind of Mrs. BASSETT and BURGESS that if either of them thought he could come back here with impunity it was possibly wishful thinking, the possible unpleasant consequences to his friends of having to appear as witnesses at his trial might be avoided.

/be

5. BLUNT reiterated.../

5. BLUNT reiterated that he thought it was quite inconceivable that BURGESS could think that he could come back here and not be prosecuted. He agreed that it would be sensible to get this across to Mrs. BASSETT, but felt that there might be considerable difficulty in so doing at the moment. Mrs. BASSETT had retired to a nursing home on Tuesday 14 January to be treated for some obscure complaint. Apart from her arthritis, Mrs. BASSETT was suffering from a disease which it was originally thought might be cancer, but now the doctors thought it was a disease very rare in this country, i.e. they did not know what was wrong with her. He also thought that one reason that the doctors may have sent Mrs. BASSETT to a nursing home was that the unhappy Colonel BASSETT was coping firstly with a bout of flu and secondly with looking after his wife, doing the cooking and washing up and cleaning the flat. In order to prevent him from having a nervous breakdown, they might have decided that it would be to their mutual benefit for them to be separated and for Colonel BASSETT to live the life of a grass widower and for Mrs. BASSETT to enjoy the comfort of a nursing home.

6. BLUNT said that he was certain that if BURGESS ever gave any indication to his mother that he was likely to come back to this country she would at once turn to him, BLUNT, and he would advise her that it would be highly unwise for BURGESS so to do. Similarly, if when he saw her and the climate was right, he would put this same thought over. He could not of course guarantee when he could do this; certainly not at the moment.

7. At no time did I say that BURGESS would be prosecuted if he came to this country; neither did BLUNT ever doubt that BURGESS would be prosecuted.

8. BLUNT said that he thought it unlikely that Mrs. BASSETT's health would allow her to revisit BURGESS in Russia, as she was extremely exhausted when she returned last year and since then had weakened considerably. He thought it much more likely that - presuming the Russians would allow BURGESS out - they would meet somewhere on the Continent. He agreed that if Mrs. BASSETT was on her death bed - and again if the Russians allowed it - BURGESS would do his best to get to this country and damn the consequences.

9. BLUNT then asked me what I thought of DRIBERG's book, to which I replied that of course I had read it and did not think it was particularly sensational. BLUNT said that he had only read bits of it, though he had been shown the proofs by DRIBERG at a late stage. He was grateful to DRIBERG who had "let him down lightly" in that his, BLUNT's, name only appeared once, if at all. He said that there had been trouble with the ROTHSCHILDS over the question of BURGESS alleging he was Mrs. ROTHSCHILD's financial adviser, but on enquiry it was discovered there was partial truth in this, in that BURGESS had told Lord ROTHSCHILD either to sell or buy Rolls Royce, which he had done and made a large sum of money. Mrs. ROTHSCHILD's financial adviser at that time

Ext'd to AF47,638 (ICATZ)

was not BURGESS..../

was not BURGESS but KATZ. BLUNT asked me where KATZ was now, and I said I thought he was somewhere in South America, but I did not know in which banana republic. BLUNT said that as far as he was concerned he could not care less.

10. BLUNT produced what he alleged was BURGESS's version to him of the episode of BURGESS's first meeting in Paris with PFEIFFER. In DRIBERG's version it was tails, table tennis and a bicyclist; in BLUNT's it was white ties, whips and a boy scout!

11. BLUNT informed me that the REES/BALL libel action had been settled with £100 being paid into court. He had been brought into it indirectly, as Hugh TREVOR ROPER (for whom BLUNT expressed a strong dislike) had asked him whether he would appear as a witness for REES in substantiating some of REES's statements. BLUNT, "for one hundred and one reasons", had not been desirous of so appearing, and had taken the advice of his solicitor who had been able to say that, as there was some discrepancy between TREVOR ROPER's and BLUNT's recollection, BLUNT's testimony would not help REES.

12. BLUNT said that he was making a lecture tour of the United States in March of this year, and that on the proceeds of a couple of extremely profitable lectures he was going to fulfill a life-long ambition, namely to visit Mexico. He said that one of the more unfortunate results of the BURGESS case was that he could not pay a visit to Leningrad again, which he very much wished to do, as there were a number of pictures there which he wanted to see again. It equally prevented him from visiting Dresden, where there was one particular painting by Poussin which was the key to the whole Poussin question. He hoped, however, that this painting and others from Leningrad and Moscow might appear in the Paris exhibition in 1960, which would enable him to fulfill his artistic and scholastic desires.

13. The whole of our conversation was extremely amiable, though I think BLUNT was a little perturbed, as at the end he said "well, I don't think I shall be at my best at tutorials this afternoon". We left amicably together in a taxi cab, accompanied by five fake Constables (pictures, not policemen).

D.I.
17.1.58

Courtenay Young

SECRET

267a

Major A. E. DENMAN, M.B.E.,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT., (through A.2.A.)
G.P.O.

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

Please * Suspend
Re-impose

T.C. No.: 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993.

* { Temporarily
Indefinitely
Permanently (H.O.W. being retained) } from 14.1.58. to
(if known)

Date 14.1.58. Section D.1. Signature D.H. Whyte.

Copy to A.2.A.
Copy to file No. 604,582

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

Handwritten notes and signatures: "D.H. Whyte.", "15.1.58", and other illegible scribbles.

For P.A. in PF.604,583 BLUNT
Original in PF.604,529 Supp E

2660
COhist/11

Extract from:-

Note of meeting held on 7th January, 1958, in the office of
the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Present: Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Prosecutions
Mr. Ian Smith (D.P.P.'s office)

Mr. Mitchell (D.D.G.)
Mr. Furnival-Jones (D)
Mr. Courtenay Young }
Mr. D. Whyte } D.1
Mr. B.A. Hill (LA)

The Director reported that the Attorney-General had now considered the note dealing with the various interviews which the Security Service had had with Sir Anthony BLUNT, which we enclosed in our letter of 13th December, 1957 (46a). The Attorney had given his view that there was no point in taking any further statement from Sir Anthony BLUNT, and that therefore as the case stood up to the time of BURGESS leaving the country there was no evidence justifying a prosecution being launched against BURGESS, from which it follows that he could not be arrested if he returned to this country.

.....

L.A.
7.1.58

B.A. Hill

B.A. Hill
3-2-58

B.A. Hill
14/1/58

TOP SECRET

265

Copy in PF. 604582 BLUNT

PF. 604529/Supp.E/LA

13th December 1957.

Dear Samuel,

Will you please refer to our previous correspondence on the Guy BURGESS case.

We are now responding to a request from the Attorney-General to be supplied with a detailed account of the Security Service questioning of Sir Anthony BLUNT and his recollection of BURGESS. We have prepared such a document and I have today forwarded it to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

BLUNT was of course, as you know, employed by the Security Service and the report of his questioning deals entirely with his relations with BURGESS. In such circumstances I assume

A.C.I. Samuel, Esq.,
Foreign Office.

BAH/PB

Del. P.S.
3-2-58

[Signature]
17/12/57

TOP SECRET

copy in 27.60525 BIRTH
copy in 27.60525 BIRTH

that the Foreign Office do not want a copy
of this report, but I can certainly let you
have one if you wish.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Hill
B.A. Hill.

TOP SECRET

264A

Copy in PF.6-4582 BLUNT

13th December 1957.

PF.604529/Supp.E/LA

3234/57

My dear Director,

I now enclose a short note dealing with the various interviews which the Security Service have had with Sir Anthony BLUNT, and we have annexed to this report notes of the various interviews. You will recollect that the Attorney asked to be supplied with this information so that he and you could advise what further points should be put to BLUNT when a formal statement was taken from him.

I should also inform you that the Security Service has recently received information from a most secret and delicate source which somewhat amplifies the information contained in para. 18 of the Security Service report on BURGESS. It is possible that this information also might be converted into legal evidence.

The information is to the effect that BURGESS suggested that he should act as an intermediary in an intelligence operation in place of a person who is a known Russian Intelligence Officer. BURGESS also said that he and another Russian Intelligence Officer, also connected with the operation, were in different departments, implying that both departments dealt with intelligence matters.

Yours sincerely,

B.A. Hill

B.A. Hill.

Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C.,
Director of Public Prosecutions,
12 Buckingham Gate,
S.W.1.

Enclosure (in duplicate)

BAH/PB

TOP SECRET

R5
3-2-58

17/12/57

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CO mist/1

Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT, K.C.V.O.

1. Sir Anthony BLUNT has been seen by the Security Service eleven times since BURGESS left the country on 25th May, 1951. Accounts of nine of these interviews are at Appendices A to I. Records of the other two interviews are not included as they add nothing to the case of BURGESS and are concerned with an attempt by HEWIT (see note (1) below) to blackmail BLUNT. All these interviews were carried out by the Security Service entirely for intelligence purposes, and the only formal statement so far taken from BLUNT is that contained in Appendix D.

BLUNT's knowledge of BURGESS. (Appendices B, D, E, F, G, H and I refer.)

2. BLUNT first met BURGESS when they were fellow undergraduates at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1931. BLUNT described BURGESS as "brilliant but wild" but not at that time a Communist. He stated that he was confident that BURGESS first became a Communist while at Trinity some time between the dates October 1933 and February 1934. He based his assertion upon the fact that he was himself at Cambridge at the earlier date, at which time BURGESS was not claiming to be a Communist, but when BLUNT returned from a continental visit in February 1934 BURGESS had certainly become converted to Communism. He considered that the particular influence in persuading BURGESS to become Communist was probably James KLUGMAN (see note (2) below) and that John CORNFORD (see note (3) below) might have had a hand in it. He remembered KLUGMAN and CORNFORD saying that BURGESS was a very erratic Communist and that either their time or that of a competent Marxist was required almost daily to deal with his various deviations.

3. According to BLUNT, BURGESS broke with Communism in the spring of 1935 about the time he decided to leave Cambridge. He thought that the break was due to BURGESS's violent revolt against Party discipline.

4. From 1935 to 1938 BLUNT remained at Cambridge while BURGESS was in London, and during this period he only saw BURGESS on his occasional visits to town. He described BURGESS's political views during this period as anti-Fascist rather than pro-Soviet. He has also stated however that BURGESS remained essentially Marxist after his resignation from the Party.

-
- (1) John Park HEWIT. Homosexual. Valet-companion to BURGESS. Has been interviewed on many occasions by the Security Service. A thoroughly unreliable witness.
- (2) Norman John @ James K. KLUGMAN. Head of Educational Department of the British Communist Party. Member of the B.C.P. National Executive Committee.
- (3) John CORNFORD. Communist at Cambridge. Killed in Spanish Civil War.

TOP SECRET

CO 118/11

5. BLUNT dates what he describes as BURGESS's "cloak and dagger" period as being between 1937 and 1938. BLUNT confirmed that BURGESS either told him or implied that he, BURGESS, was working for British Intelligence. BLUNT described his own role in this work as "being the respectable friend". He neither asked nor was told the purpose of the job. It must have been at this period that the conversation in the park took place, when according to REES he asked BLUNT "You know what Guy is really up to", to which BLUNT replied "Yes". BLUNT has stated that he has no recollection of this conversation. He said that arising from this work BURGESS was in touch with both left and right wingers, instancing Rudolf KATZ (see note (1) below) as one of the former and Jack MACNAMARA (see note (2) below) as one of the latter.

6. It has been put to BLUNT that while up to the time he joined the Security Service he might well have thought that BURGESS's "cloak and dagger" activities were under the aegis of British Intelligence, after he had joined the Security Service he must have appreciated that in fact BURGESS's connection with British Intelligence could only have begun when he joined Section D in the autumn of 1939. BLUNT maintains, however, that this discrepancy did not occur to him, and if it had he could really see little difference between working for Sir Joseph Ball, as BURGESS alleged he did, and working for H.M.G.

7. At the time of the Soviet-German Pact of 1939 BLUNT and BURGESS were on a motoring holiday together in France. On hearing the news of the Pact BURGESS was stunned and spent the return journey to England trying, but failing, to resolve the problem.

8. Shortly after BLUNT joined the Security Service in July 1940, BURGESS was dismissed from Section D as a result of being drunk in charge of a car in which BLUNT was a passenger. BURGESS then joined either the B.B.C. or the Ministry of Information (BLUNT was not sure which,

-
- (1) Rudolf @ Rolf @ Rudolfo KATZ. German naturalised Argentinian. Homosexual.
 1921. Joined the German Communist Party.
 September 1936 to early 1937 in the U.K. acting as financial adviser to FORMALIT Company in Buenos Aires.
 September 1937 returned to U.K. in a similar capacity.
 1939. Came under suspicion as possibly working for German Intelligence Service. The case was investigated without result.
 May 1940. Because of these unresolved suspicions KATZ was ordered to leave the country, which he did in June and went to Buenos Aires.
 July 1951. Interviewed by the F.B.I. in New York. At that time he was associated with the Economic Commission for Latin-American Affairs (with headquarters in Santiago, Chile), a regional body of USESCO.
 - (2) Lt. Colonel John Robert Jermain MACNAMARA.
 1933. Director of Anglo-German Club in London.
 1935-44. Conservative M.P. for Chelmsford.
 December 1944. Killed in action.

CO 4134/1

but in fact it was the B.B.C.) and at about the same time began to work as an outside agent for H.I.5.

9. BLUNT has supplied little information regarding BURGESS for the period 1946 to May 1951. Some time early in the week before 25th May 1951, when BURGESS left the country, BLUNT saw BURGESS. On this occasion BURGESS was in the worst physical and mental state BLUNT had ever seen him in. He attributed this to drink and drugs and possibly to an overdose of a drug which he had taken while staying away in the country the previous weekend with his friend Peter POLLOCK. BLUNT was uncertain how many other times he saw him that week, but he certainly saw him on the morning of 25th May when BURGESS dropped in to the Courtauld Institute and took a cup of coffee. According to BLUNT, BURGESS said nothing of significance at this meeting and he never saw BURGESS again. He alleges that he has received only one letter from BURGESS by the hand of the latter's mother, Mrs. BASSETT (which letter has been seen by the Security Service) and to which BLUNT has said he has not replied.

Despatch case at the Reform Club. (Appendices F and H refer.)

10. On 25th May 1951 BURGESS told Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Reform Club, that he was going on leave to France. He asked if Bell would look after a despatch case for him but added that BLUNT could have access to it. BLUNT collected this despatch case on 6th June, 1951, and handed it over to the Security Service on June 7th or 8th.

11. In the early afternoon of 7th June, Mr. Bell, Secretary of the Reform Club, attempted to get hold of BLUNT by telephone but failed. Later in the same afternoon BLUNT said that he had spoken to Bell. These conversations were probably in connection with the message from "Mr. Stewart" asking BLUNT or BURGESS to meet him on the steps of the Reform Club (Appendix F refers). On the same day Bell telephoned to the Foreign Office regarding the black brief case. Later that day he was interviewed by the Security Service, who also collected the green writing case which had been left by BURGESS at the Reform Club with the Club accountant some two or three weeks before. Bell had again telephoned to the Foreign Office regarding the green writing case. The next day, 8th June, Bell informed the Foreign Office that further papers belonging to BURGESS had been found at the Club and these were collected by the Security Service.

12. When asked why he thought that BURGESS had left the bag at the Reform Club for him to pick up, BLUNT replied "God knows". He said that the Secretary had told him that it was there awaiting collection and was unlocked when he collected it. As well as papers it contained an Old Etonian tie and some political cartoons which he withdrew but said he removed nothing of security significance.

/ The

CO Hist II

The papers at the Courtauld Institute. (Appendices E and H refer.)

13. On 14th November 1951 BLUNT informed Captain Liddell, the then Deputy Director General of the Security Service, that he had just remembered being in possession of a further lot of BURGESS's personal papers and wished to know if the Security Service wanted to inspect them. A member of the Security Service accompanied BLUNT back to the Institute and brought them back to the Security Service for inspection.

14. As regards this lapse of memory, Captain Liddell recorded on 21st November that before BLUNT was interviewed he had been at some pains, Captain Liddell thought genuinely, to explain that he had not deliberately withheld these papers but had quite honestly forgotten about them. They had been deposited with him as books by Mrs. BASSETT. It was only when asked for their return by Mrs. BASSETT that he took a look at them and thought they might be of interest. He realised that an adverse construction might be put upon their sudden production but hoped that he would be believed when he said that there was no more in it than forgetfulness and of failure in the light of later events to estimate their possible importance at the time of receipt. Later, when BLUNT was re-questioned upon this he said that the box of books and papers came with a lot of furniture and other things when Mrs. BASSETT sold her house at Newbury. She had taken her own effects to her flat but had sent BURGESS's effects to the Courtauld Institute.

TOP SECRET

APPENDIX A.

CD
M34/1

Note of conversation between
Mr. Guy LIDDELL and
Mr. (now Sir Anthony) BLUNT.

29th May, 1951.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CO 4134/1

APPENDIX A.

On 29th May, 1954, Captain Liddell spoke to BLUNT who had been away all day until about six o'clock. He asked him what he knew about BURGESS's disappearance. BLUNT said that on Saturday, i.e. 26th May, HEWIT had telephoned to say that BURGESS had not returned the previous evening as expected and that an American friend of BURGESS (Bernard MILLER) had been to the flat and found BURGESS packing. BURGESS had been out to buy a mackintosh and had hired a car. He said that he was going away for a holiday and that he had to help a friend who was in difficulties.

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APPENDIX B.

Note of interview between Mr. Guy LIDDELL,

Mr. Tomas HARRIS and

Mr. (now Sir Anthony) BLUNT.

30th May, 1951.

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On 30th May 1951 BLUNT, together with Tomas HARRIS (see note (1) below) came to see Captain Liddell. He told them that the matter was a serious one, that BURGESS had left the country for France in the company of another Foreign Office official and that BURGESS had booked a ticket in his own name and another ticket in the name of MILLER, which had subsequently been used by his companion. BLUNT asked whether the Foreign Office official was MACLEAN. Captain Liddell said that he was, and asked BLUNT what he knew about MACLEAN. BLUNT said that of course he had known MACLEAN in his university days but had not seen much of him since. He did, however, know of him as a close friend of BURGESS, and as one who had been closely allied with him as a fellow member of a Communist group at Cambridge, in which there were included people like John CORNFORD and Maurice CORNFORTH (see note (2) below). BLUNT had been astonished, on returning to Cambridge in 1934, to find that these intellectuals had drifted right into the Communist camp. Guy BURGESS was a member of the group, but in 1935, for some reason or other, became embittered. He had wanted to blossom out as a Marxist historian, but evidently thought better of it and drifted away from the group. He had, however, always remained Marxist and had within recent years become bitterly anti-American.

BURGESS told BLUNT, and also an American friend called Bernard MILLER, that he had to help a friend over the weekend who was in some sex trouble and was being blackmailed. Both BLUNT and HARRIS tried to speculate who this friend might be and MACLEAN had been one of the suggestions, since it was known that MACLEAN was a homosexual. It was not thought that his wife was aware of this.

Captain Liddell asked BLUNT and HARRIS whether they believed the story of MACLEAN being blackmailed, or whether they thought it was a story put over by MACLEAN to deceive BURGESS, or by BURGESS to deceive his friends. They said that any of the above reasons was possible. HARRIS then mentioned that he and BLUNT had discussed the possibility of BURGESS having been blackmailed in America and forced to disclose information. What had given rise to this in their minds was the knowledge that HEWIT, when he unpacked BURGESS's suitcase on the latter's arrival from America, had found a large quantity of pound notes. Did these

-
- (1) Tomas HARRIS. Art dealer.
Employed by the Security Service from 1941-45.
Friend of BLUNT and BURGESS.
- (2) Maurice Campbell CORNFORTH.
1931. Joined the Communist Party.
1957. Member of the Highgate Branch of the British
Communist Party.
Managing-Director of LAWRENCE & WISHART.

imply that BURGESS would have sold himself to the Russians, or was it just a common black market offence? Captain Liddell thought that both BLUNT and HARRIS thought it was unlikely that BURGESS was working for the Russians, but they felt that he was such an unstable character that almost anything was possible.

Both BLUNT and HARRIS assured Captain Liddell that they would on no account disclose to anybody that BURGESS had been accompanied by MACLEAN.

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APPENDIX C.

Note of interview between Mr. Guy LIDDELL and
Mr. (now Sir Anthony) BLUNT

2nd June, 1951.

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APPENDIX C.

On 2nd June 1951 BLUNT came to see Captain Liddell at the latter's request, as at that time it appeared as if BURGESS and MACLEAN were heading for Paris and it was desirable to find out whether BLUNT knew of any address to which BURGESS would be likely to go.

BLUNT supplied the addresses of three hotels in Paris but knew of no particular contacts either there or in Italy. He knew that BURGESS had spent a holiday at Arosa on Lake Maggiore in Switzerland and that he had a friend who probably lives in Bern called Eric KESSLER (see note (1) below), although it was unlikely that KESSLER or his family would be there now, as KESSLER was believed to be en poste in Bucharest.

BLUNT told Captain Liddell that he had heard from H.A.R. HILBY that BURGESS used to visit New York fairly frequently. He thought probably because homosexual tendencies there were strong and less likely to be observed.

BLUNT confirmed that to the best of his knowledge MACLEAN was a homosexual.

(1) Eric KESSLER.

Swiss diplomat. At Swiss Legation in London during the war. Now Swiss Minister in Dublin. Has been seen by the Security Service.

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APPENDIX D.

Statement of Anthony Frederick BLUNT,

6th June, 1954.

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APPENDIX D.

On 6th June 1951 BLUNT and Geronwy BEES were interviewed by Mr. D.G. White of the Security Service and subsequently a statement was taken from BLUNT, a copy of which is attached.

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STATEMENT of Anthony Frederick BLUNT, of 20 Portman Square, W.1, WHO SAITH:

A year or two before the war Guy BURGESS told me that he was working for an organisation which I later believed to be "D" Branch of S.I.S. and that he was engaged in organising anti-Fascist propoganda. This was connected with a body called the Joint Broadcasting Committee (?). For this work which was carried on in a highly cloak and dagger style he told me that he was in contact with a large number of people including his old communist friends. The only people that I can remember either meeting or hearing him mention in this context are as follows:

- (1) Rolf KATZ of Central European origin who during part of the period in question lived in London and part in Paris. I believe he later went to South America.
- (2) (?) Edouard PFEIFFER (see note (1) below), a close political friend and associate of DALADIER. He was a fairly prominent politician.

BURGESS was also connected with an organisation called the Anglo-German Fellowship of which the most important members were Captain Jack MACHAMARA who was then a Member of Parliament and was, I believe, killed during the war, and the then Archdeacon of South Eastern Europe (see note (2) below) whose name I do not know.

I remember also that BURGESS told me a story of carrying communications to PFEIFFER for DALADIER on behalf of CHAMBERLAIN, the impression being given that this was arranged by the organisation for which he was working.

I further remember that I was with BURGESS in France just before the war, and that when we reached the south of France we decided that we must come back because war

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- (1) Edouard PFEIFFER. French naturalised American. Now also travels on French passport. Homosexual.
1932-33. Charge de Mission to Daladier's Cabinet.
1937. Political Adviser to Colonel de la ROQUE.
1938. BURGESS acted as intermediary between PFEIFFER and Sir Joseph BALL of the Conservative Central Office, apparently for the purpose of some kind of unofficial exchange of views between Daladier and Chamberlain.
1940-46. In the U.S.A.
1954. Stated he was a retired politician and journalist and former Secretary-General of the French Radical Party.
 - (2) Canon John Herbert SHARP.
Archdeacon in South Eastern Europe 1935-47. Died January 1950.

was so imminent, and that he would be needed by his organisation. On the way we heard the news of the German-Soviet Pact. This was clearly a very considerable shock to BURGESS and I recollect that he talked about the matter, producing a series of alternative and contradictory explanations and hypotheses.

I have read this statement and it is true.

(Sgd) A.P. BLUNT.

6th June, 1951.

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APPENDIX E.

CO 4154/1

Note of conversation between
MR. (Now Sir Anthony) BLUNT
and
Captain Guy LIDDELL.

14th November, 1951.

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On 14th November 1954 BLUNT called on Captain Liddell and informed him that he had just remembered being in possession of a further lot of BURGESS's personal papers, and that these included, he found from a quick glance, an old passport. He therefore wished to know if the Security Service wanted to inspect them. It was made clear to BLUNT that the Security Service would certainly want to inspect every paper relating to BURGESS that they could lay their hands on. It was subsequently arranged for a member of the Security Service to accompany BLUNT back to the Courtauld Institute where the papers were lodged in the basement and bring them back to the Security Service for inspection.

BLUNT was once more taken over the BURGESS story and the following points were made by BLUNT:-

- (1) He was absolutely confident that BURGESS must first have become a Communist while at Trinity College, Cambridge, between the dates October 1933 and February 1934. He asserted this because he was himself at Cambridge at the earlier date, at which time BURGESS was certainly not claiming to be a Communist, but when BLUNT returned from a continental visit in February 1934 BURGESS had certainly become converted to Communism. He therefore placed the conversion as having taken place in the winter term 1933, and considered that the particular influence in persuading BURGESS to Communism was probably James KLUGMAN, and that John CORNFORD may have had a hand in it. In any case, he remembered KLUGMAN and CORNFORD saying that BURGESS was a very erratic Communist and that either their time or that of a competent Marxist was required almost every day to deal with his various deviations.
- (2) During the period that BURGESS was doing historical research work at Trinity, BLUNT remembered that he worked under SIMPSON and that he took as a special subject the Indian mutiny.
- (3) BLUNT had a clear recollection of BURGESS's break with Communism and placed it as in the spring of 1935. The break appeared as a violent revolt against Party discipline and because this seemed to be entirely in line with BURGESS's temperament BLUNT thought nothing of it. It was just another indication of BURGESS's erratic enthusiasms. It also did not surprise him that BURGESS threw up his job at Cambridge - he had never thought BURGESS to have the right sort of personality to be happy as a don.
- (4) BLUNT believed he could confirm that on his return to London BURGESS tried for a job in the Conservative Central Office, and wondered whether

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during the period he worked for "The Times" he was introduced to that journal either by Wicky BURN or by E.H. GARR.

- (5) Regarding his continental travels with BURGESS in 1938, BLUNT said that although he might have passed through Paris the spring tour was mainly to Italy.
- (6) As an indication of BURGESS's political views, that they remained essentially Marxist, BLUNT remembered that:-
 - (a) BURGESS completely accepted the Russian purge trials on the grounds that the French had independent evidence of a conspiracy by the persons purged.
 - (b) BURGESS argued that the German-Soviet Pact was not Russia's fault but that we had forced her into it by sending a low-level delegation to discuss a treaty with them which was never plenipotentiary.
- (7) BLUNT remembered that BURGESS's valet, George STEPHENSON (see note(1) below), once told him that he had discovered a wad of pound notes in BURGESS's property. He could not place the date of this discovery, but thought it might have been three years before, though it might have been much earlier. He also remembered that when the time came for BURGESS to settle fairly large personal debts to him he would pay out £20 or £30 at a time in notes rather than pay by cheque.

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- (1) BLUNT could remember no more about STEPHENSON, or STEVENSON (he was uncertain of the spelling) save that he thought he had a Newcastle-on-Tyne background. The Security Service have been unable to identify him.

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APPENDIX F.

Note of interview with Mr. (now Sir Anthony) BLUNT
on 9th May, 1952.

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On 9 May 1952 BLUNT was interviewed by a member of the Security Service. Throughout the interview BLUNT appeared to be quite helpful and was never flustered. He seemed always to be behaving quite normally. BLUNT was questioned about an incident referred to by Mr. BELL of the Reform Club describing how a message was received from a Mr. STEWART for Guy BURGESS. BLUNT recalled the incident quite clearly. He believed at the time that this was a Christian name rather than a surname. He received the information suggesting a rendezvous too late to be outside the Athenaeum Club at 6.30 p.m. on the 7th June, but he arrived a little later. Nobody was there, and he is unable to make any suggestion as to the identity of the caller. BLUNT had a strong feeling that he has already reported to someone in the Security Service the result of his attempt to keep this rendezvous.

2. With regard to the despatch case picked up by him from the Reform Club on 6 June, BLUNT says he was told it was there awaiting collection by him by the secretary of the Reform Club. When he collected it it was unlocked and he examined it and discovered that it contained in addition to a lot of papers an old Estonian tie and certain political cartoons, which he withdrew, leaving all the other papers intact. He assured his interviewer that he removed nothing of any security significance from the case, and having reported that he possessed it he finally handed it to Captain Liddell at some later date.

3. On the matter of being the "respectable friend" of BURGESS, BLUNT explained that from the moment he came down from Cambridge BURGESS was introducing him to his wide circle of friends as "Professor BLUNT". BURGESS was an inveterate collector of names and a great believer in the free use of titles, and although it was difficult for BLUNT to indicate any particular occasion when it would have been useful for BURGESS to possess a "respectable friend" he thought that opportunities did present themselves when BURGESS was with PFBIFFER and to a lesser degree with Rudolf KATZ. Upon reflection BLUNT thought it was less necessary in the case of KATZ.

4. BLUNT adhered to the story he told in his statement that he was not informed, as was Goronwy REES, by BURGESS that the latter was working for the Comintern. He agreed that this was a surprising fact, but sought to explain it by saying that whereas Goronwy REES was clearly interested in politics BLUNT was much more interested in art and to a lesser degree in people. He had the strong impression that when he was examined by BURGESS, if that is what it came to, about conversations with his friends, BURGESS was developing him as a source of information in connection with his work for some secret department. He found it extremely difficult at this time to reflect upon events which took place some fourteen, fifteen or sixteen years ago, and was not at all sure that he could place the precise date upon which BURGESS took up secret employment with what he later discovered to be Section D. He was not at all sure, but he thought it was during the summer of 1937 that he travelled abroad on the continent

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with BURGESS. At the time of Munich BLUNT was certainly alone on the continent and he knows that he was in France with BURGESS in the summer of 1939 when the Russo-German Pact was concluded. He would have thought that in the summer of 1937 he had the impression that BURGESS was already in secret employment. BLUNT had no clear recollection that REES discussed his recruitment by BURGESS with him, and had he mentioned the matter without going into precise details, BLUNT assumed that he would have concluded that REES and BURGESS had been discussing secret employment with a British department.

5. The fact is that BLUNT would have us believe that he was exclusively interested in art and that BURGESS was principally interested in politics. They had of course mutual bonds both of a physical character and in the intellectual exercises carried out at parties organised by BURGESS.

6. BLUNT held himself wholly willing to assist in answering any questions which could be put to him. He felt sure that with his very complete knowledge of BURGESS there must be many matters of significance lost in the recesses of his memory which he was unable to disturb or produce because he was unable to appreciate their value. During the past year he had given a tremendous amount of thought to the subject, and was of the opinion that having discussed the case and its implications at very great length and in excessive detail with the Security Service, he had fully covered the field of recollection which he had tended to regard as significant. He had the strong belief that further researches would produce questions to which he might well be able to provide the answers without being conscious at this moment that the questions would manifest themselves. He tended a little in this matter to relate his position vis-a-vis BURGESS to that of HARRIS who, according to BLUNT, was equally unaware of BURGESS's sinister relationship with the Comintern. As was said earlier, he would welcome any further interrogation, and was prepared to co-operate to the full.

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APPENDIX G.

Note of interview with Mr. (now Sir Anthony) BLUNT

on 14th July, 1951.

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On 14 July 1951 BLUNT was interviewed by two officers of the Security Service. He was invited to describe chronologically his knowledge of BURGESS.

2. They first met, as fellow undergraduates of Trinity College Cambridge in 1931. BLUNT described BURGESS as "brilliant but wild", not at that time a Communist. During 1933 BLUNT was abroad; on his return to Cambridge in the spring of 1934 he found that many of his friends - James KLUGMAN, Maurice CORNFORTH, John CORNFORD, Guy BURGESS - had while he was away become Communists. He himself was drawn into the group, although the political application of Marxism never greatly interested him. KLUGMAN he described as the organiser of the group, CORNFORD as the enthusiastic member, BURGESS as the individualist who accepted the philosophy but was irked by the Party discipline. In 1935 BURGESS, who for two years had been doing research work and seemed set for a brilliant academic career, suddenly decided to leave Cambridge, and at the same time renounced Communism. It had been BLUNT's view at the time - and still was, although he realised it conflicted with REES's view - that BURGESS genuinely broke with the Communist Party because he could not accept the discipline. He agreed, however, that despite the break with the Party BURGESS always remained a Marxist.

3. From 1935 to 1938 BLUNT remained at Cambridge and during this period saw BURGESS only on his occasional visits to London. He thought BURGESS at first enjoyed his work with the B.B.C., though later he probably became bored with it. BLUNT described BURGESS's political views during this period as anti-Fascist rather than pro-Soviet; he admitted this was in contradiction to the views of others, with whom he had compared notes, who had described BURGESS at this time as extremely right-wing.

4. BLUNT then came to what he described as "the cloak and dagger" period which he placed as 1937/38 and by which he meant the period when he was assisting BURGESS in his intelligence activities. BLUNT affirms that BURGESS either told him, or implied, that he was working for British Intelligence. He insists that until REES made his statement after BURGESS's disappearance he had never heard any suggestion that BURGESS was doing this work for the Comintern. BLUNT described his own function as "being the respectable friend". He neither asked nor was told the purpose of the job. He said that arising from this work BURGESS was in touch with both left and right wingers. He instanced Jack MACNAMARA as one of the latter and Rolf KATZ as one of the former. He described KATZ as repulsive but intelligent. He also mentioned Edouard PFEIFFER whom he described as "horrible" and "a corrupt French politician".

5. In 1939, at the time of the Soviet/German Pact, BLUNT and BURGESS were on a motoring holiday together in France. BLUNT described how, when they heard the news, BURGESS was stunned. He spent the return journey to England trying, but failing, to resolve the problem.

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BLUNT said that he never knew at what conclusion BURGESS finally arrived, but that he was now aware of REES's statement that BURGESS had told him, REES, that from that time his active work for the Russians had ceased.

6. BLUNT then came to the war period when after service in France he joined M.I.5 in July 1940. Shortly afterwards, he said, BURGESS was dismissed from Section D of S.I.S. as the result of being drunk in charge of a car in which BLUNT was a passenger. BURGESS then joined either the B.B.C. or the Ministry of Information (BLUNT was unsure which) and about the same time began work as an outside agent of M.I.5. BURGESS - whose M.I.5 covername was VAUXHALL - acted as the intermediary between BLUNT and several of his agents.

7. BLUNT said he did not remember when BURGESS ceased to work as an outside agent for M.I.5 - indeed he thought he might have continued after he (BLUNT) had been demobilised. He mentioned Kemball JOHNSTON (see note (1) below) and Graham Mitchell as other M.I.5 officers who would have had dealings with BURGESS during this period. He also suggested that the persons best able to give information on BURGESS's political views during this period would be Andrew REVAI (see note (2) below), Eric KBSSLER and Hector MacNEIL.

8. Of the period 1946 to May 1951 BLUNT had little to say. He again suggested Hector MacNEIL and Andrew REVAI as authorities, and mentioned also Fred WARNER (see note (3) below) whom he described as "most unpleasant". He described when mentioning the latter the episode when WARNER threw BURGESS down a flight of stairs and pointed to this incident as the start of BURGESS's rapid mental deterioration in the last two years. After this fall BURGESS went into hospital for six weeks for treatment for concussion, and immediately on being discharged began to drink heavily and to take drugs. BLUNT named codeine as the drug he was taking during the last year.

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(1) Kemball Frederick Alexander JOHNSTON

1940-1945 Employed by the Security Service. During this period in official contact with BURGESS in the latter's capacity as an outside agent. Continued in occasional social contact with BURGESS after the war. June 1954 - Interviewed by Security Service on his knowledge of BURGESS. Nothing new emerged from this interview.

(2) Andrew REVAI

Hungarian. Homosexual. Journalist and art publisher. Friend of BURGESS and BLUNT. Has been interviewed by the Security Service.

(3) Frederick Archibald WARNER

Foreign Service officer. Worked with BURGESS for Hector MacNEIL. Has been interviewed by the Security Service.

9. As evidence of BURGESS's mental state while in Washington, BLUNT produced a letter which he had received from PHILBY (the top half of which had been torn off, indicating possibly that the production of this letter was not the sudden afterthought which it had seemed to be). PHILBY described in this letter the embarrassment which BURGESS's behaviour in Washington had proved to be.

10. BLUNT ended by describing BURGESS after his return from Washington. Two themes, he said, dominated BURGESS's thoughts and conversations - maniacal anti-Americanism and the obsession that war was not merely inevitable but imminent. On the last week before the flight BURGESS had stayed with Peter POLLOCK. BLUNT said that he saw him on the Monday when he was in an almost sub-human condition. He saw him again in the middle of the week when he seemed somewhat better, and again on the day of the flight when he looked ill and agitated.

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APPENDIX H.

Note of interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT

on 15th May, 1956.

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On 15 May 1956 BLUNT was interviewed at length by two members of the Security Service.

2. Firstly he was asked to go over again in detail the events leading up to BURGESS's departure. BLUNT said that he had seen BURGESS early in the week before the Friday, 25 May, when BURGESS left the country. On this occasion he had been in a dreadful state, in fact the worst state BLUNT had ever seen him in. He attributed this to drink and drugs and possibly to the overdose of a drug which he had taken while staying away in the country the previous weekend with POLLOCK and his sister. BLUNT was uncertain how many other times he had seen BURGESS that week but he certainly saw him on the morning of 25 May. On this occasion he dropped in to see BLUNT at the Courtauld and was in a much better state of health. They had coffee together but BURGESS said nothing of any significance which BLUNT could remember. He himself speculated that perhaps BURGESS had come round to say goodbye but changed his mind and did not do so.

3. On the morning of Saturday, 26 May, Bernard MILLER arrived by taxi at the Courtauld in a rather hysterical and very upset state. MILLER had gone round to BURGESS's flat the day before and BURGESS had taken him out on a shopping expedition to buy a suitcase and a mackintosh. BURGESS had talked about having to go away and it was at this stage that he talked about having to help a friend who was in trouble. BLUNT thought that at some earlier stage BURGESS had also mentioned to him about a friend who was in trouble.

4. According to BLUNT, MILLER had already telephoned to the police some time the evening before to tell them that he had a date with a friend who had not turned up. The police not unnaturally took no action.

5. While MILLER was with BLUNT, HEWIT rang up in a hysterical state to ask what had happened to BURGESS, as he had not come back the night before. BLUNT's immediate reaction was "well what the hell", as he thought that BURGESS had done this kind of thing before. HEWIT said that on the contrary BURGESS never did that. He might stay out all night but on every other occasion he had always let HEWIT know beforehand.

6. On either Sunday 27 May or Monday 28 May, MILLER and BLUNT went round to see HARRIS to seek his advice as to what they should do. MILLER kept on saying that the police must be telephoned to but BLUNT was not certain whether that would do any good, and he thought it might do a good deal of harm. HARRIS's advice as far as BLUNT could remember was "well don't do anything at the moment, there is nothing to be done".

7. The next thing that happened, or rather did not happen, was that BURGESS failed to turn up at the dinner party on Monday 28 May. BLUNT's recollection was that he heard nothing more that day or the next (Tuesday 29 May) save to have what he described as "continuing discussions" with HARRIS about whether they ought to tell the police. On the evening of Tuesday 29 May

BLUNT telephoned Captain Liddell and he stated that he remembered then being a little bit surprised at how interested he was. BLUNT thought that Captain Liddell arranged for him to come and see him the next morning (Wednesday 30 May) together with HARRIS.

8. BLUNT said that he had not at this stage been in touch with anyone else over the disappearance, though HEWIT had been in touch with Goronwy REES.

9. BLUNT was then questioned as to why, when Captain Liddell had informed him that BURGESS had gone off with a Foreign Office official, BLUNT had replied "could that be Donald MACLEAN". BLUNT said that Captain Liddell had told him that BURGESS had gone off with someone in the Foreign Office and before coming to see Captain Liddell BLUNT had been turning over in his mind with HARRIS and possibly HEWIT the question of who might be in trouble. He had thought of someone who was married and who had homosexual tendencies and who was in a very peculiar state and looked very much as if he was in trouble, namely MACLEAN. BLUNT stated that as far as he could remember he had only seen MACLEAN once after he had returned from Cairo, when he had seen him very drunk at a party given by Ben Nicolson. BLUNT said that he thought he must have known MACLEAN at Cambridge, but could not remember.

10. BLUNT was unable exactly to date the day on which he went down to see REES. He thought it was Tuesday 5 June. He said that he thought it was he who wanted to talk to REES rather than the other way round, as he was trying to clear his mind about BURGESS as a result of the talks he had had with HARRIS about BURGESS's activities before the war and the time when BURGESS was in Section D. BLUNT said that REES had been a great friend of BURGESS's at this period and thus might assist in clearing his mind. BLUNT said that the immediate issue then was whether all these curious activities of BURGESS were genuine or a cover for something else. BLUNT referred to the rushing around and seeing all sorts of odd people, the HENLEIN episode (see note (1) below) and similar occurrences.

11. It was at this stage that REES produced the story about BURGESS working for the Comintern. After REES had told him of the Comintern story REES mentioned the conversation in the park. BLUNT said that all REES said at that time was "Oh, surely you remember a conversation about this?", and BLUNT replied "About what?" REES then made no definite statement at all on what the conversation was and said "Well, we must have been talking at cross purposes".

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(1) This refers to an attempt by BURGESS to obtain information regarding HENLEIN's telephone calls when the latter was visiting this country in connection with the Sudetenland. HENLEIN was staying at the Goring Hotel where HEWIT was telephone operator. In the event, HEWIT was unable to give BURGESS any information, as firstly he was far too busy and secondly most of the conversations were in German, which he did not understand.

12. At this stage BLUNT was reminded of the conversation as given by REES for the articles in "The People", which was "you know what Guy is really up to" to which BLUNT replied "yes".

13. At this BLUNT said that he had no recollection whatsoever of the conversation but if it did occur it was open to many interpretations. It might have followed on some discussion about BURGESS getting a job, wanting to join a club, his sex life or anything. It certainly did not in BLUNT's mind refer to BURGESS's activities with the Comintern.

14. BLUNT reiterated that he was certain REES had not mentioned the exact conversation and denied that he had said "yes, but I thought you were referring to Guy's work for British Intelligence". All he said was that he thought during that time BURGESS was working for the English.

15. BLUNT was then questioned about dates and agreed that the conversation between REES and BURGESS must have been about 1938, and equally agreed that "in the year or two before the war Guy was up to his pranks". It was during this period according to BLUNT that BURGESS was in touch with PFEIFFER and Rudolf KATZ. BLUNT said that his impression was that this activity was for British Intelligence, but agreed that part of it might have been in connection with BURGESS's work for Sir Joseph Ball and the Conservative Central Office.

16. It was put to BLUNT that while in 1938 and 1939 he might well have thought that BURGESS was working for British Intelligence, after he had joined the Security Service he must have realised that BURGESS's only connection with British Intelligence was when he joined Section D and that therefore his activities prior to the autumn of 1939 could have had no connection with British Intelligence. This was the only point during the interview when BLUNT showed signs of lack of composure, but said in effect that he had never in his own mind differentiated between BURGESS's activities for Section D and what he subsequently learned to have been BURGESS's activities for Sir Joseph Ball.

17. BLUNT was then asked about the discrepancy between his story and that given by REES, which was that REES had stated that when he felt that he ought to go and tell someone in authority regarding BURGESS's statement to him about his work for the Comintern BLUNT had said that this was not necessary. BLUNT flatly denied this. He stated he put no pressure whatsoever on REES not to see the Security Service.

18. BLUNT was then questioned as to why he thought that BURGESS had left the bag at the Reform Club for him to pick up, to which BLUNT replied "God knows". He agreed that the secretary had told him that it had been left to be picked up either by BURGESS himself or by BLUNT, but offered no explanation.

19. BLUNT was then questioned regarding the box of books and papers left in the Courtauld by BURGESS.

BLUNT said that it came with a lot of furniture and books and things when Mrs. BASSETT, BURGESS's mother, had sold the house at Newbury. She had taken her own stuff to her flat and sent BURGESS's stuff to the Courtauld to be housed. BLUNT thought he had five packing cases of furniture still.

20.

TOP SECRET

APPENDIX I.

Note of interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT

on 17th August, 1956.

TOP SECRET

BLUNT telephoned to a member of the Security Service on 16 August 1956 to say he had received a letter from BURGESS which had been delivered to him by hand of Mrs. BASSETT which he was prepared to show to the Security Service if they so desired. As a result a member of the Security Service went round to the Courtauld Institute and saw BLUNT the following day, 17 August 1956. BURGESS's letter to BLUNT was of little interest; it suggested that BURGESS might come back for a visit, thanked BLUNT for all he had done to help Mrs. BASSETT in the troubled times after BURGESS's departure and invited BLUNT to revisit the Hermitage or possibly, if he preferred it, the Summer Palace at Peking.

2. During the course of the talk (this was in no sense an interrogation) BLUNT was told that the Security Service was still puzzled over the discrepancy between BLUNT's and REES's testimony to the effect that BLUNT had tried to dissuade him, REES, from coming to see Captain Liddell which BLUNT had entirely denied. As things stood, there could be only one conclusion, that either REES or BLUNT was a liar. After a short pause BLUNT said that there was a third possibility; he remembered that some two or three weeks after the publication of the news of the disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN he had been told of a conversation at a dinner party at which were present a number of ex-communists. At this party the question of who would go next had been mooted and BLUNT's name had been put next on the list. This had reached his ears and also the ears of REES, and the latter said that he felt there must be a plot against BLUNT and that BLUNT should take the strongest possible action. BLUNT said that at that particular time he was practically at the end of his tether and his own inclination was to let the whole thing slide. He thought it was possible that REES had muddled this conversation with the conversation at Sonning before their first interview with Captain Liddell and this produced the statement given to the Security Service by REES.

263A

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Precedence.....ROUTINE..... Security Classification.....SECRET.....

From :.....SLO NEW ZEALAND..... File Nos..PF 604,529 Supp./E... Originator's No.....SL9/46
 PF 604,582 Date of Origin.....22.11.57.

Passed for Action toD1/CTY..... Date of Receipt.....22.11.57.

Info..... Copies to..... Decyphered by.....JHS..

Reference your telegram DS/3824 of 19th November.

Further thoughts only case I took from Bond Street Flat was guitar case containing BURGESS's personal letters. Positive no brief case ever given to me by BLUNT vague recollection he gave black brief case to Sir Dick WHITE.

Handwritten: B. B. 3-2-58

58/8

261 A

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Precedence..... ROUTINE. Security Classification..... SECRET.

From : SLO NEW ZEALAND. File Nos. P.F. 604,529 Supp E. Originator's No. SLO/44.
P.F. 604,582.

To : Date of Origin..... 20.11.57

Passed for D1/CTY.

Action to Date of Receipt..... 20.11.57

Info..... Copies to..... Decyphered by..... A.G.

Reference your telegram DS/3824 19th November.

According to my memory NOT to me.

Believe he gave brief case to SKARDON.

3-2-58

200

TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

Precedence.....ROUTINE..... Security Classification.....SECRET.....

To: SLO NEW ZEALAND..... File Nos. PF. 604, 529 Sup. E Section of Origin..... D1/CTY
PF. 604, 582

..... Signed.....
Originators Courtenay Young
Inf.: No. OS 3824 Date..... 19/11 Date..... 19.11.57.....

Copy to Sections.....

Reference your letter No..... of.....
our telegram

1. Anxious ascertain exact date BLUNT handed over to Security Service black brief case which BURGESS had left at Reform Club.
2. BLUNT collected it on 6 June and said he gave it to LIDDELL. Latter has no recollection and files do not assist.
3. Did he hand it over to you when you collected BURGESS property from Bond Street on 7 June.

[Handwritten initials]
3-2-58

257b

SECRET

Pat.
As long as this should
be p.a.ed - Blunt's file!

D.1. Mr. Courtenay Young

☐

Mr. Hill has done a note on the meeting with the Attorney yesterday, and it will be coming to you in due course in the file, but meantime we are sending you the attached copy for BLUNT's PF.604582 which I understand is held by D.1.

I have also made an extract from the note, for SMOLKA's PF.39680, and have sent that along separately for filing, as I do not think we should put a complete copy of the note into that file which is not YB.

L.A.
29.10.57.

Patience

PF604582 ✓

SECRET

Pat
29.5.58

SECRET

CO
Hist 11

Note of conference held by the Attorney-General,
Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, at his rooms in
the Law Courts. 28th October 1957.

Present: The Attorney-General.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Theobald
Mathew
Mr. Ian Smith, (D.P.P.'s Office)

D.D.G., D., D.1 (Mr. Courtenay Young) and L.A.
(Mr. Hill)

1. The Attorney stated that he had read the papers, and he was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to authorise him granting a fiat for a prosecution under Section 1. The Attorney further stated that he felt quite confident, should BURGESS return to this country, that there would be considerable pressure on the Government to prosecute. He said that if this were a normal Police matter he would direct further enquiries with a view to getting additional evidence. He could well understand however that there must be no publicity, and it would be difficult to carry out some enquiries without publicity resulting.

2. The Attorney made the further point that he would not agree to a prosecution under Section 2. In his view we must either prosecute under Section 1 or not prosecute at all. After a long discussion it was agreed that the Security Service should -

- (a) examine again the case of SMOLKA with a view to seeing whether or not SMOLKA could be said to be a Russian agent, and again, with a view to seeing whether or not the Security Service could make any further enquiries about SMOLKA. D.D.G. said he would look into the question as to whether any further action could be taken here.
- (b) A further statement should be taken from Sir Anthony BLUNT. The Attorney said that in his view BLUNT was the key witness. The Attorney said he wanted to know if BLUNT had been asked why BURGESS had left these documents with him, and why he failed to report to the authorities earlier that he had custody of the document.

We made it clear to the Attorney that BLUNT had been seen on several occasions. He had been interrogated not so much from the point of view of a prosecution but from the point of view of getting Intelligence information bearing on the BURGESS case.

/(c)

SECRET

CO
MIST/1

SECRET

(c) The Attorney says he does not want to know the M.I.5 source, but he would like to know whether M.I.5 could say what sort of work BURGESS is now doing for the Russian Government. D.D.G. said he would again look into this point and see what could be done.

3. The Attorney said he would very much like to see any statement which BLUNT had made, and reports of any interviews we may have had with him. The Attorney would like to have these reports and statements before we took a further statement from BLUNT, as he would like to advise on the points which should be specifically put to him.

4. The Attorney complained that he had not been given a copy of any statement that BLUNT had made. I said I accepted responsibility for this. I did not include it because it did not seem to me that BLUNT's statement would have assisted the case against BURGESS in any way.

5. The Attorney suggested that if BURGESS arrived in this country he might be detained pending such time as he could prove that he was a British subject. As his passport had expired, though he could enter the country provided he could prove he was a British subject, he had to satisfy the authorities on that point first.

L.A.
28.10.57.

B. A. Hill
B.A. Hill.

SECRET

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF. 604,583 ✓ Name: BLUNDEN 257A
 Original in File No.: * PF. 604,529 Vol: 19 Serial: 923a Receipt Date: 28.2.57.
 Original from: Int. letter Under Ref.: Dated: 25.2.57.
 Extracted on: 14.3.57. by: EMD Section: D.1.

EXTRACT FROM INTERCEPT LETTER FROM BURGESS' MOTHER MENTIONING BLUNDEN

.....
 Anthony came in yesterday, I did not think
 he was looking at all well, he says he has
 given up smoking since Christmas, & has
 all spirits & feels much better for it, but
 he didn't look it. He had one glass of sherry
 which is very moderate for him isn't it?

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

B. 25
3.2.58

SECRET

Major A. E. DENMAN, M.B.E.,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT., (through A.2.A.)
G.P.O.

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

286A

Please * Suspend
Re-impose

2990,
T.C. No.: 2994, 2992, 1993

* { Temporarily
Indefinitely
Permanently (H.O.W. being retained) }
from 12.1.57 to
(if known)

Date 12.1.57 Section D.1. Signature D.H. Whyte.

Copy to A.2.A.
Copy to file No. PR. 604, 582

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

3-2-58

255A

SECRET

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2992

Tel. No.: WEL 4181

Date: 18.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.



*P.A. on Revasi
Copy on Blund*

Outgoing call from BLUNDEN to COURTNEY YOUNG.

B. I've been meaning to ring you for a long time but always forgetting.

Y. I sent you a Christmas Card yesterday.

B. Oh, how nice of you.

Y. It was kind of me - 2 choirboys (he laughed.)

B. Not the same - I got one like that this morning but from someone else.

Y. No, mine were two Angels

B. Well, I look forward to that very much. It's extremely thoughtful of you. I haven't sent you one because I ~~don't~~ ^{don't}.

Y. Oh, for God's sake don't, no.

B. I never do.

Y. No, no.

B. I haven't for 25 years. Er - what's his name - ANDY mentioned one point and asked me to ring you about it. Mr. BROWN.

Y. Yes.

*[i.e. Ralph Penton-Brown
see interview with Revasi]*

B. And all that I can say is that the name is familiar in the context of the journalist connected with -

Y. It's all right - it sorted itself out.

B. Good.

Y. You needn't go on battering your tiny brain.

B. Well, I couldn't bear - I knew I couldn't get any further and I was going to suggest that DAVID FOOTMAN -

Y. Yes, yes.

B. Right.

Y. Otherwise how is life with you, BLUNDEN.

B. Otherwise, all right.

B. B. 2-1-58

At this stage another call came through on the other line for BLUNDEN from (GASKIN). They joked about this and BLUNDEN agreed that life

otherwise was peaceful. He reported that he hoped to go to Rome for a week after Christmas - he had to go home for Christmas. COURTNEY wished he could join him but he could not. BLUNDEN said they must meet one of these days for a drink.

15.28.

JW.

SECRET

234A

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2993

Tel. No.: WEL 1074

Date: 18.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.



P.A. on Blunden
Copy on Howard.

Foot Burgess

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from Mrs. BASSETT, to tell him that GUY had telephoned again. His arm was now very bad and so he could not write. She referred to the letter in the Sunday Times by Rosamund LEHMAN. BLUNDEN had seen it and thought it "rather sweet." Mrs. B. knew that she had written other things but still thought it was nice of her to say she was still fond of GUY.

Mrs. B. I heard of you the other day in Curzon Street.

B. Oh, really?

Mrs. B. With er - you were at a Cocktail Party.

B. Oh, was I?

Mrs. B. You were there, weren't you?

B. No. In Curzon Street?

Mrs. B. Well, I heard you were with er - [BRIAN HOWARD.]

B. Oh, about - about 6 - oh, yes. I'm sorry, I thought you meant quite recently.

Mrs. B. I was told it was quite recent.

B. It was about 5 weeks ago.

Mrs. B. Oh! I was told it was about a fortnight ago. That was when our mutual friend was turned away from the door.

? G. Recs

B. Turned away from the door, yes.

Mrs. B. Yes, I am glad.

B. Just as I was trying to leave, actually, so luckily I didn't open the door to him - I might very well have opened the door to him.

Mrs. B. What would you have done?

B. Er - well, I shouldn't of course have been in a position to say whether he could come in or not; that wasn't my affair but I shouldn't have had any conversation with him.

Mrs. B. Well, I'm glad that SAM opened the door.

B. Yes - very lucky.

Mrs. B. How is BRIAN?

3-2-56

B. Well, I thought he looked and seemed in a quite awful state frankly.

Mrs. B. Yes. Well, I heard he was really very ill - really -

B. M'm. No, I'm afraid that he has that awful drawn, grey look.

Mrs. B. What's he going to do? Is he going back?

B. He's going back. I think he is only here for a month or two. I think he said he had taken that flat for a couple of months.

Mrs. B. Where does he go - he's going back, where?

B. He's got a house somewhere in the south of France. I don't quite know where.

Mrs. B. Has he got - is it TB or what?

B. I think it was TB - I think he had a touch of TB once and I think they thought it was all right but I must say he looks terribly -

Mrs. B. I shouldn't have thought London was the best place. I should have thought Switzerland, or somewhere would be better.

Mrs. B. went on to speak of a cousin of hers who had been cured in the Black Forest! BLUNDEN confirmed that he was going down to stay with his Mother for two days at Christmas. He might be going to stay with TESS and VICTOR at Rushbrook next week-end. BLUNDEN might call into see Mrs. B. one evening this week, before Friday. She would look forward to hearing his news. She added that she had seen TOM DRIBERG the other day and she thought all his reviews had been frightful, especially EDWARD CRANKSHAW who had written an obnoxious article calling everyone a liar. There had also been a very unpleasant piece in Time and Tide, which she did not want anybody to see. JACK had seen it but she would not allow NIGEL to read it. She asked whether BLUNDEN wanted to see it. He said, not, at first but then thought that perhaps he should just look at it. Mrs. B. agreed to keep it for him.

09.55.

NOTE.

BLUNDEN is planning to go to Rome on the morning of Friday, 28th Dec. for a week or 10 days. Term starts on 10th January '57.

JW.

253b.

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

2530a

NOTE

2512

Reference the attached telephone conversation, I discussed with Courtenay Young whether any contact should be made with BLUNDEN because of his anxiety which might have security implications. We agreed that without a direct approach by Courtenay Young himself it would not be possible to take any action, and in the circumstances it was not desirable to do this.

D.1.
12.12.56.

D.H. Whyte
D.H. Whyte.

B.P.
3-2-58

D.H.
12/12/56

SECRET

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2991

Tel. No.: WEL 1389

Date: 10.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.



D.H.C.
10/12/56

Outgoing call from BLUNDEN to HORACE BUTTERY at HYD 5249.

A.B. HORACE, you sound as if you've got a cold.

H.B. No - just smoking.

A.B. Ah, just like me.

H.B. How are you?

A.B. I'm well.

H.B. Good.

A.B. That's O.K. - now we've got that over.

H.B. Well, I didn't think you were the other day. I wondered what was wrong.

A.B. Oh, I'm sorry. No, I was just very, very tired.

H.B. Oh, that's all right then.

A.B. I'm simply having a piling up of end of termishness.

H.B. I was rather worried about you.

A.B. Oh, I'm sorry.

H.B. You didn't seem up to your usual -

A.B. Well, I was just low and through no external - purely tired - not worried.

H.B. That's all right.

They then went on to speak about art matters. They agreed to lunch on Friday. BLUNDEN would pick him up at his office at 1 p.m. 11.04.

JW.

B.P.S.
3-2-58

SECRETS. X. W.
10/12/56

251a

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2992

Tel. No.: WEL 4181

Date: 8.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.

9.12.56.
10.12.56.

Outgoing call from BLUNDEN to the Pallas Gallery for REVAI, who was not yet in but was expected later. BLUNDEN left a message saying he had telephoned and that he had received a letter from ISALIAH BERLIN "and it's no good." REVAI would know what that meant.

10.19.

Nothing of interest to report.

9.12.56.

10.12.56.

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from REVAI, who thanked him for his message. BLUNDEN had meant to send ISALIAH's letter on to him but the long and short of it was that he (ISALIAH) did not want to do it for numerous reasons. He thought it would be better tactics to write a letter in the London Times over a mixed bunch of American and English intellectual signatures. REVAI did not know how to get the American signatures. BLUNDEN continued that ISALIAH had suggested SPENDER, KOESTLER and AUDEN could help him. REVAI commented that he did not want SPENDER and KOESTLER but he would very much like to get AUDEN. He asked if he was in Oxford. BLUNDEN did not know but he thought someone had said he was in India (?) REVAI invited him to dinner tomorrow - GRAHAM (GREENE) would be there. BLUNDEN declined - he had a students party. BLUNDEN reverted to AUDEN and said LOUIS McNEICE would know his whereabouts. REVAI did not know him. BLUNDEN said he had, in a friendly way, dropped all relations with him and did not want to get into touch if possible. FREDDY AYRE would certainly know and he (BLUNDEN) agreed to telephone him. REVAI wondered if BLUNDEN would then write to AUDEN because he had never met him. BLUNDEN remarked that he had not seen him for 20 years but that was primarily for geographical reasons. He would ring AYRE and send ISALIAH's letter on to REVAI.

10.15.

JW.

10.12.56
13-2-58

10/12/56

2512

SECRET

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2990

Tel. No.: WEL 1388

Date: 7.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.

P.A. on Blunt

*Copy for Allen
Peach*



*~~Secret~~ referred in
Place
- PF 43,107*

Incoming call to (Miss SCHEERER) from [W.E.D. (BILL) ALLEN.] He explained that he had had a letter of introduction to BLUNDEN from a mutual friend, Mr. KIM PHILBY, but unfortunately he had mislaid it. He had had it some time ago when PHILBY was staying with him. Mrs ALLEN was very interested in pictures and they would like to come and see BLUNDEN, or to invite him for a drink at the Ritz where they were staying. (Miss SCHEERER) understood but said BLUNDEN was very busy next week. It was the end of term and he had numerous classes and meetings. She suggested the week beginning 17th December. ALLEN explained that he lived in Ireland where he would be returning next week. He suggested getting into touch in February when he would be coming to London again. He mentioned that he had got BLUNDEN's address from Who's Who. (Miss SCHEERER) apologised she was sure BLUNDEN would be very glad to meet him. ALLEN should write a note before coming to London and then BLUNDEN could keep some time free. ALLEN expected BLUNDEN knew that PHILBY was now in the Middle East as correspondent for the Observer. (Miss SCHEERER) thought he knew that. They would look forward to hearing from ALLEN in February.

10.29.

JW.

*B.B. 25
3-2-58*

251y.

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

SECRET

2500

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2991

Tel. No.: WEL 1389

Date: 6.12.56.

Responsible Section: D.1.



Incoming call to Miss SCHEERER from Mr. BUTTERY, (who had seen BLUNDEN earlier in the day about art matters.)

- B. I just wanted to ask you how you thought the professor was.
- S. Not very well - I - you know I'm worried about him.
- B. Well, I haven't seen him for - what is it - a month I think.
- S. Yes.
- B. And he seems extraordinarily -
- S. Absent-minded.
- B. Distract.
- S. Yes.
- B. And I tried to cheer him up but you know he, somehow, didn't spark at all which is so unlike him.
- S. Well, I see him hardly; you know, he is so busy but even if I have a few moments with him, he hasn't his mind on things and I'm terribly worried about him actually.
- B. M'm. I wondered if I had done anything to upset him or anything.
- S. Well, you see, I'm constantly under the impression - you needn't worry I know it isn't that. I get worried at times like that, you know.
- B. Yes.
- S. It isn't - it is something different but I have no idea.
- B. He's worried about something.
- S. Yes, well, I don't know yet.
- B. No, nor do I but I just wanted to check up and to say to you that I was a bit worried about him, that's all.
- S. Yes, well I -
- B. I know you really know - you know, you're always with him and so on.
- S. Yes, well I feel it so much so that I daren't even ask or anything.

12.12.56
3.2.57
J.P.
e/c/K

- B. No, well I realise that myself.
- S. Yes. So all I'm hoping for is the vacation but he doesn't seem to have any definite plans for anything. And it gets - I mean he is often very tired at the end of term but I haven't known him like this.
- B. No, well I -
- S. Luckily not everybody notices but I'm terribly worried myself.
- B. M'm. I'm so sorry you know. He's coming to lunch with me as you know in a week or ten days time and I'll see if I can't -
- S. Yes. Well it's usually like that er- when he feels freer and can talk, you get some indication but at present it just -
- B. He's all shut up at the moment, I can tell that. I know him so well, you know. At least I know him so well in a little way but he's obviously frightfully shut up in himself about something.
- S. Well, you see, I'm glad you - it comforts me too because as you feel, you know, at times I'm terribly worried thinking I might have done something.
- B. No, there is obviously something in himself, I'm sure.
- S. Yes, I know. And, I mean, he avoids - he knows it and he avoids if possible to have contacts.
- B. Well, I'll wait and see; being me I shan't mention it until - I shan't mention anything, I'll use my common sense.
- S. Yes, I think it will be better to wait until your luncheon.
- B. Oh, of course, I wouldn't think of doing it before. Even then I shan't - I'll feel my way, you know. I did just want to ask you because you know him - you see him every day and I don't.
- S. Yes. Most people here haven't noticed but I know him so well.
- B. Well, I know you do - better than most people.
- S. I usually know the moment he comes down.
- B. Well, of course, you would do - you know exactly ~~that~~ I'm sure.
- S. It is worrying because it is worse than it has ever been, I feel.
- B. I agree with you.
- S. And whatever he does he hasn't all of his mind on it.
- B. No, that was obvious today.
- S. That is worrying me most, you see.
- B. M'm. Anyhow, I thought I'd just ask you.
- S. Thank you for ringing, it has been a help to me too, thank you.
- B. Not a bit. Right you are. Bye-bye.

SECRET

2506

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2993

Tel. No.: WEL 1074

Date: 30.11.56

Responsible Section: D.1.



Incoming call from Nicholas KESSLER to BLUNDEN. NICHOLAS said that he had just got back into his mother's room and found his message. BLUNDEN told him that he wanted to suggest having a drink tonight. NICHOLAS explained that this was not possible but his mother would still be here tomorrow and could see him then. He himself was returning to Cambridge this evening. They had come down to see his brother - it was St. Andrew's Day at Eton. BLUNDEN would wait for a call from Mrs KESSLER. 18.30

Incoming call from Mrs KESSLER to BLUNDEN who agreed to go and see her between 12 - 1 tomorrow - he could not accept her invitation to lunch. Mrs KESSLER congratulated him on his 'Sir'. Laughter then followed. BLUNDEN apologized and said he could do nothing about it - it was not his fault! He asked after ERIC. She said that he was very well now after his operation, he was looking well and much younger. It was a good thing it was over. He started being ill about 2 years ago and regularly got 'attacks' which made them all very nervous. At last he found a good surgeon. She spoke of the primitive hospital in Dublin and BLUNDEN said that he knew ERIC would not appreciate that very much. 20.37

PA on
on Kessler
B/xii

L.E.

B. L. S.
3.2.56

19
3/2/56

EXTRACT.

2500

Extract for File No. : PF.604,582 Name : BLUNDEN

Original in File No. :* PF.56,219 Serial : 11a Vol : Receipt Date : 27.11.56

Original from : Special Branch Under Ref : 407/56/213 Dated : 23.11.56

Extracted on : 13.12.56 by : M.E.S. Section : D.1.

Following is extract from report by H.M.I.O. dated 2.11.53
(forwarded by S.B. on 23.11.56), which dealt with interview of
Toni Romanov DEL RENZIO when he was applying for naturalisation

.....

As a piece of gossip he has heard that Anthony BLOUNT (?)
 Keeper of the Queen's Pictures, is a Communist but cannot
 substantiate this.

.....

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

[Handwritten initials]
 25-11-58

TOP SECRET

PP.55,570

COM 134 11

NOTE

Andrew REVAI was interviewed by Mr. Courtenay Young and Mr. Whyte, the latter using the alias of David Wickham, at Room 055, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday 20 November, 1956. Andrew REVAI did not appear in any way surprised to see Courtenay Young. It was explained to him that the purpose of the interview was to ask him what he knew about Guy BURGESS, that he might be surprised that such a long interval had elapsed, but in cases of this kind there were reasons which had to be taken into consideration. REVAI said that he was wondering if it was about BURGESS or about recent events in Hungary which had caused us to ask him to an interview.

2. REVAI said that he had known BURGESS since about 1940/1941; they had become acquainted through working together in the Ministry of Information. After an interval he again came into contact with him, after Hungary had broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain. They were introduced to each other either through Peter HUTTON or Eric KESSLER (later in the interview REVAI mentioned that he thought it might have been Peter SMOLLETT who introduced them). They became close friends and they had many friends in common. REVAI saw most of BURGESS after the war in 1946-1947. In 1947 they had spent a holiday together in Ascona.

3. REVAI did not see BURGESS during the period shortly before he went to the United States. He did see him, however, on two occasions after BURGESS returned from the United States. On each occasion it was by chance in the Reform Club, and REVAI felt slightly offended that BURGESS had not taken the initiative in getting in touch with him.

4. The second occasion was the night before BURGESS left the country (i.e. Thursday, 24 May 1951). REVAI was having dinner with Peter POLLOCK. BURGESS was dining with an American friend (Bernard MILLER) and insisted on them dining à quatre. BURGESS pressed him hard and said slightly sentimentally that he was going away on a long journey. REVAI was reluctant, because when he dined with BURGESS he always drank too much. However, he allowed himself to be over-persuaded and they did drink too much. (REVAI commented that he had told this story to Anthony BLUNT and that he assumed we knew it already. We nevertheless said it would be helpful if he could tell us the story himself).* At this time he got the impression that Guy BURGESS was physically and mentally on the decline. BURGESS was obsessed by the inevitability of war and in a typically megalomaniac manner said "What can I do in order to avert it?". According to BURGESS, American policy was responsible for this state of affairs. He remarked that war could only be prevented by Marshall threatening to resign from the State Department, and Eisenhower threatening to become a candidate for the Democratic instead of the Republican party. "The Russians were stupid" was another remark of his, and "did all they could to provoke the Americans". In the course of the evening they were discussing left-wing intellectuals. BURGESS remarked that he was a Communist at Cambridge and mentioned the part he had played in organising the Waiters' Strike. As far as REVAI could remember this was the first time that BURGESS had mentioned to him that he had a Communist past.

5. When REVAI heard from Anthony BLUNT that BURGESS had gone, his immediate reaction was that he had committed suicide and he thought that the Police should be called in. We asked REVAI if he knew MACLEAN or had ever

/heard

* Note: In fact there is no record of Anthony BLUNT having passed this information to us; according to a statement made by Peter POLLOCK to Skardon on 12.6.51. BURGESS met POLLOCK and Bernard MILLER at the Reform Club on the evening of 24 May and they went on to dine at the Hungarian Csarda. BURGESS made no comment to suggest that he would be leaving England for a long period or at all, nor is REVAI mentioned as being one of the party.

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heard BURGESS refer to him. REVAI stated without hesitation and emphatically that he had never heard BURGESS mention the name of Donald MACLEAN and he himself had never heard of him until the news of his departure with BURGESS.

6. It was pointed out to REVAI that PETROV, as quoted in the White Paper, had stated that BURGESS was recruited by the Russians as a spy, that also in published articles he was said to have stated himself that he was a Comintern agent. We could not, therefore, leave out of consideration the possibility that BURGESS was engaged in espionage.

Looking back on that period we asked REVAI whether there was anything among BURGESS' activities which might appear to have some significance, and indicate that he was working for the Russians. REVAI referred to a man called possibly BROWN whom he described as a quasi-journalist and a drunk who worked in N.I.5.* His girl friend was in love with Guy and he had had a quarrel with Guy in the Gargoyle Club. Guy belonged to a dining club which he attended with "BROWN" where they met members of the Russian Embassy. He could not recall BURGESS mentioning the names of any members of the Russian Embassy whom he met. REVAI had no knowledge of any other contacts of BURGESS with Russians or the Russian Embassy. We more than once reverted to the wartime period and pressed REVAI as to whether there were not any activities of BURGESS which, on the assumption that he was a Russian spy, might not now appear to be significant. REVAI persisted that although he was aware that Coronwy REES had alleged that BURGESS had said that he was a Comintern agent, the incident belonged to a period before the war when REVAI did not know him. It was inconceivable to REVAI that BURGESS was a Russian agent during the period when he knew him. We asked REVAI for his assessment of BURGESS' political views, and REVAI defined them as ardent left-wing Socialist but nothing more. He said that when BURGESS was working in the Private Office he always got the impression that he was completely loyal to Hector McNeill, though critical of Bevin. He advanced in support of his assessment of BURGESS' political views the influence which BURGESS had had on Peter POLLOCK. He had scoulded POLLOCK's tastes and ideas, but he had made him a good Social Democrat, not a Communist.

7. We asked REVAI whether there were any among BURGESS' friends whom he thought in the light of subsequent events might possibly have been working for BURGESS in his capacity as a Russian spy. REVAI said that BURGESS had numberless friends and he could not think of any in particular. We then put to REVAI the name of Peter SMOLLETT. REVAI immediately admitted that he knew him in the M.O.I. and on several occasions had met him with Guy BURGESS. He regarded him as a political friend of BURGESS'. The name of Eric KESSLER produced no significant reaction. REVAI remarked that KESSLER was possibly a closer friend of BURGESS than he himself was. We mentioned the name of Andrew ROHSTEIN and asked REVAI if he knew of any connection between ROHSTEIN and BURGESS. REVAI readily volunteered the information that he himself had known ROHSTEIN and he was his "contact" with the Soviet Union in matters affecting the Free Hungary Movement. ROHSTEIN was in touch with the Russian Embassy but he, REVAI, had never had contacts with the Russian Embassy. We put to REVAI the names of KOT (Counsellor and Press Attache) and CHICHAEV but they produced no reaction. #

8. REVAI persisted in maintaining his avowed belief that Guy BURGESS' motive in going to Russia was an idealist political one, and that it was inconceivable to him, REVAI, that he had been spying. We asked REVAI whether he accepted BURGESS' account of his escape and his motives for it as given in the DRIBBERG articles, and REVAI said he accepted them. When he was asked what he

/thought

* Note: The journalist is Ralph Penton BROWN (PP. 68, 168)
The girl friend may be Judy COWELL, and the club is the Thursday Dining Club.

REVAI was questioned on this point on account of a report that he was in touch with Andrew ROHSTEIN and through him with the Russian Embassy.

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thought of MACLEAN's motives, he pointed out that MACLEAN was already known to the British Government as being under suspicion of espionage. REVAI told us that he got the impression from what he had heard from Mrs. BASSETT that BURGESS was now far more balanced than when he was in the U.K.

9. In the course of the interview it was, I think, made clear by implication to REVAI that BURGESS was suspected of being a Russian spy and that we suspected REVAI of being one of the network. REVAI, however, made no admission which indicated that he might have been a conscious agent of BURGESS or that he knew anything about BURGESS' activities for the R.I.S. A reference which we made to REVAI's visit to Russia did not produce any interesting admission; he said that he went there as a tourist for three weeks.

10. REVAI has a naturally shifty expression and a rather clotted cream accent. He would probably appear to be lying even if he was telling the truth. It would be unfair, therefore, to draw any deductions from his demeanour during the interview.

11. REVAI said that he would check with Anthony BLUNT as to who was the drunken journalist referred to in para 6, whose name might have been BROWN, and either he or BLUNT would ring Courtenay Young and tell him.

D.H. Whyte.

D. 1.
22.11.56.

EXTRACT.

2496

Extract for File No.: PF. 604582 Name: BLUNDEN

Original in File No.: SF. 481/3 Vol: Serial: Receipt Date:

Original from: F.4. Source report Under Ref.: 24074 Dated: 22.11.56.

Extracted on: 30.11.56. by: FMD Section: D.1.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ARTISTS FOR PEACE MENT. BLUNDEN

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4. Sponsors for Hiroshima Panels

Mr. SANDBERG (Stedelijk Museum) approves our suggestions of Sir Philip HENDY and Sir Anthony BLUNDEN as British sponsors, but not the others. Dutch sponsors will be Dr. de Vries, Mauritshuis Museum, Hague; Prof. A.M. HAMMACHER, Hoge Veluwe Museum, Otterloo.

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

D/B
22/11/56

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CO 113+11

249A

PT. 55,570 REVAI
PF. 604,582 BLUNT

NOTE FOR FILE

As previously agreed with D.D.G., I telephoned to Anthony BLUNT today to inform him that we were going to interview Andrew REVAI. I told him that I was informing him of this as a matter of courtesy, as it was possible that REVAI might come back and attempt to sob upon his, BLUNT's, shoulder and we felt it was only fair that BLUNT should have prior warning of this.

2. BLUNT expressed his gratitude at my giving him this information, but added that we could not have chosen a worse moment, as REVAI was in a terrible state about Hungary. He, BLUNT, had avoided seeing REVAI recently, as BLUNT's deputy was also Hungarian (who apparently took the opposite view to REVAI) and he felt that more than one Hungarian on his hands was more than he could bear. He added that the only reason he was telling me this was thought it was unlikely that we would get much sense out of REVAI.

3. BLUNT then asked me whether, if and when REVAI rang him, he should have any prior knowledge of the fact that the interview was to take place. I said that I had informed him merely out of courtesy as an ex-colleague, and would prefer that BLUNT should maintain an air of ignorance. BLUNT asked whether he could not mention the fact that last time he had seen me he had mentioned the subject of REVAI and REVAI's surprise that he had not been interviewed so far. I said that I would prefer BLUNT to maintain innocence on everything. BLUNT then asked me what answer I proposed to give to REVAI should the latter ask me why he was not interviewed before. BLUNT added, jostingly, that he knew that this would be a lie, and any true answer that I gave him would be a lie, but he would like to know what the line was. I replied that as one liar to another I was not prepared reveal my lies in advance.

4. BLUNT said that he would accept this, but that if he had second thoughts and felt that he would like to say something to REVAI should he telephone, then he would get in touch with me. I said that he was welcome to telephone to me either here or at home at any time, and indeed if he required it I would come round and see him.

5. BLUNT then said that he was drinking tonight with "an old agent of yours". I expressed interest and asked who it was, whereupon BLUNT corrected himself and said it was not "an agent of yours" so much as "an agent of ours", namely Brian HOWARD. I expostulated mildly, saying that Brian HOWARD had, so far as I knew, severed all his connections with the office before I joined, and he was known only to me as a legendary figure spoken about by BLUNT himself. BLUNT was good enough to apologise. I added that I did know of him, as his mother had been a tenant of mine in Spain, to which BLUNT replied that that presumably was before HOWARD had been expelled from the country, to

which I contented.../

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which I contented myself by replying that my correspondence with Mrs. HOWARD had been conducted entirely through my stepmother, and where it did not deal with matters of rent had dealt with equally important matters of rock plants.

6. I record this conversation at some length as, owing to a technicality, it has not been received by Source LAND.

D.1.
74.11.56

CY

Courtenay Young

248H

SECRET

NAME: BLUNDEN

T.C. No.: 2993

Tel. No.: WEL1074

Date: 13.11.56

Responsible Section: D.1.



Copy on Revai

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from ROBIN (CHANCELLOR), who asked if he was free tomorrow night to come and see Le Misanthrope. He was to have gone with ANDY (REVAI) but he, quite naturally, did not now wish to go. BLUNDEN explained that he was not free. He said that he was feeling awfully bad about ANDY. Although he had seen him last night, he felt that he had not done all the things he should have done last week, and he was afraid ANDY was rather hurt about it. ROBIN said that it had all been rather harrowing (Hungary) and it still was. BLUNDEN spoke of his discussion with ANDY yesterday about the National Gallery of Canada, when he had tried to calm him down and dissuade him from writing a letter he might regret later. BLUNDEN agreed however that ANDY at the moment could not possibly concentrate on that kind of thing and he was so much on edge. n.t.s.

L.E.

16/11/56

