

PF 604,582

V14

PF 604,582

B L U N D E N JAMES

FILE CLOSED  
HISTORICAL

FILE CLOSED  
HISTORICAL

TRAY No.

S Form 924A rev 10.74

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
KV2 / 4713								

S. 960 Edn2

PF 604,582

V14



14.2.69

Note re blowing of FOAL in King Street.

686a

687

17.2.69

Note to F.2 re magazine /Venture"

687a

688

17.2.69

[Redacted]

BLUNDEN

688a

689

17.2.69

K.1/JED Source Report

689y

17.2.69

K.1/JED Source Report

689z

18.2.69

Ext from T/C

689a

690

21.2.69

Ext from T/C

690a

691

27.2.69

~~Source Report on blowing of FOAL in King Street~~

~~691a~~

*Trans. to Link Vol for SRs K3/B 1.8.69*

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4.3.69

Extract from report on interview with ROTHSCHILDS

692a

18.3.69

Note for file *AKB 'plans to travel - health*

693a

3.4.69

Interview report - HAMPSHIRE

695a

4.4.69

Assessment c/w COCONUT case

695ab

15.4.69

Npte

695abb

16.4.69

Note re passport

695b

17.4.69

Ext. from T/C

695c

28.4.69

Ext from T/C

695d

28.4.69

Ext from T/C

695e

*29/4*  
D.D.G. through KX and K.3

We wish to apply for a new Home Office Warrant to operate a telephone check on Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT of 20 Portman Square, W.1, telephone numbers 935-1074 and 935-9292/5.

2. Our intention will be to operate the H.O.W. only on 935-1074, which is the number of the private telephone in his flat at 20 Portman Square, and to leave the other numbers, which are the office lines of the Courtauld Institute at the same address, in suspension.

cont'd.....

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Minute 696 cont'd

3. Sir Anthony BLUNT, as you know, was an intimate friend of Guy BURGESS, and in 1964 admitted to us that he had spied for the Russian Intelligence Service throughout his time in this office from 1940 to 1945.

4. Since his confession he has been interviewed on numerous occasions and has added to the stock of our knowledge about his own espionage and that of others. It is evident, however, that he has not told us all he knows, and this is particularly true in the case of his own contacts with the Russians subsequent to 1945, and certain vital aspects of the espionage of others.

5. His case is still open and K.3 interviews him from time to time.

6. I suggest as a short reason:

"This man, who was an intimate friend of Guy BURGESS, has admitted to having spied for the Russian Intelligence Service. He has furnished considerable but incomplete information about his own espionage and that of others. He is interviewed from time to time and it is desired to continue to obtain information about his activities and contacts. He is currently the subject of HOW No. T.S. 2508 which has been operating for five years and cannot be further revalidated.

*B. Palliser*

K.3  
28.4.69

B. Palliser

697.

K.3.

I sympathise with your desire to retain the H.O.W. on BLUNT, but I think we must expect to be asked whether the results justify a new H.O.W. or whether alternatively this particular area is so sensitive that we cannot afford to be blind on it. I imagine you would say that the latter consideration is the more vital but I think we must spell it out.

*A.M. MacDonald*

A.M. MacDonald

KX

29th April 1969



*JD*  
*Gr. 30/4.*  
D.D.G. through KX

Further to minutes 696 and 697, the most important reason for having the HOW on BLUNT is indeed the question of the sensitivity of his case. I was not quite certain in framing this application whether one could use this in the short reason.

2. Assuming that the Russians do not know about BLUNT's confession - and at the moment I hope this is true - the blowing of the case to them would be to put a very powerful political weapon in their hands. It would enable them both to damage the government and perhaps very seriously the Security Service. The same considerations apply to a somewhat lesser extent to the press though it might be possible to exercise some control there.

3. BLUNT moves in very mixed circles. It is always possible that pressure could be put upon him which would result in undesirable leakage. The HOW has given us very good facilities for monitoring this. Furthermore, it tells us who his current friends are, and so we can watch for dangerous developments. I would feel blind without the HOW and would not have the assurance that I have now in handling BLUNT and ensuring that the situation does not get out of control.

4. If it is acceptable I would suggest that we somewhat lengthen the short reason, putting as the penultimate sentence:

"Owing to the delicacy and sensitivity of this case it is vital to monitor his activities to ensure that he is under adequate control and that the risk of the case being blown either to the Russians or the press is minimised."

*Peter M. Wright*

K.3  
30.4.69

Peter M. Wright



699

1.5.69

To Home Office.

699a

700

31.5.69

Brief for PMW meetings with BLUNT on 30.4.69 and 2.5.69

700a

701

1.5.69

Note of meeting on 30.4.69

701a

702

1½5½69

Note re MACNEICE, HILTON, and MOORE CROSTHWAITE

702a

703

1.5.69

Short Reason for revalidation of HOW for Home Office

703a

704

1.5.69

Letter to GPO/EDD

704a

1.5.69

Blue copy of Source Report re BRIT

704b

*Trans to Link Vol for SR on 1.8.69 K3/S*



705

7.5.69 Note of interview with BLUNT on 6.5.69 705a

15.5.69. K7 source report. 705b.

706

19.5.69 S.R. to MORGAN *Trans. to Lind Vol for SRs K3/LB 1.8.69* 706a

27.5.69 From BLUNT re WITTKOWER enclosing letter 706b

707

28.5.69. To GPO 707a

708

30.5.69 Note re sailings of Maltese Prince 708a



*Omit those in brackets*

*del. 3/6*

709

*SA 2/6*

D.I.G. through IX and K3

Home Office Warrant No. TS/3083, telephone check on Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT of 20, Portman Square, W.1., was imposed last month to replace H.O.W. No. TS/2508, which had been in operation for more than five years. It is now due for the June review.

2. This telephone check provides information on the movements, contacts and reactions of BLUNT, who is still being interviewed.

3. I should be grateful if the Warrant could be revalidated for six months under Category B, [and with consideration also of Category C.]

*B. Palliser*

K.3  
2.6.69

B. Palliser

710

11.6.69

Ext. from T/C

710a

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711

12.6.69

Note re Marked Primary etc

711a



712

17.6.69 Note for file re MARTIN 712a

713

18.6.69 Ext from T/C 713a

20.6.69 From G.R.R.O.S.S. 713b

714.

23.6.69. Item from T C. 714a.

*Trans to Link Vol for 920 K3/6 1.8.69*  
24.6.69. Source report re DOBB etc. 714b.

715

1.7.69 References to BLUNT in MACNEICE's autobiography 715y

~~4.7.69 BLUNT's references to KLUGMAN see 717a 715y~~

1.7.69 Tentative chronology of Ring of Five 715z

1.7.69 Ext from int. with Miss SHERER 715a

716

2.7.69 Ext from T/C 716a

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717

3.7.69. Note from F.2. with BLUNT's references to KLUGMAN. 717a

718

10.7.69. Note of int. with BLUNT. 718a

11.7.69. F2/URGZnote re PHILBY's Cambridge residence. 718b

719

15.7.69. Copy of note of int. with CROSTHWAITE. 719a

720

21.7.69. To C.C. Northumberland re Captain MARTIN. 720a

22.7.69. Loose minute *re interview with Pollard* 720b

721

~~30.7.69. Note re H.C. CLARE. *Transferred to Supp c.* 721a~~

722

30.7.69. From C.C. Northumberland re MARTIN. 722a

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723

30.7.69. Form 587 100m 9/67

Brief for interview with BLUNT.

723a



..8.69.

Ext. from interview with Dr. William Gray WALTER

724

724z

4.8.69.

Report on interview with BLUNT.

724a

725

K.3./P.M.W.

My report on our last meeting with BLUNT is at 724a. I have attached a spare copy of the report to the inside cover of the file for you

2. You will note that we are due to see BLUNT again on the evening of the 27th August and I would suggest that we meet to discuss tactics some days before that date.

*C. O. Shipp*  
C.O. Shipp

F.2./U.R.G.  
19.8.69.

726

25.8.69

T/C extract

726a

26.8.69.

Ext. from Interview with Dr. William Gray WALTER

726b

727

27.8.69

Brief for meeting with BLUNT on 27.8.69

727a

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729

30.9.69.

Note on Interview.

729a

730

3.10.69

Ext. from T/C

730a

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731

6.10.69.  
7.10.69.

S Form 587 20m 1/69

Note for File *integrated Power conference* *Age 11*  
The British Council, Proposed Visit to Brazil, Argentina & Chile

731a  
731b



733

3.10.69.

Room 055 letter to Captain C. J. P. Martin

733a

734

27.10.69.

Note for File *KIAR's interview Ben NICOLSON*

734a

735

27.10.69.

Letter from Benedict Nicolson

735a

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736

28.10.69.

Note for File - Paris incident

736a

737

28.10.69.

Note for File - shorter version of above

737a

738

7.11.69.

Note for File. interview with Nicolson

738a

19.11.69.

Ext. from T/C

739

739z

20.11.69.

Note on Interview. AFB - Air C.O.S

739a

740

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K.3./P.M.W.

You will wish to see my report on our last  
interview with BLUNT at 739a.



*Handwritten: 27/11, 26/11, pmw*  
D.D.G. through KX and K3

Home Office Warrant No. TS/3083, telephone check on Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT of the Courtauld Institute, 20, Portman Square, W.1., is now due for the December review. It operates on the private telephone in his flat at that address, and on the office numbers during the hours when they are switched through to the flat, namely in the evening and at weekends.

2. This telephone check provides information on the movements, contacts and reactions of BLUNT, who is still being interviewed. (A recent sample of the product is at 739z).

3. We should be grateful if the Warrant could be revalidated for six months under Category B.

*B. Palliser*

B. Palliser

K.3.

26th November, 1969.

742

26.11.69.

Note for File *vs MORGAN*

742a

28.11.69.

Minute to K.3. attached to Note *from L.A.*

742b

743

15.12.69.

Note for File

743a

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744



15.12.69.

Ext. from T/C on BLUNDEN

745

745z

30.12.69.

Ext. from Interview with ROTHSCHILD

745a

746

1.1.70.

Note for File *vs SECUR AFB*

746a

16.1.70.

Ext. from T/C

748

748y

20.1.70.

Note for File

748a

20.1.70. To GPO

748b

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FILE CLOSED



748a

Reference PF 604,582

Note for File

BLUNT left for Italy on the afternoon of Monday, 19th January. He plans to be away for approximately three months; probably returning for a week in March, perhaps a few days before the 20th March.

2. GASKIN has also gone away. He left on the 11th January for Marrakesh. It is not clear how long he will be away.

3. [redacted] A.2.A. is arranging for the suspension of the T/C. She tells me I do not need to send a confirming slip.

4. Before his departure BLUNT seemed satisfied with the progress of the negotiations for the house next door, 21, Portman Square. On 17th January he spoke to Tess ROTHSCHILD and told her that it had been agreed that ORT would take the back premises and the Institute would have the front.

B. Palliser

B. Palliser

K.3.

20th January, 1970

CODE 18-76

K3/KAS  
21-1-70

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7482

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ACT 1958.



SECRET EXTRACT

7489

Extract for File No.: PF.604,582 Name: .....  
 Original in File No.: PF.604,582 Supp A Vol.: 17 Serial: 1926a Receipt Date: 16.1.70.  
 Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 15.1.70.  
 Extracted on: 12.2.70. by: KAJ Section: K.3.

.....

Incoming call RAY GIBBS to BLUNDEN.  
 BLUNDEN was satisfied with yesterday's meeting about the house next door. There seemed to be agreement with their 'rivals' ORT - each would want a different portion of the house so it ought to work out quite well. BLUNDEN could now hand over to others the remainder of the work to be done.  
 BLUNDEN was going to Cambridge tomorrow, Friday, to have dinner with ANDREW GOW. He suggested meeting in Bishop's Stortford on Saturday and RAY agreed. BLUNDEN spoke about the cheque he would give RAY which RAY would be able to cash on Monday morning.  
 10.04

individual owner

Incoming call Mr. COCK to BLUNDEN.  
 He was checking up whether BLUNDEN was leaving tonight. No. BLUNDEN explained that he had planned to leave on Monday but would in fact be away tomorrow night, just for one night. He asked him to lock up.  
 BLUNDEN mentioned to him the satisfactory negotiations over the house next door and it was hoped that all would work out now. He suggested that once power to go in were obtained COCK was to ask Mr. DAVIS to take him in so as to show him the portion proposed for his flat.  
 19.50

SECRET



747a.

747b.

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7460

Note for File

I saw BLUNT at lunch time yesterday having rung him up to make the appointment in order to see him before he left for Rome. He told me that he would like to leave at the weekend of 10th/11th January, provided he can settle the business of the house next door to 20, Portman Square, which he wants to secure for the Institute. If things do not go well with this he may have to postpone his departure. He plans to be in Rome until about the middle of April, but might have to come back to London on a business visit in March.

2. I told him that we were in the course of making various investigations and enquiries and that something might crop up which would make us want to see him. He said that his programme in Rome was fluid, and that he would be at the British School, working for a book that he was writing on Neapolitan baroque architecture. Apart from a few lectures which he would be giving for the British Council, his time was his own, and if we wanted him to do so, he could come back. He asked for the name of someone in the British Embassy to whom he could entrust a sealed letter for us if any emergency arose. I gave him the name

3. The only business matter I raised with him on this occasion was a question on Guy BURGESS. I asked him if he would be surprised if Guy BURGESS had not died at all, but was still alive, (a theory of KAGO's - although I did not tell him so). He said that nothing would surprise him in this connection, but he would not like to have to meet Guy in Italy! He said that if Guy was still alive the whole notion of his death had been handled very well indeed because BURGESS' mother had been convinced from his letters over the period of some months, that he was dying. These were, however, the only source of the information, so they could have been controlled. He added that Nigel BURGESS went to Moscow and brought back his brother's ashes to be buried in Dorset.

4. I told him that I would probably be going to Rome in February to see John CAIRNCROSS, and that I would call on him then.

\* 5. His address in Rome will be c/o The British School, and he will let us have telephone numbers in due course.

*P.M. Wright*

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P.M. Wright

1st January, 1970.

\* He never did let us have  
telephone numbers.  
On 17.4.70 Cashin telephoned him  
at Rome 870513 at 17 + 4 hours. ? at the British School.  
See 1941a in Vol. 17 of Supp. A  
SP/K3 22.4.70

K3/KAT  
6/1/70



GUARD

7450

Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

PF.604,582

PF.606,769

PF.764,797

Extract for File No. .... Name .....

Original in File No. PF.605,565 Serial 177z Dated 30.12.69.

Date and Place of \*Interview/ ~~MEXICO~~ December 27th, 1969

with (also give security context of person being interviewed) Victor ROTHSCHILD

Subject .....

Officer K(Adv) (PMW) using @ of ..... Section K(Adv)

Extracted by KAJ Section K3 Date 6.1.70.

4. Victor said that there were a number of other issues he wanted to raise with me. He said that he and Tess had seen Anthony BLUNT recently and that BLUNT's attitude had changed considerably. He now had an almost devil-may-care attitude about everything and was talking in terms of breaking off relations with us, M.I.5. They, Victor and Tess, had told him that he was not in a position to be able to do this. At this point Tess came in on the conversation and said that she thought that Anthony was very worried about something. They wondered whether it was anything to do with Stewart HAMPSHIRE as Anthony had raised the matter of Stewart with her and had discussed the matter. I explained in some detail (deliberately) the dilemma we are in in the Stewart HAMPSHIRE case, pointing out that there has been a lot of lying going on about what went on before the war and that it was very difficult to understand why Stewart HAMPSHIRE had not told us about the approach by Guy BURGESS in 1937

/before

GUARD

/cotinued .....

\*Strike out inapplicable.

rs/kaj  
61



GUARD

GUARD

-2-

before the last few years, particularly one would have expected that he would have come forward after 1951. Tess said that she accepted all this but did not believe that Stewart had been a fully recruited spy though she commented wryly that she had been wrong about Anthony BLUNT. She said that she thought that the explanation of BLUNT's and HAMPSHIRE's prevarications must lie in the fact that they are covering up somebody who was still very vulnerable. She said that this did not excuse them but of course they were all very loyal to their friends, so I said to her "the sixty-four thousand dollar question is who do you think they are covering up?" She said without hesitation, "I think it must be Francis GRAHAM-HARRISON." He is in a very sensitive position in the Home Office and has been for many years. He was very thick with them all before the war. Furthermore his wife Carol is a sister of Michael Stewart who was a friend of PHILBY's. I tried to probe her further about this matter but her attitude was that she could not think of anybody else who fitted. She told me that Stewart HAMPSHIRE had been in the U.K. for a couple of days in December when he was interviewed as a possible Master of Wadham College, Oxford. They do not know whether he has got the job but they will let me know when he next returns to the U.K. I warned them that he would be hostilely interrogated and asked them not to reveal to him that I wanted to see him.

GUARD

.....



SECRET  
EXTRACT

7452

Extract for File No. : PF.604,582 Name: BLUNDEN  
Original in File No. : PF.604,582 Supp A Vol. 17 Serial 1901a Receipt Date 15.12.69.  
Original from: T/C Under Ref. 4305 to 4308 Dated 7.12.69.  
Extracted on: 17.7.70. by: KAJ Section: K.3.

Ext. from T/C on BLUNDEN

.....

7.12.69  
Sunday

Outgoing call BLUNDEN to JOHN HARRIS - 352 2420.  
BLUNDEN reported to him the latest position as regards the house next door - valuers' offers etc.  
HARRIS suggested applying for an H.P.C. grant once the contract was signed. A discussion about the history of the house, space available, the telephone, followed. HARRIS said that they would not themselves be able to afford a switchboard operator. They would enquire at the G.P.O. to see what could be done. He wondered whether 'we can be plugged into yours'. BLUNDEN presumed that they would themselves also have to have quite a lot of extensions 'and we may very well have to expand our board - which will be a nuisance because I spent a great deal of money building it in the other day'. He thought it possible that they might have to have another operator. HARRIS said that they were making enquiries to find out whether they could still use the R.I.B.A. number. He mentioned - 'I know that when the R.I.B.A. Head Offices in Marylebone High St. - they had a line to those offices which in fact was worked from the R.I.B.A. switchboard. HARRIS doubted whether they would need more than about 3 lines (extensions? BLUNDEN said that they would themselves need something like 6 lines. He added that they had something like 40 at the moment. If they put in an extra half dozen 3 more was not going to make much difference and he doubted whether they would ask them to pay much - perhaps a 20th. He would leave to HARRIS the question of putting in an extension from Portland Place. Further about the money question and other matters. BLUNDEN suggested going to see EDWARD FORD together 'sometime before I go abroad'. HARRIS - 'Yes, and see if they would fit out the exhibition room.' Further about prints. BLUNDEN suggested going to Waddesdon possibly the week after next. He may get on to DOLLY.  
11.19 (4306)

.....

Outgoing call BLUNDEN to 773 4815 to LIONEL.  
BLUNDEN rang to give him the latest information about the house next door, which they planned to share with the R.I.B.A.  
11.53 (4306)

K3/KAJ  
17/7/70

.....



744a

Note for File

In an effort to identify "Peter", described by Ben NICOLSON (PF.604,870) as one of the two students who accompanied BLUNT to dinner with NICOLSON, HAMPSHIRE and KLUGMANN in Paris in 1937 (see serial 735a), I have studied PF.604,592 for Peter POLLOCK.

2. POLLOCK, a scion of the POLLOCK family of Acles and Pollock, Steel Tubing Manufacturers, is a homosexual and had this in common with BURGESS, whose close friend he was. It seems probable from his P.F., however, that he did not meet BURGESS until c. 1937. POLLOCK does not appear to have any university background and there is no indication on his file of how he came to know BURGESS and visit him at Chester Square.

3. In 1941, by which date POLLOCK was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army, BLUNT wrote to him from the Room 055 address in terms of "Dear POLLOCK", asking to see him in connection with a matter concerning "my particular section of the War Office". The tone of BLUNT's letter suggests that whilst he had probably heard of, or even met, POLLOCK previously (possibly through BURGESS), he was certainly not on close terms with him. It is not, I think, the sort of letter he would have written to someone he had previously met in Paris and introduced to close friends on Christian name terms. For this reason I do not consider POLLOCK is a strong candidate for the "Peter" we are trying to identify.



K.3.

15th December, 1969

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✓  
K3/KAS  
19/12/69



743a

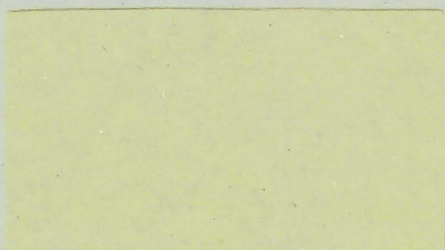
Note for File

In an attempt to identify "Peter" described by Ben NICOLSON (PF.604,870) as one of the two students who accompanied BLUNT to dinner with NICOLSON, HAMPSHIRE and KLUGMANN in Paris in 1937 (see serial 735a), I have had a look at PF.43,287 for Peter HUTTON.

1930-33?

2. HUTTON was a student at Balliol College, Oxford, from 1939 - 1933. Between October, 1933 - July, 1934 he was coaching in London (presumably in Modern History - his degree being in that subject) and he then became a journalist, subsequently on the staff of the "Yorkshire Post". He joined the Foreign Office News Department in 1938.

3. Whilst HUTTON's employment as a journalist in 1937 would not necessarily preclude him from visiting Paris in that year; he was then 26 years old (date of birth 13.6.11.) and it seems unlikely that NICOLSON would have taken him for one of BLUNT's students. Nor does the physical description appear to fit. In the circumstances I consider that, if NICOLSON's recollection is correct, HUTTON is not a strong candidate for the "Peter" in question.



K.3.

15th December, 1969

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✓  
103/1001  
15/12/69



**TOP SECRET** 742 B

Loose Minute  
Reference.....  
for filing in PF.604,582 ✓

Copy to: K.7/M.T.E.C.  
POL 11-55-1-13

K.3/P.M.W.

We discussed future action on the BLUNT case with K.7. I attach a note on my views. I am afraid that you will not find them very helpful.

2. I am also sending a copy of this Loose Minute and note to K.7.

*Bernard Sheldon*  
Bernard Sheldon

Secretariat

28 November 1969

CODE 18-76

**TOP SECRET**

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c/d HIST/11

PF. 604,582

Reference.....

(Copy to K.7/MTEC).

NOTE

340A &  
346A

Provided no direct reference was made to the office or to the Law Officers, the D.P.P. authorised us to tell BLUNT that we were authorised to inform him that no prosecution was contemplated in respect of his activities on behalf of the Russians in the years prior to the war and, if we considered it necessary, to extend this assurance to cover the period of BLUNT's employment by the Security Service. We should bear in mind that giving assurances of this kind we should always define the area of activities and the period covered. The D.P.P. subsequently informed the Attorney General who had no comments.

2. The position on the inducements actually offered can be gleaned from the following:-

355B

(a) in an interview MARTIN/BLUNDEN on 23 April 1964:

(i) "6. There was a long pause and I then reverted to my opening theme. I asked if it was really loyalty to friends which deterred him from speaking or was it fear. I said that, if it was fear, I could give him an absolute assurance that no action would be taken against him if he now told me the truth. He sat and looked at me for fully a minute without speaking. I said that his silence had already told me what I wanted to know. Would he now get the whole thing off his chest. I added that only a week or two ago I had been through a similar scene with John CAIRNCROSS who had finally confessed and afterwards thanked me for making him do so. BLUNDEN's answer was: "give me five minutes while I wrestle with my conscience". He went out of the room, got himself a drink, came back and stood at the tall window looking out on Portman Square. I gave him several minutes of silence and then appealed to him again to get it off his chest. He came back to his chair and told this story".

355B

(ii) "17. I repeated my assurance that no action would be taken against him and explained that, although of course others besides myself would have to know of the confession, I would do my best to limit the numbers. ..."

/(b) .....

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Reference.....

- 2 -

374A

- (b) In a telephone conversation BLUNDEN/Martin on 374a v 11  
28 May 1964 in reference to Leo LONG:

"3. BLUNDEN explained that he could not give such a guarantee but he thought that M.I.5. had been very far sighted in his own case. Their concern was to learn all they could about the past in order to gain leads into the present. His own conviction was that if LONG would collaborate he would be safe."

NB: Martin made no comment on this statement by BLUNT.

379A

- (c) In an interview Martin/BLUNDEN and Leo LONG on 379c  
4 June 1964:

"2. I told LONG that BLUNDEN had described to me their meeting of the previous week and asked him if he had reached any decision about his attitude towards us. He said that he thought he had a little, if anything, to say which BLUNDEN had not already said but, before he could talk, he wanted some reassurance that action would not be taken against him. I said that while it was difficult for me to explain my position - I would have to choose my words very carefully - I thought it was easy for him to understand it with BLUNDEN, a living example of our policy, sitting there beside him. I could not give him any absolute assurance of immunity from prosecution but, on the other hand, I could say that I thought it extremely unlikely that any action would be taken against him if he showed himself willing to cooperate. I explained that our object in investigating the past was to find leads into the present. This seemed to satisfy him for, without formally committing himself, he said that he understood my position perfectly well."

396A

- (d) In an interview with Martin/Kemball JOHNSTON and BLUNT on 18 June 1964:- 396c

"2. By the time I arrived BLUNT had made his confession. On the way up to the flat BLUNT told me that Kemball JOHNSTON had shown astonishment at BLUNT's involvement and had made repeated protestations of his own non-involvement. This was quickly confirmed to me by Kemball JOHNSTON himself. His astonishment, he maintained, derived from disbelief that a man as intelligent as BLUNT (or, for that matter, BURGESS - although he thought that BURGESS might have succumbed to blackmail) could have lent himself to anything as juvenile as spying.

"3. I will not attempt to record our conversation in detail. I did not take notes. My object was to convince Kemball JOHNSTON that I was out for information not for blood. Kemball JOHNSTON's attitude was that, while he was pretty cynical about the cold war in general and our part in it in particular, he was ready to help although he doubted if he had anything worthwhile to say. BLUNT's part was that of an honest broker, sympathetic to my general aims and ready to smooth any signs of trouble .....

/"11. ....

396A

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396A

"11. While BLUNT was temporarily out of the room, I said I hoped we would be able to have a private meeting later. I said that BLUNT's confession demonstrated the success of the Russian Intelligence Service before and during the war and that other BLUNTS who were still undetected might be expected to hold senior positions today. Would he be inhibited if I asked him to talk about past friends. I said that my object was to gain information, not to prosecute. I pointed to BLUNT as a living example of this policy. Kemball JOHNSTON was quick to seize on this as an allusion to his own case, saying that he was afraid he would be unable to tell me anything about himself which would enable me to demonstrate our magnanimity. However, if I would accept this assurance and if I would refrain from asking him yet again to define his political views, he was quite ready to have a talk with me. He would have no inhibitions about answering questions about other people".

512A

- (e) In an interview Wright/BLUNT on 27 April 1966:- 5(2e)  
"5. ... I told BLUNT that he need have no fear that the ROTHSCHILDS would let him down. Tess was told by Victor, not by me. I went on to say to BLUNT that nobody wanted a scandal. That, so far, people identified as spies in this circle had not suffered the due consequences of the law. For instance, he himself, Leo LONG, John CAIRNCROSS, Brian SIMON and Peter ASTBURY were all still free men. Furthermore, we had offered similar terms to Kim PHILBY but he had not seen fit to accept them. Speaking personally, as long as we knew who was involved and could contain the situation, I thought it was very unlikely that any action would be taken against anybody. However, it was quite clear that for instance, in the case of BLUNT, there were other people involved who had not yet been identified. What we were doing was to make lists of the most likely suspects and then deploy normal investigative procedures. I went on to say that if we got independent evidence of espionage from any of these suspects, then it was very unlikely that the due processes of the law would not take their course, in which case it would be very difficult to control what anybody said, and if such a person named BLUNT or anybody else publicly, it would virtually be impossible to suppress it. I said that this might arise because Guy BURGESS had told one of his recruits that he, BLUNT, had got involved without him, BLUNT, ever having had espionage contact with that individual. It was therefore not only important to know those people that he, BLUNT, had got

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Reference.....

- 4 -

involved with "in the game" but to know of all the people that he, BLUNT, suspected of having been involved by other members of the circle. I went on to cite the example of Guy BURGESS telling Goronwy REES that Anthony BLUNT was in it with him".

565B

- (f) In an interview Wright/BLUNT on 22 June 1967 when <sup>565b</sup> discussing the case of Alister WATSON (PF. 47,496):-
- "8. Coming on to the subject of Alister WATSON, I explained to BLUNT that we were at an impasse in our interrogation of WATSON. He seemed to be suffering from a genuine mental blockage. He could not remember what he had done in the past but felt that he was involved in some way or another. It was now necessary to convince him that it was in everybody's interests for him to talk. The only solution of the problem was to have a conference between Alister, the officer responsible for his case, Anthony and myself at which we would tell Alister BLUNT's story and put it to him that we could control the situation only if we knew the full facts and could elicit them by general discussion together. BLUNT did not like this proposition and asked me if we intended to prosecute Alister WATSON. \*I told him that nothing which was said either by himself or Alister to me would be used by me in a prosecution case. I went on to add that if on the other hand independent collateral evidence appeared which was legally admissible then there would be nothing preventing a prosecution. In this event, the whole lurid story might emerge publicly at the Old Bailey. The best way to prevent this happening was for us to know the whole story now. BLUNT asked why we thought Alister WATSON was a spy. I said I would not go into details there and then; it would be best to do that when Alister himself was present; but I could tell him that Alister had recognised from a spread of photographs both George (GORSKIY) and Peter (MODIN) as Russians he had known and that he had also known Guy BURGESS's Otto. This shook BLUNT very considerably and he hereupon agreed to my proposition and to the idea that it was very necessary to sort out the truth. He thought we should be prepared to arrange for several interviews as he knew Alister to be a stubborn character. He offered to see him by himself. I asked him not to, at least to start with, and he assured me he would not; he suggested the confrontation should take place after his return from Sicily at the beginning of August and we fixed to meet again after his return from Rome in the middle of July".
- \*(These inducements had the approval of L.A. and had been used by Shipp with WATSON in the following terms: "I can assure you that I am never going to give evidence in a prosecution of what you say in this room today. What I am here for is to get intelligence").

Min.561

/(g) ....

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Reference.....

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578C

(g) In an interview Wright and Courtney Young with Desmond VESEY, (PF. 607,230), 11 August 1967:-  
"2. In 1964 a friend of Anthony's prepared to "shop" him, told us that he had been recruited by Anthony for the Russians. Anthony was confronted with this information and he was approached in such a way that the facts produced would not hold as evidence in a court of law. Anthony knew this and agreed to talk. ....,"

Extract  
or 578c

581A

(h) In an interview Wright and Patrick Stewart with BLUNT and Alister WATSON (PF. 47,496) on 5 September 1967:-

581a  
582a  
~~578c~~  
Extract

582A

(i) "2. Unless we had these it was possible that independent investigations might lead to startling revelations which could be damaging to the national interests. It was also agreed that we could employ the formula that nothing said to us on that occasion would be used by us in a court of law".

(ii) "5. At this point Peter announced that everything to be said came under the O.S.A. The purpose of the discussion was not vicious: what Alister and Anthony said would not be used by himself or Stewart in a court of law. For the purpose of the discussion to follow it was essential to establish that Alister was not currently a Communist ....

"7. Peter next introduced the subject of Anthony. Anthony had come to the meeting not only as an ex-M.I.5. officer, but because he himself had been "in it" from the 30's till after the war. And he was not the only one involved. Now he was still Director of the Courtauld and still Keeper of the Queen's Pictures. It was essential that we control the whole of the situation. A scandal would only play the Russians' game. If we knew the facts we could remain in control. An independent investigation carried out by the police, without inside knowledge, might stumble across a witness who would name Alister and Anthony and bring the whole business out in the Old Bailey. It was essential to discover what part Alister played, starting with the early days, Anthony would not be able to help over the Bristol days, but he would be able to help over Cambridge. It was in Alister's own interests to help us, as well as in ours, in our need to beat the Russians - we would discover for ourselves in the end".

/3. ....

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Reference.....

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3. None of the above passages is taken from a transcript of an interview and I think it would be prudent to regard them as stating the position on inducements in its most favourable light. In any event I think that the original inducement was of a type, the effect of which would be difficult to remove subsequently, and that, having regard to the subsequent conversations, everything said by BLUNT to us would be inadmissible in evidence against him. Although the true effect of these inducements is merely to render BLUNT's statements inadmissible and does not bind the Crown not to prosecute him, I do not doubt that the D.P.P. would be extremely reluctant to authorise a prosecution even if other evidence could be obtained.

4. I was asked to examine the possibility that we might be able to bring renewed pressure upon BLUNT by showing that he had conspired with Leo LONG to defeat the ends of justice by agreeing to give us untrue accounts of their activities.

5. I think this is a non-starter for the following reasons:-

- (a) in order to get a statement from LONG which could be used against him we would have to remove the inducements which have already been offered. In these circumstances it is extremely unlikely that we would get anything from him;
- (b) even an admissible statement from LONG could not be used against BLUNT. LONG would have to be available as a prosecution witness on a charge in which he was himself named as the other conspirator;
- (c) the only possible offences are conspiracies to obstruct the police or to obstruct the course of justice. The former is clearly irrelevant and the latter has been made irrelevant by our conduct of the interviews in which we have repeatedly made it plain that we are concerned with intelligence gathering and not with the administration of justice. (Similar considerations would almost certainly apply to the allied offence under Sect. 4 of the Criminal Law Act 1967).

6. In the somewhat unlikely event of our being able to persuade BLUNT that he is in danger of being prosecuted we would need to offer him immunity in return for his full co-operation. I think that we should only consider doing this on the following general principles:-

- (a) a promise should be in agreed terms which as far as possible should make it in the subject's interest to say as much as possible i.e. the promise should relate only to matters disclosed by him;

/(b) ....

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- (b) a promise should only be given to a person who either:
- (i) is anxious to co-operate but is deterred from doing so by fear of the consequences; or
  - (ii) already fears that he is in real risk of prosecution and is prepared to buy immunity by making a full disclosure.

We should of course require to obtain the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions and I know that he would not lightly give this. He would wish to be satisfied that (a) there was a real prospect of a substantial benefit arising. We would need to show that not only had BLUNT been lying so far (this should not be difficult if it got to the stage of considering a conspiracy charge) but that he was still in possession of information of great importance and that (b) the interrogation would have been prepared with a meticulousness that give it a real prospect of producing the results required. Clearly he would not wish there to be a repetition of what is believed to have happened so far.

*Bernard Sheldon*

Bernard Sheldon

Secretariat

28 November 1969

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742a

Reference PF. 604, 582 -

NOTE FOR FILE

Edward Guy Trice MORGAN referred to in the Comment to paragraph 19 of 739a is the owner of PF.700,959.

2. The file shows that MORGAN, who was known as Guy, was educated at Haileybury College and Merton College, Oxford where he took a B.A. in Classics in 1931. From 1931 to 1932 he was employed on the Manchester Chronicle and from 1932 to 1940 on the Daily Express, latterly as that paper's film critic. During the war he was in the Navy and was a P.O.W. in Germany from 1943 to 1944. In 1945 he became a columnist for William Hickey of the Daily Express. In 1948 he was Secretary of the Screen Writers Association and remained a member of the Council of that Association, a communist-penetrated body, until at least 1952. In 1951 he was in touch with Idris COX of C.P.H.Q. in circumstances suggesting that he was at least a strong Communist sympathiser.

*C. O. Shipp*  
C. O. Shipp

F.2./U.R.G.

26.11.69.

✓  
103/10A5  
2/12/69



c/d HIST/1

739A

# GUARD

(re HAMPSHIRE - pages 1, 5 & 9)

Reference PF. 604,582

Note on Interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT by K.3./Peter Wright and F.2./U.R.G./Cecil Shipp on 3rd November, 1969

K.3./Peter Wright and I again interviewed Anthony BLUNT at the Courtauld Institute on the evening of 3rd November. Our discussions, which on this occasion took place in BLUNT's flat, lasted approximately four hours.

2. Shortly after we arrived, BLUNT said that he wished to raise a general matter which was worrying him. He went on to say that he seriously wondered whether there was any point in continuing the present series of interviews. Not only were they a considerable strain for him but he had found in recent weeks and months that his memory was deteriorating rapidly. He certainly could not remember things now which would have been reasonably clear in his memory a few years ago. He also felt that he was liable to confuse what he knew to have happened in the past with what he had been told had happened by Peter Wright or by Arthur MARTIN. He therefore doubted very much whether our recent discussions had been of any value and he thought that in all probability they had only served to obscure the issues even further. We countered BLUNT's suggestion that the interviews should be abandoned by saying that, whilst we appreciated that his memory was not now entirely reliable, we had no doubt that he could continue to be of assistance to us in a variety of ways. We mentioned that we had recently carried out a detailed analysis of what he had said over the years: that analysis had revealed a number of contradictions in his statements not just in recent months. It was our view that, contrary to his own impression, we had succeeded during recent interviews in resolving some of those contradictions, thereby obtaining a far clearer picture of events in the 1930s and 1940s. We also made the point that in so far as was possible we were checking, and would continue to check, his statements with other persons who were involved at Cambridge and thereafter. During the course of discussions, BLUNT said that he thought that a good example of his confused state of mind was the statement he had made that KLUGMAN was aware of his involvement in espionage. On reflection he had found himself completely unable to substantiate that statement and he still considered that there was no foundation for it. When we showed no inclination to continue the discussions BLUNT did not press the issue.

# GUARD

3. Before we could proceed with the interview however BLUNT remarked, out of the blue, that in recent discussions with Tess ROTHSCHILD she had suggested that his object in introducing Stuart HAMPSHIRE to James KLUGMAN in Paris might have been to recruit him to the Party rather than to the R.I.S. Although he still did not remember the episode, he thought it possible that that might indeed have been his purpose and that he might have judged that KLUGMAN would be able to bring HAMPSHIRE round to joining the Party. When we asked him to repeat what he had said, in particular Tess ROTHSCHILD's statement to him, BLUNT replied "Forget about Tess. What I'm saying is that I think it quite likely that that was my intention at the time." We decided not to pursue the matter any further.

# GUARD

F2/UR9/EB  
20.11.69

/4. We ....

Ext'd to PF45,597 Link D (KLUGMAN)

Extracted 18 PF606769 HAMPSHIRE on 8.12.69

Ext'd to PF 605,565 (ROTHSCHILD)



4. We reminded BLUNT of his reference at our last meeting to a Hungarian art historian named ANTAL and asked him to provide further identifying particulars. BLUNT said that ANTAL's christian name was Fritz and he was Andy REVAI's step-uncle. He had left Hungary in 1919 for Berlin where he remained until he came to this country in 1933 or 1934. ANTAL, who came from a well-to-do family, had lectured at the Courtauld Institute during the time that BLUNT had been at Cambridge. Although he had been very doctrinaire in his views on art, BLUNT had been much influenced by him and they had seen a lot of each other until the war. They had then drifted apart, however, partly because ANTAL was "neurotic and demanding". BLUNT had introduced ANTAL to BURGESS and they had been impressed by each other. ANTAL had also been a friend of KLINGENDER and, he thought, possibly of Peter SMOLLETT. He had married for the second time a girl called Evelyn FOSTER who was a student at the Courtauld Institute and a cousin of the FLOUDS. ANTAL, who had lived for many years in Marlborough Place, had died some years ago but his widow was still alive. He had remained one hundred per cent a Marxist and a Communist to his death and his widow was still an "un-understanding Marxist". BLUNT said that he thought ANTAL was irrelevant to our interests: not only would he have been of no use to BURGESS as a source of information but he had always taken elaborate steps to conceal his political views and had been absolutely scared that if they became known his standing in the art world would suffer.

5. Asked whether he remembered a certain Richard Cotton CARLINE, BLUNT said that he recalled a CARLINE who had something to do with the I.A.I., an international artists organisation. He thought of CARLINE more as an art critic than an artist. He had known him in the 1930s and recalled him as fairly strongly Marxist in his views: he associated him in some way with the "Left Review".

6. BLUNT was next asked whether he remembered a certain Hungarian called Berta TARNAY @ ARCHER @ HOLLERING @ STRAUSS @ BURGESS. He was told that she had acquired the latter name by a marriage of convenience to a British Communist and that she had known both PHILBY and Peter SMOLLETT. BLUNT said that the name meant nothing to him but from the description given he thought he might have met her once in Peter SMOLLETT's company. He could not elaborate.

7. BLUNT was asked whether he could be more specific about the date on which he discussed with his R.I.S. controller the question of remaining in the Security Service when the war ended and whether he could identify which R.I.S. officer had been involved. BLUNT replied that although he did not connect the discussions with one particular person or with one particular place, he thought it could not have been before 1944 and that therefore "George" was entirely ruled out. On reflection BLUNT thought that the discussions had probably taken place sometime after the Second Front i.e. after May, 1944. We commented that that dating would also rule out "Henry" who had left the country in January of that year. BLUNT said that he thought that made sense as his main recollection of the discussions was that his controller did not press the issue or try to "bull-doze" him into staying in the Security Service. This would fit more with the character of "Max" who was reasonably easy to deal with and who was always prepared to listen to BLUNT's arguments on a given point.

"Henry" ....

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PF 42300  
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SR35

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anything.



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"Henry", on the other hand, would simply have told him that he must stay on after the end of the war. In the course of further discussions, BLUNT said that he assumed that the matter would have been raised at more than one meeting as, theoretically at least, his arguments would have had to be relayed back to Moscow for comment. He recalled that one of his arguments at the time was that it would be almost impossible to produce plausible reasons for remaining in the Security Service.

8. The next issue which we raised with BLUNT was his initiative in 1942/43 in suggesting that requirements for surveillance from the then F. Branch should be routed through him in the same way as were such requirements from other sections in the Office. He was told that after he had minuted Roger Fulford, F. Branch had agreed to fall into line. BLUNT was asked whether he had taken this initiative on instructions from the R.I.S. He replied that whilst he had no recollection of F. Branch having been an exception at any time, if that was so he would, on his own initiative, have wished to alter the situation to ensure that he saw all surveillance requirements. He did not remember being specifically pressed by the Russians on this point and could not recall any particular incident which had caused them to suggest that this gap should be filled. Nevertheless, he was quite certain that the Russians would have raised the matter with him on a number of occasions and he felt it safe to conclude that it would have been a requirement placed upon him by the Russians. It might well, however, have taken some time for him to find a suitable pretext to raise the matter with F. Branch.

9. We asked BLUNT where he had lived between leaving Cambridge in 1937 and going to France at the beginning of the war. BLUNT said that from the summer of 1937 to January 1938 when he had started work at the Warburg Institute he had lived with his mother in Ham. He had then moved into Palace Court, either number 20 or number 30, and had remained there until he left for France during the war. Asked whether there was not a time when he had set up home together with BURGESS, BLUNT replied in the negative. When reference was made to the re-addressing of the card sent to him by his brother in 1937 to BURGESS' flat in Chester Square (para 2 of 729a refers), BLUNT said that he had of course stayed a night or two with BURGESS on many occasions in the late 1930s. In the course of discussions, BLUNT said that he had obtained the post at the Courtauld Institute in March, 1939. He repeated that he had moved into Bentinck Street with Barbara and Victor ROTHSCILD as soon as he came back from France in 1940 and that Tess MAYOR and Pat RAWDON-SMITH had moved in shortly afterwards when the flat which he thought they had shared was bombed. He believed that the lease of Bentinck Street had in fact been taken over formally by Tess. BURGESS had moved in later, either when the lease of Chester Square came to an end or when he had some trouble with his landlord there: BLUNT had thought it a good idea for BURGESS to move in as BURGESS was already in a very bad state. Asked how Victor had met Tess originally, BLUNT said he had met her through Pat RAWDON-SMITH. Victor had asked Pat, whom he had known well at Cambridge, to act as his secretary in the Office but she had not wished to change her job and had suggested Tess instead. BLUNT added that he had moved into the Courtauld Institute, initially camping in one room there, as soon as he came back from Italy in 1945 after leaving the Office.

Extd to  
PF605,565  
(ROTHSCHILD)  
and  
PF604,604  
(LLEWELLYN-  
DAVIES)



10. BLUNT was reminded that at the last meeting he had referred to having been given instructions by BURGESS in 1940 on how to contact the R.I.S. in France and he was asked to repeat the story. He said that he had been told to go at a pre-arranged time and day to the cafe whose name appeared first in the Michelin guide for Boulogne, where he was stationed. There were of course no cafes listed in the Michelin guide and when he had wished to make contact he had therefore gone at the appropriate time to the first restaurant listed in the guide. Needless to say he had not been met.

11. We asked BLUNT to comment on a statement (made by PHILBY) that it was unlikely that BURGESS had become a Communist through the influence of an undergraduate and that he was more likely to have been influenced by an older man whom he admired. After some thought BLUNT said that he did not think that made sense. None of the older people at Cambridge who were Communists or strong communist sympathisers at that time, for example DOBB, PASCAL and George THOMPSON, had had any influence on BURGESS. In his view BURGESS was more likely to have been recruited to the Party by James KLUGMAN or John CORNFORD, whom he had admired as "the great enthusiast" and for whose intellect he had had an unwarranted respect. BLUNT added that he himself had known PASCAL better than DOBB largely because PASCAL was in his own field. Of the two PASCAL had, he thought, taken the more active part but they had both been isolated from the rest of the University: this particularly applied to DOBB whom he described as an "ivory tower Marxist". He had of course known before he went to Italy in 1933 that both DOBB and PASCAL were Communists but he had had no idea that they were running Marxist study groups at that time. BLUNT confirmed that the approach to him by PASCAL to join the Party had occurred after he had been recruited by BURGESS in the spring of 1936.

12. In the course of a long discussion about Von PUTLITZ, BLUNT said that he had known him before the war through BURGESS. BURGESS had been unable to make up his mind about Von PUTLITZ: in private he had been anti-Nazi but for the benefit of others had adopted a strong pro-Nazi attitude. BLUNT added that he had of course eventually told BURGESS the truth about Von PUTLITZ. He was asked whether he would be surprised if at the time when Von PUTLITZ was working for Vansittart and Dick White he had also been a conscious R.I.S. agent. BLUNT replied that he doubted that very much. On the other hand he would not be surprised to learn that U.35 had been a R.I.S. agent. U.35 had of course been in contact with the Soviet Military Attache in London and he had always regarded him as a "phoney character". Although he must have given his R.I.S. controllers information about U.35 on a number of occasions, he thought it perhaps significant that they had never, to his recollection, questioned him further about U.35. He thought that U.35 might have been using Von PUTLITZ as an unconscious source. Reverting to Von PUTLITZ, BLUNT said that he had a genuine regard and affection for him. He was like a "15th century gentleman" who could not possibly be bought for money. There was no trace of the ideologist in him. He realised that Hitler had ruined Germany but he had been tied to Hitler. During the war he had refused British nationality and had

Ext'd to:  
PF 45, 597  
Link D  
(KLUGMAN)

Ext'd to  
PF 48, 546  
(PUTLITZ)  
x ref'd  
to  
PF  
38, 637

/eventually ....



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eventually gone back to Germany because he considered it his duty as a German Junker to do so. BLUNT added that he considered that the Office had not been at all tactful in handling Von PUTLITZ. He repeated that on the last occasions when he had seen Von PUTLITZ he had been anti-West, anti-British and anti-American. The messages which he had received about him in recent years had shown that he was living "not happily but not discontentedly": the publication of his memoirs had made his financial position reasonably sound. BLUNT summed Von PUTLITZ up by saying that he was a man of enormous moral courage whose history was utterly tragic.

13. During a general conversation reference was made to our lack of knowledge of R.I.S. activity at Oxford, in comparison with Cambridge. BLUNT took the line that we knew at least something about R.I.S. activity at Oxford and commented in a semi-jocular manner "surely Stuart HAMPSHIRE is the BLUNT of Oxford". He went on to say that we also knew about Herbert and Jennifer HART. When he was taken up on the reference to Herbert HART and asked whether he was implying that he had also been "in the game", BLUNT said that Herbert HART must at least have known what Jennifer was doing. At this stage BLUNT asked whether we were sure about LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' involvement in "the game": when we replied that we were, BLUNT did not pursue the matter. BLUNT reminisced about the Kafkaesque evening with Alister WATSON and commented that he was not at all ashamed that he had become paralytically drunk on that occasion. In a later reference to Stuart HAMPSHIRE, BLUNT maintained that he had never been given any indication by BURGESS that he had made an intelligence approach to HAMPSHIRE.

14. We asked BLUNT whether he had any idea why PHILBY had neither joined the student branch of the Party at Cambridge nor taken part in DOBB's Marxist study groups although he had admitted that he was a Communist during his final year at Cambridge. BLUNT replied that he had no idea: PHILBY had never talked to him about how he became a Communist. He was then asked whether he had any reason to think that PHILBY had been recruited by the R.I.S. before going to Austria in 1933. BLUNT confirmed that he had always assumed that PHILBY had been recruited in Austria rather than after his return to this country. He thought it possible, however, that PHILBY had been recruited before he left for Austria and suggested that this might tie in with the references which he was sure that PHILBY, as well as BURGESS, had made to Edith TUDOR-HART being "the mother of us all". If Edith TUDOR-HART had been in this country before PHILBY went to Austria and if they had known each other then, PHILBY could well have been recruited in his last year at Cambridge, thus explaining why he had not taken part in any communist activity at the University.

#### COMMENT

Edith TUDOR-HART was deported from this country in 1931 and did not return until some weeks after her marriage to Alexander TUDOR-HART in August 1933. As she is not known to have been involved

Ext'd to  
PF606, 769  
(HAMPSHIRE)

Ext'd to  
PF606, 150  
(TUDOR-HART)

X X  
Ext'd to  
PF 604, 604  
(LLEWELLYN-  
DAVIES)

Ext'd to  
PF604, 584  
(PHILBY)



- 6 -

with the R.I.S. until some time in 1932, it would seem unlikely that she would have had an opportunity thereafter for recruiting PHILBY in this country as PHILBY is said to have left for Austria at the latest in September, 1933.]

15. BLUNT was asked whether he had known Maurice CORNFORTH, who went to Trinity in 1929 and stayed on for some years after he graduated. He replied that he had not known CORNFORTH as an undergraduate but had a very vague memory of him later when he connected him with CORNFORD and KLUGMAN. BLUNT also said he had no recollection of Max Lamprey MORTON who was at Peterhouse from 1926 to 1929.

16. When we asked BLUNT whether KLUGMAN had already been a Communist in the academic year 1932/1933, his first reaction was to say that he was sure he had been. On reflection, however, BLUNT said he thought it would be more accurate to say that KLUGMAN was then at least "heading in the direction of political interest". He recalled that in that year he had taught KLUGMAN French Literature and that KLUGMAN had shown great interest in the theories of Montesquieu. Certainly when BLUNT returned from Italy in October, 1934 KLUGMAN was then a firm Communist.]

17. We reminded BLUNT of his reference to BURGESS having undertaken a written task for the R.I.S. during his final term or term and a half at Cambridge and pointed out that he had earlier said that BURGESS had not remained in Cambridge for part of his last term. BLUNT claimed not to remember that BURGESS had left Cambridge before June, 1935 but suggested that if he had he might have gone to London before the end of term in order to obtain access to research material to enable him to complete the task for the R.I.S. BLUNT suggested that alternatively BURGESS might have been recruited by the R.I.S. earlier than March, 1935. He did not associate the occasion on which BURGESS had told him that he had been instructed to go underground with any particular time of year and it could have been as early as December, 1934 or January, 1935.]

18. We asked BLUNT whether there was a time when meetings of the Apostles were not held, for example during the period 1933 to 1935. He replied that although meetings had continued there had been considerable inactivity and a relaxation of interest in the Apostles in the period 1934 to 1936. In the academic year 1933/1934 the Communists had considered the Apostles as a target and in that year had succeeded in capturing it. Thereafter, however, the active communist members of the Apostles had lost interest on the grounds that the meetings were a waste of time. Similarly, but for different reasons, the non-communist members of the Apostles, such as Victor ROTHSCHILD, had also for the most part not attended the meetings. BLUNT said that he had only "fathered" one Apostle, Arthur CHAMPERNOWNE, the cousin of David CHAMPERNOWNE who was not relevant to our interests. He had not been a Marxist and was in any case dead.

PF45597  
Link D  
(KLUGMAN)

Ext'd to  
PF604,529  
(BURGESS)

No need to  
elaborate or SR  
to Apostles  
file



19. Questioned about his reference to Alistair MACDONALD who had allegedly had a homosexual association with a MORGAN from Oxford (paragraph 2 of 705a refers), BLUNT said that he had met MACDONALD in Rome in 1945 on a visit there for the Office. MORGAN, who was certainly a homosexual, had been captured whilst serving with the underground in Italy. In answer to a question BLUNT said he did not think that MACDONALD had known either PHILBY or BURGESS. We asked BLUNT whether he did not remember that MACDONALD had been in the Office for a time. After some thought he replied that he had completely forgotten that but he now remembered that he had worked as an interrogator in the Patriotic Schools. BLUNT admitted that he had introduced MACDONALD to the Office but said that he could not remember how he had got in touch again with MACDONALD during the war. In answer to a question he said that although MACDONALD had been his friend BURGESS might have got to know him. He did not think, however, that BURGESS had suggested that he should sponsor MACDONALD for the Office. In fact he was sure that we need take no interest in MACDONALD. With regard to MORGAN, MACDONALD associated with him whilst he was an undergraduate at Cambridge (1926 to 1929) and whilst MORGAN, whom BLUNT described as a "sexual maniac", was an undergraduate at Oxford. He still considered MORGAN's first name had been Guy.

COMMENT

(PF 700959)

The only Guy MORGAN who was at Oxford in the late 1920s was Edward Guy Trice MORGAN who was at Merton from 1927 to 1931. According to the Merton Register he was born on 6.2.1908, educated at Haileybury, played rugby for the College and was subsequently a journalist and a film and television script writer. He died in 1964.

20. At this stage BLUNT was told that one of our colleagues had recently interviewed Moore CROSTHWAITE and that CROSTHWAITE had given the impression that he knew BURGESS quite well before the war, having met him through BLUNT. BLUNT said that it was quite true that BURGESS would have met CROSTHWAITE through him: CROSTHWAITE had in fact disliked BURGESS very much. He did not, however, associate CROSTHWAITE with BURGESS in the pre-war years. BLUNT had got to know CROSTHWAITE originally through Louis McNEICE. He went on to say that immediately after BURGESS and MACLEAN defected in 1951 he had gone to stay with CROSTHWAITE, the visit having been arranged a long time before. They had discussed the defection and CROSTHWAITE, who had been upset by the whole affair, had at that time been very kind and friendly to BLUNT. He repeated that he did not associate CROSTHWAITE with BURGESS before the war, certainly not in any sinister context. Although during his early association with CROSTHWAITE at Oxford they had not discussed politics BLUNT had no doubt that CROSTHWAITE had then been strongly right wing with no trace of "leftish ideas". He added that CROSTHWAITE was <sup>now</sup> about his most reactionary friend. They had seen little of each other during the period 1934 to 1936 when BLUNT himself was openly left wing. Peter Wright then told BLUNT that he knew from personal experience in the late 1930s that in private CROSTHWAITE and his family expressed very left wing views. His sister had been the mistress of

Ext'd to  
F 44, 1977  
CROSTHWAITE

in letters

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ACT 1958 MAY 20 23



Victor GOLLANCZ and his mother was at least "pink Bloomsbury". CROSTHWAITE himself had been further to the left than his mother. BLUNT was visibly shaken by this statement and repeatedly maintained that he had had no idea that CROSTHWAITE had ever been left wing. He was asked whether BURGESS had, to his knowledge, ever been interested in CROSTHWAITE: he replied "never, not even sexually". He said that he would be greatly surprised if CROSTHWAITE had known BURGESS very well. When the name of Claud COCKBURN was introduced, BLUNT said that he did not associate COCKBURN with CROSTHWAITE but of course he had been friendly with BURGESS. We told BLUNT that if CROSTHWAITE were to mention to him his interview with a member of the Office we would be interested to know what he said.

21. In the course of conversation BLUNT mentioned that his relations with GASKIN continued to be good.

Ext'd  
to  
PF607,085

(22. When he was asked whether he had had any further thoughts about Deryk CHESTERMAN he replied that he had not.)

23. Before drawing the interview to a close we referred to the fact that we had still not put any further names to BLUNT as agreed some time ago. We said that as a result of our discussions at the last few meetings we now seriously doubted whether the recruitments which PHILBY claimed i.e. BURGESS and MACLEAN, had in fact been undertaken by him. BURGESS and MACLEAN might therefore have been recruited by someone as yet unidentified and we might also be ignorant of any recruitments which PHILBY in fact made. Furthermore it must be admitted that we knew nothing about any persons talent spotted or recruited by MACLEAN in a Cambridge context. As far as BURGESS was concerned the position was little better. In spite of all our enquiries and all the interviews with BLUNT himself we knew of only one person recruited by BURGESS, namely BLUNT himself. We could not accept that BURGESS had not made approaches to other persons apart from BLUNT either whilst still at University after his recruitment or in the following years when he had frequently visited Cambridge. All we had learned of BURGESS suggested that he had a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances at Cambridge. Moreover, he was by nature not the sort of person who would be hesitant about making approaches on behalf of the R.I.S. We were therefore in a position where, after years of investigation, we were still largely blind about the recruiting activities of the three major Cambridge spies. Referring back to the discussion in paragraph 2 above, we reminded BLUNT that he was the one person available who could help to enlighten us. BLUNT at first attempted to claim that the three persons whom he had recruited, STRAIGHT, LONG and SIMON, should in fact be credited to BURGESS. He agreed eventually, however, that there was no reason why BURGESS should not have made approaches to some of his many acquaintances at Cambridge direct. BLUNT said that five years ago he believed that he had known what BURGESS was doing in Cambridge but he had learned from experience that this was not so. We agreed to revert to this subject at our next meeting. BLUNT was clearly extremely apprehensive during the discussions on this point and Peter Wright, who was watching him closely, commented after the interview that he had never seen BLUNT in such a

What about  
SIMON, LONG  
and STRAIGHT?



state before. Normally when he was being pressed on an awkward question he went red and perspired. On this occasion, however, he went completely white and Peter Wright concluded that this was from fear.

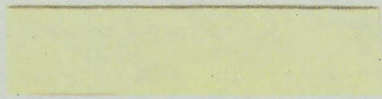
24. We arranged to meet again at 7 o'clock on Tuesday, 25th November. When he was showing us out BLUNT mentioned our earlier references to calling on him in Rome in January. He said that although he would be delighted to see us he would be reluctant to admit to John CAIRNCROSS that he had also been "in the game", unless this was absolutely necessary. We said that we would discuss this matter with him later, but that we would be passing through Rome in any case, after interviewing people in other parts of the world and that we would certainly want to see him then on his own.

COMMENTS

GUARD

25. BLUNT was more than usually ~~fidgety~~ <sup>shifty</sup> throughout the whole of the interview. There can be no doubt that he has been worried by the recent series of interviews and that, to say the least, the KLUGMAN and HAMPSHIRE aspects and the whole question of BURGESS' activities for the R.I.S. are very sensitive areas (paragraphs 2, 3 and 23 refer).

Extracted  
PF606769  
HAMPSHIRE  
m 8-12-69  
Ext'd to  
PF46597  
Link D  
(KLUGMAN)



p.p. C.O. Shipp

F.2./U.R.G.  
20.11.69.

GUARD

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7392

EXTRACT

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

Original in File No. : \* PF.604,582 Supp A ..... Vol. : ..... Serial : 1880a ..... Receipt Date : 19.11.69. ....

Original from : T/C ..... Under Ref. : 4304 ..... Dated : 11.11.69. ....

Extracted on : 21.11.69. .... by : KAJ ..... Section : K.3. ....

Ext. from T/C on BLUNDEN

.....

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

11.11.69.  
Tuesday

BRIAN SEWELL

Incoming from ~~BRIAN MONTGOMERY~~ to GASKIN.  
 Long gossip which was mostly inconsequential but during it GASKIN mentioned that he and BLUNDEN had been talking about buying a house but they had got no where as BLUNDEN thought he might be getting a Grace and Favour apartment somewhere. GASKIN made caustic remark about the Corps de Ballet getting rather alot this year but things between himself and BLUNDEN were much better just now. This was due to the fact that GEOF (BENTON) was no longer so much on the tapis. Everything was rosey now however.

09.45.

SECRET

.....

143/1045  
24.11.69



7384

**GUARD**

PAson Copy to

PF. 604,870

PF. 604,582 ✓

NOTE FOR FILE

As there was no response to our letter to NICOLSON asking him to see me again, I telephoned him on Monday 3rd November and arranged an appointment at his office on the evening of 5th November. He very readily agreed to this.

2. I thanked NICOLSON for his letter and for the trouble he had taken to refer to his diary to obtain details of the Paris visit in 1937. I said that I noted that he referred to KLUGMAN being present at the dinner party which he and HAMPSHIRE attended with BLUNT and two students. At our previous meeting when I mentioned the name KLUGMAN he had asked who KLUGMAN was. He said that the name had meant nothing to him until he consulted his diary in which it was recorded.

3. We then turned to the question of identifying the two students 'Peter' and 'Les'. He said that he had no recollection of their surnames and, indeed, doubted whether he ever knew them. Asked if it was possible that 'Les' as recorded in his diary might be 'Leo' he said that this was not so. It was definitely recorded as 'Les' and he felt sure that this was the phonetic spelling. I showed him photographs of Peter ASTBURY (PF. 61,141) Peter VINTER (PF. 778,005) and Peter HUGHESDON (PF. 773,297) but he claimed not to recognise any of these. He said that his only recollection was that 'Peter' was a rather tough character; short and stocky whilst 'Les' was rather effeminate. He suggested that we should ask BLUNT about their identity.

? HUMPHRIES

4. I told NICOLSON that Stuart HAMPSHIRE's recollection of his meeting with KLUGMAN was that the purpose was to enable KLUGMAN to assess him as a potential recruit. I asked NICOLSON if he got the impression at that meeting that HAMPSHIRE was under scrutiny by KLUGMAN. He said that he thought this quite possible because "KLUGMAN was always on the lookout for recruits". This retort surprised me. I asked if it meant that he knew KLUGMAN better than he had previously admitted and had met him on other occasions. This he denied but explained that he has spent the previous weekend with Philip TOYNBEE at TOYNBEE's house in the country and had asked him about KLUGMAN. TOYNBEE who knew KLUGMAN well, told him that KLUGMAN had been an active communist since his student days, a pillar of the Party hierarchy. On the basis of this NICOLSON assumed that KLUGMAN would always be on the lookout for new recruits to the Party.

/para. 5.....

**GUARD**

✓ R2/urq/eb  
10.11.69



GUARD

-2-

5. Reverting again to Stuart HAMPSHIRE's account of events I asked NICOLSON if it was possible that HAMPSHIRE had met KLUGMAN on another occasion during that visit to Paris. He said that this was not possible. They had all dined with KLUGMAN on the evening of the 10th April and HAMPSHIRE had left for London the next day. NICOLSON had seen him off as he was staying on in Paris.

6. Speaking of the two students 'Peter' and 'Les', he said that on reflection he thought that they had probably met BLUNT in Paris by chance. He and HAMPSHIRE had had all their meals with BLUNT but he was accompanied by these two students on only one occasion. If BLUNT had in fact taken them to Paris it was unlikely that he would have so neglected them.

7. NICOLSON asked if we had interviewed BLUNT. I said that we had indeed seen him fairly recently. He said that if we took his advice we would not question BLUNT about Guy BURGESS. BLUNT had been BURGESS' closest friend and had been terribly upset by his disappearance. He described BLUNT as being of a nervous disposition and said that questioning about this matter would cause him considerable worry. I asked whether he thought BLUNT would be worried because he feared that it might be assumed that he was implicated in BURGESS' activities, or whether it would be merely because of his reluctance to discuss old friends. NICOLSON said that the whole thing would be distasteful to BLUNT. I asked him if he had himself discussed this enquiry with BLUNT. He said that although he saw BLUNT frequently - they were in a sense colleagues - he had not discussed this question with him. It was not, he said, a matter to which BLUNT himself ever referred.

8. At this stage NICOLSON was decidedly edgy. He got up from his chair and stood with his back to me looking out of the window. I thanked him again for seeing me and said that I would take up no more of his time. I got the impression, however, that he still had something to say so I made no move to leave. After a long pause he turned round and said "Have you seen Jacky". He went on to explain that he was referring to Jack HEWIT (PF. 604,591) who had lived with BURGESS at his flat in Bond Street. I said that I did not know whether or not we had seen HEWIT but I thought it likely that we had done some years ago. I said that my recollection was that HEWIT had been in financial difficulties. NICOLSON said that HEWIT had indeed been in financial difficulties entirely of his own making. He had behaved very badly. He did not know where HEWIT was not living or, indeed, whether he was still alive. As he seemed interested in HEWIT's whereabouts I asked NICOLSON if he wanted to get in touch with him. He replied that he would like to know how he was faring. At this point NICOLSON turned his back on me and after thanking him again I left.

/para. 9.....

GUARD



9. Although the interview with NICOLSON has not enabled me to identify 'Peter' and 'Les' it was not without interest. My impression is that despite his denial NICOLSON has discussed this matter with BLUNT. His advice that we should not pursue enquiries with BLUNT was, I think, prompted by BLUNT's recent nervousness which NICOLSON has noticed. The reference to HEWIT who is of no relevance in the context of the Paris visit, may also have been suggested by BLUNT. I originally told NICOLSON that I was enquiring into the BURGESS case and I think that he was trying to convey the suggestion that if we really wanted to know about BURGESS HEWIT rather than BLUNT was the man to consult.

10. Although he very readily agreed to see me NICOLSON was not at ease during this interview. He obviously finds it distasteful to talk about what he considers private affairs and I doubt whether he will readily agree to any further interviews on this subject should the need arise.



7th November, 1969

K3

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737a

PF.606,769 (HAMPSHIRE)

✓ Copy: PF.604,582 (BLUNT)  
PF. (NICOLSON)

Note for File

Short Version of 103a (i.e. 736a in this file)  
The Paris Incident.

HAMPSHIRE

Went with NICOLSON and BLUNT to Paris 1935/1936. BLUNT took him to KLUGMAN.

BLUNT

BLUNT said NICOLSON said BLUNT took party of Oxford undergraduates to Paris for Italian Exhibition, June/July 1935. NICOLSON, ROBERTSON, HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE

Same as before, but BILL COLDBREAM also present at KLUGMAN interview.

BLUNT

Said he did not travel with HAMPSHIRE but met HAMPSHIRE and NICOLSON in Paris. Any KLUGMAN meeting must have been intellectual exercise only.

NICOLSON

Said he went with HAMPSHIRE on art gallery holiday. Met BLUNT, who had two students with him, 7 from Trinity. One dinner party at which all three present plus the two students and one other older person possibly living in Paris. Talk on philosophy. Said there was a time when he went with ROBERTSON but that was for International Exhibition, 1937. Party included also Bill DAVIES and others. Met BLUNT also. HAMPSHIRE not of the party.

NICOLSON

wrote to say: Trip with DAVIES, his brother, and Giles ROBERTSON was for Italian Exhibition, June 1935. Met BLUNT. Trip with HAMPSHIRE was March 1937. Met BLUNT and saw him several times including one dinner, also present BLUNT's Cambridge friends, Peter and Les. Sat up late - BLUNT assignation with KLUGMAN.

BP.

B. Palliser

GUARD

K3/PA-5



GUARD

PF.606,769

Copy: PF.604,582

73600

Note for File

The Story of the Episode Concerning  
HAMPSHIRE, BLUNT & KLUGMAN in Paris in  
the 1930s

- 16.10.65. HAMPSHIRE was seen by PMW in America. He said the person he knew best in the BURGESS circle was BLUNT whom he knew from his own undergraduate days, having met him through his great friend Ben NICOLSON. He knew from the beginning that BLUNT was a Marxist. He went with NICOLSON and BLUNT to Paris in 1935/1936 to look at pictures. BLUNT insisted on taking him to see KLUGMAN, "the greatest of them all". The meeting was clearly a looking over operation but there was no immediate follow-up. However, in 1937 at a tete-a-tete dinner at BURGESS' flat in Chester Square BURGESS tried to recruit him to work for peace and the Comintern. He argued with BURGESS into the small hours. They parted good friends and the matter was never mentioned again. 70a
- 1.2.66. Lady ROTHSCHILD seen by PMW and MacB. Lady ROTHSCHILD said she knew HAMPSHIRE had doubts about BLUNT. He seemed to tie them to some episode in Paris before the war. She was sure he would tell this story to us if asked. She was sure he himself had not been involved in espionage. 76a
- 24.5.66. PMW saw BLUNT. PMW told BLUNT he had seen HAMPSHIRE in America and invited BLUNT to alter anything he had previously said.\* BLUNT grew anxious but said he could remember nothing else. PMW told him about HAMPSHIRE's story of the trip to Paris in the 1930s with Ben NICOLSON to look at pictures and how BLUNT had peeled him off from NICOLSON to go to see KLUGMAN, that HAMPSHIRE regarded this as a looking over operation and indeed he did receive a recruitment approach from BURGESS in 1937. BLUNT's composure returned and he maintained he had no recollection of the trip but could not deny that it took place, nor did he have any recollection of BURGESS discussing with him the recruitment of HAMPSHIRE. 79a

/14.6.66. PMW saw BLUNT .....

\* BLUNT had never volunteered any information about the episode, nor did he ever volunteer HAMPSHIRE's name at all as a friend of his or of BURGESS. When the name was put to him and then only he admitted knowing him well but was vague about how and when they met. He dismissed him as anti-Tory but no more and tried to stress that BERLIN, for instance, would be a more useful source to tap than HAMPSHIRE. He admitted that HAMPSHIRE came occasionally to Bentinck Street. On the subject of the "STEWART" of the Reform club after the BURGESS disappearance BLUNT always absolutely avoided making any reference to Stuart HAMPSHIRE in this connection at all, even when a question on it was put to him.

GUARD

103/100



14.6.66.

PMW saw BLUNT. BLUNT said he had been thinking about the HAMPSHIRE story and was very concerned about it. He had seen Ben NICOLSON by chance and had asked him about a trip to Paris in the 1930s, suggesting that it was for the Paris Exhibition in 1937. NICOLSON said no but BLUNT had taken a party of Oxford undergraduates to Paris to the Italian Exhibition in June/July 1935. The party included NICOLSON, Giles ROBERTSON and HAMPSHIRE. BLUNT said that if KLUGMAN was in Paris at that date then undoubtedly the dinner party talked about by HAMPSHIRE took place but he still could not remember it. If June/July 1935 was the correct date then he, BLUNT, was not fully recruited as a Russian agent although he knew what BURGESS was doing.

80a

12.3.69.

PMW saw HAMPSHIRE in London. HAMPSHIRE repeated the story of the visit to Paris as before but adding this time that Bill COLDSTREAM, then newly converted to Marxism, was present, as well as BLUNT, at the interview with KLUGMAN.

94a

.69.

PMW saw BLUNT. PMW raised again the 1935 Paris incident. BLUNT said he still did not remember it. He referred again to having spoken to NICOLSON about it and said that he had not travelled to Paris with HAMPSHIRE but met HAMPSHIRE and NICOLSON in Paris. He stressed that any visit to KLUGMAN that might have taken place must have had nothing to do with espionage because he himself at that date was not involved. He said that whatever HAMPSHIRE said he himself was sure that if the incident took place it was no more than an intellectual exercise.

98a

22.10.69.

AB saw Ben NICOLSON. AB asked NICOLSON if he remembered a trip to Paris with BLUNT and HAMPSHIRE in the mid 1930s. NICOLSON said he remembered the visit very well although he had not gone with BLUNT. He went with HAMPSHIRE for a holiday, probably in 1935, not specifically to attend an art exhibition but to do the round of the galleries. In the course of this they came across BLUNT by chance. There were two students with BLUNT. He had no idea of their names but had the impression they were two students from Trinity. He agreed that he had spent all his time in HAMPSHIRE's company and had not been parted from him. When asked if there had been an occasion when they all dined with BLUNT and possibly with KLUGMAN, his immediate reaction was the question "Who is Klugman?". He said there had in fact been one dinner party he remembered well. Present were himself, HAMPSHIRE, BLUNT, the two students from Trinity and one other person whom he did not know, an older man who, he had the impression, was then living in Paris. The conversation at this party was devoted to Greek and Roman philosophy. NICOLSON said he kept a diary and from this could probably tell AB the exact date. AB asked if he could check in the diary both the date and the names of BLUNT's companions.

AB asked if Giles ROBERTSON had been present during the Paris visit. NICOLSON said he knew ROBERTSON well, that he had visited Paris with him, not on that occasion however, but in 1937 to see the International Exhibition. He had gone with a party of friends, including ROBERTSON and Bill DAVIES and others he did not recall but whose names should be recorded in his diary. On this occasion too he also met BLUNT by chance who had also gone over for the exhibition. HAMPSHIRE was not of the party this time. NICOLSON confirmed that it was probably he who originally introduced HAMPSHIRE to BLUNT. When asked whether BURGESS was present on any of the Paris visits NICOLSON said that he was not.

(It is recorded at 59a in BLUNT's file that he went to France on 14.7.37, continuing to Italy on 26.7.37.)



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GUARD

- 3 -

23.10.69.

NICOLSON wrote to give the result of his research in his diary. He confirmed that BURGESS was present on neither of the occasions mentioned and said he had no recollection or record of BURGESS being in Paris in those days. He had the following recorded in his diary:

29 June 1935

Crossed over on visit to Paris with William DAVIES, DAVIES' brother Christopher and Giles ROBERTSON, all Oxford undergraduates. The occasion of the visit, the Italian Exhibition at the Petit Palais.

(It is recorded at 59a in BLUNT's file that he went to France on 1.7.35. & returned on 7.7.35.)

2 July 1935

All four met BLUNT by chance at the Petit Palais and had lunch together, no-one else present.

25 March 1937

Went to Paris with Stuart HAMPSHIRE for sight-seeing.

(It is recorded at 59a in BLUNT's file that he went to France on 6.4.37. for six days).

8 April 1937

Met BLUNT by chance in the Louvre and lunched with him. He was on an intensive course of study for his work on artistic theory and only in Paris for three days. They met again by appointment later that evening in a cafe. No-one else present.

9 April 1937

Lunch with BLUNT and HAMPSHIRE. Same evening all three dined together plus a friend of HAMPSHIRE's called TODD. Stayed up very late talking.

10 April 1937

Lunched and dined with BLUNT. On this occasion two friends of BLUNT from Cambridge were present recorded as "Peter" and "Les". Sat up very late in the Cafe de Chiny where BLUNT had assignation with KLUGMAN. Spoke most of the time about classical philosophy. KLUGMAN most dogmatic.

11 April 1937

HAMPSHIRE left for London.

15 April 1937

NICOLSON left for London.

BP.

B. Palliser

E.3.

28th October, 1969

GUARD



229-2799

45B Holland Park,  
London, W.11.

735a

23rd October 1969

GUARD

Copy to PF. 604,582 ✓  
PF. 606,789  
ROBERTSON

Recd: 27.10.69.

Dear Mr. Wright,

I saw your colleague yesterday at my office and I promised I would give the facts about two occasions in Paris in the '30's. I have found the relevant entries in my diary. I am afraid it has turned out that I'm hardly able to help you at all. On neither of the 2 occasions you were enquiring about was Guy Burgess present, and I have no recollection (or record) of his being in Paris in those days.

(1) Visit to Paris with William DeMie (fellow-undergraduate at Balliol, later Fellow of All Souls, died during the war), his brother Christopher (under-graduate at New College), and Giles Robertson (also undergraduate at New College and now lecturer in Art History at Edinburgh University.) Our visit was on the occasion of an Italian Exhibition at the Petit Palais. Crossed over 29th June 1935. On 2nd July, all four of us met Blunt by chance at the Petit Palais and lunched with him there. There was no one else present.

(2) In Paris for no purpose but sight-seeing with Stuart Hampshire, 25th March - 15th April 1937. Met Blunt by chance in the Louvre on 8th April and lunched with him. He was engaged on an intensive course of study for his work on artistic theory. He was only in Paris for three days. We met him again by appointment later that evening in a café. There were only the three of us.

9th April Lunch with Blunt and Hampshire. We all three dined that evening together, plus a friend of Hampshire called Todd whom I do not recall. We stayed up very late talking in a café till one.

10th April Lunched again with Blunt and dined with him. It was on this occasion that he produced two friends from Cambridge whom I simply recall in my diary as 'Peter' and 'Les' (?Leslie). We sat up very late that night in the café de Chiny where Blunt had an assignation with Klugman. We spoke most of the time about classical philosophy. Klugman was most dogmatic.

Hampshire left for London the next day, and I returned on the 15th.

Yrs sincerely,

Benedict Nicolson

GUARD

103/1007



734a  
GUARD

FF. 604,870  
Copies to FF. 606,769  
FF. 604,582

NOTE FOR FILE

By prior arrangement I called on Lionel Benedict NICOLSON at his office for the Burlington Magazine on the 5th Floor at No. 6 Tilney Street. I explained that I was there on behalf of Mr. Wright who had been detained on other business. This he accepted.

2. NICOLSON is a tall, rather cadaverous man. He seemed somewhat ill at ease but this may be his habit with strangers. He was not an easy person to interview because, although apparently willing to help, I think he found it distasteful to talk about, let alone name, his friends - including BURGESS - to someone who was not of his circle. Indeed he was distinctly "prickly" at one stage when I asked if he could name the friends with whom he went to Paris in 1937. He asked "what is the object of all this" in a somewhat petulant way and did not appear to be reassured by my repetition that my enquiry was concerned with BURGESS. My final impression was that he found the whole affair both embarrassing and distasteful.

3. I explained to him that the purpose of my visit was to make some enquiries arising out of the BURGESS case. I said that research into that case had necessitated interviewing a number of BURGESS' friends and acquaintances and it was evident from these interviews that BURGESS had not only spied for the Russians but had acted as a talent spotter. Because of the lapse of time some of those we had interviewed had been confused about the dates of events and we had on occasion received conflicting accounts. The purpose of this particular interview was to ask if he recalled a trip to Paris with Anthony BLUNT and Stuart HAMPSHIRE in the mid-30s. NICOLSON said that he remembered this visit very well although he had not in fact gone to Paris with BLUNT. He had gone to Paris with Stuart HAMPSHIRE for a holiday. They did not go specifically to attend an art exhibition but whilst there they did the rounds of the galleries. During one of these visits they came across BLUNT quite by chance. I said that I had understood that BLUNT may have taken a party of students to Paris at that time. NICOLSON said that he thought this was probably the case for then he and HAMPSHIRE met BLUNT there were two students with him. He had no idea of their names but his impression was that they were two students from Trinity College.

4. I remarked that I assumed that if he and HAMPSHIRE had gone to Paris on holiday they would have spent the time in each others company i.e. that where HAMPSHIRE went he would have accompanied him. This he confirmed. I then asked if, during their stay in

/Paris.....

GUARD

K3/1947



# GUARD

734a

Paris, there had been any occasion when they had dined with BLUNT and possibly with James KLUGMAN. His immediate reaction was to ask who KLUGMAN was. This I explained. NICOLSON said that there had in fact been one dinner party which he remembered very well. Those present were himself, HAMPSHIRE, BLUNT and the two students from Trinity College and one other person whom he did not know. He confirmed that this other person was an older man and said that it was his impression that he was then living in Paris. Conversation at this party was devoted to Greek and Roman philosophy. NICOLSON said that he had kept a diary at that time and if I so wished he could tell me the exact date but he thought it was probably in 1935. I said that I would be obliged if he could refer to his diary and let me know by telephone the exact date of the Paris visit and if he had recorded them, the names of BLUNT's companions at that dinner party.

5. I told him that Stuart HAMPSHIRE had suggested that Giles ROBERTSON may have been present during the Paris visit. NICOLSON said that he knew Giles ROBERTSON very well indeed and that there had obviously been some confusion in HAMPSHIRE's mind between the Paris visit in (?) 1935 and a later visit which NICOLSON paid to Paris with Giles ROBERTSON to see the International Exhibition in 1937. NICOLSON had gone to this Exhibition with a party of friends which included Giles ROBERTSON and Bill DAVIES a Balliol man, then a Fellow of All Souls, who was killed during the war. He could not recall the names of the other members of the party but said that he would have recorded these in his diary. HAMPSHIRE was not a member of this party. He recalled that on this occasion too he by chance met BLUNT, who was also attending the Exhibition.

6. I asked NICOLSON how he came to know BLUNT. He said that in 1934 when at Balliol he founded an Art Society known as the Florentine Club. They used to invite people to lecture on art and one of those he invited was Anthony BLUNT. He confirmed that it was probably he who introduced Stuart HAMPSHIRE to BLUNT.

7. As my enquiries were in the context of BURGESS' case I thought it politic to ask NICOLSON whether BURGESS had been present at any of the Paris visits. He said that he had not been. He had met BURGESS about 1935 and had seen him frequently up till and, indeed, during the war. He described him as very good company although he confessed that even in his early days he was drinking heavily. He clearly had a very high regard for BURGESS. Asked if BURGESS was overtly communist at the time he knew him NICOLSON paused for some time before replying and then said that he did not think so but that the whole atmosphere in which he and his intellectual circle lived at University was left-wing. It would have been difficult to distinguish communists from left-wing socialists.

8. I thanked NICOLSON for his assistance in this matter and said that I looked forward to hearing from him as to the exact dates of his visit to Paris as recorded in his diary.

27th October, 1969

K3

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958 MAY 26 23



PERSONAL

01-930 9400  
Ext. 393

FILE ✓  
LB

COPY FOR L.A.  
COPY FOR ROOM 055

7330

PF. 604, 582/K3/BP

23rd October, 1969.

Dear Sir,

We believe that you may be able to assist this Department, and it would be appreciated if one of our officers, Miss Palliser, could have the opportunity of seeing you.

Miss Palliser is likely to be in your neighbourhood at the end of next week, on about Friday, 31st October. Perhaps you will be good enough to telephone the number and extension given above, (reversing the charges), to suggest a time when it would be convenient for her to call on you? Between 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, there will always be someone available on this number to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully,

Officer in Charge  
Room 055.

Captain C. J. P. Martin,  
10, Plessey Crescent,  
Whitley Bay,  
Northumberland.

Spoke to Capt. Martin's  
daughter, who rang 27/10.  
She gave me the phone no.  
Whitley Bay 23099 &  
suggested I telephoned to  
make an appointment when  
I was in the area.  
BP.  
27/10.

PERSONAL

✓  
103/10A-I



PERSONAL



Captain C. J. P. Martin,  
10, Plessey Crescent,  
Whitley Bay,  
Northumberland.



PERSONAL

01-930 9400  
Ext.393



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,  
ROOM 055,  
OLD WAR OFFICE BUILDING,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

Our Ref.:

Your Ref.:

23rd October, 1969.

Dear Sir,

We believe that you may be able to assist this Department, and it would be appreciated if one of our officers, Miss Palliser, could have the opportunity of seeing you.

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Yours faithfully,

Officer in Charge  
Room 055.

Captain C. J. P. Martin,  
10, Plessey Crescent,  
Whitley Bay,  
Northumberland.

PERSONAL



732a.

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ACT 1958.



## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

731B

Specialist Tours Department

CS

TO BE COMPLETED IN BLOCK LETTERS, OR TYPED.

CR 1223/11 2.12.64.

All available information should be included. If information is not available, this should be stated.

		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
1. SURNAME:	SLU. MS. 4/10. BLUNT	
(a) Now:		
(b) At birth if different:		
(c) Any other surnames used:		
2. ALL FORENAMES:	SIR ANTHONY FREDERICK	
3. FULL DATE OF BIRTH:	26.8.1907	
4. PLACE OF BIRTH:	U.K.	
5. (a) PRESENT ADDRESS:	20 Portman Square, W.1.	
(b) HOME OR OFFICIAL ADDRESS: (If different from 5(a)).	University of London & Courtauld Institute of Art.	ENCL - 7 OCT 1969 C. 3.
6. NATIONALITY:	(a) NOW BRITISH (b) AT BIRTH IF DIFFERENT	
7. EMPLOYMENT DURING LAST THREE YEARS (Details and Dates)	Professor of History of Art, University of London, & Director, Courtauld Institute of Art since 1947.	
8. PROPOSED OVERSEAS VISIT:	(a) Country or Countries Brazil, Argentina & Chile (b) Duration (approx. dates) 3 weeks, 1970	
Date of Information	2.10.69	

K3/1015  
12/6/70



731a

Reference...PF.604852.....

NOTE FOR FILE

Anthony BLUNT telephoned this morning and said that he wished to cancel his meeting with K.3/PMW this evening as he was not feeling well. He did not wish to arrange another date\* but suggested that K.3/PMW should ring him.

*This was the meeting originally planned for 3/10 (Sec 729a para 21) + then re-arranged for 6/10.*

2. I informed F.2/Mr. Shipp's secretary in his absence and K.3/Miss Palliser.



K.3 Sec  
6.10.69

\* at the time

✓  
K3/CAJ

CODE 18-76

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ACT 1958



SECRET  
EXTRACT

730a

Extract for File No. PF.604,582 Name: .....  
Original in File No. PF.604,582 Supp A Vol. 17 Serial 1849 Receipt Date 3.10.69  
Original from T/C Under Ref. 4304 Dated 2.10.69  
Extracted on 6.10.69 by KAJ Section K3

Ext. from T/C on James BLUNDEN (Tel. No. WEL.1074)

Outgoing call BLUNDEN to Harlow 26049 to RAY GIBBS

.....  
BLUNDEN announced that GASKIN was coming back tomorrow night. RAY talked about another boat he wanted to buy and wondered whether he could lend him some money - up to about £100. BLUNDEN thought for a moment then said he could probably manage it, having now been paid money owing him.

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

BLUNDEN mentioned that he would have to go up to Cambridge a couple of times - on the 16th and 30th and may make contact on his way there and back. He told RAY that he may get into touch with him up to tomorrow afternoon if he wished.

14.30.

.....

SECRET

✓  
K3/KAJ



729A

**GUARD**  
(re HAMPSHIRE - p.7)

Reference.....

Note on Interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT by  
K.3/Peter Wright and F.2/Cecil Shipp on 27th August

K.3/Peter Wright and I again saw Anthony BLUNT at the Courtauld Institute on the evening of the 27th August. Our discussions lasted over four hours.

2. On our arrival BLUNT produced the attached post-card from his brother, Wilfred, which had been posted in Naples in 1937 apparently in April. The text includes the following "John MADGE is in our hotel! All very Fascist. Is it genuine or a pose?" BLUNT said he thought it might interest us as he had no recollection of John MADGE going through a Fascist phase.

SR in  
PF 136 292  
MADGE.

COMMENT

John MADGE was at Trinity from 1933/36 and was a member of the student branch during that period. He visited Russia in 1935. In the 1950s he was employed in D.S.I.R. and was interviewed by this Service in 1963. He died in 1968. There is no indication on his record that he went through a Fascist phase.

Ext'd to  
PF 45, 597  
Link D  
(Klugman)

Ext'd to  
PF 604, 529  
(BURGESS)

3. In the light of his statement at our last meeting, that Brian SIMON and James KLUGMAN were the only people in this country who could give him away or be used by the R.I.S. to approach him, we asked BLUNT how KLUGMAN had known that he had been recruited by the R.I.S. BLUNT's first reaction was to say that BURGESS had told KLUGMAN but after a pause he said that he was not sure that that was so. BLUNT said he could think of no evidence that KLUGMAN had known of his work for the R.I.S. In fact, on reflection, he was fairly certain that he did not know. Even if BURGESS had told KLUGMAN when they met in Paris that he (BURGESS) was under R.I.S. control, he could see no reason why BURGESS should also have blown him. We had the distinct impression that BLUNT was very nervous about this whole question and it may be another example of his having said something en passant which he later regretted.

Paris. 4 - 12  
Ext'd to  
PF 604, 529  
(BURGESS)

4. We questioned BLUNT again about his statement on the last occasion that BURGESS had not been a Communist or even a Marxist during the summer of 1933, pointing out that there were a number of indications to the contrary. BLUNT said that it would surprise him if BURGESS had been a Communist at that time. He had always been a political animal and he was certainly interested in the theory of politics in the academic year 1932/33. BLUNT would not, however, have thought he was then even a Socialist. He had been an admirer of the Whig tradition and if he had had a vote at that time BLUNT thought he would have voted Conservative. Although it was his firm belief that the "water-shed" in BURGESS' political views had been January, 1934, BLUNT said that it was always possible he had not realised that BURGESS was then a Communist. He again

i.e.  
1932/33

Fol 29/28  
30.9.69

**GUARD**

/maintained that ,.....



- 2 -

maintained that, according to his recollection, there had been no political content to the meeting in 1932/33 between BURGESS, PHILBY and himself; he said he could also not remember PHILBY being the Treasurer of the Socialist Society in that year. In the course of further discussions BLUNT said that the only persons he remembered talking politics before he went to Italy were Julian BELL, Alister WATSON and George THOMPSON. When asked whether he did not recall Jim LEES in a political context, BLUNT replied that he remembered him well as a friend of PHILBY and as someone of whom BURGESS thought highly. BURGESS had regarded LEES in a "sentimental Marxist light", as a person who was of genuine working class origins. This made BLUNT wonder whether he was not wrong in believing that BURGESS had not been a Marxist before the summer of 1933.

NFA on LEES.

Yes - but LEES said he knew the BURGESS set in Cambridge in 1934 through visits back there.

COMMENT

The evidence that BURGESS was a Marxist or a Communist before the summer of 1933 is two-fold. Firstly in February of that year he wrote a review of a book dealing with Conservative policy for the "Granta" which was at least Marxist in tone. Secondly, his tutor, BURNABY, has said that in discussions in the academic year 1932/33 PHILBY, BURGESS and LEES tried to convert him to Communism. LEES went down in 1933.

LEES also said that during his membership of the C.P. (Jan. 31 - Oct. 32) BURGESS was not a member, nor a member of the Soc. Sec. He only heard about BURGESS's membership after June 1933.

5. BLUNT suggested as someone who might be able to comment on BURGESS' political views in 1932/33 "H.F. SIMPSON" who, although somewhat eccentric, was still a Fellow of Trinity. BURGESS had greatly admired SIMPSON and, in turn, SIMPSON had been fond of BURGESS. He added that SIMPSON had written a massive history of Napoleon.

COMMENT

This is clearly a reference to the Reverend Frederick Arthur SIMPSON born 22.11.1883, currently a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge and the author of two books on Louis Napoleon. He is no trace.

6. In the course of further discussions concerning BURGESS' instructions to go underground in March, 1935, BLUNT said that he was fairly sure that BURGESS did not receive the instructions at a meeting either with PHILBY or with a Russian. He was unable to date BURGESS' first meeting with a Russian although he was sure that BURGESS would have told him at the time. BLUNT recalled that during BURGESS' last term or term and a half at Cambridge he had been engaged on behalf of the R.I.S. on a research project on sociological/economic theory. He thought BURGESS had been given that task by "George" as a test of his intellectual abilities and of his knowledge of Marxism. As far as he remembered the subject was the rise of the RUSSELL family which was thought to exhibit a good Marxist pattern. BLUNT said that this was the only example which he knew of where the R.I.S. had set an agent a task of this nature.



7. In discussing other R.I.S. officers with whom BURGESS had been in contact, BLUNT said that he was sure that BURGESS had known "Theo" although he had possibly only met him a few times. He had had the greatest admiration for "Theo" as had PHILBY who had spoken of him as his "main hero". He believed that BURGESS had commiserated with him over his bad luck in not having met "Theo" himself. Asked what he remembered hearing about "Theo", BLUNT said he recalled that he was an unfrocked priest. When the question of Park West arose, BLUNT maintained that it was "Theo" who had lived there. He also believed that the person who lived in Park West was identical with the R.I.S. officer who had taken refuge with PHILBY the night before he left this country. When BLUNT was told that he had previously referred to "George/Otto" having lived in Park West, he said that he could not be absolutely certain that it was "Theo". He was certain, however, that he had not met the person who lived in Park West, i.e. it could not have been "George/Otto."

Ext'd to  
PF 604,558  
(MACLEAN)

8. In a brief discussion about MACLEAN, BLUNT said that he had remembered that in 1951 he had torn up a letter which he had written to BURGESS. This showed that he had met MACLEAN fairly frequently after he (MACLEAN) left Cambridge. When asked whether he recalled MACLEAN studying at the London School of Economics in 1934/35, BLUNT said that he did not although he had known that after leaving Cambridge MACLEAN had studied for the Civil Service examination.

Ext'd to  
Paras. 9, 11, 12, 16  
PF 604,565  
(ROTHSCHILD)

9. During further discussions about his own work for the R.I.S., BLUNT recalled that in the early part of the war BURGESS had given him instructions on how to contact the R.I.S. in France. As far as he remembered he was to go at a prearranged time and date to the cafe whose name appeared first in the Michelin guide. He also recalled that during the time from the December of 1940 onwards when Lizzie PHILBY had acted as his contact he had met her on several occasions in Bentinck Street in BURGESS' presence. He commented that perhaps Tess ROTHSCCHILD would remember the visits although, on reflection, he thought that Lizzie PHILBY might have called only when she knew that Tess would not be there. He had also occasionally met Lizzie PHILBY at the Courtauld Institute. He went on to say that Lizzie PHILBY had made no secret of the fact that BURGESS and PHILBY were also "in the game" and that she was taking the material which they gave her to Bob STEWART at Party Headquarters. He remembered that she had said that STEWART had been given all their names.

When?  
It was earlier than Dec. actually

Ext'd to  
PF 68,261  
(Lizzie PHILBY)

COMMENT

None of this is new information.

The inf. about France is new  
Ext'd to  
PF 45,597  
Luk D.  
(KLUGMAN)  
Ext'd to  
PF 44,592  
(STRAIGHT)

10. BLUNT was reminded of his earlier statement that prior to the recruitment of Michael STRAIGHT, in January, 1937, BURGESS and he had consulted James KLUGMAN about STRAIGHT's ideological standing. He was asked why they should have approached KLUGMAN when he had left Cambridge



in June, 1935 and had been in Paris since December, 1935. BLUNT replied that he had no recollection of consulting KLUGMAN about STRAIGHT. If he had indeed said that, he must simply have thought of KLUGMAN as the obvious person they would have consulted, if for example he had been on a visit to Cambridge.

ext to  
Paras. 11-13  
Ext'd to  
PF 765 533  
(WALTER)  
Ext'd to  
PF 604, 565  
(ROTHSCHILD)

11. We asked BLUNT whether he was certain that the occasion on which he had stayed at Victor ROTHSCCHILD's villa in the South of France had been in the summer of 1933. He replied that he was absolutely certain as Victor had only rented the villa on that one occasion. Asked who had been present apart from BURGESS, BLUNT listed the following: "Dadie" RYLANDS, Anne BARNES, Venetia MONTAGU, Penelope DUDLEY-WARD, Gerald CUTHBERT, Claude PHILLIMORE and Arthur MARSHALL. CUTHBERT, who had been killed in the war, had been a friend of both BURGESS and Victor ROTHSCCHILD but was irrelevant to our interests. He confirmed that Arthur MARSHALL was a queer and a friend of BURGESS but completely non-political. Later during the interview BLUNT was asked whether he remembered William GREY WALTER as a fellow guest. He said that he thought he might have been in the party. He remember GREY WALTER as an Apostle and an "extremely cold fish". He would have classified him from a political point of view as "of the honourable left". He connected him with Alister WATSON and also with Victor ROTHSCCHILD: he thought that GREY WALTER and Victor ROTHSCCHILD had worked in the same laboratory at Cambridge. He did not remember him as a friend of BURGESS but, if he had been, he thought that BURGESS would have got to know him through Lettice RAMSEY whose boyfriend he had been for some time. BLUNT commented that GREY WALTER had been normal sexually. He added that he associated GREY WALTER in his mind somehow with Queen's University, Belfast.

Noted in  
PF 604 685  
RYLANDS

Paras. 11-15  
Ext'd to  
PF 47,496  
(WATSON)  
Ext. to  
PF 604 881  
(MARSHALL)

GREY is an Irish name  
especially when  
hyphenated.

COMMENT

F2/URG /MPS  
suggests Blunt  
was confusing  
Grey Walter  
with  
Walker

It would seem that the visit to the ROTHSCCHILD's villa in France which GREY WALTER has dated as 1932 must in fact have taken place in 1933.

GREY WALTER was neither a student nor a member of the staff of Queen's University, Belfast at any time.

Para 12 ext'd to  
PF 604, 565  
(ROTHSCCHILD)  
Ext'd to  
PF 604, 604.  
(LLEWELLYN  
DAVIES)

12. Questioned about the statement made by GREY WALTER that in ?1943 he had been present with BLUNT, BURGESS, ROTHSCCHILD and WATSON at a party in Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house following a Society dinner, BLUNT said he did not remember LLEWELLYN-DAVIES having a flat or a house of his own at that time. He had moved into Bentinck Street when he came back from abroad and was "the most regular sharer of Pat RAWDON-SMITH's bed". He later said that he was certain that by the summer of 1943 LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been living permanently at Bentinck Street. BLUNT said that it was a tradition that a leading member of the Apostles entertained some of the "brothers" at his home after Society dinners. BLUNT had taken over that



responsibility from James STRACHEY during the war. Normally a dozen or more "brothers" of the thirty or so attending the dinners had gone back to Bentinck Street. By no stretch of the imagination would going to Bentinck Street have been described as going to Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' home: they would have spoken of going to "Anthony's" or possibly to "Anthony's and Guy's".

COMMENT

Tess ROTHSCHILD has stated that Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES moved into Bentinck Street when he returned to this country from Ireland in 1942.

13. BLUNT confirmed that membership of the Apostles had been confined entirely to Cambridge men. Indeed, until the end of the war membership had been restricted to Cambridge undergraduates. The first non-undergraduate to have been elected was Dennis ROBERTSON, at a time when so few people were attending Society meetings that they had had to widen the scope of membership. BLUNT said that those attending the gatherings after the Society dinners would, by tradition, have also all been Apostles. He thought it just possible, however, that an outsider might have been allowed to join them at a late stage in the evening. (At this point BLUNT was asked whether he knew Deryk CHESTERMAN and was shown a photograph of him. BLUNT said that the face was certainly familiar and that he would not deny that he had seen him. He thought perhaps he remembered the name as someone who owned an Office file. BLUNT could add no more except to say that he did not connect CHESTERMAN with WATSON or GREY WALTER. When asked whether he recalled visiting the home of GREY WALTER's parents for some party, BLUNT replied that the home of GREY WALTER's parents meant something to him though not in the sense of having attended a party there. He suggested that we should consult Victor ROTHSCHILD about the matter.

COMMENT

CHESTERMAN had no file in the Office during BLUNT's service.

The reference to a party during the war at the home of GREY WALTER's parents was made by WATSON.)

14. Reference was again made to BLUNT's earlier statement that the only two people in this country who could give him away were Brian SIMON and James KLUGMAN. He was asked whether Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES should not be included in that category. He replied that to his knowledge LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had certainly not been aware that he had been "in the game". We then turned the question round the other way and suggested that BLUNT must surely have known that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "in the game". BLUNT said that he had never thought of LLEWELLYN-DAVIES as having been involved prior to hearing Alister WATSON's story. He was not entirely certain whether LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been a member of the student branch of the Party at Cambridge: he had always associated him with Alister WATSON and George THOMPSON and had regarded them all as "strange romantic figures". If LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been in the Party at Cambridge he could not have been in a central

Para 11-15  
ext'd to  
PF 47496  
WATSON

Ext'd to  
PF 607,085

para. 14  
Ext'd to  
PF 604604  
LLEWELLYN-DAVIES

Ext'd to  
PF 604,500  
(BURGESS)



- 6 -

position. BLUNT was told that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES had been a member of the Party and he was asked why, in that case, he believed that he had not been recruited to the R.I.S. He replied that if BURGESS had approached LLEWELLYN-DAVIES he felt certain that BURGESS would have told him. BURGESS had, he thought informed him of all recruitment approaches which he had made in Cambridge though he could not be so certain about Oxford. He had, however, known about Goronwy REES. In the course of further discussions BLUNT agreed that BURGESS would clearly have had LLEWELLYN-DAVIES "on his list" for recruitment and might well have approached him. He suggested that Victor ROTHSCHILD should be consulted about this subject. Asked about LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' association with PHILBY, BLUNT said that to his knowledge they had not known one another at Cambridge. PHILBY might, however, have met LLEWELLYN-DAVIES at Bentinck Street during the war.

COMMENT

Both WATSON and Flora SOLOMON have said that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "very close" to PHILBY.

15. In the course of a brief discussion about Alister WATSON's involvement with the Russians BLUNT repeated that WATSON's memory of a meeting with a Russian in BURGESS' flat must refer to Chester Square rather than to Bentinck Street. Although WATSON alleged that BLUNT was present at the flat on that occasion he was certain that he had not been. When mention was made of WATSON's recollection that he had been taken to the flat by LLEWELLYN-DAVIES, BLUNT said that he doubted whether that was true. Although it was quite possible that BURGESS would have been present when WATSON was introduced to "Otto" or "Henry", he did not think that it would have been in accordance with R.I.S. security procedures for others to have been present, or even to have known what was happening. He thought it inconceivable that BURGESS, LLEWELLYN-DAVIES and himself should have been involved, even if they had all been under Russian control. We could not but agree with BLUNT's argument on this point.

16. We reminded BLUNT of his earlier statements about Jack PLUMB. He had originally said that PLUMB had certainly been involved in clandestine Communism at Cambridge, had been "very thick with them all" and must have been thought a good target for recruitment by the Russians. He had later said that most of his information about PLUMB had come from Tess ROTHSCHILD and that he hardly knew PLUMB himself. He had added that PLUMB had been very much one of the left wing circle involving Guy BURGESS and others. We asked BLUNT what he meant by the last remark. BLUNT said it was true that most of his information on PLUMB came from Tess ROTHSCHILD, in the context of Judy HUBBACK. He did not think that otherwise he associated PLUMB either with BURGESS or with left wing activities at Cambridge. When asked whether he was aware that PLUMB was a homosexual, BLUNT said that he was not and certainly did not connect PLUMB with BURGESS in that sense. If they had

Pages 11-15  
add. to  
PF 47496  
WATSON

Ext'd to  
PF 604,529  
(BURGESS)  
+ to  
PF 604,604  
(LLEWELLYN-  
DAVIES)

Ext'd to  
PF 604,565  
(ROTHSCHILD)  
+ to  
PF 606,905  
(PLUMB)  
+ to  
PF 604,529  
(BURGESS)



# GUARD

Reference.....

- 7 -

known each other he would guess that it was as a result of a common interest in history.

17. We next asked BLUNT to tell us again what he knew of BURGESS' contacts in Oxford. He said that he did not think BURGESS had gone over to Oxford very often when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge. BLUNT added that he himself had had few friends at Oxford in the early and middle 1930s: most of those he had known there during his undergraduate days, for example Louis McNEICE, had of course left Oxford by that time. BURGESS' cultivation of people at All Souls as sources of political gossip had been during the time he was living in London: BLUNT had frequently accompanied him on his visits to Oxford during that period. Among the people at Oxford with whom BURGESS was friendly were Isaiah BERLIN, Goronwy REES, John FOSTER, Stuart HAMPSHIRE, John SPARROW, Maurice BOWRA and Christopher HILL - BLUNT commented that BURGESS had greatly admired Christopher HILL at Eton. (When asked whether he included Francis GRAHAM-HARRISON among All Souls' contacts of BURGESS, BLUNT said that he did not. He associated GRAHAM-HARRISON rather with people in the art world such as Ben NICHOLSON and John POPE-HENNESSY.)

Ext'd to  
PF 604,529  
(BURGESS)

SR in  
PF 51068  
HILL

Ext'd to  
PF 764,797  
(GRAHAM-HARRISON)  
&  
PF 607643  
NICHOLSON.

## COMMENT

# GUARD

BLUNT gave the same list of associates of BURGESS at Oxford at a previous interview with the exception of Maurice BOWRA and Christopher HILL.

Ext'd to  
PF 760,503  
(POOL)

18. The conversation naturally turned at this stage to Phoebe POOL. BLUNT said that she was now as sane as she had ever been: it had been a remarkable recovery. When asked whether he thought that she would be prepared to talk now, BLUNT replied that she would probably be willing to talk about herself but not about others although it was possible that she might let something slip.

SR 34 in  
PF 42,300  
(FLOUD)  
+ 35 in PF 75  
PF 47,180  
ANTAL

19. When the subject of Peter FLOUD was raised, BLUNT said that he did not think he had ever met him. He associated him with Oxford but not with the London School of Economics. He recounted again Phoebe POOL's story about acting as a link between Jennifer HART and the FLOUDs, saying that he had first believed that this meant Peter FLOUD and his wife. He also mentioned that a certain Hungarian art historian named ANTAL, a Marxist who left Hungary in 1919 and after spending some years in Germany came here in 1933, had married an English girl who was a cousin of Peter FLOUD. He recalled ANTAL talking of Peter FLOUD as a Communist whilst FLOUD was in the Circulation Department at the Victoria and Albert.

20. Towards the end of the evening we put a number of names to BLUNT for his comments:-

- (a) He said that he did not remember Jan GILLETT who was a prominent Communist at Cambridge. before BLUNT went to Italy in 1933.



(b) He was reminded that he had previously spoken of two GUESTs who were in or very near to the Party. One was clearly David HADEN-GUEST. He was asked whether the other was John GUEST who was at Trinity from 1930-1933. He said that he thought the Christian name was right but he remembered no more about him other than that he was gaunt in appearance.

(c) He did not remember a Canadian, Harry Lewis WOLFSON who was at Kings from 1932-1934.

(d) Asked about Peter VINTER who was at Kings from 1933-1937 BLUNT said that he associated him with Michael STRAIGHT. When told that VINTER had returned on the same ship as BLUNT from Russia in 1935, he said that he had no specific recollection of him in that context. In answer to a question, however, he said that he was quite certain that everyone in the Party returning from Russia, with the possible exception of Charles Fletcher COOKE who was a "border line case" had shown no trace whatsoever of having lost their faith in Communism as a result of their visit to the Soviet Union: in fact quite the reverse. BLUNT suggested that when we next meet it might be worthwhile looking at the lists of other travellers on the journey to and from the Soviet Union.

( - )  
Ext'd to  
PF 44,592  
(STRAIGHT)

Ext'd to  
PF 604,746  
FLETCHER - COOKE.

Ext'd to  
PF 701429 Rycroft

COMMENT

With the exception of BLUNT and his brother the other students in the party which returned on 12th September, 1935 were:-

Charles Fletcher COOKE, John MADGE, Charles RYCROFT, Brian SIMON, Peter VINTER (all of Cambridge), Michael WALLACE (Oxford), and Michael YOUNG (London).

*What about Michael STRAIGHT? Probably knew both ways.*

*All these, with the exception of WALLACE, with him on 10.8.35. (See 60a Vol 2.) was additional on the outgoing party.*

21. BLUNT said that he should be back from his holiday in Naples on 29th September. We therefore arranged to see him again on the evening of Friday, 3rd October.

COMMENTS

22. This was not a particularly successful evening. Either because of his impending holiday or for other reasons not apparent to us, BLUNT was clearly in better shape than at the previous meeting and we were able to make little progress with any subject which we broached. On a number of matters BLUNT retracted what he had said before. He maintained he could think of no reason why KLUGMAN should be aware of his having worked for the R.I.S.; he claimed he had no recollection of consulting KLUGMAN prior to Michael STRAIGHT's recruitment and he asserted that he did not connect PLUMB either with BURGESS or with left wing

Ext'd to  
PF 604,529  
(BURGESS)  
8 to  
PF 604,604  
LLEWELYN-DAVIES)  
8 to  
PF 44,592  
CODE 18-75  
(STRAIGHT)

*x Ambiguous. Shall it be party or party? i.e. all those who have already members of the party / politics at ..... or all members of the group of bankers?*



- 9 -

politics at Cambridge. He also partially retracted his statement that BURGESS had not been a Communist or a Marxist in the academic year 1932/33 and gave a different account of his knowledge of the R.I.S. officer who had lived in Park West maintaining that it was not "George/Otto" but "Theo" who had lived there. Although his statements concerning the procedure following Society dinners suggest that GREY WALTER's account of the party at LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house at which CHESTERMAN was present may not be accurate, BLUNT's reaction to the name and photograph of CHESTERMAN may indicate that he knows something of him which he is not prepared to reveal. The discussions on LLEWELLYN-DAVIES produced little new information, except the admission from BLUNT that BURGESS would undoubtedly have had LLEWELLYN-DAVIES on his list and might have approached him. The only other points of interest which emerged on this occasion were the story of the written task which BURGESS had been set by the R.I.S. shortly after his recruitment, the implication as far as VINTER is concerned of BLUNT's statement that all those who returned with him from Russia in 1935 had been strengthened in their beliefs by what they had experienced there and the suggestion that John MADGE went through a Fascist phase in the late 1930s.

*See my  
comment  
overleaf*

*C. O. Shipp*  
C. O. Shipp

F.2./U.R.G.  
30th September, 1969.



APPENDIX TO SERIAL 729a

Paragraph 2 is interesting not only in its reference to John MADGE's Fascism but also in that Wilfred's card, dated April 1937, which was addressed to BLUNT at the Pond House, Ham Common, London, was forwarded to him c/o G. BURGESS, 38 Chester Square, S.W.1. We appear to have no note in the file of BLUNT's address in London from 1937 to 1939 and it would be worth asking him where he did live at that date. It is possible that at that stage also (as well as in the war) he may have lived with BURGESS. Compare Matthew HODGART's statement (606b) that he had first met BURGESS "in 1937 soon after the latter had set up house with Anthony BLUNT". If BLUNT had lived at all at Chester Square, it might well be significant in the Alister WATSON connection.

2. Paragraph 7. I would agree with BLUNT that he has in fact in the past suggested that the person whom he remembers as living at Park West was either "Theo" or at any rate the R.I.S. officer who had taken refuge with PHILBY the night before he fled the country, and that he had never in fact said in so many words or even implied that it was "George/Otto".

3. Paragraph 9 is interesting on two counts:

(i) BLUNT has never before made any comment on work for the R.I.S. on his part during the time that he was in France in the early days of the war. It would be helpful to know more about this. (There is a 1952 report that Humphrey SLATER had said that BLUNT while F.S.O. Boulogne had been in close touch with prominent French intellectual left-wingers. See 87a in Vol. 2.)

(ii) It is rather curious that he first said Tess ROTHSCHILD might remember the visits to Bentinck Street of Lizzie PHILBY and then on reflection corrected himself.

4. Paragraph 11 is interesting in that more names are given of people present at ROTHSCHILD's villa in the South of France in 1933.

5. Paragraph 17. BLUNT's association of himself with many of BURGESS' visits to Oxford from London in the 1930s is quite interesting.

*B. Palliser*  
B. Palliser

K.3.  
7th October, 1969



On Her Majesty's Service

PF. 604, 582

Postcard attached to serial 729a

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Napoli - Madonna della Grazia - Museo S. Martino

? Bernini. — anything very lovely.



I have found another version of the 'boy  
with the candle' (fucò) at the Naples  
museum - the Palazzo Reale  
Senza. Also the Naples version  
appears to have a signature, but  
it is illegible. If you are at L.L. do  
see if Mary gives the former & William  
the latter. Don't bother unless you're there.  
John Madge is in our hotel! All v.  
Fascist. is it genuine or a pose?  
address c/o Cook Wagon Lits Palermo  
via Impham 33. for some time.

Riproduzione interdetta



Anthony F. Blunt Esq.  
~~The Pond House~~  
~~Howe Cottage~~  
 Sunny, 40 G. Burgess  
 38 Chester Sq  
 S.W.1.  
 Longwell Green





Extracting Etc. from serial 72  
279a

MADGE	Source Report	STRACHEY, James	NFA
SIMON, Brian	NFA	ROBERTSON, Denis	NFA
KLUGMAN	Extract to PF 45597 Linked	CHESTERMAN, Deryk	Ext. to PF 607085
BURGESS	Ext. to PF 604529.	PLUMB	Ext. to PF 606905
PHILBY	NFA	McNEICE	NFA
BELL, Julian	NFA	BERLIN	NFA
WATSON, Al.	NFA	REES	NFA
THOMSON, George	NFA	FOSTER	NFA
LEES, Jim	NFA	HAMPSHIRE	NFA
SIMPSON, H. F.	NFA	SPARROW	NFA
Theo	NFA	BOWRA	NFA
MACLEAN	Ext. to PF 604558	HILL, Christopher	SR in PF 51,068
Lizjie	Ext. to PF 68261	HARRISON	Francis GRAHAM. Ext. to PF 76479
Tess	Ext. to PF 605,565	NICH <sup>olson</sup> , Ben	Ext. to PF 607643
STEWART	NFA	HEN <sup>ESSEY</sup> , John P.	NFA
STRAIGHT.	Ext. to PF 44592	POOL	Ext. to PF 760,502
RYLANDS	Noted in PF 604685	FLOOD	
BAINES		HART	NFA
MONTAGU		ANTAL	
DUDLEY WARD		GILLET	NFA
CUTHBERT		GEUSTS	
PHILLIMORE	NT	WOLFSON	
MARSHALL	Ext. to PF 604851	VINTER	
GREY WALTER	Ext. to PF 765,533	COOKE, F.	Ext. to PF 604,740.
LLEWELYN-DAVIES	Ext. to PF 604,604		



728a.

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



727A

Brief for interview with BLUNT on 27th August

Points arising from the last interview

- (a) How did KLUGMAN get to know that he was "in the game": he said last time that SIMON was one of two people in this country, the other being KLUGMAN, who could either give him away or be used by PHILBY to approach him.
- (b) In view of the number of indications that BURGESS was a Communist, though not a Party member, in the academic year 1932/33 (these include the statement by BURGESS' tutor BURNABY), question BLUNT again about his own statement that BURGESS was not a Communist in the summer of 1933.
- (c) This point leads on to the question of the meetings which BLUNT had with BURGESS and PHILBY in 1932/33. It seems hard to accept that these meetings were non-political in nature. Leaving aside the question of BURGESS' political views, PHILBY was certainly a Communist at that time. The point here is whether BLUNT's fellow travelling or conversion to Communism should be dated earlier than he has admitted. To be borne in mind is the statement by Grey WALTER that he knew BLUNT to be a Communist but not BURGESS.
- (d) With reference to the story of BURGESS' recruitment to the R.I.S., could BLUNT date BURGESS' first contact with a Russian controller as opposed to his having to go underground? Review with BLUNT the whole question of BURGESS' contacts with Russian controllers as known to BLUNT.
- (e) The Party meetings in 1934/35 which BLUNT has spoken - ~~an~~ attempt to get more background on the nature of these meetings, who was present in addition to those already named? What did BLUNT gather about general Party directives to the student branch? etc. The purpose here is to confirm the original impression that his story on this point now rings true.
- (f) Raise with him the question of KLUGMAN being asked about the ideological standing of STRAIGHT (included in the previous brief). Why should they have in 1936/37 consulted KLUGMAN who presumably had no knowledge of STRAIGHT after the summer of 1935?
- (g) At the last meeting he mentioned a certain KNAPP-FISHER in relation to POMEROY. He asked whether KNAPP-FISHER was known to us and we replied that he was not. Is this the same KNAPP-FISHER who according to KESSLER was a member of the BURGESS circle in the period 1937/39?

/(h) .....

✓  
K3/B  
8/9



- (h) Question BLUNT about any knowledge he has of MACLEAN at the London School of Economics in 1934/35. It is of interest in this context that PHILBY spent a term in that year at the School of Oriental Studies in London and that Arnold DEUTSCH, who came to the U.K. from Vienna at about the same time as PHILBY returned in 1934, was at University College, London that year. It might be worth asking him again about Peter FLOOD who was also at L.S.E. in that year, after graduating at Oxford.

Points arising from the interview with Grey WALTER

- (1) Did BLUNT know Grey WALTER who was at Kings from 1928 to 1935? Show photograph. Grey WALTER has said in his second interview that the holiday that he spent with BURGESS at ROTHSCHILDS' villa in France was in ?1932 and that amongst those also present were BLUNT, Venetia MONTAGU and her daughter.
- (2) Question him about the party in ?1943 at LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' house attended by BLUNT, BURGESS, ROTHSCHILD, WATSON.
- (3) Ask whether he knows Deryk CHESTERMAN from Bristol who is said to have been present at the party. Show photograph.
- (4) Confirm that non-Cambridge men were not allowed to join the Apostles.

General matters to be raised

- (i) Having brought the name of LLEWELLYN-DAVIES into the discussions above, revert to the first point in the brief and suggest that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES is surely another person who knows that BLUNT was "in the game".
- (ii) If he denies this turn the question the other way round by suggesting that he surely knew that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "in the game".
- (iii) This would lead to a general discussion about WATSON and the statements which he made under interrogation. It could, if necessary, be revealed to BLUNT that I was the person who interrogated WATSON, if he does not already know this. The statements made by WATSON that BLUNT was present in the flat when BURGESS introduced WATSON to GORSKI and had certainly known that "something was going on" and that he associated MODIN (Peter) with BURGESS and BLUNT should be spelled out to him again, together with WATSON's statement that he thought it "highly improbable" that BLUNT was involved in espionage.

*BLUNT was told on one occasion that C. Shipp interrogated WATSON. B. commented that he did not know him.*



- (iv) With regard to LLEWELLYN-DAVIES, BLUNT should be pressed on his own knowledge of LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' relationship with BURGESS and his possible involvement with espionage. The latter subject has never really been discussed with BLUNT in detail and BLUNT has merely said that after hearing WATSON's story he was convinced that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was "in it". Mention should be made in the course of discussions of the statement by WATSON that it had been LLEWELLYN-DAVIES who had taken him to the meeting with BURGESS, BLUNT and GORSKI, whom he had described as "Guy's friend Otto". BLUNT should also be questioned about LLEWELLYN-DAVIES' membership of the Party at Cambridge in the academic year 1934/35 and about his association with PHILBY - both WATSON and Flora SOLOMON have said that LLEWELLYN-DAVIES was very close to PHILBY.
- (v) Revert to the question of Jack PLUMB in the light of the confirmation that PLUMB was definitely a homo-sexual at Cambridge as well as being a Communist. BLUNT originally said that PLUMB was certainly involved in clandestine Communism in Cambridge, was "very thick with them all" and must have been thought a good target for recruitment by the Russians. He later said that the source for most of his information was Tess ROTHSCHILD. He hardly knew PLUMB himself although PLUMB was very much one of the left wing circle involving Guy BURGESS and other people. What exactly does he mean by the last sentence?
- (vi) Discuss with BLUNT his knowledge either directly or indirectly of Oxford left wing circles. He has previously been asked about the All Souls' Group with whom BURGESS associated between 1935 and 1939 - Berlin, Rees, Foster, Hampshire, Sparrow, Simon, Rosamond LEHMANN and Elizabeth BOWEN. Does he associate anyone else with that circle? Ask again about Francis GRAHAM-HARRISON, Magdalene 1933/38 and of course MORGAN. Does he know anything about BURGESS' connexions with Oxford prior to 1935, i.e. had he visited Oxford and if so who were his friends there? What links did BLUNT himself have with Oxford personalities in the 30s?
- (vii) Lionel PENDELBURY, Pembroke, 1931/35, who was on the secretariat of the student branch with KLUGMAN and CORNFORD in 1934/35 also allegedly involved in clandestine activities.
- (viii) Jan GILLETT who was a prominent Communist in 1932/33 and a member of the secretariat in 1933/34. GILLETT recruited WATSON to the Party.
- (ix) Can he recall anything further about Philip GELL, Trinity, 1933/36 who shared rooms with John CORNFORD. He has previously described him as "a bright boy of KLUGMAN's".



- (x) Does he recall a Canadian, Harry Lewis WOLFSON who was at Kings 1932/34?
- (xi) Peter VINTER, Kings, 1933/37. A member of the student branch who came back on the same ship as BLUNT from Russia in 1935.
- (xii) He has previously spoken of two GUESTs who were in or very near to the Party, both he thought called David. One is clearly David HADEN-GUEST. Is the other John GUEST who was at Trinity 1930/33 and knew PHILBY well?
- (xiii) Does he know Arthur Fitzwalter Wynne PLUMPTRE, a Canadian who was at Kings from 1928/30 reading Economics.
- (xiv) Does he remember Robert Broughton BRYCE, a Canadian who was at St. Johns, 1931/34?
- (xv) In discussing a list of Apostles BLUNT commented on R.N. FURBANK and J.M. LUCE. He described FURBANK as a Fellow of Emmanuel now at Kings, London, a close friend of BURGESS, queer and could have been picked up and set to work as a talent spotter. FURBANK was at Emmanuel 1939/42 and joined the Apostles when it re-started after the War. In what context was he therefore a friend of BURGESS? On LUCE, BLUNT stated that he associated him with BURGESS personally rather than in a Party sense and advised that we should examine his case. LUCE was at Kings from 1936/39. Can he comment further?.

2. In the unlikely event of time permitting there are a number of further enquiries which can be put to BLUNT as well as lists of Cambridge graduates who entered Government Service in the thirties but who have not come to adverse notice.

F.2./U.R.G.  
27.8.69.

*C. Giff*



Extract from ~~Notes for File~~/Interview Report

726b

Extract for File No. ~~P.F. 604,582~~ <sup>K3/8P</sup> Name BLUNT

Original in File No. P.F. 765,533 Serial 110a Dated

Date and Place of \*Interview ~~XXXXXX~~ 26.8.69 Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol

with (also give security context of person being interviewed) Dr. William Gray WALTER (1964: Supporter of Cities of 100 (Org. penetrated by Trotskyists/Anarchists))

Subject

Officer [redacted] using @ of Section K3

Extracted by J.G. Section R5 Date 14.1.70

Cambridge University in the 1930s.

12. ....

(ii) Anthony BLUNT: PF 604,582.

(a) In view of his contention that he had never regarded BURGESS as being a Communist I remarked to Grey WALTER that it was odd that he should have recognised BLUNT - whom he had described as being very close to BURGESS and possibly his lover - as such. Could he date this realisation of BLUNT's Communism? In reply Grey WALTER said that to understand this one had to appreciate contemporary circumstances of the 1930s. At Cambridge it was a period of general left-wing sympathy. All his contemporaries were left-wing - what would now be described as "socialist". He reiterated that he had used the word "Communist" in a general sense; he did not know if the individuals were card-holding members of the Party. No-one had ever said to him "I am a Communist" - they were all left-wing. BLUNT was no exception. In retrospect he thought that BLUNT had been a "Communist" during the time he knew him at Cambridge between about 1931-34/35."

\*Strike out inapplicable.

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100/1047  
16/1



**SECRET**  
EXTRACT

726A

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN  
Original in File No.: PF 604582 Supp A Vol.: Serial: Receipt Date: 25 8.69  
Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 21.8.69  
Extracted on: 3.9.69 by: KS Section: K3

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from CHRISTOPHER, his brother.  
BLUNDEN confirmed that he would be away from the 3rd to the 29th of September.  
Remarks about their mother and about WILFRED.  
08.51

is file of an individual  
of the file owner

Outgoing call BLUNDEN to TOM, B.S.M. Stamford Hill.  
BLUNDEN was anxious to give him something towards his holiday and  
TOM agreed to come round this evening.  
13.38

Incoming call JOHN MURPHY to BLUNDEN.  
MURPHY announced that he had his passport. Other items connected with  
the trip were discussed.  
BLUNDEN mentioned having no money in the bank to pay for travellers cheques.  
He supposed he could either borrow from GASKIN or have an overdraft.  
He was hoping to get some money from NELSONS - they owed him about £400.  
16.15

**SECRET**

✓  
K3/8  
8/9



1249

Note on Interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT  
by K3/Peter Wright and F2/URG/C.O. Shipp

Extracted to PF 45,907 link B

K3/Peter Wright and I had a further interview with Anthony BLUNT at the Courtauld Institute on the evening of 30th July. Our discussions lasted for approximately four and a half hours.

2. We began by asking BLUNT about a number of specific matters unrelated to the main purpose of the interview.

a) Brian SIMON

BLUNT said that his meeting with SIMON had passed off uneventfully and SIMON had been very friendly. He had told BLUNT that he now had more time for work as he was no longer a member of two Party committees, one locally and one centrally. BLUNT commented that he still felt that SIMON was wavering somewhat in his allegiance to the Party and he had a hunch that within a year he might be able to approach him on a purely personal basis and persuade him to talk. During their meeting SIMON had mentioned that Donald MACLEAN and he had both been at Gresham's School and that it was MACLEAN who had subsequently recruited him to the Party.

We asked BLUNT why he was so anxious each time SIMON contacted him. BLUNT said that he was scared because both PHILBY and BURGESS had known that SIMON knew that BLUNT had been "in the game". He was one of two people in this country, the other being KLUGMAN, who could either give him away or be used by PHILBY to approach him.

b) The SORGE Report

BLUNT was shown the original file copy of the report on SORGE and asked whether he remembered seeing it before. After glancing at it he said he did not remember it. We said that we were anxious to discover whether he might have passed the report, which from the file markings he had certainly had in his possession for several days, to the Russians. BLUNT said he remembered when reading about SORGE much later that he had not been reminded that he had prior knowledge of the case. Although he had no memory of having done so, if he had had the report for several days and had not been out of contact with his controller he would certainly have passed it to the Russians. If he had been out of contact he would have made a summary to pass to the

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/Russians ....



Russians later. In answer to a question, BLUNT said that we must certainly assume that he had passed the report to the Russians.

c) Frank ADAMS

When reference was made to earlier discussions on ADAMS, BLUNT said he did not remember being asked about him before. He was told that ADAMS had gone on bicycling holidays with Michael Stewart before the war and reminded that Michael Stewart had also been friendly with Kim PHILBY. When asked whether he associated ADAMS with PHILBY in any way, BLUNT said he did not and indeed he did not connect Michael Stewart with PHILBY. When it was put to him that he had previously said that he associated Michael Stewart with Lizzy PHILBY before the war, BLUNT said he did not remember saying that. He associated Michael Stewart mainly with Garri's during the war and he thought that Stewart had been a regular visitor there. By reference to an incident relating to Lee ASHTON's appointment as head of the Victoria and Albert Museum, he was able to date Stewart's visits to Garri's as having been in 1945. With reference to Garri's, BLUNT confirmed that it had been situated in Romilly Street and he thought they had all been introduced to Garri's by Guy BRANCH who he believed had had a room over the restaurant. Reverting to ADAMS, BLUNT said he did not remember him although, when shown a photograph, he thought that his face was familiar.

Ext'd to PF 151, 181 (ADAMS)

(d) John Peter POMEROY

BLUNT was asked whether he remembered meeting POMEROY, an Australian. He said he did not. When told that POMEROY had met PUTLITZ in East Berlin in 1961 and that he had thereafter called on BLUNT, BLUNT said that he remembered someone coming to see him a couple of years ago who had met PUTLITZ in East Berlin. Furthermore, two weeks ago a certain Jim KNAPP-FISHER, whom he described as "the oldest queer publisher", had also contacted him having met PUTLITZ in East Berlin. BLUNT asked whether KNAPP-FISHER was known to us: we said he was not. He had told BLUNT that he had spent a "happy day" with PUTLITZ who was now relatively content with life. KNAPP-FISHER had said that PUTLITZ was still passionately anti-American and anti-West German but not so anti-British as he had previously been. BLUNT was then told that POMEROY had called on him bringing him greetings from PUTLITZ and

Ext'd to PF 607, 555 (POMEROY)

Ext'd to PF 48, 846 (PUTLITZ)

/that he ....



- 3 -

that he had later reported that BLUNT had obviously been disturbed at having to talk about PUTLITZ. BLUNT said that the incident to which he had referred was certainly after he met Arthur MARTIN, i.e. after 1964. He could not remember POMEROY although if it had been simply a question of conveying greetings from PUTLITZ he might well not have remembered. He agreed that in 1961 it was quite likely that he would have been upset at having to talk about PUTLITZ. In the course of further discussions, BLUNT said that, apart from one occasion when he thought he had visited the U.K., he had not seen PUTLITZ since the latter obtained the post in Schleswig-Holstein. He recalled vividly the difficulties they had had with him in 1946 or 1947 when PUTLITZ had been living near Bad Oeynhausen and Leo (LONG) had been looking after him: he commented that Leo had been "useless" and PUTLITZ had been "bloody".)

f) Gilbert Walter MORGAN

BLUNT was asked whether he remembered MORGAN who had been at Trinity from 1929 to 1935, reading Mathematics. He said he did not remember him.

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/g) Harry COLLIER..



g) Harry COLLIER

BLUNT was reminded that he had previously described COLLIER as having been left wing but not he thought a Communist. He had recalled that COLLIER had been very much under the influence of BURGESS and had suggested that BURGESS might have put him up as a candidate for recruitment by the R.I.S. He was asked why, if he had not regarded COLLIER as being intellectually committed to Communism, he thought that BURGESS would have considered him suitable material for recruitment. BLUNT agreed that he had not known COLLIER to be a member of the Party at Cambridge. Nevertheless BURGESS, who had a high opinion of his own abilities to influence others, might well have judged that, if carefully nursed, he could "get him round". In answer to a question, BLUNT said that in general terms when looking for potential R.I.S. recruits they had preferred persons who were "coming to the boil" ideologically: their aim had been to approach them before it was too late, before they joined the student branch of the Party. Clearly they had not been able in certain cases to attain this ideal and, in respect of STRAIGHT and LONG for example, they had had to arrange a "defection" from the Party. When asked whether BURGESS's influence on COLLIER was in any sense sexual, BLUNT replied that in spite of the "sandwich incident" with BURGESS and Lettice RAMSEY, COLLIER had not been a homosexual. He thought that BURGESS had probably got to know COLLIER through the Apostles rather than through MACLEAN and he did not associate COLLIER with PHILBY. Asked whether he had any particular reason for thinking that BURGESS might have put COLLIER up for recruitment, BLUNT said that he had nothing positive in mind but "theoretically it was quite conceivable". He added that Victor Rothschild would know far more about COLLIER but of course it was an extremely delicate subject to raise with him as Victor was likely to be still very bitter on the subject of COLLIER and Barbara.

L

h) Alan NUNN MAY

BLUNT was asked whether he had known NUNN MAY, who was at Trinity Hall from 1933-36 and would therefore have overlapped with MACLEAN for one year, or whether he had heard anything about him from BURGESS or MACLEAN himself. He said that he personally had not known NUNN MAY and he recalled that at the time of his arrest in 1946 the name had been new to him. He thought, however, that he had seen an article, probably about the time of BURGESS's disappearance in 1951, linking BURGESS with NUNN MAY. He did not believe that the article had referred specifically to Cambridge. He recalled being incensed at the time as he had been quite certain that BURGESS had not known NUNN MAY in the years prior to his arrest.

A. 46567  
11/2/62

Why not know Victor R?



1) Hilary WAYMENT

When asked whether he knew anything about WAYMENT who was at Kings College from 1931-1935, BLUNT said that he did not. He was shown a photograph of WAYMENT, without response.

3. BLUNT mentioned at this stage that he had recently been approached by a certain Major Bill TURNER whom he had known well in the war when they were both serving in the Boulogne area. TURNER had asked to come for a drink and had proceeded to tell a long story of persecution, including references to having been interviewed by M.I.5. and to being poisoned whilst on a visit to Frankfurt. BLUNT commented that he thought that TURNER was a complete lunatic.

4. In reply to a question, BLUNT said that his relations with John Gaskin were now much improved.

5. We asked BLUNT how he had originally got into the Office. He replied that he had been recommended to Guy Liddell by Victor Rothschild, who in turn had got into the Office through [redacted]. In the course of further discussions, BLUNT mentioned that he had been the first to move into Bentinck Street, when he came back from France. Victor Rothschild, who leased the flat and was living there with Barbara, had offered him one room. Some time later Victor's lease of the flat had expired and BLUNT, together with Pat Rawdon Smith and Tess Mayor who had both been bombed out, had taken it over. BURGESS had joined them later: he could not be sure of the date but he had certainly been living in Chester Square until at least the end of the autumn of 1940. Jackie HEWITT had moved in later and later still, after Tess had gone to France with Victor, they had been joined by Patrick DAY.

6. We then turned to a further discussion on the sequence of events in the 1930s, basing our questions largely on the report of Peter Wright's interview of the 7th July (718a). We handed BLUNT a copy of the attached chronology prepared by K3/B.P. BLUNT had three main comments on it. He said that he had first met BURGESS at the end of BURGESS's first year at Cambridge i.e. in the summer of 1931. By the summer of 1933, when they went on holiday together to the South of France, he had known BURGESS very well indeed. In answer to further questions, BLUNT agreed that he had certainly met MACLEAN at Cambridge through BURGESS but he could not date it exactly. Nor could he say when BURGESS himself had become friendly with MACLEAN. As far as PHILBY was concerned, BLUNT said that he had certainly known him fairly well before PHILBY had left Cambridge in 1933. He recalled a number of occasions in BURGESS's rooms in Great Court, Trinity, in the summer term of 1933 at which PHILBY had been present. He was certain, however, that there had been no political content to these meetings. BURGESS himself had not been a Communist or a Marxist either at that time or during their holiday together in August 1933. BLUNT said that although PHILBY and MACLEAN might have known each other at Cambridge he had not been aware of this and he associated PHILBY only with BURGESS at that period.

7. The second point in the chronology which BLUNT questioned was the statement that MACLEAN was recruited in the summer of 1934. BLUNT said that he had no personal knowledge of the date of MACLEAN's recruitment. He had only heard later from BURGESS that MACLEAN was "in the game": he

/believed ....



Reference.....

believed that he had known that MACLEAN had been recruited by the Russians by the time that he, BLUNT, went to London in 1937. The final point in the chronology which BLUNT disputed was the statement that in the summer of 1935 "he used to invite MACLEAN to stay at Cambridge to meet BURGESS" and that therefore MACLEAN had been fully recruited by that time. After referring to the details of BLUNT's reported statement on this point (paragraph 6 of 718a refers), BLUNT said that there must have been a misunderstanding. He had invited MACLEAN to stay at Cambridge on only one occasion in the summer of 1935, having been asked by BURGESS to use his influence as a don to obtain the use of a room in Trinity. Furthermore, there was no question that MACLEAN and BURGESS wished to meet unknown to other people: the meeting had in no sense been conspiratorial and was "quite a normal social event". He recalled that on that visit MACLEAN and BURGESS had got very drunk and had gone to bed together. BLUNT added that in his view it was quite false to think of MACLEAN as a homosexual at that time. He knew only of that one occasion when he had slept with BURGESS. In spite of the many statements made subsequently he felt strongly that MACLEAN had not been "very queer" and could definitely not have been described as an outright homosexual.

8. BLUNT went on to say that there had never been a "confrontation" with MACLEAN when they had recognised "face to face" that they were both working for the Russians. In fact, BLUNT had not been aware that MACLEAN knew of his own recruitment until approximately a week before he defected with BURGESS in 1951. He had met MACLEAN, he thought at some party, some weeks before BURGESS came back from America and had there arranged a "perfectly innocent lunch" with him. Later, probably after BURGESS returned and informed him of the danger in which they were placed, he had cancelled the lunch date. Apparently MACLEAN had said to BURGESS that he presumed he had told BLUNT to cancel. BURGESS had told BLUNT that he was surprised by this remark because MACLEAN was not supposed to have known that BLUNT was "in the game".

9. Reverting to BURGESS, BLUNT said that when he returned to this country on a visit from Rome at New Year 1934 BURGESS had then been "100% a Marxist". He did not know who had recruited BURGESS to the Party although after he returned to Cambridge in October 1934 he had observed that BURGESS was on very friendly terms with John CORNFORD and to a somewhat lesser extent with James KLUGMAN. He remarked that CORNFORD, the man of action, would have appealed more to BURGESS than KLUGMAN, the brilliant theoretician. In connection with the suggestion that KLUGMAN had been active on behalf of the R.I.S. at Cambridge, BLUNT commented that KLUGMAN was very close to CORNFORD then, "far closer than I was to BURGESS", and he thought it likely that CORNFORD would at least have known what KLUGMAN was doing for the Russians. Questioned about BURGESS's visit to the Soviet Union in June/July 1934 BLUNT said that BURGESS had returned full of enthusiasm for the Soviet regime. There had been no suggestion of anything "underground" during the visit although if anything had happened he supposed that BURGESS would not necessarily have told him. In answer to a question, BLUNT said that he did not remember BURGESS mentioning that he had met someone called BOKHARIN, a former Comintern official, in Moscow (Goronwy REES stated in 1951 that BURGESS had told him of his meeting with BOKHARIN).

10. In the course of a general discussion about visits by British students to the Soviet Union in the 1930s, BLUNT said that he doubted very much whether the R.I.S., even if they had wished, could have made use of such visits for their own sinister purposes. It was true that on his own visit to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1935 he and his brother Wilfred, who had been



entirely non-political, had spent most of their time away from the main group looking at pictures etc. Normally, however, members of such groups had kept together and any attempt by the Russians to single out individuals would have been very conspicuous.

11. Reference was made to BLUNT's reported statement at the last meeting that he had heard that MACLEAN had gone on holiday to Brittany in 1934 and, on his return, had announced that he had rejected Communism. BLUNT said that he did not remember saying that and he certainly had no knowledge of BURGESS going to France with MACLEAN in that year. Equally, he himself had not met BURGESS in France on his way back from Rome, having travelled only via Munich. He recalled, however, that he had visited Paris with BURGESS in March 1935. When told that travel records showed that he had also gone to Italy with BURGESS in March/April 1935, BLUNT said that he had no recollection whatsoever of such a visit although it clearly must have taken place. He added that although BURGESS would have been recruited by that time the visit must have been purely social, with no sinister undertones.

12. We discussed at some length BLUNT's statements at the previous interview about BURGESS's recruitment to the R.I.S. in the early spring (March) of 1935. BLUNT said that BURGESS had informed him of the approach immediately after it took place: he had not however told him who had instructed him to "go underground". It was BLUNT's firm impression that BURGESS had that day gone out to a Party caucus meeting, a meeting either with a few other Party members from Trinity or simply with KLUGMAN or CORNFORD. When asked whether PHILBY had been on a visit to Cambridge at that time, BLUNT replied that he thought not. He agreed that if BURGESS had gone to meet PHILBY it was very likely that he would have told BLUNT either in advance - he was sure that BURGESS had had no previous indication that an approach was to be made and that when it came it had been a shock to him - or subsequently. BLUNT said that his whole feeling about the incident was that it was not a question of BURGESS going to meet someone from outside Cambridge. Asked what he had understood by BURGESS's remark that he had been instructed to enter public life, BLUNT said that he had assumed that this meant Government Service or possibly politics.

13. We next asked BLUNT whether he could date the occasion on which BURGESS had been instructed to recruit MACLEAN. BLUNT said that he could not remember when BURGESS had told him of that incident and he did not know whether it had taken place before or after MACLEAN joined the Foreign Office in October 1935. BLUNT maintained that he could not remember why he thought the instructions had come from PHILBY - he assumed that BURGESS had told him. When it was put to him that it was hardly credible that PHILBY would have instructed BURGESS to recruit MACLEAN as a form of test, BLUNT agreed and said that, on reflection, he thought the incident strengthened the probability that MACLEAN had been recruited not by PHILBY but by someone else. In discussing his statement at the last interview that he was very doubtful whether BURGESS had done any recruiting in the summer term of 1935 as he had spent that term becoming a renegade, BLUNT changed his story somewhat saying that it was merely that he had no knowledge of BURGESS having recruited others in that period.



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14. BLUNT was reminded of his statement at the last interview that in the academic year 1934/35 there might have been meetings between himself, PHILBY and BURGESS, KLUGMAN being present probably at least once, at which recruitments to the Party, rather than to the R.I.S., had been discussed. It was put to him that for discussions of Party business this was a strange grouping, to say the least. As far as we knew PHILBY had never been a member of the British Party and neither had BLUNT, according to his own statements. On the other hand, probably from the beginning of 1934 BURGESS had been a Party member and, of course, KLUGMAN was a member of the student branch Secretariat in that year. BLUNT maintained that the meetings he remembered were certainly not to discuss potential recruits to the R.I.S. and he was quite adamant that KLUGMAN, to his knowledge, had never been involved in such discussions at Cambridge. He now thought that PHILBY had not attended the meetings and he agreed that, even if PHILBY had visited Cambridge, it was unlikely that he would have agreed to be present in view of his earlier recruitment to the R.I.S. The meetings he was thinking of had been informal and had been attended, apart from himself, by BURGESS, KLUGMAN, CORNFORD and others. There had been general gossip about Party activities, for example, suitable recruits to the Party, whether James KLUGMAN should become an Apostle (it was decided that this would be a waste of time in view of the already strong Communist representation in the Apostles), what the Party's tactics should be in the Socialist Society, in the Union etc. BLUNT agreed that he had been an "exception" at these meetings but said that he had been widely recognised at that time as a strong fellow traveller. He also made the point that we would be wrong if we believed that Party affairs had then been conducted in an orderly fashion: everything was very informal and ad hoc.

15. In relation to his knowledge of BURGESS's recruitment to the R.I.S. in the spring of 1935, BLUNT was asked whether he had said at the last meeting that thereafter he had not only known what BURGESS had been doing but had also helped him. BLUNT said he did not remember using that phrase. He had given BURGESS no positive assistance before his own recruitment in 1936. Nevertheless he was the only person to whom BURGESS could talk openly and in that sense he supposed he had helped. He was asked whether, in the light of what he had said about being widely known in Cambridge as a fellow traveller, BURGESS's continued association with him after the spring of 1935 had not been dangerous, BURGESS having been instructed to break off all contact with his communist friends. BLUNT said that he had in fact been "hunting both ways". He had held the position almost of father confessor and people in trouble with the Party felt that they could come and unburden themselves to him. In answer to further questions, BLUNT agreed that immediately after his own recruitment BURGESS must have considered who else he could introduce to the R.I.S. and clearly he would have thought first of BLUNT. Asked whether KLUGMAN had played any part in bringing him to a stage when he would be likely to accept an R.I.S. recruitment approach, BLUNT said that in the academic year 1934 to 1935 KLUGMAN had talked constantly to him about Communism and to that extent he had prepared the ground. KLUGMAN, however, had not been involved in any way in his actual recruitment. BLUNT admitted that there had been no precise stage at which he had agreed to act as an R.I.S. agent. It had been a general process extending over a year, from the spring of 1935 to the spring of 1936. When he had been introduced to "Otto" he had been "already involved for some time".



16. During the course of further discussions the following points emerged:

- a) BLUNT referred again to his recollection of PHILBY having said to him, in relation to his interview in 1951, "thank God M.I.5. haven't discovered that I went back to Cambridge after returning from Austria". BLUNT could only add that he had a vague recollection of meeting PHILBY in Cambridge after his own return there in October 1934.
- b) BLUNT said that he did not know Lizzy PHILBY until some time in 1940 when he had been introduced to her by BURGESS at Bentinck Street. The introduction had taken place before BURGESS came to live in Bentinck Street himself.
- c) Asked why he had always thought that PHILBY had been recruited for espionage in Austria, BLUNT said that the details of PHILBY's meeting with Lizzy in Austria were associated in his mind with something sinister but he could not define it any further.
- d) BLUNT said that he had never met Edith TUDOR-HART but got to know a lot about her through BURGESS, although he did not think that BURGESS himself knew her. The reference to Edith TUDOR-HART being "the mother of us all" had been made by BURGESS. BLUNT did not know what it meant but assumed that Edith TUDOR-HART might well have recruited Lizzy PHILBY in Austria. BLUNT also recalled hearing that after BURGESS and MACLEAN defected there had been some question of Edith TUDOR-HART having in her possession a photograph of PHILBY - he could not remember the details.
- e) BLUNT was shown a photograph of Arthur WYNN but failed to recognise it.
- f) In discussing who else apart from PHILBY might have been responsible for the recruitment of MACLEAN or BURGESS, the name of Maurice DOBB arose. BLUNT said that it was inconceivable that DOBB could have had any intelligence role.
- g) BLUNT said that he had not seen James KLUGMAN since before the war. If he met him now on the street he would certainly stop and talk to him, particularly as KLUGMAN had been BLUNT's pupil at Cambridge.

17. We discussed for some time the possibility that PHILBY might not have recruited either MACLEAN or BURGESS, and that instead he had recruited others as yet unknown. We also referred to our lack of knowledge of who BURGESS's friends were in the period following his own recruitment in 1935 (in that context we showed BLUNT photographs of COSTELLO which he failed to recognise). As it was by this time about 11 o'clock and as BLUNT was clearly tired, though not visibly affected by his intake of alcohol during



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the evening, we said that we would defer asking him about others at Cambridge until later. We mentioned that we proposed to question him about a number of people who might well not have come to adverse notice at all, referring to his own statement when discussing COLLIER (paragraph 2 g above). BLUNT said he welcomed this suggestion as he was very tired of being asked about "the old Communist gang". He thought it might be much more rewarding if we were to discuss those who, to our knowledge, had never been members of the Party at Cambridge.

18. BLUNT telephoned me on the morning of the 31st July and we arranged to meet again at 6 o'clock on the 27th August. He said that he had been thinking over what he remembered of PHILBY at Cambridge and was now quite certain that he had known him fairly well through BURGESS before PHILBY left Cambridge and went to Austria. BLUNT also mentioned that after we left the previous evening he had found on his desk the copy of the chronology which we had given him. He said that he did not wish to have it lying around and I agreed with his suggestion that he should burn it.

*Summit?  
Gibb?*

COMMENT

19. During the course of our unfinished discussions on this occasion two points of major importance emerged. Firstly, BLUNT's fuller description of the circumstances surrounding BURGESS's recruitment to the R.I.S. (paragraph 12 refers) suggests strongly that BURGESS received his instructions to "go underground" not from PHILBY but from someone in the student branch of the Party at Cambridge, possibly from KLUGMAN. In the light of research into the timing of MACLEAN's recruitment and in view of the fact that MACLEAN was not known to have been friendly with PHILBY at Cambridge, confirmed by BLUNT during this interview, there is also, of course, considerable doubt whether PHILBY was responsible for the initial recruitment of MACLEAN. Whilst if KLUGMAN did recruit BURGESS and MACLEAN this would explain his own references to his work for the R.I.S. at Cambridge, there is as yet no information to show how he became involved with the R.I.S. at that time. BLUNT again denied any personal knowledge of KLUGMAN's involvement, although his reference to KLUGMAN being one of (the) two persons in this country who could "give him away" needs to be pursued at the next meeting.

20. The second point of importance relates to BLUNT's own recruitment to the R.I.S. He has now admitted (paragraph 15 refers) that his recruitment was a gradual process extending from the spring of 1935 to the spring of 1936 and that when he was introduced to "Otto" he had already been involved for some time. This statement clearly reinforces the view that BLUNT has knowledge of more recruitment approaches made by BURGESS than he has so far seen fit to admit. It is to be hoped that at the next session when further names are put to him his scruples about naming people will be overcome.

21. It will be noted that on this occasion BLUNT's statements differed in four respects from those recorded following the last interview. He maintained that he had only invited MACLEAN to meet BURGESS in Cambridge on one occasion in the summer of 1935 and that that meeting was in no way a secret one; he

/agreed ....

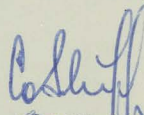


agreed that the recruitment approach made by BURGESS to MACLEAN was unlikely to have been a test; he said that he could not be sure that BURGESS had not carried out recruitments in his final term at Cambridge and, finally, he excluded PHILBY from the Communist meetings which he had attended in Cambridge in the academic year 1934/35 and added CORNFORD and others. His description of these meetings, which seemed to ring true, is also of interest from the point of view of BLUNT's own ideological standing at that time.

Extracted to Pp. 45, 907 link B

22. Three other aspects require comment:-

- a) As Brian SIMON went up to Trinity in 1933, and as MACLEAN joined the student branch at Cambridge in November of that year, SIMON's statement to BLUNT that MACLEAN recruited him to the Party (paragraph 2a refers) may well be correct.
- b) With reference to paragraph 2h, Goronwy REES in his published statement of 1956 did connect BURGESS with NUNN MAY.
- c) There is evidence from a number of sources which tends to cast doubt on BLUNT's statement (paragraph 6 refers) that BURGESS was neither a Communist nor a Marxist in the summer of 1933.

  
C.O. Shipp

F.2./U.R.G.

14th August, 1969.



-BURGESS-

Chronology according to A.F.B.

Summer 1933	Beginning of BLUNT's close association with BURGESS (Visit to ROTHSCHILD house, S. of France August 1933)
Beginning of October term 1933	BLUNT left Cambridge (for Italy)
Xmas/New Year 1933/34	BLUNT on visit to London & Cambridge. Cambridge "alight with Marxism"
End Jan 1934 & Summer 1934	BLUNT back to Rome MACLEAN recruited
Sept 1934	BLUNT came back to U.K. and Cambridge (BURGESS still overt communist)
Early spring 1935	BURGESS recruited
Summer term 1935	BURGESS spent "becoming renegade"
Summer 1935	BLUNT used to invite MACLEAN to stay at Cambridge to meet BURGESS - therefore MACLEAN fully recruited
Spring/summer 1936	BLUNT's own recruitment



Extract from ~~Not for File~~ Interview Report

7242

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

Original in File No.....P.F. 765,533.....Serial.....105a.....Dated.....

Date and Place of \*Interview/Meeting.....4.8.69.....Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol.....

with (also give security context of person being interviewed).....Dr. William Gray WALTER (1964:Supporter o  
 .....Ctee of 100 (Org. penetrated by Trotskyists/Anarchists.).....

Subject.....

Officer.. [redacted] .....using @ of.....Section.....K3.....

Extracted by.....J.G.....Section.....R5.....Date.....14.1.70.....

.....  
Cambridge University in the 1930s.  
 .....

(ii) Anthony BLUNT (PF. 604,582)

A very close friend of BURGESS. Indeed, said Grey WALTER, they were inseparable and could, perhaps, have been lovers. In retrospect he thought that BLUNT was a communist at the time he knew him. Grey WALTER has had no contact with him since leaving university save for the annual meetings of the APOSTLES which he last attended in the 1940's.

\*Strike out inapplicable.

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BRIEF FOR MEETING WITH BLUNT  
ON 30th JULY, 1969



BRIEF FOR MEETING WITH BLUNT ON 30th JULY, 1969.

C.O. SHIPP

1. BLUNT has said that his close association with BURGESS dated from the summer of 1933. Was BURGESS then a communist? (According to KLUGMAN and LEES, BURGESS did not join the Party at Cambridge until the beginning of 1934.)
2. How did BLUNT get to know MACLEAN at Cambridge and when?
3. Was BURGESS already friendly with MACLEAN in the summer of 1933? Was PHILBY friendly with MACLEAN?
4. The meeting at which BURGESS was recruited. Who ordered BURGESS to go underground. Why did he think that BURGESS had been to a communist meeting? Was PHILBY in Cambridge at that time, i.e. March 1935? Did BURGESS refer specifically to being instructed to "enter public life" and what did he mean?
5. BLUNT said that he was very doubtful whether BURGESS did any recruiting in the summer term of 1935 and that this explains, interalia, why he did not recruit BLUNT before the summer of 1936. Yet BURGESS was instructed to recruit MACLEAN, ? by PHILBY. When was that? MACLEAN had gone down in the summer of 1934, spent the next year at L.S.E. and joined the Foreign Office in October 1935. Why did he think that the instructions to recruit MACLEAN had come from PHILBY? It is surely nonsense that this was intended as some form of test for BURGESS as a recruiter.
6. BLUNT used to invite MACLEAN to stay at Cambridge "so that he and BURGESS could meet unknown to other people". This was why BLUNT felt sure that MACLEAN had been fully recruited by that time. Why did BURGESS and MACLEAN wish to meet in secret? If it was to discuss others to be recruited, compare statement that BURGESS did nothing in the summer term of 1935.



7. Why had he always thought that PHILBY had been recruited in Austria? Could he in any way add to his earlier statement that Edith TUDOR-HART was the <sup>second</sup> "mother of us all"?
8. What did BURGESS tell BLUNT about his visit to Russia in June/July 1934? Did he mention meetings with a Russian named BOKHARIN?
9. Did BLUNT say that from the time of BURGESS' recruitment in March 1935 he had not only known what BURGESS had been doing but had "helped him"? If so how did he help him?
10. BLUNT said that he did not deny that there might have been meetings between himself, PHILBY and BURGESS, KLUGMAN being present probably at least once, at which recruitments to the Party (rather than to the R.I.S.) were discussed. This relates to the year 1934/35, PHILBY presumably being on visits back to Cambridge. PHILBY was never a Party member. Neither was BLUNT, according to his own statement. Until his recruitment by R.I.S. in March 1935 BURGESS however was a Party member. Why then should all three have wished to discuss recruitments to the Party in Cambridge? And why should KLUGMAN, then a member of the secretariat of the student branch, have joined with the three of them in such an exercise?
11. With reference to the Hampshire incident, BLUNT said that BURGESS would not have trusted him with a mission of this kind at that time. In what sense was there a requirement of trust? In any case BURGESS had trusted him sufficiently in the Spring of 1935 to tell him that he had been recruited for intelligence work.
12. The STRAIGHT story. If KLUGMAN was consulted about STRAIGHT's standing as a Communist and Marxist this implies

/that



that KLUGMAN was then on a visit to this country from Paris as STRAIGHT was not recruited until January 1937. Did KLUGMAN come back frequently to Cambridge after he went to Paris in December 1935? Surely, if they wanted an assessment of STRAIGHT's ideological reliability they would have gone to someone other than KLUGMAN who by the end of 1936 was out of date by at least a year?

13. BLUNT has said that he could not have been recruited in the summer of 1935 as BURGESS would not have regarded him at that time as being sufficiently dedicated. He has previously mentioned that his recruitment was effected by BURGESS with help from KLUGMAN who had talked Marxism to him. KLUGMAN went down in June 1935. Who was responsible for his Marxist education from then onwards? He also said previously that BURGESS's persuasions had extended over about six months. Discuss.

14. If KLUGMAN was responsible for recruiting say MACLEAN why should PHILBY claim to have recruited him. There could surely be no aspect of PHILBY wishing to protect KLUGMAN? The implication is therefore that PHILBY recruited another in place of MACLEAN. This could connect with PHILBY's reported satisfaction following his interrogation in 1951 that the security authorities had not been aware in detail of his activities in Cambridge following his return from Vienna. This leads on to the whole question of who PHILBY was friendly with at Cambridge apart from BURGESS.

15. BLUNT said that he had heard that MACLEAN went on holiday to Brittany in 1934 with some friends. Who were they?



BRIEF FOR MEETING WITH BLUNT

C.O. SHIPP

Ask whether BLUNT has any knowledge of the political views at Cambridge of Gilbert Walter MORGAN. MORGAN was at Trinity from 1929 to 1935 and read Mathematics. Unfortunately we have no photograph of MORGAN, who has been in G.C.H.Q. for many years. When interviewed under the P.V. procedure in 1967 he said that he had no knowledge of BLUNT at Cambridge but that he had had some indirect contact with him in the 1950s when BLUNT had sought G.C.H.Q.'s help in deciphering some "mediaeval herbal".

2. Harry COLLIER Trinity Hall 1930-36

BLUNT has previously recalled COLLIER as definitely left wing but not, he thought, a Communist. He said that he was very much under the influence of BURGESS and BURGESS might have put him up as a candidate for recruitment - he described him as potentially a very useful talent spotter. There are a number of questions which arise here.

- a) If BLUNT did not consider COLLIER to be intellectually committed to Communism (he has in fact been variously reported to have been a member of the student branch but it would clearly be inadvisable to reveal this to BLUNT) why should he have thought that BURGESS would have considered him suitable material for recruitment?
- b) In what sense was he very much under BURGESS' influence - politically, sexually etc?
- c) COLLIER was friendly with MACLEAN. Does BLUNT know whether BURGESS got to know him through MACLEAN or through Lettice RAMSEY?
- d) Does BLUNT know whether COLLIER was acquainted with PHILBY?

3. Alan NUNN MAY  
4. Hilary WAYMANT

Trinity Hall 1933-36  
Kings 1931-35



SECRET

722A

# NORTHUMBERLAND CONSTABULARY

P.O. BOX 1 DG.  
TELEPHONE 23451  
TELEX 53106

POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
MARKET STREET  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
NE99 1DG

Your Ref. PF. 604,582/K3/BP

Our Ref. NPF. 1509

Date 29th July, 1969

*BP pa in PF.*

Dear Sir,

Captain Cyril Joseph Panton MARTIN

I am in receipt of your letter of 21st July, 1969 concerning the above named.

720a

2. As we were unable to discover anyone who was able to satisfactorily resolve the points raised in your letter one of my Special Branch officers saw Captain MARTIN during house to house enquiries into a fictitious crime. Whilst the officer did not have the opportunity to test the Captain's memory he discussed with him the weather, holidays and current affairs and found him to be mentally alert and apparently in excellent health.

3. Captain MARTIN lives with his wife Dorothy and they are unknown in local criminal records and have not come to our notice in a security context.

Yours faithfully,

*N. Nundspeth D/C/Shop*  
Chief Constable.

The Director General,  
The Security Service,  
Box No. 500,  
Parliament Street B.O.,  
London, S.W.1.

N.C.

ENCL  
30 JUL 1969  
TO  
REF. PF 604582  
K3 BP 30/7.

K3/BP

147

43/3/1K3

SECRET

R3/A  
21/7



TOP SECRET

720b

LOOSE MINUTE  
cc. SF.441-UK-5(1) Link A (1)

K.3

Anthony BLUNT

On 10th July I interviewed Henry Graham POLLARD, (for career particulars see Who's Who). POLLARD, the subject of PF.39,502, was a member of the C.P.G.B. while he was at Oxford, 1922-24, and was also the husband of Kay BEAUCHAMP. POLLARD drifted away from both BEAUCHAMP and the C.P.G.B. in about 1931 but although he is no longer a Party member he told me that he is still a Marxist and hopes one day there will be a Soviet regime in Great Britain.

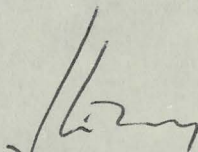
2. POLLARD knew that I was in a counter-espionage section of the Security Service. The object of the interview was to discuss Communist activity at Oxford in POLLARD's time. He gave me the impression of speaking frankly and freely though his memory was a little obscure.

3. POLLARD's file contains a full note of my interview with only one or two minor omissions which are recorded elsewhere. Because his file is an open one which will in due course go to F. Branch I have not marked the following item for extract on the open file.

4. This item comes from paragraph 28 of serial 136a in PF.39,502:

"As I was beginning to prepare for my departure POLLARD said that he had known BURGESS, though not very well. He had met him at the Reform Club. He went on to say that he also knew Anthony BLUNT. POLLARD said he had never questioned BLUNT about his war time activities as he thought this might embarrass BLUNT, nor had he ever asked BLUNT about BURGESS."

5. In my opening preamble I had talked about our investigation into PHILBY, BURGESS and MACLEAN and that some of their acquaintances had subsequently made admissions that they had also been involved in espionage on behalf of the Russians. I did not of course mention BLUNT's name in this or any other context.

  
J. E. Day

K.7

22nd July, 1969.

TOP SECRET

✓  
103/1047



TOP SECRET

720b

LOOSE MINUTE  
cc. SF.441-UK-5(1) Link A (1)

K.3

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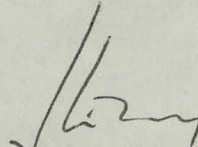
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J. E. Day

K.7

22nd July, 1969.

TOP SECRET

103/1007



SECRET

720A

PF 604582/K3/BP

21st July 1969

Dear Sir,

We have reason to believe that Captain Cyril Joseph Panton MARTIN, retired Merchant Navy master, of 10 Plessey Crescent, Whitley Bay, might be able to help us in a small research matter in which all our other enquiries have failed. We know nothing to his detriment whatsoever, but in view of the fact that he is 79 years of age, we would not want to approach him if there were any danger of this adversely affecting his health. Also our enquiry, though a very simple one, would involve asking him to probe his memory, and there would be no point in our approaching him if he were not still sufficiently mentally alert.

2. We should be most grateful, therefore, if you could make discreet enquiries to ascertain the quality of Captain Martin's present general health and vigour.

Yours faithfully,

BP

for Director General

The Chief Constable,  
County Constabulary,  
Morpeth,  
Northumberland.

✓  
K3  
2017



TOP SECRET

719A

PF.41,197

cc. PF.604,582 ✓

SF.441-UK-5(1) Link A(1)

NOTE FOR FILE

I called on CROSTHWAITE at 17 Crescent Grove, S.W.4 at 11.05 a.m. 8th July. Our discussion lasted until 12.40 p.m. CROSTHWAITE appeared to be alone in the house.

2. CROSTHWAITE referred to Holmer's letter and said that apparently I was interested in his Oxford contemporaries. He remarked that they were now mostly dead or retired and doubted if his 40 year old memory would now be of much interest. I said I realised that we were digging into the past but this in fact did have relevance to the present and was important.

3. I told CROSTHWAITE that our investigations over the years into the PHILBY/BURGESS/MACLEAN circle had shown that the Russian penetration of the British Establishment had been very much wider and deeper than was publicly known. There had been other spy groups but I was referring to the BURGESS etc. circle. Several of the people connected with BURGESS had been interviewed and some had made admissions to the effect that they had been involved in espionage on behalf of the Russians as much as PHILBY and the other two. There were others in this circle who had not made admissions but we were in fact satisfied that they had been spies. Of those who had made admissions some seemed to have given a full account of their involvement but others had not told as much as we believed they could. This reticence was probably due to the fact that they were protecting other spies who had not yet been identified.

4. The admissions of espionage covered mainly the period of the 1930's and 1940's. This was relatively speaking ancient history and while it was useful to tidy up the records it might not at first sight seem to be of current importance. No publicity had been given to the admissions nor were we conducting any form of witch hunt. Our concern was to get at the truth. We believed that there were spies who had not yet been identified and although such people, of this vintage, might now be retired they could have held important positions and may have been used to infiltrate a new generation of spies. I was a member of a special counter espionage section which was concerned in looking for current spies.

5. Throughout this preamble, particularly when I referred to people having made admissions, CROSTHWAITE was silent and looked pensive, almost apprehensive. Once I asked him about his University days he was much more relaxed.

6. I led around to Oxford by saying that most of the BURGESS espionage circle had their origins in Cambridge in the 1930's though there were one or two leads to Oxford of that same period. However we now knew that

.../ there had

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K3/8  
15/7



there had been some Russian activity at Oxford, earlier, in the 1920's. We were therefore endeavouring to discover what degree of Left wing activity had existed at Oxford at that time. I mentioned the problems of probing into this because of the absence of any formal Communist organisation prior to 1930 and said that we had had to start by interviewing people who might have known about general political activity. This, and the reading of memoirs, had been useful and we now had names of people who had been Communists or involved in Left wing groups at Oxford. I asked CROSTHWAITE if he could help me over this.

7. CROSTHWAITE said he had not been interested in politics at Oxford though he had been very interested in international affairs. His recollection of the period was that undergraduates as a whole were disinterested in politics though he realised that this attitude changed by the 1930's. Neither did he think that there was any particular interest, in his time, in Russia. In answer to my question CROSTHWAITE said he did not belong to any political clubs and although he joined the Union he hardly went there and did not take part in any debates. He had not heard of the Hypocrites Club which was possibly defunct by the time he went up in October 1926.

8. As CROSTHWAITE painted a picture of an Oxford without political interests I asked him whether there was any feeling about the General Strike when he first went up. He could not recall any lingering emotions over this. He added that he thought he was in Italy at the time of the Strike. His sister, who was at Girton, had been in trouble for distributing pro-Strike leaflets. He was glad he was out of the country at the time and did not know what he would have done if he had been here. He certainly would not have helped in breaking the strike. With this comment we left this speculative area.

9. I told CROSTHWAITE that our picture of Communist activity at the time was of small groups of undergraduates possibly meeting privately in each other's rooms. Since he could not remember knowing of any such groups I asked if he could think of any Don who may have propagated Left wing views even though they may not now be regarded as extreme. CROSTHWAITE said that the only name which came to mind was G. D. H. COLE whom he described as an extremely respectable socialist. COLE was a friend of CROSTHWAITE's mother who had been a Fabian. On the strength of this friendship CROSTHWAITE had been invited to lunch or other meals on various occasions by the COLES. Although he knew COLE to be a Socialist CROSTHWAITE said that, as far as he was concerned, COLE made no attempt to get him interested in Socialist societies or political affairs.

10. As we were getting nowhere on general political activities I suggested to CROSTHWAITE that I should put a series of names of his Oxford contemporaries to him to see if they meant anything to him in connection with political activity at Oxford. I stressed that the fact I was mentioning these names did not necessarily mean the individual was suspect. They might just be an innocent link to another group. In noting CROSTHWAITE's comments on these names I have included remarks he made about individuals at other stages of our discussion.

#### Balliol

John PLATTS-MILLS

James HALE

Lionel HALE

- Knew of him but not at Oxford.

- Recalled the name HALE as someone tall and slim and active in O.U.D.S. Not now sure whether James or Lionel.



Bickham SWEET-ESCOFF

- Rather a dashing fellow; sort of man one would expect to see in S.O.E.

A. D. C. PETERSON

- Not known.

Colin HARDIE

- Not known.

Felix MARKHAM

- Not known.

Paul WILLERT

- Name familiar but not in Oxford context.

Christ Church

Christopher SYKES

- Knew of him but never met.

Tom DRIBERG

- Knew of him but never met.

Jerry YOUNG

- First met him at one of COLE's lunches and discovered they were both related to the author of "The Constant Nymph" (Margaret KENNEDY). CROSTHWAITE became very friendly with Jerry YOUNG, Joan YOUNG, Sigle LYND and Anne Marie HUTH-JACKSON who all went about together. CROSTHWAITE thought they might have inclined to the Left but in a very innocent way. This group was certainly more politically aware than CROSTHWAITE's other friends who were inclined towards literature and the arts. The present Lady LONGFORD was friendly with the YOUNG group. CROSTHWAITE knew that Sigle LYND later went to the extreme Left. CROSTHWAITE thought Jerry YOUNG would have been known to COLE because of Sir George YOUNG's reputation as a "parlour pink". CROSTHWAITE thought that Jerry YOUNG's political views, even if Left wing, would have been rather light hearted. Joan YOUNG, who later married a barrister called MATHEW, became a Roman Catholic.

W. H. AUDEN

- Friendly with him but not at Oxford.

Gabriel CARRITT

- Knew the father, a Don, and thought he had met one of the sons but could not remember which.

Brian HOWARD

- A well known figure at Oxford but not known personally.

Corpus

John HILTON

- Became a close friend and through him met Louis MACNEICE and Graham SHEPHERD. HILTON had no interest in politics.



Hertford

Phillip HARDING  
Arthur CALDER-MARSHALL

- Did not know him or Archie HARDING.
- Knew him quite well at Oxford but not in any political context.

Lincoln

Geoffrey BING  
Graham SHEPHERD

- Heard of him but not at Oxford.
- Knew him well at Oxford but saw little of him thereafter. No interest in politics.

Magdalen

Anthony THESIGER

- Did not know him. CROSTHWAITE did not think he knew anyone at Magdalen.

Merton

Louis MACNEICE

- Became a close friend through HILTON. MACNEICE had no interest in politics at Oxford.

New

Goronwy REES

- Not known as an undergraduate. CROSTHWAITE said he himself was friendly with Isaiah BERLIN, a Corpus man, and met REES at All Souls when he later went to see BERLIN there. CROSTHWAITE referred to the REES articles on BURGESS and BERLIN's comment about the "30 pieces of silver".

Maurice RICHARDSON  
Kenneth YOUNGER  
Herbert HART

- Not known except that YOUNGER became a Minister of State in the F.O.

St. Hilda's

Beryl SMALLEY

- Not known.

Queens

Michael CARRITT

- As for Gabriel CARRITT.

Somerville

Judith TODD

- Not known.

Wadham

Cecil DAY-LEWIS  
Rex WARNER

- Not known at Oxford but met them both subsequently.



CROSTHWAITE said he expected me to mention Stephen SPENDER who had been a friend of his and who was at University College. SPENDER had not been involved politically at Oxford.

11. At this point I said although I had referred to Russian activity at Oxford I did not mean activity by Russians. There were undergraduates at Oxford in the 1920's who were at the time far enough to the Left and close enough to the Russians to have done the necessary reporting on characters and political sympathies which would have constituted a form of talent spotting for the Russians. As an example I quoted Andrew ROTHSTEIN whose father, at about the time in question, would have been a Russian Ambassador in, I thought, Persia. CROSTHWAITE seemed to know the name ROTHSTEIN though he did not volunteer any context. I said ROTHSTEIN, even then, would have been comparatively well known as a Communist. I said I believed he had visited Oxford after he left Balliol in 1920 and was seeking evidence of this. CROSTHWAITE commented that in his day visitors to Oxford would have appeared rather prominent and could hardly have escaped notice. He did not recall any such visits by ROTHSTEIN.

12. I then went on to explain in some detail what would have been reported by a talent spotter including Left wing sympathies and any character defects or weaknesses which might later be exploited. I said we knew the Russians were quite content to play a waiting game and any further cultivation and subsequent approach might not take place for years. The Russians would wait until circumstances were right; a shortage of money at a critical time, a disenchantment with Government policy, particularly in the context of the 1930's, or a posting to an area where, if blackmail was to be the weapon, the Russians would be in a better position to control events. There could also be a combination of motives and methods. I stressed that the approach would not necessarily be a blunt request to spy for the Russians but might initially be disguised as fighting for peace or helping the class war. I said too that the approach might well come through a friend rather than a Russian official.

13. Having said all this with CROSTHWAITE merely interjecting the odd comment, I asked him if looking back on events he could recall any occasion when he might have been sounded out or some attempt made to recruit him. With almost no hesitation CROSTHWAITE said that he was a virgin as far as that sort of thing was concerned. He added that he thought he would have been able to recognise any such attempt for what it was.

14. Having finished with that point I then asked CROSTHWAITE how much he had known of BURGESS. He said he had met BURGESS on a few occasions but had never liked him. He thought their first meeting had been at a party at the Gargoyle Club though he could not now recall whether this was before or after the war. He had thought that BURGESS was quite the wrong type to bring into the F.O.

15. Without saying why, I then gave CROSTHWAITE the following names and asked if he knew them:

Peter SMOLLETT (or SMOLKA)

*CROSTHWAITE went to Moscow in 1943  
SMOLLETT was there in MOI in 1945*

- CROSTHWAITE seemed to know both names. Described him as an odious man who visited Moscow when CROSTHWAITE was there. Had not met him before or since.

.../ John LEHMANN



John LEHMANN

- Did not think he had met him but might have done through Rosamund LEHMANN.

PHILBY

- Had only met him when they were both in Beirut. CROSTHWAITE knew that PHILBY was under a cloud and therefore avoided him as much as possible.

John CAIRNCROSS

- Knew him and knew he had transferred to the Treasury early in his career. Only knew him slightly as a colleague in the F.O.

Christopher ISHERWOOD

- Had met him in Berlin. Although he was very interested in events CROSTHWAITE did not consider that he was committed politically.

Stephen SPENDER

- Already discussed.

Brian HOWARD

- Already discussed.

Wysten AUDEN

- Already discussed.

Anthony BLUNT

- Described as a close friend since University days having met him through MACNEICE etc. When I asked if there was any political significance about BLUNT (I had asked this question in respect of most of the others) CROSTHWAITE said he was sure that anything of any interest must have come out in the BURGESS/MACLEAN investigation.

*This sounds as though he was aware of BLUNT's involvement.*

Rudolf KATZ

- I said KATZ had been a friend of ISHERWOOD in Berlin. CROSTHWAITE was not sure if he had met him.

Goronwy REES

- Already discussed.

Louis MACNEICE

- Already discussed.

I then commented that I had raised these names because they were all associated with BURGESS, though of course not necessarily in an espionage context, and most of them were also known to CROSTHWAITE. CROSTHWAITE had no comment.

16. I then produced my fabricated story. I began by saying that I had taken up enough of CROSTHWAITE's time and was grateful to him for having been so patient. He said he was sorry he had not been able to help me more. After a brief hesitation I said that what I had told him so far was the same brief I had used with the others I had seen. I had however one other item of particular importance which related to him only. I said that although so far I had talked of rather general matters I myself was in fact almost convinced that I had found the spy I was looking for. His name had not been mentioned in our discussion and as far as I was aware CROSTHWAITE had never met him. If my identification proved to be correct the case was so important that it would make PHILBY look like a pick-pocket. I needed one more link to convince myself and my management. I was looking for this link in two areas. One was both geographically and in time far removed from CROSTHWAITE



TOP SECRET

but with regard to the other area I thought that CROSTHWAITE might be able to help me. I would need to do some more devilling on this and if I thought that CROSTHWAITE might be able to help I would like to see him again. CROSTHWAITE listened to this very attentively and seriously. At the end he said that of course he would help me to do my job. Any questions he might have wished to put were cut short by an incoming telephone call which was apparently intended for his sister. By the time he had dealt with this I was on my feet and there was nothing for him but to show me out. In answer to my question CROSTHWAITE said he would not be going abroad again until September though he might be out of London for the odd day before then. The best time to telephone him was before 10.15 a.m. each day.

17. CROSTHWAITE was polite and outwardly co-operative throughout. I had been expecting to deal with a rather pompous rank conscious man but CROSTHWAITE was, I thought, noticeably acquiescent, almost appearing on the defensive. I may well of course be unduly suspicious and CROSTHWAITE may just have been a thoroughly decent sensible man. If he was in fact being defensive this might be due to a fear that I was going to delve into the subject of homosexuality. I have little doubt that he will think quite a bit about our conversation and there is a reasonable chance that he will discuss it with BLUNT. I deliberately refrained from stressing that our conversation must be regarded as confidential though he himself said at one stage that he would regard it as such.

  
J. E. Day

K.7

15th July, 1969.

TOP SECRET



LB

This enquiry resulted largely from BHUNT's statement on various occasions that PHILBY spent time at Cambridge after he returned from Austria in 1934 - see

Vol. 6 373a  
Vol. 9 460ab pp. 49-50  
468b pp 303  
Vol. 10 528b + 538b

also 718a  
+ 724a.p.9.

PF 604,584  
PF 40,400  
Copy to SF 468/1 Supp C/1974  
Copy to PF. 604,582 ✓

NOTE FOR FILE

718b

I spoke today to F4/Bob Shields. I explained that there was reason to believe that Kim PHILBY, who went down from Cambridge on completion of his Tripos at the end of the Easter Term 1933, returned to Cambridge and was in residence for part of the following year - possibly for the Easter and/or Michaelmas Terms 1934. We were anxious to have information from the Trinity records to show positively whether or not he did so.

2. Shields said he would certainly ask the Registrar, Rattenbury, himself a Fellow of Trinity, who would have direct access to Trinity records, and he hoped to let me have an answer in a few days.

he did not  
- See 2186a  
in PHILBY.

E.W. Pratt

F2/URG

11th July, 1969.

Pratt also noted on PHILBY's file (PF 604584) & asked to have noted here that on 22/7 Bob Shields informed him that enquiry at Trinity confirmed PHILBY was not in residence for any period after he came down in Jan. 1933



Note of interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT by K.3/Peter Wright at the Courtauld Institute at 6.0 pm on Monday 7th July 1969

I saw Anthony BLUNT on the evening of 7th July at the Courtauld Institute. I started the conversation by asking him his movements for the rest of the year. He said he was leaving for France on 14th July and would be away for about a week or ten days. He was going to Ireland in early August for a week and would be spending the whole of September in Naples. He also told me that from January he would be on a three months' job at the British School in Rome.

2. I told him I wished this time to concentrate on the chronology of events in the mid-thirties. I said that we had been making an analysis of what he had said and, taking this together with what others had said when interviewed, we were building a picture from which it was seen that certain statements were conflicting. I asked him to go right back to the beginning of the time before he became involved in espionage. He said he was away from Cambridge for the year 1933/34 and in Rome. He left Cambridge at the beginning of the October term 1933, came back to this country by Christmas 1933 - or at any rate New Year 1934, and was in London for most of that January with fairly long visits to Cambridge. It was then, during that January visit home that he discovered that Cambridge was "alight with Marxism" to use his own words, whereas there had been nothing of the kind the previous summer term. He went back to Rome at the end of January and returned only in the middle or end of September 1934.

3. I asked BLUNT when his close association with BURGESS started. He said it dated from the summer of 1933 before he went to Rome and matured during the visit they paid to Victor Rothschild's house at Cap Ferrat in August 1933.

4. When BLUNT returned to Cambridge at the beginning of term in October 1934, BURGESS was definitely still an overt Communist. Changing the subject from BURGESS, I asked BLUNT at this point when it was that he first knew Kim PHILBY. He was unable to date this, so I asked him whether it was before or after he went to Rome. He said that it must have been before October 1933 because on his visit home in January 1934 BURGESS told him that he had had a letter from PHILBY in Austria saying that he had met Lizzy and fallen in Love with her. The letter described a long walk on which they had got lost and had to spend the night in the snow.

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Ext to  
Burgess PF 604529  
K3/B 1577

Ext to  
Philby PF 604584  
K3/B 1577



-2-

(PC 604529)

5. I asked BLUNT whether he knew when BURGESS was recruited, whether BURGESS had told him. BLUNT said he remembered the ~~remembered the~~ occasion; BURGESS had been out, he thought to some meeting, and had come back very upset because he had been ordered to go underground, and this meant pretending that he had ceased to be a Communist - "becoming a renegade", leaving Cambridge and going to London to try to enter public life. I asked what BURGESS had said about the exact nature of his recruitment. He replied that he had said he was going to do clandestine underground work for the Third International and that it was essential to give up his academic life. I pressed BLUNT for the dating of this. He said he was convinced that it was <sup>not</sup> in the autumn term of 1934 because he was certain that BURGESS was then overtly associated with KLUGMAN and CORNFORD, at least until Christmas time. He would put it in the early Spring of 1935, during the spring term. I pressed BLUNT even further about the exact nature of BURGESS's recruitment. He said that the impression he had was of Guy going out to a Communist meeting, and there being told that he had to go underground. BLUNT was adamant that this had not taken place until sometime in the spring of 1935 and that BURGESS spent the summer term of 1935 becoming a renegade. He was very doubtful whether BURGESS did any recruiting at that stage, his main object being to give the impression that he had renounced Communism.

6. At this point I changed over to the subject of Donald MACLEAN. BLUNT said he thought MACLEAN's recruitment had taken place in 1934 and that he was the first to be recruited after PHILBY. I asked him his reason for thinking this. He said that MACLEAN must have been fully recruited by the summer of 1935 because he, BLUNT, used to invite him to stay (at Cambridge) so that he and BURGESS could meet unknown to other people (at this stage I noticed BLUNT appeared very distraught in talking about all this and was evidently worried by the conversation). He then repeated his story of BURGESS having told him later that he had been instructed to recruit Donald MACLEAN when Donald was already recruited, and Donald had accepted this recruitment from him and straightened things out afterwards. BLUNT said he thought the instruction to recruit Donald had come to BURGESS from Kim PHILBY.

7. I asked BLUNT whether there was any other way of dating MACLEAN's recruitment. He said that he had heard of his going to Brittany with a number of friends and on his return appearing to have decided against Communism. He thought this trip to Brittany took place in 1934 and I confirmed that such a trip had taken place and that it was in 1934. In BLUNT's

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9xt to  
Philby PF 604584  
and 113/18 15/7  
Maclean PF 604558



(PF 60584)  
paras 6,7

(PF 60558  
paras 6-8)

BLUNT's/

view Donald MACLEAN was probably recruited during the summer of 1934. Having got as far as this I reminded BLUNT that on previous occasions when we had discussed the order in which people were recruited he had said that PHILBY was recruited first, then MACLEAN, then BURGESS. I said it did not make sense to me that PHILBY should recruit MACLEAN first when MACLEAN was BURGESS's friend and not PHILBY's. I read out to BLUNT part of PHILBY's written confession, namely paragraphs 6,7,8,12,13,14 and asked him to consider how we should fit all this into the picture. According to PHILBY, he and Lizy returned from Austria in April or May 1934. He was then recruited, which must have taken a few weeks. He then recruited MACLEAN, which must have taken a few weeks more. Furthermore, PHILBY described the recruitment of MACLEAN as happening at one meeting. On the other hand, the impression gained from what Lady MACLEAN has said is that MACLEAN's decision to give up Communism took place gradually during his holiday in Brittany, and was a matter of some thought and took time. The timing of all this was very difficult to assess, and the question arose whether PHILBY could in fact have recruited MACLEAN. BLUNT's first comment on this was that we could not necessarily accept anything PHILBY had written, which I agreed. He said he had always thought PHILBY had been recruited for espionage in Austria and that all that remained to be done in London was a matter of making contact. He accepted, however, that PHILBY might well have made contact by going to Party HQ, and felt that it would have been possible from the point of view of time for MACLEAN to have been recruited by PHILBY.

Xt to  
PF 45,47  
Klugman  
paras 8-12  
R 5/8 15/7

8. I then asked how then we could make sense of the story told by BURGESS of his being instructed to recruit Donald MACLEAN. BLUNT said that he thought of that as a form of test for BURGESS as a recruiter. I asked him whether he knew for a fact that this had been a test, and he admitted that he did not know. I asked him to consider, if PHILBY did not recruit MACLEAN, who could have done so. BLUNT suggested KLUGMAN. I asked him if he had any evidence of KLUGMAN being involved in "the Game" other than what we had told him about the CAIRNCROSS recruitment; he said he had none whatsoever.

9. I then reminded BLUNT that he had said to me in 1966, in connection with our discussion of PHILBY's return to Cambridge after he came back from Austria, that he recalled that there had been at least one meeting in his rooms in 1934/5 when KLUGMAN was present and recruitments had been discussed. This was before the date given by BLUNT for his own recruitment. BLUNT said that he wanted to state categorically that no conspiratorial meetings were ever held with KLUGMAN in his presence at Cambridge, but he did not deny that there might have been meetings between himself, PHILBY and BURGESS,

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Ext to  
Burgess PF 604529  
Paris 8-13  
K3/B 15/7  
+ Klugman  
PF 45497 (und)  
Paris 8-12

BURGESS,  
KLUGMAN being present probably at least once, at  
which recruitments to the Party were discussed.

10. I next tackled BLUNT about the HAMPSHIRE  
and KLUGMAN incident in 1935. He said that he  
himself still had no recollection of the visit to  
Paris in 1935. He said that he had spoken to  
Ben NICOLSON about this after I raised the matter  
with him and that he did not travel to Paris with  
HAMPSHIRE but met HAMPSHIRE and NICOLSON in Paris.  
He said that he did not deny that a dinner with  
KLUGMAN took place but he had no memory of it.  
He was adamant that any visit paid to KLUGMAN had  
nothing to do with espionage because he himself  
was not involved then. I challenged him with  
the fact that BURGESS at least was already recruited  
at this stage, but he would not have it that BURGESS  
would have trusted him with a mission of this kind  
at that time. (BLUNT was getting somewhat heated  
about this subject). He said that whatever HAMPSHIRE  
said of the incident, he was sure that if it took  
place it was no more than an intellectual exercise  
in the sense that he, BLUNT, had a very great admira-  
tion for KLUGMAN. I told him that KLUGMAN had not  
gone permanently to Paris until December 1935, and  
asked if the dating of the incident in the summer  
of 1935 was correct. BLUNT said that KLUGMAN's  
permanent residence in Paris was irrelevant to this  
matter as KLUGMAN, as a French scholar, was always  
going to Paris and he and HAMPSHIRE could easily  
have come across him there.

Ext to  
Hamphshire PF 606769  
K3/B 15/7  
Para 10

**GUARD**

11. I asked BLUNT about his statement in 1966,  
that KLUGMAN was in on the discussions before STRAIGHT  
was recruited. How could he have been without being  
involved in "the Game"? BLUNT repeated vehemently  
that he was not aware of KLUGMAN being in "the Game"  
at that time. He remembered discussions between  
himself, BURGESS and KLUGMAN which could have had  
reference to Party matters, and certainly they  
could have asked KLUGMAN about STRAIGHT from the  
point of view of his reliability as a Communist  
and Marxist. In this they would have had his  
recruitment in view but without making this clear  
to KLUGMAN.

Ext to  
Straight PF 44 592  
Para " "  
K3/B 15/7

12. I asked BLUNT why, if Guy BURGESS was recruited  
in the spring of 1935, he himself was not approached  
until 1936, and I pressed him to give me the exact  
date of his recruitment in 1936. His first reaction  
was to say that it was in the summer term of 1936, but  
modified this to say he was not certain, but at any  
rate the weather was good. I asked if it could not  
have taken place in the summer of 1935. He said that  
it could not because BURGESS had not undertaken  
recruitments during the summer term of 1935 but  
spent that term establishing the fact that he had  
left the Communist Party. Moreover, he did not  
think BURGESS would have regarded him at that date  
as sufficiently dedicated. I pressed him that it

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it/  
 was unnatural for BURGESS to have waited so long, he himself having gone down in June 1935. BLUNT said his recruitment might have taken place at the end of the spring term of 1936. His justification for this was that he had forgotten until I told him that KLUGMAN had gone down in December 1935 and gone to Paris. He had thought he had gone down in the summer of 1935. He was merely speculating, and as he now knew that KLUGMAN had been a recruiter, was it possible, he asked, that Guy BURGESS could have been instructed to approach him in 1936 because KLUGMAN had left Cambridge; BURGESS had also left and a new talent-spotter/recruiter was needed in Cambridge. He emphasised again that this was speculation on his part and he had no evidence to support this theory.

13. I said that the next step in our enquiry was to ask who were Guy BURGESS's associates immediately after his recruitment. BLUNT again made the point that BURGESS would then have been keeping away from overt communists. I said that possibly there were some whom he met secretly, rather as he had done with Donald MACLEAN. BLUNT asked that he should be given some names of communists at Cambridge at that time and I took the opportunity to suggest to him that the expert, Cecil Shipp, should come to our next discussion. He was rather taken aback at this as he had probably been asking for names only to discover where our interests lay. However, he agreed that this would be a good idea - as indeed he had no alternative!

14. I next challenged BLUNT about his statements on NORMAN. He said he did not remember making them and he could not remember NORMAN! I commented that he had been fairly tight at the time but that I was sure the name had arisen in connection with a list of names of Canadians and was in the form "E.H. NORMAN." BLUNT had said, "Oh, Herb NORMAN" and had asked whether that was not the man who had committed suicide in Cairo. BLUNT said he had no recollection of all this. I pressed on, saying that he had in addition subsequently said that NORMAN was in the Game. BLUNT stuck to his denial, but admitted that alcohol often did help his memory. He asked if he could see a photograph of NORMAN, preferably a contemporary one. He would not attempt to deny that he had said these things as my evidence was so circumstantial.

15. I next questioned BLUNT about COSTELLO, telling him that the first time he had been given the name he had not reacted to it at all but that the second time he had said he remembered him. He now said he did not remember him and again asked to see a photograph.

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Xt to  
 PF 604529  
 K3/B 15/7  
 Paras 8-13  
 PF 45 497  
 Link D  
 Paras 8-12  
 Klugman  
 K3/B 15/7

Xt to  
 Norman PF 604641  
 Link A  
 K3/B 15/7

Xt to  
 Costello PF 43334  
 K3/B 15/7



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Reference.....

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16. It seemed time to break off the meeting as we had been talking for three-and-a-half hours and BLUNT looked very tired. Although he had drunk a certain amount he did not seem as tight as usual and I thought it was better to leave him to think all this out. I asked him if we could make an appointment for another session and he asked that it should not be before the end of the month. I asked him to telephone me the next day. This he did, and we are next to meet on the evening of 30th July.

K.3  
10.7.69

Peter M. Wright

Further Note:

In the course of the evening the phone rang. BLUNT went out to the hall to take the call, shutting the drawing-room door behind him. He was away for some minutes and apologised to me when he returned. He did not tell me who had telephoned. It turns out that it was Moore CROSTHWAITE - see 1791a in Supp A.

PMW

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GUARD

(re HAMPSHIRE, p. 2+3)

Reference LOOSE MINUTE

for PA on PF 604,582

Copy 16 PF 45,597 link D.

K3/P.M.W.

With reference to our recent discussions, I attach a record of what BLUNT has said over the years about James KLUGMAN's knowledge of, and involvement in, R.I.S. recruitments at Cambridge. I have placed a copy of the note on the new Link D of PF 45,597 for KLUGMAN.

2. You will note that what he said on two occasions in 1968 and 1969 agrees in essentials with what he said on the two occasions in 1964. The exceptions are your own notes on the two interviews in 1966 which contain entirely contradictory information. In both the 1966 records the implication is that KLUGMAN, whilst still at Cambridge in 1934 and 1935, was a party to discussions with BURGESS, PHILBY and BLUNT himself about R.I.S. rather than communist matters. In the first of those reports BLUNT specifically says that KLUGMAN was "conscious" at that stage as the discussions concerned various candidates for recruitment (i.e. by the R.I.S.). As far as KLUGMAN is concerned the issue is therefore simply which is the right story.

3. Apart from what CAIRNCROSS has said regarding the circumstances of his introduction to his first R.I.S. controller by KLUGMAN - and that introduction although it implies involvement in R.I.S. work on KLUGMAN's part does not prove it in any legal sense - the only other evidence we have that KLUGMAN was active as a Russian agent is contained in a LASCAR report dated 8.8.1945. In a conversation with Bob STEWART of C.P.H.Q. KLUGMAN remarked that during the war a "Soviet intelligence person" had approached him to carry out certain tasks, mentioning that he had KLUGMAN's name from before the war. KLUGMAN went on to say:

"Fairly early in my career I was asked to do that job (i.e. working for the Russians). I got very, very mixed up with it. I don't mind you see. If I was told to do that and nothing else I'm quite willing as much as anybody else. Anybody can be a hero and six years jail if you think what you are doing is right is six years jail".

When STEWART referred to SPRINGHALL's espionage activities KLUGMAN commented:

"Well it gets you you know. I did some of it and it gets you. It's a form of subtle flattery in a way. You feel incredibly important".

4. From the point of view of the projected operation against KLUGMAN and in the light of the unsatisfactory nature of the CAIRNCROSS information from certain points of view and the obvious limitations of the LASCAR information above, it is clearly of vital importance to try to resolve the contradictions in BLUNT's statements. If the 1966 versions are correct - and they may well be - I think there are two main implications. Firstly that BLUNT should have

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far more to say about KLUGMAN's R.I.S. role, what recruitment projects he was aware of or played a part in and how all this fitted in with KLUGMAN's position in 1934/35 as a member of the Secretariat of the student branch at Cambridge and as a person presumably in close touch with C.P.H.Q. Secondly, it raises the whole question of BLUNT's own knowledge of, and involvement in, R.I.S. talent spotting operations in 1934/35 and particularly the date of his own recruitment.

5. The chronology of the recruitments of BURGESS, MACLEAN and BLUNT from PHILBY's confession and from BLUNT's own statements appears to be that MACLEAN was recruited by PHILBY in the summer/autumn of 1935, BURGESS was recruited by PHILBY in the autumn of 1935 or the spring of 1936, and BLUNT was recruited by BURGESS in the spring or summer of 1936. In my view all of these dates are highly questionable. As far as MACLEAN is concerned we know from LASCAR on KLUGMAN that he joined the Party at Cambridge in November 1933. You will recall that Jan GILLETT, who in my opinion is absolutely reliable, stated that whilst he was a member of the Secretariat of the student branch at Cambridge in the academic year 1933/34 advice had been received from C.P.H.Q. that MACLEAN, who had then either just left the Party or was making moves to do so, should not be troubled further as he was going on to special work. I think, therefore, that it is a reasonable deduction that MACLEAN's recruitment for the R.I.S. took place probably in the summer term of 1934. With regard to BURGESS we know from LASCAR that KLUGMAN recruited him to the Party, and from other sources that this was sometime in 1934. There is, however, evidence from a number of additional sources (e.g. Andrew KING, Michael STRAIGHT and CAIRNCROSS reporting statements made by Jakes EWER and Michael GREENBERG) that by the time he went down from Cambridge in 1935 BURGESS had left the Party and was regarded as a renegade. Here again I would have thought that this was a fair indication that BURGESS was recruited sometime in the academic year 1934/35.

GUARD

6. If BURGESS was indeed recruited in the academic year 1934/35 the question inevitably arises as to why he should have waited until the summer of 1936 to proposition BLUNT. Already in 1934/35 BURGESS and BLUNT were great friends and I have little doubt that in that year BLUNT was as convinced a communist sympathiser as he was in 1936. Furthermore, you will note that in the report of your interview of the 14th June 1966 BLUNT, speaking of a suggestion that he had gone to Paris with NICHOLSON and HAMPSHIRE in June/July 1935, said that at that time he "was not fully recruited as a Russian agent although he knew that Guy BURGESS was and what Guy was doing". What exactly does that mean? It could mean simply that although BLUNT was fully au fait with BURGESS' work and plans for recruitment he was not himself then in direct touch with the Russians.

7. When these factors are considered in conjunction with BLUNT's statements, on the one hand that BURGESS and he used to have meetings with KLUGMAN in 1934 and 1935 to discuss candidates for recruitment by the R.I.S. and

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- 3 - Reference.....

on the other hand that again in 1934/35 meetings with PHILBY and BURGESS and occasionally KLUGMAN (clearly not to discuss communist business) were held in his room, there seems little doubt that he was himself either fully or partially recruited during the academic year 1934/35. The three people that BLUNT has admitted to recruiting were, of course, all recruited after the summer of 1936 i.e. after the date on which by his present account he maintains he was recruited himself. Whilst it is possible that he may have recruited others in the period 1934 to 1936 of whom for various reasons he is unwilling to speak, it seems to me far more likely that he has dated his recruitment in 1936 in order to avoid having to admit to knowledge of others recruited before that date by BURGESS or PHILBY or KLUGMAN or for that matter MACLEAN. It is undoubtedly idle to speculate whom he is anxious to protect but Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES is an obvious candidate. Others are Paddy COSTELLO and Herbert NORMAN both of whom went down from Trinity in 1935. BLUNT at first said that he could not recall COSTELLO but later said merely that he did remember him. CAIRNCROSS' statements that COSTELLO was a hard core member of the student branch at Cambridge and closely connected with KLUGMAN and CORNFORD are, of course, relevant here. You will recall BLUNT's strange attitude recently over NORMAN. As both COSTELLO and NORMAN are dead BLUNT might find it easier to talk about them in an R.I.S. context rather than about others.

8. As far as STRAIGHT is concerned BLUNT's comment in 1966 that KLUGMAN was in on discussions before his recruitment is strange, to say the least. We know that STRAIGHT was not recruited until January 1937, by which time KLUGMAN had been in Paris for over a year (see below). Does this imply that STRAIGHT's recruitment was discussed in 1934/35 (STRAIGHT went up to Trinity in 1934 and was already then a Communist) or that KLUGMAN came back to Cambridge in 1936 to join in further discussions with BLUNT and BURGESS about further R.I.S. recruitments?

9. With regard to the HAMPSHIRE story, according to reports from French sources dated both 1937 and 1969 KLUGMAN did not arrive in Paris until 16th December 1935. We do not know precisely what KLUGMAN was doing between June 1935 when he left Cambridge and December of that year but there are indications that he may have been acting temporarily as student organiser of the Party in that period. Whilst it seems likely, therefore, that NICHOLSON's dating of the BLUNT/HAMPSHIRE visit to Paris is incorrect it is just possible that, in spite of the French statements, KLUGMAN visited Paris for a day or so earlier that year. It would therefore seem important to establish from HAMPSHIRE, and possibly from COLDSTREAM, the precise circumstances of that meeting with KLUGMAN - where did they meet and was KLUGMAN clearly then living in Paris (according to the French from December 1935 onwards KLUGMAN was living at 71 Rue du Cherche-Midi in the VI arrondissement). I do not feel, however, that this issue is a crucial one. If as I suspect the meeting between BLUNT, HAMPSHIRE and KLUGMAN took place in 1936, then even by his present account BLUNT had by that time been recruited. Rather than spend time checking with HAMPSHIRE etc, thereby delaying the KLUGMAN operation, I think we should tackle BLUNT on those matters relating to the period 1934 to 1936 mentioned above.

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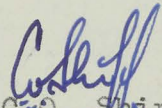


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- 4 - Reference.....

10. Two other factors of which I have only just been made aware seem to me to underline the conclusions which I have drawn about the dates of the recruitment of MACLEAN and BLUNT (paras.5,6 and 7 above refer). Firstly I am told that there is some evidence that MACLEAN and KLUGMAN went on holiday together to Brittany in 1934 (I would guess during the Easter vacation) and that after that holiday MACLEAN announced his intention of leaving the Party. Secondly it appears that BLUNT, in discussions with Alister WATSON, said that he had been recruited by BURGESS with help from KLUGMAN, who had talked Marxism, and that Guy's persuasions had extended over about six months. If KLUGMAN played some part in BLUNT's recruitment this is a further factor dating it as sometime in the academic year 1934/35 which was KLUGMAN's last year at Cambridge.

11. To summarize, it would seem that if BLUNT's 1966 statements are correct - and I hope they are - before further information relating to KLUGMAN can be obtained it will be necessary in effect to break BLUNT's story about his recruitment in the summer of 1936. If this can be done it may well open up entirely new leads relating to other persons recruited between 1934 and 1936.

  
C. O. Shipp

F2/URG

3rd July, 1969

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Extract from Note for File/Interview Report

Extract for File No. PF 604582 Name BLUNT

Original in File No. K.3/Gen 49 Serial Dated 1.7.69

Date and Place of \*Interview/Meeting. Rome, Miss SHERER's flat, on 14.5.69

with (also give security context of person being interviewed) Miss Mary SHERER, ex M.I.5 employee, proprietor of The Lion Bookshop, Rome

Subject PHILBY & his circle

Officer P.M. Wright using @ of Section

Extracted by K.S. Section K.3 Date 3.7.69

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5. Having talked about PHILBY I said I would like to widen the field to see what she would say about other people. In particular, did she think there were any more "PHILBYs" in M.I.5 or M.I.6? Her immediate reaction was to say that of course Anthony BLUNT must have been involved. She said he always came to see her when in Rome, and that on more than one occasion she had tried to pump him, but with no success. He always shut up like a clam when she raised the subject of Guy BURGESS, etc.

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\*Strike out inapplicable.

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attached  
to 717a  
PF 45,597 Link D

NOTE FOR FILE

BLUNT's references to KLUGMAN

- a) 25th April 1964 note by Arthur Martin serial 355c vol.6

"We debated the merits of various candidates for the fifth place (i.e. in the Ring of Five). I suggested KLUGMAN. BLUNT said that KLUGMAN certainly knew that BURGESS was a spy but he doubted if he knew the others. In any case KLUGMAN had remained an open Communist".

- b) 1st May 1964 transcript of interview by Arthur Martin serial 360z vol.6.

M. "I think I must have recorded that you had told me that KLUGMAN knew BURGESS was recruited".

B. "He did at some stage - know"

M. "Was it KLUGMAN who told you?"

B. "No it was Guy who told me".

M. "Guy told you that KLUGMAN knew that he was in it?"

B. "That he was in it and - sorry, the evidence has completely gone from me. I know that on one occasion when Guy and I went to Paris - this is quite early on. When did KLUGMAN go to Paris? He was in - quite early in 1936?"

M. "Was he?"

B. "At any rate, I remember on some occasion Guy going to see James and I have got a sort of idea, but this is really a very, very hazy memory, of his saying I want to have a, you know, and of my being ...

M. "aware of this?"

B. "...put, put out of the way. And if so that must have been because he had already told me that James knew"

M. "Yes"

B. "But I'm fairly certain that James did know and that Guy told him. But beyond that I can't go".

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c) 14th June 1966 note by Peter Wright serial 528b vol.10

At a previous interview Peter Wright had told BLUNT of HAMPSHIRE's story that on a trip to Paris in the middle 1930s with Ben NICHOLSON to look at pictures BLUNT had peeled HAMPSHIRE off from NICHOLSON to take him to see James KLUGMAN. HAMPSHIRE had considered this to be a looking-over and talent spotting operation as it had antedated BURGESS' recruitment pitch to HAMPSHIRE in 1937. At that interview BLUNT had said that he had no recollection of the trip to Paris.

BLUNT told Peter Wright that he had in the meantime seen NICHOLSON who had said that the trip to Paris was not connected with the 1937 exhibition. NICHOLSON had said that BLUNT had taken a party of Oxford undergraduates to Paris to see the Italian exhibition in June/July 1935. The party had included NICHOLSON, Giles ROBERTSON and HAMPSHIRE. BLUNT said that if KLUGMAN was in Paris at that date then undoubtedly the dinner party which HAMPSHIRE had told him about took place. He still could not remember it but contrary to his first reaction he agreed that it was possible. He said that if this was the right date he, BLUNT, was not fully recruited as a Russian agent although he knew that Guy BURGESS was and what Guy was doing. He said that James KLUGMAN was also conscious at this stage because he remembers meetings that they used to have in 1934 and 1935 in Guy BURGESS' room, which James came to, where various candidates for recruitment were discussed. (BLUNT commented that James KLUGMAN was in on the discussions before Michael STRAIGHT was recruited).

COMMENT

KLUGMAN did not go to Paris until December 1935.

Michael STRAIGHT was not recruited until January 1937.

d) 1st September 1966 note by Peter Wright serial 538b vol.10

At the previous interview BLUNT had been adamant that PHILBY had been up at Cambridge after Vienna for some considerable time, probably for at least a term, and that PHILBY had told him that during his interrogation in 1951 he was thankful that we had not discovered that he had returned to Cambridge as this was the key period.

*No record of this on PHILBY's file. KP was married to Lizzy in Mar 1934 and was working in London in 1935.*

At this meeting BLUNT was also positive that PHILBY did return to Cambridge after Austria and lived there for some time, he would say at least a term. BLUNT could remember meetings in his room with PHILBY and BURGESS and on at least one occasion KLUGMAN. BLUNT said that he felt certain that all five members of the Ring of Five were probably recruited at this time.

e) 17th October 1968 note by Cecil Shipp serial 684b

Reference was made to the report at c) above regarding KLUGMAN's presence at meetings in BURGESS' room in 1934 and 1935 and to his being in on discussions before STRAIGHT was recruited. BLUNT said that he did not recall having made such a statement. He was quite certain that KLUGMAN had not been aware of their plans to recruit undergraduates such as STRAIGHT.

/f)...



TOP SECRET

- 3 -

f) 30th January 1969 note by Cecil Shipp serial 682a

In a discussion about the possibility of officials at G.P.H.Q. being made aware of R.I.S. recruitments at Cambridge in the 1930s BLUNT said that although he assumed that Bob STEWART had been aware of at least some of them he doubted very much whether anything at all had been passed down the line to Cambridge. If anyone at Cambridge had been told anything it would have been James KLUGMAN rather than John CORNFORD for instance. He was quite sure that James KLUGMAN did not even know that BURGESS was working for the Russians until the latter had told him when he had called on KLUGMAN in Paris sometime in 1936 or 1937. He was therefore quite certain that KLUGMAN had not been "tipped off" by Party Headquarters. He was also certain that later recruitments e.g. of STRAIGHT and LONG would not have been made known to officials in the student branch at Cambridge.

C.O. Shipp

F2/URG

1st July, 1969

TOP SECRET



SECRET

EXTRACT

716A

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNT

Original in File No.:\* PF 604582 Supp A Vol.: Serial 1780a Receipt Date 2.7.69

Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 26.6.69

Extracted on: 3.7.69 by: KS Section: K.3

\*If the original is in the file of another individual include the name of the file.

~~0152~~ Outgoing call GASKIN to Mr. COOK, caretaker, WEL 9292.  
 GASKIN reported having had some trouble in getting through to  
 British Railways on the extension. He asked whether he knew what  
 the number - extension number - of the flat telephone was.  
 Mr. COOK was not sure but said that he thought it was 26.  
 20.17 (1)  
 L.E.

SECRET

MA. ef  
 6/7/69  
 K3 18/77



TOP SECRET

7152

PF 45597 Link D

cc: PF 604582 ✓  
PF 604584  
P 604529  
PF 604558

Tentative Chronology of Ring of Five, etc.

Source

Spring/summer 1934	PHILBY recruited	PHILBY
By June 1934	MACLEAN "broke" with the Communist Party, therefore presumably recruited	GILLETT
July 1934	BURGESS to Russia	
July 1934	MACLEAN on holiday to St. Jacut in Brittany with Anthony BLAKE and J.R. CUMMING BRUCE	CUMMING BRUCE and A. BLAKE
<i>Summer 34 (or Summer 33)</i>	On return told his mother he had decided against Communism	Lady MACLEAN <i>with ? KLUGMAN + Bruce + Alan</i>
October 1934	BLUNT returned to Cambridge; began to take interest in Marxism	BLUNT
1934	BLUNT remembered meetings at Cambridge with PHILBY and BURGESS and occasionally KLUGMAN. All five members of Ring probably recruited at this time.	BLUNT
1934/35	BLUNT used to meet KLUGMAN & BURGESS in BURGESS's rooms and candidates for recruitment would be discussed (e.g. STRAIGHT)	BLUNT (who later denied this)
Before June '35	BURGESS "broke" with Communism - therefore recruited	Various sources
Just before or after MACLEAN's entry into the F.O. (October '35)	PHILBY recruited MACLEAN	PHILBY
After MACLEAN's recruitment	PHILBY recruited BURGESS	PHILBY
June/July 1935 or '36	BLUNT took HAMPSHIRE & COLDSTREAM to see KLUGMAN in Paris	HAMPSHIRE (amended by NICOLSON via BLUNT)
December 1935	KLUGMAN went to Paris to live	The French
Spring/summer 1936	BLUNT recruited by BURGESS and introduced to a Russian in a Cambridge cafe	BLUNT

TOP SECRET

cont'd.....



TOP SECRET

-2-

		(source)
Autumn 1936	CAIRNCROSS recruited by KLUGMAN after being recommended by (BLUNT and) BURGESS	CAIRNCROSS (except bracketed portion which is BLUNT)
1936/1937	Leo LONG recruited by BLUNT	LONG
1936/1937	BURGESS called on KLUGMAN in Paris, told him he was working for the Russians	BLUNT
c. Jan/'37	BLUNT approached STRAIGHT	STRAIGHT
1937	BURGESS approached HAMPSHIRE	HAMPSHIRE
Spring/summer '37	BURGESS, SIMON & BLUNT went to see STRAIGHT at Dartington	STRAIGHT
Summer 1937	CAIRNCROSS met Otto at Paris exhibition	CAIRNCROSS
June 1937	BLUNT, STRAIGHT, and BLUNT's Russian controller went to swimming pool, Gt. West Road	STRAIGHT

K.3  
1.7.69

BP.  
B. Palliser

TOP SECRET



SECRET

715Y

LOOSE MINUTE

cc. PF.604,898  
PF.606,909  
PF.41,197

K.3/BP

Anthony BLUNT (PF.604,582)

Ext'd to:  
PF 4,490  
(LEHMAN)

The following items showing BLUNT's contacts with Oxford in the 1920's are taken from Louis MACNEICE's autobiography "The Strings are False". The references given below refer to page numbers in the book which is in our library: ]

Page 262      March 1927

John HILTON (and presumably MACNEICE) spent the weekend at Cambridge and had "tea with BLUNT and Co. and lunch the next day".

Page 264      21st June 1927

BLUNT arrived in Oxford and spent two nights there as the guest of MACNEICE and HILTON.

Page 267      20th February 1928

"Anthony BLUNT is coming over to stay in Oxford from Friday to Sunday".

Page 267.      7th May 1928

MACNEICE, CROSTHWAITE and HILTON drove to Cambridge to see BLUNT.

Pages 271/  
272      10th November 1928

MACNEICE, HILTON and CROSTHWAITE drove to Cambridge to see BLUNT and Leonard WOOLF. They had a car crash on the way and by the time they arrived BLUNT and WOOLF had gone out. "The point about Leonard WOOLF was that Anthony has apparently arranged that the Hogarth Press should publish Louis's poems while Louis hadn't told him that he was trying GOLLANCZ, who hasn't said anything yet". (Moore CROSTHWAITE's sister Lexy was GOLLANCZ's secretary at this time)."

Ext'd to  
PF 4,490  
(LEHMAN)

2. The following general comment is of interest (page 258). In the context of BLUNT's contribution to an Oxford magazine "Sir Galahad" HILTON writes:

.../ "Anthony

SECRET



SECRET

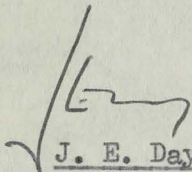
- 2 -

"Anthony may seem an intruder in this Oxford venture. (He was one of the moving spirits behind a longer-lived Cambridge magazine called "The Venture"). But our ties with him had held firm and there were some memorable expeditions to Cambridge and notable parties there. The Cambridge air seemed headier and the number greater per acre of intelligent and fully human beings, though this again may have been partly Anthony's flair for picking them out. Julian BELL, John LEHMANN, George RYLANDS, Michael REDGRAVE and others seemed more three-dimensional, less odd and at the same time more exciting than most of what we could find among students or dons. (I regret that WITTGENSTEIN, whom I would like to have met and who had rooms above Anthony's at Trinity, was one of his, not rare, bêtes noires)."

3. There are other references to BLUNT, both in the Marlborough period and after MACNEICE had left Oxford.

Ex 11d 16  
PF 41,490  
LEHMANN.

4. MACNEICE is the subject of PF.604,898. John HILTON, who wrote a postscript to MACNEICE's autobiography, hence the quotations from HILTON above, is the subject of PF.606,909. CROSTHWAITE is the subject of PF.41,197.)

  
J. E. Day

K.7

1st July, 1969.

SECRET



Copy for main file

714a

Original at 1776a  
Vol. 16 of Supp. A.

**SECRET**



NAME: BLUNDEN.

Line No.: 4306.

Tel. No. 5/9293.

Date: 21.6.69.  
SATURDAY.

Responsible Section: K.3.

O/G BLUNDEN to GEOFF BENTON.  
Chatter. GEOFF was coming to see GASKIN this evening,  
and BLUNDEN was very sorry to miss him. He told GEOFF  
that he was going to a concert.  
BLUNDEN hoped GEOFF's evening with GASKIN would not be  
too difficult. GASKIN had been on and on about GEOFF  
and PADDY - GASKIN's disapproval of GEOFF taking the  
money from PADDY!  
BLUNDEN mentioned that he was going away on the 9th JULY.  
He and GASKIN might be going to FRANCE.  
BLUNDEN was out of LONDON on MONDAY and TUESDAY of the  
coming week. He was at WINDSOR on MONDAY.  
15.59.

22.6.69.  
SUNDAY.

O/G BLUNDEN to GEOFF BENTON.  
Chatter. BLUNDEN spoke about last night's concert.  
He looked forward to seeing GEOFF sometime.  
BLUNDEN mentioned that he was going away on the 9th JULY,  
but only for a week.  
09.38

O/G BLUNDEN to PETER MONTGOMERY.  
BLUNDEN thanked him for the concert.  
They chatted. BLUNDEN was probably going to BIRE in  
AUGUST. The MARQUESS OF WATERFORD wanted him to come and  
stay. BLUNDEN thought he would spend a couple of days  
there, and a night with PADDY in DUBLIN.  
PETER suggested he came to him around the 15th.  
BLUNDEN was to make plans and let him know.  
09.45.

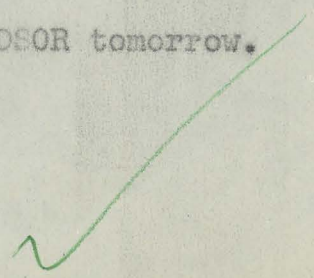
~~O/G BLUNDEN to 0494812124 - OLIVER.~~

*(Willas - Ass. Keeper Queen's Pictures)*

O/G BLUNDEN to 0494812124 - OLIVER.  
The call concerned the Queen's pictures which had been  
stolen and then turned up at XXXX Christies to be sold.  
There was an article on this in today's Sunday Express.  
10.44.

O/G BLUNDEN to 495/4310 - ELSA.  
The call concerned their visit to WINDSOR tomorrow.  
21.08.

L.C.





CONFIDENTIAL

713B

Correspondence to this address must be under double cover. The outer envelope should be addressed to:— THE SECRETARY, BOX 500, PARLIAMENT STREET B.O., LONDON, S.W.1. and not to any individual.

Telephone Nos. 01-734 6050 Ext..... 01-930 6789 Ext..... 83.....



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

Our reference: PF 604,582/A3C Your reference:

17 June 1969

H. C. F. Hussey, Esq., General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrisant Road, Landaff, Cardiff.

ENCL 1 form TO: A3C REF: Pf 604582 20 JUN 1969 K3/89

NT 20/6 Surname: MARTIN

Christian Names: CYRIL JOSEPH PANTON

Nationality:

Date and Place of Birth: 26. 2. 1890 at Warboys, Huntingdon

Discharge Book Number: 598936.

Ship: Maltese Prince.

Next of Kin: Wife, Dorothy

Address: 41 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Yorks.

Dates of Service:

Other Information: Master of the Maltese Prince. Owners Prince Line (British) Left Manchester 13.7.49

Pub 68 + Mar. 69 Tel. Books show him at 10 Plessey Crescent This was confirmed by Mr. Fisher of GPO on 18.7.69.

We should be grateful if you would supply:-

Any information lacking/incorrect above.

Record of Sea Service and C.R.1. Card (C.R.S. 54 or C.R.S. 178), for the above-named. Please note that we only hold ships documents in this office back to 1913. Earlier docs. are held in our H&M's office and if you wish we can arrange for pre 1913 details to be printed.

A3C

Signature: K. Williams.

To Box 500

Attached is Form C.R.1./C.R.S. 54/C.R.S. 178, which I should be glad if you would return as soon as possible.

June 19. 1969 Date

For Registrar General

Record of Sea Service Overleaf.

CONFIDENTIAL



NAME OF SHIP.      RATING.      FROM.      TO.      ABILITY      CONDUCT.

Previous ship stated as "HIGHLAND PRINCE. (111313)

VARIOUS VESSELS. * Promoted to 2 <sup>nd</sup> mate 26. 8. 14 - 12. 9. 14.	* 3 <sup>rd</sup> Mate	4. 11. 13	14. 10. 19.	VG.	VG.
MERCHANT PRINCE	3 <sup>rd</sup> Mate	19. 11. 19	6. 6. 20 2 Voyages.	∅	∅
VARIOUS VESSELS	3 <sup>rd</sup> Mate	15. 6. 21	26. 6. 22 3 Voyages	∅	∅
VARIOUS VESSELS	2 <sup>nd</sup> Mate	24. 11. 22.	7. 4. 25. 11 Voyages	∅	∅
BRAZILIAN PRINCE	2 <sup>nd</sup> Officer Chief	19. 5. 25.	14. 3. 28 2 Voyages	VG.	VG.
BRAZILIAN PRINCE	Chief Officer.	14. 3. 28	1. 12. 28	∅	∅
VARIOUS VESSELS	Supy. Chief Officer.	24. 4. 29.	16. 8. 29 2 Voyages	VG	VG.
CINGALESE PRINCE	do.	15. 9. 29.	25. 10. 29.	∅	∅
VARIOUS VESSELS.	Supy. Chief Extra H. Off.	11. 11. 29.	11. 4. 30 3 Voyages.	VG.	VG.
VARIOUS VESSELS.	Supy. Chief Officer.	6. 6. 30	13. 7. 31 8 Voyages	∅	∅
CHINESE PRINCE	do.	18. 8. 31.	11. 9. 31	VG	VG.
VARIOUS VESSELS	Chief Officer	5. 10. 31.	15. 1. 32. 2 Voyages	∅	∅
STUART PRINCE	do	10. 12. 32.	23. 12. 33 4 Voyages	∅	∅

Previous ship stated as "same". Last voyage ended April 1935. No trace on these documents.

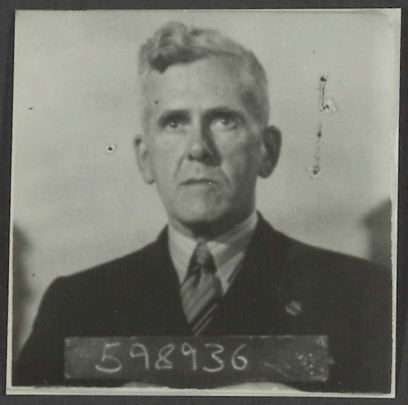
SYRIAN PRINCE	1 <sup>st</sup> Mate	4. 11. 35	25. 12. 35.	∅	∅
VARIOUS VESSELS.	1 <sup>st</sup> Mate	10. 1. 36.	18. 5. 39. 4 Voyages	∅	∅
NORTHERN PRINCE	1 <sup>st</sup> Mate	3. 8. 39.	5. 1. 40 2 Voyages	VG.	VG.
CYPRIAN PRINCE	Master.	20. 2. 40.	6. 4. 41 3 Voyages	-	-
SICILIAN PRINCE	Master	19. 12. 41	24. 2. 42.	Hospitalised	
AFRICAN PRINCE	Master	19. 8. 45	24. 11. 45	Vessel sunk Piraeus, Greece.	
VARIOUS VESSELS.	Master	<del>9. 8. 45</del> 24. 9. 47	2. 7. 57 18 Voyages.	-	-

Details of Officer's Certificate held

- 2<sup>nd</sup> mate No. 007851 granted 14. 7. 13
- 1<sup>st</sup> mate No. 007851 granted 20. 12. 20
- Master S.S. No. 007851 granted 15. 10. 24
- Part following cert. issued in New
- Master No. 47007 issued 27. 8. 41

∅ Official Log Book not available



A black and white portrait of a man with short, light-colored hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white collared shirt, and a striped tie. He is looking slightly upwards and to the right. A dark rectangular placard is positioned at the bottom of the frame, containing the number 598936. The background is a plain, light-colored wall with some minor blemishes.

598936



CYRIL JOSEPH  
MARTIN.

KU21

RF604582.



# APPLICATION FOR BRITISH SEAMAN'S IDENTITY CARD

(If a card has already been held but is stated to be lost, C.R.S. 55 should first be used)

- RECORD OFFICE OF THE ADMIRALTY  
20 JUL 1945
- (1) Surname MARTIN (2) Christian Names Cyril Joseph Panton  
(Block Capitals)
- (3) Date of Birth 26.2.90 (4) Place of Birth Worboys. Hunts.
- (5) Colour (a) Eyes Light (6) Complexion Fresh  
of (b) Hair Grey
- (7) Height 5 ft. 7 ins. (8) Tattoo or other distinguishing marks.....
- (9) Nationality British (10) Dis. A No. 598936 Sub. N.P.  
(If Naturalised give Certificate Number) (Dis. A to be produced with this form. If the applicant is not entitled to hold Dis. A Superintendent will allot a number for registration purposes)
- (11) Certificate held. Grade Master No. 47067  
(Include certificates as E.D.H., Ship's Cook, Lifeboat, etc.)
- (12) Rating Master (13) National Service  
(Qualification for A.B. to be checked by Superintendent) Registration No. ....
- (14) Have you been released from the Forces in order to serve in the Merchant Navy. State "Yes" or "No" No.
- (15) National Health Insurance Society.....No. ....
- (16) Unemployment Insurance. Local Office.....No. ....
- (17) Are you subject to the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order? Yes
- (18) Union or Society. Name Dr. M. S. A. No. ....
- (19) Pension Fund. Name ..... Regd. No. ....
- (20) National Registration No. NPA 128 59 82  
(Copy from your N.R. Identity Card which you will be required to surrender)
- (21) Name and relationship of next of kin or nearest friend  
Name Dorothea Martin Relationship Wife
- (22) Address of next of kin, etc. 53 Acute Rd.  
Worboys. Hunts. 15.
- (23) Address of applicant if different from (21) (WAVERTREE)  
Same



(24) Approximate length of sea service

39 years ..... months

(25) Present or last ship

Sicilian Princess

(26) Date of last Discharge

Feb. 1942

(Reply " Still Serving " if still a member of the crew)

(27) If you have not served in the Merchant Navy during the past six months, give particulars of your last shore employment.

Name and address of firm

M. O. M. S.

Nature of work

Insolent Navy Assistant

(28) Nature of Ration Book held (Civilian (R.B.1), Weekly Seamen's (R.B.6), Emergency Card (R.B.12))

CM. 209579 - J. 422275

No.

(If you hold a Civilian Ration Book you will be required to surrender it)

(29) Clothing Coupon Book No.

J 422275

(If a Civilian Book you will be required to surrender it)

(30) If you are in the M.N. Reserve Pool, state Office to which you are required to report

Liverpool

The above particulars are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I hereby apply for a British Seaman's Identity Card and declare that I do not already possess one.

Date 21. 7. 45

Signed

J. P. Martin

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

Particulars (checked )  
(corrected )

British Seamen's Identity Card No.

BS 138956

issued.

I have received (a) Civilian N.R. Card.

(b) Civilian Ration Book (R.B.1) No.

J 422275

CM. 209579

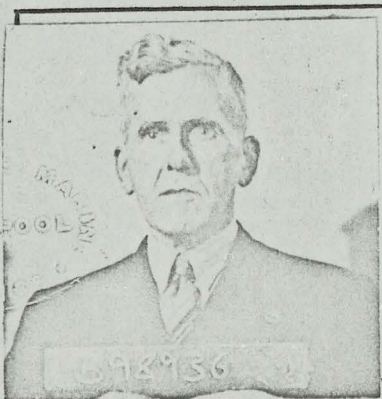
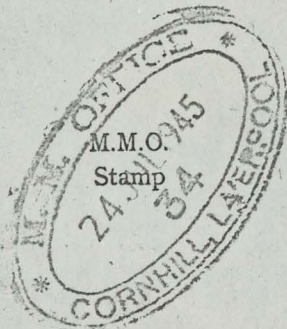
(c) Civilian Clothing Coupon Book No.

J 422275

and have issued R.B.

and Seamen's Clothing Coupon Book No.

117-047011  
117-67001



J. P. Martin  
Superintendent.

To The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen  
CARDIFF.



SECRET  
EXTRACT

73A

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN  
Original in File No.: PF 604582 Supp A Vol.: Serial: 1766a Receipt Date: 18.6.69  
Original from: T/C Under Ref: 4304 Dated: 16.6.69  
Extracted on: 19.6.69 by: KS Section: K.3

See K3 Folder for  
Identification papers  
on Ray GIBBS.

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

I/C for BLUNDEN from RAY.  
BLUNDEN explained the position about GASKIN. He had booked a call to ROME for 14.00 to know exactly what the plans were. BLUNDEN felt it better if RAY and GASKIN did not meet just yet - 'in view of what I hope to be an impending improvement.' It was left that BLUNDEN rang RAY later in the afternoon. RAY then got on to the subject of his finances. He had bought the boat which had already been mentioned to BLUNDEN. He had also swapped his VOLKSWAGON for a much larger and better car - more suitable for towing a large boat, etc! But now, the engine had seized up and it was a question of buying a new engine. RAY told a long story about how this had happened. But the crux of the matter was that RAY now needed £200 pretty quickly to keep the bank quiet. BLUNDEN said he could manage this and would give RAY a cheque this evening. But he could not give him £400 at present because this meant selling a drawing. This, he was going to do. He was not particularly fond of it. RAY mentioned that they had decided not to buy the house, but to stay put for the time being.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF.

I/C for BLUNDEN from RAY continued.  
When asking for money, RAY is always very tactful and he was at pains to explain that although he did not like talking about this kind of thing on the telephone, he had done so today so that BLUNDEN could have the afternoon to think about it. He felt BLUNDEN would prefer this rather than be asked later when he was full of booze!  
BLUNDEN agreed, and promised the cheque for the £200 today.  
13.39.

SECRET

163/8  
19/6



7132

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



712A

NOTE FOR PF.604,582

I today asked Mr. Boyes Lee if he could very kindly go back to the Prince Line to see if they could put us in touch with the Captain of the Maltese Prince, MARTIN. He said that he was not in fact in contact with the Prince Line at all but he looked it up in his register of shipping lines, discovered it was a subsidiary of Furness Withy and undertook to see if he could find a suitable contact in the larger concern. He said he would let me know how he got on.

Mr. Lee later told me that there was no contact with Furness Withy either, but he has discovered that A.3.C/Miss Williams could find MARTIN's particulars through the Seamen's Register. I have asked her to do this for us.

K.3.

*B. Palliser*  
B. Palliser

17th June 1969

*✓*  
JG/mcw  
18/6



711A

Note

I went to the Public Records Office and asked to see the passenger list for the sailing of the Maltese Prince in July 1949. They kindly ordered me two large boxes of passenger lists for the year 1949, one including departures from Glasgow and the other departures from Manchester.

2. I went back there when these boxes had arrived and went through them, but was disappointed to find no list for the Maltese Prince. The forms, however, on which the passenger lists were entered were headed as follows:

"Return of Passengers leaving the U.K.  
in ships bound for places out of  
Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea.  
Merchant Shipping Act 1906 and Aliens  
Restriction Acts 1914 and 1919.  
Outgoing Passengers."

It occurred to me then that the list of the Maltese Prince was missing because her voyage ended in the Mediterranean. The official at the desk in the room where I was working showed me a book summarising the Board of Trade documents which the Public Record Office kept, and it was evident that the voyage of the Maltese Prince did not fall within the category which the Board of Trade kept.

3. On leaving the Office I noticed a board exhibiting publications available, and one of these was a two-volume guide to records held by the Public Records Office. This was published by H.M.S.O. and would be well worth our obtaining for the office library.

K.3  
12.6.69

B. Palliser.

B. Palliser

1/3 B  
13/6



**SECRET**

710A

NAME: BLUNDEN.

Line No.: 4304.

Tel. No.: WEL 1074.

Date: 10.6.69.  
TUESDAY.

Responsible Section: K.3.

I/C for PATRICK BARBOUR from EDDY CORNER.  
EDDY arranged to come round and see PATRICK tomorrow afternoon.  
PATRICK mentioned that he was here until FRIDAY.  
09.29.

O/G BLUNDEN to 437/7567 -  
He spoke to JOHN MURPHY and suggested that he came round this evening. GEOFF was getting some pictures and it sounded rather amusing.  
JOHN felt he must do some work, but if he could possibly manage it, he would.  
JOHN would be looking in for lunch tomorrow.  
14.09.

I/C for BLUNDEN from TOM BOYLE.  
TOM apologised for not ringing on SUNDAY as promised, but he had been so stiff from his first session of weight lifting - this had been on FRIDAY - that he had been unable to get out of bed!  
TOM then mentioned the film in which BLUNDEN had expressed an interest. Was he still interested? BLUNDEN was.  
TOM still had it, as well as a couple of 'just striptease.' BLUNDEN was not so keen on that. But he would be willing to pay TOM for the other one and give it to JOHN MURPHY to hold. BLUNDEN was to ask MURPHY how much he should pay for the film.  
BLUNDEN then mentioned that there was a possibility of something being shown here ~~KEXXY~~ tonight. It depended on GEOFF. BLUNDEN went on: 'They will be of a different kind, rather more specialised - the other kind. I've seen a couple before - technically very efficient and quite interesting, but as I say, of the opposite kind.'  
It was left that if these films were being shown, BLUNDEN would ring TOM at the office before 19.00.  
16.30.

O/G BLUNDEN to 348/3208 - GEOFF.  
GEOFF said PADDY was still with him.  
BLUNDEN said MURPHY would probably not be able to come tonight, but TOM would love to come. Was that all right? Certainly. BLUNDEN was to ring TOM.  
N.t.s.

O/G BLUNDEN to 800/2606 - TOM.  
BLUNDEN told him that it was all right for tonight. TOM to come at 19.30.  
16.45.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF.

K3/15  
18/10



**SECRET**

NAME: BLUNDEN.

Line No.:

Tel. No.:

Date: 10.6.69.

Responsible Section:

TUESDAY  
CONTINUED.



O/G BLUNDEN to RAY GIBBS.

Chatter, mostly about the weather. RAY then asked if BLUNDEN would like to meet half way this evening to have a drink.

No, he was sorry, tonight was no good. BLUNDEN suggested FRIDAY. This was no good for RAY.

BLUNDEN said he had PADDY BARBOUR staying here at the moment, and on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY, he, PADDY, GEOFF and GEOFF's wife, were going out to dinner. Perhaps he and RAY could meet on the free evening. After some discussion, they agreed on MONDAY next. BLUNDEN was going away for the weekend, SATURDAY and SUNDAY nights, to DOLLY DE ROTHSCHILD, near WADDESDON.

BLUNDEN did not know when GASKIN was coming back but he thought it was fairly imminent.

RAY then told BLUNDEN that he had made a bid 'for that house.' The house was originally for sale at £1,350. They had now knocked it down to £1,000 and RAY had offered £800. He was not very optimistic about his chances. A great deal would have to be done to the house.

BLUNDEN

Anyway, let me know. I have just had my Bank Statement today. I could - life is a little bit complicated financially at the moment - I could easily let you have something. And I'm arranging probably to get rid of a drawing which I hope will bring in some money, but JOHN, in his last letter, suddenly started talking again about taking a little flat in LONDON and doing it up and letting it, so I might suddenly find that I needed rather more than I - available capital than I thought, but the offer still stands, there is no question of that.

BLUNDEN asked what sort of amount would RAY want, assuming he got the house for £800.

RAY would require about £400. BLUNDEN was sure he could make that. BLUNDEN went on:

B. Yes, I got my Bank Account today and several cheques to a chap called GIBBS which I dextrously destroyed! And several Cash with GIBBS on the back.

RAY said another cheque of BLUNDEN's was in the Bank this morning. This was for £25 - for the francs.

RAY And just by the way, if we do sell our boat we shall probably buy another one for holidays, and would eh a sort of £100 be available to assist us on that?

B. Yes, certainly if the house does not go through.

They discussed the house at some length. It was really not very suitable and RAY and BLUNDEN thought something, in the same derelict state, could be found, more off the beaten track.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF.



**SECRET**

NAME: BLUNDEN.

Line No.:

Tel. No.:

Date: 10.6.69.

Responsible Section:

TUESDAY  
CONTINUED.



O/G BLUNDEN to RAY continued.  
RAY appeared to deal in second hand cars, and wanted somewhere to put them. They needed to find a ramshackle old place in about half an acre.  
BLUNDEN would probably ring RAY before the weekend. He sent his love to JEAN.  
18.54.

I/C for BLUNDEN from GEOFF.  
GEOFF said LESLIE was delayed, and could not make it before 21.30. BLUNDEN agreed. He asked which night they were going out to dinner. GEOFF said this was for THURSDAY. GEOFF would be bringing PADDY with him tonight.  
18.05.

BLUNDEN rang TOM and tried to get him to come later, but he could not manage. He was to come along now as arranged.  
19.08.

I/C for BLUNDEN from u/i man - an elderly man.  
DISTANT enquiring about BLUNDEN's brother, WILFRED.  
BLUNDEN told him what little news that he had. He thought everything was all right.  
BLUNDEN would be meeting DISTANT tomorrow afternoon at the DRAPERS HALL.  
21.52.

L.C.







**SECRET**

✓ FILE PF.604,582 Supp  
L.B.  
707a  
Box 500,  
Parliament Street B.O.,  
London, S.W.1.

Mr. W. H. SCAIFE  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT., (through A.2.A.)  
G.P.O.

Please Suspend— \*Short term (category A)  
\*Long term (category B)

Line No.: 4305 4306 4307 4308 (Sep.  
(Not H.O.W. No. or Telephone No.) copies for each  
line no. sent to  
GPO

\*Re-impose from.....to.....inclusive  
(if known)  
After 7.0 pm and at weekends from 2.6.69.

Date 28.5.69.

Section K.3.

Signature B. Palliser  
B. Palliser

Copy to A.2.A. PF.604,582 Supp  
Copy to file No.:.....

(\* Delete as necessary)

(Use this Form for both carbon copies).



Received 27.5.69.  
Addressed to Room 055.

706B

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART  
20 PORTMAN SQ. LONDON W1H 0BE  
TELEPHONE 01-935 9292

22.V.

Dear Peter,

Enclosed a letter from  
Mrs Whitaker which gives at least  
an exact date - whether any birth  
state exist I don't know!

2

A.

Copy of attachment  
in PF 604584 PHILBY.



May 9, 1969

Dear Anthony,

Rudi asked me to answer your questions about Philby because (1) Rudi is busy (surprise ?) and (2) I seem to remember more details. Unfortunately I left a sort of very scrappy diary I kept on that journey in London, so my dates are vague.

We sailed on a cargo-cum-passengers boat, belonging to the Prince Line, from Manchester to Tel-Aviv. The year: 1949, the time of departure roughly mid-July. Name of the ship I have forgotten. Name of the captain (if I remember rightly) Mr. Martin, an exceptionally well-read and widely interested man. I don't know how long shipping lines keep their records, it might be just possible that the Prince Line can still produce dates and perhaps even passenger lists. Philby and his companion joined the ship on the last night of the voyage which would have been on one of the ~~last nights in July or the first nights in August~~. I think the harbour in which the ship unloaded was Famagusta. Philby introduced himself by his own name, so he and his companion registered probably under their proper names. One of the passengers knew that he was the son of the Philby which struck us as odd since his father had the reputation of a pronounced anti-semitic and we wondered at the time why young Philby should go to Israel -- a thing very few people did at the time. He is also engraven in our memory because both he and his companion were uproarious drunk in no time and he himself excelled in obscene jokes and drawings of a very primitive but unmistakable kind. Philby's companion was certainly English. We remember nothing remarkable about him. He was neither particularly tall nor short, neither obviously much younger nor much older than Philby. They made the impression of long-standing boon companions, the friend following everything Philby did. Although Philby attached himself to me and talked a lot, neither he nor his friend said a word about what they wanted to do in Israel, the only thing we would have liked to know! I do not remember having actually seen them leave the ship the next morning, so theoretically it is possible that they stayed on board for at least a part of the return journey -- I think the ship took new cargo in at Tel-Aviv. But all this is twenty years back and few details have stuck in our minds. One of these, though, may help to identify the ship and fix the dates: on our way out from Manchester we ran into a much larger American ship and had to wait a whole night in the Manchester shipping canal until divers came the next morning to inspect what under water damage might have been done to our little boat. The divers came from Manchester. This, I think, is about all. Sorry it is not more.

Rudi also asked me to tell you that he has seen Mr. Steinmann's "Poussin" which, he thinks, is quite a nice Italian painting.

Since I am at it I might as well let you know that Rudi is very well, not over-working, but not exactly idle either. The situation at the American Universities at present is such that it is not too great a wrench to leave teaching and spend a year at a museum. So far no museum personnel has been beaten up, nor have any fires been started in any museum. Just a few showcases smashed in unimportant little places.

We'll be in London from about the middle of July until mid-September. In Rome from June 6 to 17. Any hope of seeing you somewhere?

All the best, also from Rudi,

*Yours ever,  
Mayot*

See  
P.S.

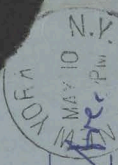


P.S. If Captain Martin is still alive he would be in his eighties now - but since he remembered whole pages by Alexander Pope by heart his memory might still be good. I dare say he would remember a voyage on which his ship came to grief on a Friday - and that brings it back: on a 13th, so we must have parted on July 13. There is nothing like a bit of chatter

SECOND FOLD



Mr. Withkover  
25 Claremont Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10027



~~Personal & Private~~

Professor Sir Anthony Blunt  
Courtauld Institute of Art  
20, Portman Square  
London W.1. England

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

REMOVE OR STICKERS TO SEAL

FIRST FOLD

to refresh one's memory! All the sailors talked for days of Friday the thirteenth. The whole journey took about three weeks. Mr.



SECRET

7056

Part I

Section and Officer of origin... K.7/JED Report No. .... R.P.9/54/69

Action copy to... K.3/BP Information copy to..... Typing Date 15.5.69

REPORT

Guy LIDDELL/Anthony BLUNT/Goronwy REES

On 19th January 1948 BLUNT came to see LIDDELL with a story which had reached him from Goronwy REES via Guy BURGESS. Apparently an M.I.5 officer (later identified as Jim SKARDON) had called on the firm of BENNETT and SHEARS (with which REES was connected) making enquiries about industrial mobilisation in Russia. BLUNT asked LIDDELL to meet REES at his club (Note: Source is not clear whose club this was) on the evening of 19th January to explain the circumstances. LIDDELL met REES as arranged (Note: Source is not clear if BLUNT was also present).

2. On 11th March 1948, LIDDELL had lunch with BLUNT and REES to discuss penicillin. LIDDELL was worried about the Russians having the know-how to make a penicillin plant as this would advance them some two years in the production of bacteriological warfare agents.

WARNING  
REFER TO APPROPRIATE  
OFFICER BEFORE USING

Part II

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

Source is WALLFLOWER.

*Je  
11/1*

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

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

K7/JED

Thank you. Pa'd in PF 604582. There is confirmation of para. 1 at minute 15 in Volume 1 of PF 73,525 (BORODIN.)

BP/K3  
25.7.69

SECRET



Note of K.3/Mr. Peter Wright's meeting with Sir Anthony BLUNT at the Courtauld Institute on 6th May 1969

Pages 1, 2, copied for K7/AOE

1 I saw Sir Anthony BLUNT on the evening of Tuesday 6th May 1969 at the Courtauld Institute.

2. As soon as I arrived and before we could talk about anything else he told me that he had been thinking about that man MORGAN and that he had got the story all wrong: the MORGAN he remembered was nothing to do with Guy BURGESS and had had an affair with another man,

SR 19/5/69  
to  
PF 607495  
K3/B  
19/5

I showed him the photo of Alun MORGAN and he said it was not like the MORGAN he knew, though he admitted that people do tend to change. I also gave him the descriptive details of Alun MORGAN and he said that many of these could well fit the one he knew. His MORGAN was certainly Welsh, might well have been at St. Paul's and Magdalen - he could not remember the college. The only certain way to establish the identity would be to obtain an early photo of Alun MORGAN taken at the time when BLUNT knew his MORGAN. BLUNT was very anxious indeed to deliver himself of this new story about his MORGAN and I do not feel at all convinced that it was the truth. I feel he may very well have regretted coming out with the earlier version when he was tight and have been trying to cover up.

3. On the question of his membership of the Reform Club he said he could not answer at the tip of his tongue when he had ceased membership. He said that the way to find out would be to discover at what date he joined the Travellers. I pointed out that he belonged to both simultaneously, but he could not help me further with the date except to say that he was certain it was fairly soon after the BURGESS/MACLEAN crisis of 1951, and that he left because of the embarrassment caused by that affair. He said that the reason he ever joined the Travellers was on the instructions of the Russians through Guy BURGESS, who told him that he must join principally because Guy LIDDELL and Dick WHITE were members.

Ext. to  
PF 604641  
link  
K3/B  
19/5

4. On the subject of NORMAN his attitude was that if I told him he had said NORMAN was in the Game, then no doubt he did so, but he did not remember it and had no recollection now of NORMAN in that connection. Everything he remembered on the subject was so overlaid with our various discussions. He was very worried when talking on this subject and when I probed as to who had recruited NORMAN he was obviously determined not to be drawn on it. It is as though he knew that someone else was involved in

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K3/B  
19/5



in/  
this recruitment whom he is most anxious not to tell us about.

Noted on SR "Comments" at serial in PF 48860

5. His reaction when I asked him about CROASDELL was also very interesting. I told him that Leo LONG had said he had put up CROASDELL's name to him as a possible recruit. He denied remembering anything about it but showed that he was extremely worried and was purple in the face and sweating at this point.

Not to PF 606905 PF 605565

6. On the subject of Jack PLUMB and clandestine Communism he said that his source for all this was Tess. I asked him whether she had told him about it recently and he said, on the contrary, it was in the old days at Cambridge when she had told him, though she had also reminded him of it recently.

K3/B 15/5 Source Report on 12/10/71 NFA L

7. I asked him to tell me if he had any first hand knowledge of clandestine Communism at Cambridge. His answer was that he never moved in this world at all. He knew that there were under-cover Communists but he could not name any, though he thought that Charles RYCROFT and Charles FLETCHER-COOKE were probably secret Communists.

but see 541a V.10.

(F.2/URG-C.O.S. comments that this is highly unlikely)

On Jack PLUMB himself, BLUNT said that he had nothing to add to what Tess had said. He hardly knew PLUMB himself although PLUMB was very much one of the left-wing circle involving Guy BURGESS and other people.

8. I showed him KOROVIN's photograph, which did seem to ring some kind of bell with him. He said could we possibly let him know what name KOROVIN was known by to his agents.

SR N.A.

10. I asked him about ROLAND. He said that he does know him well, but entirely in an art connection. I told him that ROLAND was connected with Lizy PHILBY but this he did not know. He said that he had known him for years and that he was a very able man in the field of twentieth century art.

11. The names of Felix MARKHAM and Walter WIGGLESWORTH meant nothing to him, and the "Cafe Royal set" was a world he knew nothing about.

12. Graham SHEPHERD he said he knew well - a close friend of Louis MacNEICE, completely a-political and quite irrelevant to our problems.

SR Noted in PF 52566

13. I gave him the further particulars of William WATSON and he said he did know him, but only in recent years in connection with Oriental art and London University, but he added that it would not surprise him if we told him that WATSON had been a Communist at Cambridge.

cont'd.....



Ext. ~~14~~  
to HF 713350  
K3/B  
15/S  
Para 14 only  
to PF605565

14. I asked BLUNT about Whitney STRAIGHT. He said that Victor ROTHSCHILD was a close friend of STRAIGHT and would probably be able to give a better opinion of him than BLUNT could. Whitney was regarded by the serious left-wingers at Cambridge as something of a figure of fun, a playboy. He was at Cambridge before the main swing to Communism and before Guy BURGESS became involved in it. BLUNT did not know, however, what relationship existed between Whitney STRAIGHT and Guy BURGESS after STRAIGHT had gone down. He certainly came back to see his brother Michael and BLUNT would have expected him then to have been in touch with the Communist circle. He said that Whitney was an entirely different character from Michael, of not nearly such a high grade intellectually, and BLUNT would be surprised if Whitney had become involved. He considered him to be indiscreet and he therefore thought that even if Guy BURGESS had considered him as a recruit, he would have had grave doubts about his discretion.

Ext to  
PF603869  
PF 44592  
K3/B  
15/S

15. I asked BLUNT about Christopher MAYHEW. He said that the argument between him and Michael STRAIGHT had taken place on the ship s.s. SIBIER on the way to Russia. It was not a private argument but an informal debate organised to pass the time on board ship. STRAIGHT had spoken on the side of Communism and MAYHEW on the other side. BLUNT said that although MAYHEW knew many of the Cambridge communist personalities, he was so opposed to homosexuals that BLUNT thought he would not have got himself involved in their circle.

*R. D. Wright*

K.3  
7.5.69

Peter M. Wright

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SECRET

704A

642

PF 604582/K3/BP

1 May, 1969.

Dear Mr. Scaife,

I am applying for a new telephone check on Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT at 20 Portman Square W.1, telephone numbers 935-1074 and 935-9292/5. The previous warrant, No.T.S.2508 which is currently operating, has been running for five years and cannot be further revalidated.

We propose to continue as at present and to operate the telephone check only on 935-1074, leaving the check on 935-9292/5 suspended.

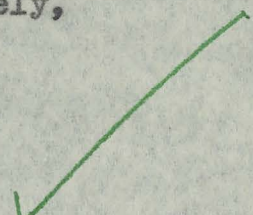
During the last five years BLUNT has been interviewed about his involvement with Guy BURGESS and the Russian Intelligence Service. These interviews continue and we need to obtain independent information about his activities and contacts through the telephone check.

Yours sincerely,

BP

W.H. Scaife Esq.,  
PO/EDD

B. Palliser



SECRET

K3/B  
MS



H.O.W. No. T.S./3083

703A

Sir Anthony Frederick BLUNT

01-935 1074  
01-935 9292-5

This man was an intimate friend of Guy BURGESS and involved with him in Russian espionage activities before, during, and after the war. It is desired to continue investigation of these activities and this Warrant is to replace H.O.W. No. T.S./2508 which cannot be further extended.

C. A. G. SIMKINS

1 May, 1969.



K3/S  
12/5



cc. PF.604,898  
PF.606,909  
PF.41,197  
✓ PF.604,582

702A

NOTE FOR FILE

Louis MACNEICE (PF.604,898) was at Marlborough School and Merton College, Oxford (1926 to 1930). In his autobiography, "The Strings are False" he records the following as his friends at Oxford:

- (i) John Robert HILTON (PF.606,909) (Marlborough and Corpus Christi).
- (ii) Pensonby Moore CROTHWAITE (PF.41,197) (Marlborough and Corpus Christi).

2. MACNEICE also refers to his friendship with Anthony BLUNT (PF.604,582) both at Marlborough and later at University when BLUNT was at Cambridge.

3. HILTON is the author of a postscript to MACNEICE's autobiography. In this HILTON makes it clear that he too was a close friend of BLUNT both at Marlborough and during his University days. He stresses how apolitical the Oxford friends were.

↓  
J. E. Day

K.7

1st May, 1969.

✓  
K3/B  
9/5



701A

Note of interview with Sir Anthony BLUNT  
by PMW at the Courtauld Institute on 30.4.69

I saw Sir Anthony BLUNT on the evening of 30.4.69. The first hour and a half of our discussion was taken up with his personal troubles. He is in great difficulty with John GASKIN and Ray GIBBS. He clearly thinks his relationship with GASKIN will finally explode but has been trying to avoid this. The difficulty with GASKIN is that he is unemployable and therefore has to live on BLUNT's money. GASKIN resents this and takes it out on BLUNT. As far as BLUNT's feelings are concerned, they have lived together for so long that for sentimental reasons he is very anxious not to break up the partnership. He is more than a little worried as to what GASKIN would do if the rupture came as GASKIN is spiteful by nature. I asked BLUNT if GASKIN had any knowledge or suspicions of BLUNT's Russian activities. He assured me that GASKIN has no idea about this at all, but personally I am not so very confident that this is true. GASKIN is certainly suspicious of BLUNT's continued relationship with me. BLUNT has excused this on the grounds of his wartime connection with us, but I wonder how convincing this really sounds.

2. BLUNT has promised to get in touch with me if matters approach any sort of crisis and give me an opportunity, if necessary, to interview GASKIN.

3. As regards the matters in the brief for this meeting (at 700a):

- K3/ATG informed NFA*
- (1) S.B.R. COOKE meant nothing to him at all
- (3) *Noted in PF 52,566* The name of William WATSON did ring a bell with him but he could not remember any details. He would like to see a photograph and to have some particulars of his college, etc.
- (4) BLUNT had not written to WITTKOWER and promised to do so.
- Get to PC 760502 K3/B 21/5*
- (5) *Phoebe* Penelope POOLE has had another nervous breakdown and is back in hospital. BLUNT has been keeping away from her but he said he would ask Anita BROOKNER for news of her.
- Get for K7/JED 21/5 B*
- (6) Source DORLI rang a bell with him but he could not remember who it was. He thought it was something to do with ORANGE or Guy BURGESS, probably a sub-source of one or the other.

cont'd.....

K3/B  
9/15



Para. 3 (6) cont'd

On the question of sources in general, I asked BLUNT what we should assume about source reports he saw. He said it was his custom to hand over source reports on any subject if he did not know the identity of the source. He had a general brief to provide material to identify all M.I.5 and M.I.6 agents. If the Russians did not know who the source was they would come back to him and ask him to take steps to identify the source. If they did know the identity they would tell him not to bother because of the risk of his probing into matters which did not concern him. On identified sources he passed over only such material as he thought would interest the Russians, unless they asked him for everything.

*K3/AB. L file passed to NFA.*

(9) He did not know Aubrey HERBERT.

(10) He could not remember anything about the Rome leakage and asked if there were any relevant KRIVITSKY document which he could look at. He remembered reading Jane Archer's KRIVITSKY report, and although he could not positively remember passing this over, he is certain that he would have done so.

*F2/URG/MPS informed orally.*

(14) He never did anything about asking Quentin BELL to help get access to the material amassed by the authors of "Journey to the Frontier" but he said that one of the authors of the book had got in touch with him (he could not remember either of their names) and he could now approach him direct and ask him about his material. I asked BLUNT to do nothing about this (thinking it would be better for us to ask ourselves, through the Americans).

*4.  
SR to  
AF 607495  
19/5/69  
See 706a*

I asked whether the name MORGAN meant anything to him in connection with Guy BURGESS. He said that BURGESS, when still at Cambridge, met a MORGAN who was at Oxford, who was a very clever queer, rather ugly but attractive. Guy had a big affair with him. He said that all he, BLUNT, remembered about him was that MORGAN had a chip on his shoulder about life in general and had a bad stammer. He was probably fairly tall, rather gaunt, rather dark, but BLUNT could not swear to the physical description. At first he said he could not remember MORGAN's Christian name. Later on in the evening he said he thought it was Guy, but was not certain.

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701A

Reference.....

5. I broke off the interview at 10.15 pm because by this time BLUNT had drunk himself into incoherence and there seemed no point in continuing. Generally, I would say that he is going down hill fairly fast now and his memory is beginning to suffer from his drinking. He is in a very depressed state and his personal affairs may well deteriorate still further. I would not be surprised if he were to commit suicide.

*Peter M. Wright*

K.3  
1.5.69

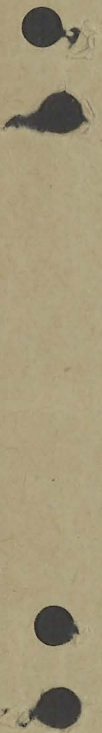
Peter M. Wright



700A

[REDACTED]

30.4.69 and 6.5.69



✓  
13/5  
2/5



PMW and  
BLUNT at the Courtauld on 6.5.69

*This is to make  
sense of certain  
entries in his diary.*

- 1. When did BLUNT cease membership of the Reform Club (sometime between 1953/1957) ?
- 2. Questions about NORMAN (Note attached) 3
- 3. ? ask again about CROASDELL. Why did he think him definitely worth our consideration? Leo LONG said he put up CROASDELL's name to BLUNT as a possible recruit. ✓
- 4. Jack PLUMB. BLUNT included him among the BURGESS/KLUGMAN circle, said he was "very thick with them", said he was certainly involved in clandestine communism at Cambridge pre-war. What did he mean by all this? What knowledge does he have of clandestine Communism? ✓
- 5. KOROVIN photo (attached) 9 ✓
- 6. BLUNT was not forthcoming about ROLAND. Could he be asked again (Note & photo att'd) 7 ✓
- 7. The attached manuscript note of JED's was with your previous brief. These men are both friends of Jim HALE's. It is possible you have already dealt with this. (Note attached) 8 ✓
- 8. Graham SHEPHERD (JED note attached) 10 ✓
- 9. William WATSON. BLUNT requested further particulars. (note attached) 11 ✓
- 10. Last August BLUNT, talking about Christopher MAYHEW, said that he remembered a very bitter debate on communism between Michael STRAIGHT and Christopher MAYHEW with Michael defending and Chris attacking.  
  
STRAIGHT was at Cambridge, MAYHEW at Oxford. What did BLUNT mean by debate, a public one or just a private argument, and how was it that they met and came together? ✓
- 11. MORGAN (C.O.S. note att'd) 12 ✓

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Brief for meeting between PMW and  
BLUNT at the Courtauld on 30.4.69

Last meeting between PMW and BLUNT was on 7.11.68.  
Since then BLUNT has been seen by COS on 30.1.69.

1. Can BLUNT say anything about S.B.R. COOKE? ✓  
(Note attached) 1
2. When did BLUNT cease membership of the Reform Club (sometime between 1953/1957)
3. Can BLUNT say anything about William WATSON, who was at Cambridge 1934-39 and married Kay ARMFIELD (who had been the mistress of GREENBERG) *more parti. plan*
4. BLUNT said (to Cecil) he was going to write to Rudi WITTKOWER for further information about a cruise on which he saw PHILBY and a friend. Has he had any answer? ✓
5. Has he any news of Phoebe POOL? The last news of her was on 30.4.68, when she was said to be better but BLUNT was still keeping away from her. ✓
6. Source DORLI. (Note attached) 2 ✓
7. Questions about NORMAN (Note attached) 3
8. ? ask again about CROASDELL. Why did he think him definitely worth our consideration? Leo LONG said he put up CROASDELL's name to BLUNT as a possible recruit.
9. Aubrey HERBERT (Note attached) 4 ✓
10. Rome leakage (Note attached) 5 ✓  
(BLUNT said he had seen a summary of the KRIVITSKY case. He also said KRIVITSKY's information caused them a period of panic),
11. Jack PLUMB. BLUNT included him among the BURGESS/KLUGMANN circle, said he was "very thick with them", said he was certainly involved in clandestine communism at Cambridge pre-war. What did he mean by this? *What knowledge does he have of clandestine Communism*  
  
(He also said that PLUMB must have instructed Judith to go underground when she joined the Civil Service. Did she in fact join the Civil Service - or is he confusing her with Jennifer?)

13. ~~BORODIN~~ KOROVIN 9

*photo*

*(returned to PF 28/5/69)*

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*Over...*



- 14. On 14.6.66 BLUNT said he could help us get access to the material amassed by the authors of "Journey to the Frontier" (on Julian BELL and John CORNFORD) by asking Quentin BELL. Did he do anything, or could he now do anything? ✓
- 15. BLUNT was not forthcoming about ROLAND. Could he be asked again. (Note & photo att'd) 7
- 16. The attached manuscript note of JED's was with your previous brief. These men are both friends of Jim HALE's. It is possible you have already dealt with this. (Note attached) 8



1

Reference PF. 148,125

COOKE Samuel Burgess Ridgway

1930-34: Read law, Gonville & Caius

1936: Called to the Bar

1933: Editor of Granta

COOKE visited Russia in 1934. In 1941, while employed in the Offices of the War Cabinet, he was in contact with Wilfred MacCARTNEY.

No.

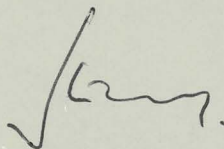


2

K.3

As you will see from the attached photostat, BLUNT was running an agent in 1942 who had the code name DORLI. Could you please ask BLUNT if he can remember who Source DORLI was.

2. If BLUNT is unable to remember the code name I see no objection to the attached photostat being shown to him in the hope that it may prompt his memory.



J. E. Day

K.7

24th April, 1969.



Copied from original in PFR.323-52 filed  
at serial 743a in Vol. 9

F.2.B.

PA. G. ROTHSTEIN as her. X ref in 743  
RLE/3776-SVERLOV WS  
88  
Pa.

PFR 323/52

S/DORLI.

5.8.42.

Andrew ROTHSTEIN principal editor of the Tass Agency in London, is regarded as one of the best informed foreign correspondents. He is believed to be a friend of MAISKY's. Rumour has it however, that his assistant E. SVERLOV and not he himself is a G.P.U. agent.

ROTHSTEIN is a British citizen but, above all, a Communist. I remember a lecture which he gave in private in which, amongst other things, he strongly defended the incorporation of the Baltic States in the U.S.S.R. Further, I had a discussion with him in the presence of my brother on the evening before the German attack on Russia, in which ROTHSTEIN described such an attack as quite impossible and described English rumours on this subject as mere wishful thinking. Many people however, doubt the genuineness of his Communist convictions and describe him as a Salonkommunist. There is however, no doubt whatsoever that he passionately desires improved relations between London and Moscow.

ROTHSTEIN enjoys a very good reputation in Press circles and at the last meeting of the F.P.S. was elected honorary treasurer.

B.1.B.  
7.8.42.

*Am*

Con.  
12-8-42



Questions re E.H. NORMAN

- (a) Who recruited NORMAN or was likely to have recruited him, considering those among his acquaintances who were involved themselves?
- (b) Has BLUNT given any further thought to the possibility of recruitment by Guy BURGESS?
- (c) Does BLUNT's memory of NORMAN involve NORMAN in the presence of Russians, or those who were recruited by the R.I.S; his attendance at any secret Party functions; or his presence at social gatherings which included others of interest?
- (d) Does his recollection of NORMAN relate to the University proper or to activities elsewhere?
- (e) Can BLUNT pin-point the time, 1933, 34 or 35?
- (f) Can BLUNT recall if NORMAN's overt political position underwent any noticeable change as a result of recruitment (bearing in mind that until his employment with External Affairs NORMAN was not particularly zealous about concealing his Communist sympathies?
- (g) What was BLUNT's assessment of the cause of NORMAN's suicide?
- (h) Did he ever hear an assessment of NORMAN's suicide motivation from anyone else who may have known of NORMAN's background?



4

Aubrey HERBERT

Born: 16.10.05

Said to be the friend of BURGESS & MACLEAN

1928: President of the Oxford Union

1932/41: B.B.C.

1941/42: Malaya Broadcasting Corpn.

1942/44: Broadcasting Adviser, Ceylon

1944/46: M.O.I. Officer, Ceylon

*Does it mean anything  
to A.F.B.*

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(a) UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE OF LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION TO THE RUSSIANS FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY, ROME, and

(b) UNIDENTIFIED RUSSIAN AGENT WORKING AS INTERMEDIARY FOR BRITISH EMBASSY SOURCE IN ROME.

About 1933, ARTUSOV, at that time head of the I.N.O. of the OGPU, asked KRIVITSKY to let him have one of his agents to 'look after' and to act as intermediary for a valuable source of information from the British Embassy in Rome. ARTUSOV said that up to then the British Embassy source had dealt direct with the OGPU resident in the Soviet Embassy. This practice was considered too dangerous to be allowed to continue.

KRIVITSKY had no authority to transfer an agent of the Razvedupr - the Military Intelligence - without the permission of General BERZIN head of the Military Intelligence Department. He discussed the matter with BERZIN who said that the information was of such importance that ARTUSOV must, if necessary, be lent an agent of the Fourth Department.

2. KRIVITSKY accordingly arranged to send one of his best agents to Rome. He chose a young Russian Jew, a student of archaeology. KRIVITSKY had originally hoped that this young man would be the Fourth Department's 'Lawrence of Arabia'. He was a genuine archaeologist, spoke Arabic well and had a consuming ambition to work in Arabia. KRIVITSKY thought that his time in Rome would give him additional opportunities to study archaeology and would not be wasted if he could eventually get him back and send him to Arabia. It took three or four months to make the necessary arrangements to transfer this young man to Rome. He was finally despatched with an Austrian or German passport in the guise of a young professor of archaeology. KRIVITSKY thinks he must have already started work early in 1934 because he remembers that a number of Fourth Department agents were arrested in Rome that year, and ARTUSOV enquired whether these arrests would in any way jeopardise KRIVITSKY's late agent.



3. In 1937 he was still working in Rome and had made quite a big name for himself in archaeological circles there. The Englishman was still working up to 1937. IRIVITSKY himself read some of the material from Rome in the winter of 1933-34. He says it could only have emanated from the British Embassy, but he could not say for certain whether the Englishman who was obtaining it for the OGPU was himself actually working there.

4. Other less reliable informants have provided information which may refer to the same source in the British Embassy, Rome:-

Information from AGABEKOV:

Source was an Englishman employed in the Embassy at Rome. Working for the OGPU under cover name D/3, from some time in 1924 or 1925 at least until October, 1929. Possibly recruited in Russia or Italy. Referred to once in Moscow as 'The Archivist at the Legation in Rome'. Had a mistress (not Russian).

Information from HELFAND:

Source was an Englishman in the British Embassy, not a diplomatic officer but someone closely connected with the archives. Gave information at least from 1936-37.

5. Many candidates have been suggested for the source in the British Embassy and the intermediary who was in contact with the source. The main candidates were as follows:-

(a) Source in the British Embassy, Rome.

Albert E. REASON, Clerk to Air Attache, British Embassy, Rome, 1919-39.



Gavin Robert RANKEN, Archivist at British Embassy, Rome, 1924-30.

Calvin Henry Frank HARDY, Assistant Archivist at British Embassy, Rome, 1927-29.

Secondo & Francisco CONSTANTINI employed in the British Embassy, Rome, for eighteen & nine years respectively (SIM agents under PERRINI, TALAMO, etc.).

(b) Intermediary.

Richard Rudolf WALZER, Archaeologist who in 1933 was working at the University of Rome under GENTILE the Italian Minister of Education.

6. Dates of the leakage vary according to informants, and the source of the leakage may be more than one person. The source may have been the same as the one passing information to the Italians or it may have been a different one. Either way, we have been informed that Signor MUSSOLINI knew all about the Soviet espionage operation in respect of the British Embassy and had issued instructions to the Police (OVRA) not to interfere with the Soviet activity.

7. We are, of course, not concerned with the Italian penetration of the British Embassy but if, as it appears, the OVRA knew of an agent who passed information from the British Embassy in Rome to the Russians through an intermediary we should be very grateful for their help in clearing up once and for all this unresolved case and identifying the source or sources in the British Embassy, the archaeologist who was used as an intermediary and if possible the Russian Intelligence Service officers concerned.



Remy Al Exod HEFTER

6

Born: 14.4.1917, Iasi, Roumania

Nationality: Naturalised British  
formerly Roumanian

Occupation: Editor of "The Diplomatist"

HEFTER

first arrived in this country in 1937. In 1940 and 1941 he was monitoring foreign broadcasts for Kenneth de COURCY. February 1941 - December 1942, correspondent for Gazette de Lausanne, also June 1941 - November 1943, a sub-editor for Foreign Service of Exchange Telegraph Agency, and March 1943, London correspondent for Turkish newspaper TAN.

After the war he became associated with the Diplomatist, subsequently becoming editor and owner. By the very nature of his job he has extensive contacts in diplomatic circles and amongst the fringe of hangers-on. Within the Press he has fairly close contact with the Daily Express and Evening News, providing tit-bits for their gossip columns.

In May 1944 to February 1945 he was cultivated by ROGOV and asked for some information. Again asked for information later that year and on into 1946.

*Bring some reports to provide  
memo.*

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(Copies to Major Darwell & Mr Skellern - F2 b/c)

6

PA in M/27

E.2. Major Alley

41

R. SARW says that the Estonian Minister in London is negotiating with the War Office for the arrangement of broadcasts in Estonian from London. The War Office, according to SARW, views this project with sympathy. The broadcasts will naturally have a definite Estonian tinge, that is to say, they will try to voice the idea of an independent Estonian State rather than that of an Estonian Soviet.

The Estonians in London are about to publish a review to back up their cause.

TORMA is to give a party for the Press at his Legation shortly.

M.S. (London)  
12.1.44.

R.M. Darwell

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ACT 1958 MAY 20 23



PA in M/27  
4 20  
6

E.2.b. (Mr. W.T. Caulfeild).

<sup>X</sup> BERCKEM, First Secretary at the Turkish Embassy, who went to Moscow in 1930 for two years, is very diffident about Russia's intentions regarding her neighbours. He has great respect for Russia's military might, but is very afraid about her intentions. In this connection he holds the same opinions as MAHLER. When Germany attacked Russia in 1941, all BERCKEM's friends in Ankara believed that Russia would be finished in a matter of weeks, or, at the least, months. BERCKEM made them all write down their opinions, and inscribed his as being that RUSSIA would beat Germany. He feels very proud of his forecast, and still carries with him his paper in question.

BERCKEM intended to be the last Courier of the Embassy to Lisbon, but an attack of 'flu prevented him from doing so. He will be the next courier - in about three weeks' time. BERCKEM is very fond of going to Lisbon, where he is able to enjoy a beneficial rest from his labours.

BERCKEM is anxious to bring his wife and child to London, but has been somewhat puzzled by his wife's last telegram, which says: "Journey impossible, please wire money". Meanwhile, in preparation for his family's arrival, BERCKEM has left Mount Royal, and is now living in Maida Vale. He has taken as his maid and cook one of the maids formerly employed in Mount Royal.

According to BERCKEM, Rauf ORBAY went to Ankara on being called for consultation, not on his own initiative. Before leaving, ORBAY had received very little information indeed about the Cairo Conference.

In BERCKEM's opinion, Turkey's entry into the war is inescapable. If Turkey wants to play an important role after the war she is bound to come in.

Noel MONCK's assertion in his first despatch from Ankara, that the Turks do not ~~think~~ have any special liking for the British, is considered erroneous by BERCKEM, who says that there is no doubt that the Turks are animated by a sincere love for



Britain at the present time, and at the same time deeply dislike the Germans. The Turkish for the Americans is, perhaps, even greater than for the British. BERKEM himself appears to be very pro-British. He is the author of the articles signed "Erdogan", in the "Yeni Sabah".

M.S./London.  
18.1.44.

Richard Darwall.

RD/MES

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TOP SECRET

7

Henry Montague ROLAND  
© Heinz ROLAND  
© Heinrich ROSENBAUM

CHRONOLOGY

1. Born 31 December 1907 Munich, son of German Jews Joseph ROSENBAUM and Paula ROSENBAUM née STERN.
  - December 1928 Doctor of Philosophy Munich University.
  - 1929 Employed in art studio in Berlin.
  - December 1929 Came to U.K.
  - 1930 Studied at Victoria and Albert Museum and other art galleries and libraries.
  - October 1930 Went into partnership with Dr. Gustav DELBANCO (German) in business ROSENBAUM & DELBANCO, 195 Piccadilly, W.1. Purchased works of art in London and the provinces and sold them on the Continent and in U.S.A.
  - 12 July 1932 Married Freda Joyce ("Tuffy") COE, British subject.
  - December 1932 Fined for indecency with female in Hyde Park.
  - 1935 Obtained British naturalisation. One of his referees was Tomas HARRIS.
  - 18 May 1936 Son Anthony born. Living in Hampstead.
  - 1940-42 Wife "Tuffy" and son Anthony evacuated to U.S.A. Photographs and letters found in her possession on her return to U.K. in 1942 showed that "Tuffy", a model, was a poser for obscene photographs and had been intimate with several prominent Americans including J.J. McCLOY, then Assistant Secretary for War. ROLAND had also been unfaithful to her.
  - c.1943 They parted.
  - 1944 ROLAND married his present wife Lilian Lieselotte née BAB, born Berlin 9.3.10.  
  
Since the war ROLAND has been partner in the firm of ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO, Art Galleries, 19 Cork Street, W.1. and had been living at Tyle Court, Hockering Gardens, Woking, Surrey.

SECURITY HISTORY

2. ROLAND did not come to our notice until 1955, but our recent investigations have shown that he was a member of the 'DISCARD' Circle in the years before the war. Andrew D'ANTAL was very friendly with the ROLANDS, although he claims not to remember how he first met them, and it was through them that he first met Edward NEWMARK. He introduced Gerda to Edward at the ROLANDS' (this would have been early in 1937.)

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/3. ROLAND .....

TOP SECRET



- 2 -

3. ROLAND was one of the group, including D'ANEAL and Edward NEWMARK, who joined Lizy PHILBY, Gerda and FOXY for a weekend at the PHILBYs' cottage in Wales in May 1937. According to Gerda he brought with him a man whom it has not yet been possible to identify. He was probably the "thicket bull of a man" described by FOXY as one of the weekend party.
4. In 1955-56 ROLAND came to our notice in activity on behalf of Artists for Peace, a branch of the Communist Peace Movement. In April 1958 ROLAND and his (second) wife visited U.S.S.R. in a party organised by Progressive Tours Ltd. He afterwards told a Foreign Office friend (Tom GILLSON) about the trip and GILLSON passed on the information to us. ROLAND had prepared for the trip by learning Russian for two years and spoke it quite well. His primary object was to visit art galleries (he visited 28 in 14 days), but he also wanted to study conditions in the U.S.S.R. through contact with the Russian man in the street. His impressions as recounted to GILLSON were very bad and had greatly depressed him. He was highly critical of the Russian way of life and also of some of his British fellow-tourists who were Communists. He was also concerned that the British Immigration Officer had noted his name as a visitor to the U.S.S.R.
5. Nevertheless in June 1960 ROLAND's name was considered by the Artists' Group of the C.P.G.B. as a possible participant in a brains' trust which they were organising.
- 

7. The ROLANDs and NEWMARKs are still in periodical contact. Gerda NEWMARK invited them for a visit within a day or two of her first interview by us in June. There is evidence from our coverage that she was anxious to conceal from us knowledge of this contact.

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FELIX MARICHAM.

PF 604582

KU



✶ Felix MARKHAM  
(cousin of Mary SHERER)

History Don at  
Balliol.

"Cafe Royal Set"

- 1930's -

G. REES

Now Dean of Hereford

---

Walter WIGGLESWORTH  
C. 1. / Ben + Magdalene (Conn)  
Barrister B.A. 1928.

✶



Graham SHEPHERD

Graham SHEPHERD was the son of the "Punch cartoonist. He was educated at Marlborough and Lincoln College, Oxford. He was drowned during the war.

SHEPHERD is mentioned in Louis MACNEICE's autobiography "The Strings are False" and was clearly a close friend of MACNEICE at school and at University. On leaving University SHEPHERD joined the staff of the Illustrated London News as a caption writer. PETERS was employed in the same capacity.

SHEPHERD married in about 1934. It would be useful to know the name of his wife.

What were SHEPHERD's political views and how did they develop after leaving University? Is anything known of his London activities and contacts in the 1930s?

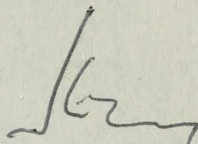
JED



K.3Graham SHEPHERD

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2. SHEPHERD is mentioned in Louis MACNEICE's autobiography "The Strings are False" and was clearly a close friend of MACNEICE at school and at University. On leaving University SHEPHERD joined the staff of the "Illustrated London News" as a caption-writer. PETERS was employed in the same capacity.
3. SHEPHERD married in about 1934. It would be useful to know the name of his wife.
4. What were SHEPHERD's political views and how did they develop after leaving University? Is anything known of his London activities and contacts in the 1930's?



J. E. Day

K.7

5th May, 1969.







WATSON William

402/46/293

RF. 52,586

Pre 1952.

RF 604 582

KV



11

William WATSON

Born 9.12.1917

Caius


1936-39.

During the war I. Corps.

Post-war, Oriental Antiquities  
Department, British Museum.

1967: Professor of Oriental Art  
& Archeology, London University.

Married Kay ARMFIELD





**SECRET**

Reference Loose Minute

Copy on: PF 607,495

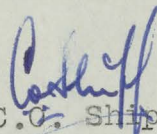
12

K.3/P.M.W.

In connection with your appointment on the 6th May you may care to try to jog your source's memory about the MORGAN that he is referring to by reference to some or all of the following particulars of Alun Michael MORGAN.

- (a) MORGAN is of Welsh origin and was born at Llandrindod Wells.
- (b) He was educated at St Paul's School.
- (c) He was at Magdalen College, Oxford from 1933 to 1937.
- (d) He took a First in Modern History in 1936 and a Second in P.P.E. in 1937.
- (e) Amongst his friends at Oxford and subsequently was a certain John Glen OWEN (now in the Treasury).
- (f) He is described as being 5'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in height and having brown eyes.
- (g) I attach a photograph of MORGAN. Although it is unfortunately a very recent one it might just help.

2. The only other MORGAN that we have discovered who was at Oxford at the relevant time i.e. 1934/35 was Trevor Morris MORGAN who was at Balliol.

  
C.C. Shipp

F2/URG

5th May, 1969.

**SECRET**



TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

699A

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

1st May, 1969.

I enclose an application for a new Warrant on Sir Anthony BLUNT. As you know, he is a continuing source of information about a period which is still of great concern to us. This Warrant is needed to check his veracity and generally to assist us in handling an exceptionally delicate case.

2. May I have this letter back at your convenience.

C. A. G. SIMKINS

Returned to  
dest. by DDG  
Sec 9/5/69

K3/B  
9.5.69

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

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

✓  
PF/ADG  
11.5.



**SECRET**  
EXTRACT

695e

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN  
Original in File No.: Supp A for T/C Vol.: Serial: 1728a Receipt Date: 28.4.69  
Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 26.4.69  
Extracted on: 19.5.69 by: KS Section: K3

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

Outgoing from GASKIN to GEOFF BENTON.  
During conversation GEOFF told GASKIN that he would be coming down tomorrow to do some decorating. Conversation eventually got round to BLUNDEN. GASKIN, who was obviously feeling avaricious, spoke of BLUNDEN having a good deal of money. BENTON wondered if he had because he had told him (BENTON) that he had an overdraft. GASKIN scoffed at this saying if one had three hundred and fifty thousand quid an overdraft of a couple of thousand did not make much difference. He repeated that BLUNDEN had tied up three hundred and fifty thousand. GASKIN wanted to talk to BENTON about BLUNDEN sometime.

10.26.



**SECRET**



**SECRET**  
EXTRACT

695d

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN  
Original in File No.: Supp A for T/C Vol.: Serial: 1727a Receipt Date: 28.4.69  
Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 25.4.69  
Extracted on: 19.5.69 by: KS Section: K3

Incoming from JOHN AVORY to GASKIN.  
JOHN would like to speak to BLUNDEN. GASKIN told JOHN to hold on and he would try and get him on the other line - he was roaming about somewhere. JOHN queried how the telephone worked in BLUNDEN's flat. GASKIN replied - "Well, now we have got an extension from the Institute into the flat you know. This is quite new. It is the greatest nuisance in the world because he (BLUNDEN) is pursued into the flat now, where as before he wasn't. But the bill goes down to the Institute." BLUNDEN was tied up with visitors downstairs, so GASKIN ~~would~~ leave a message that JOHN rang. JOHN would like to speak to BLUNDEN about art matters.

10.20.

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

**SECRET**



Original at 1723a  
in V. 16 of Supp. A.

6950

**SECRET**

NAME: BLUNDEN.

Line No.: 4304.

Tel. No.: WEL 1074.

Date: 16.4.69.  
WEDNESDAY.

Responsible Section: K.3.

(GOLDING)

O/G GASKIN to 622/1714 - JAMES.

GASKIN invited JAMES to supper one evening. JAMES went to consult with JOHN, and returned to suggest the weekend. GASKIN said BLUNDEN came back on SATURDAY morning. They decided to wait until GASKIN had seen BLUNDEN, to ~~fix~~ fix a date.

JOHN then came to the phone. They discussed GASKIN's back! GASKIN was going to have a final check up before he went abroad. When was he going? GASKIN said he was planning to go in MAY, to ROME and to GREECE. He might stay away quite a long time.

GASKIN mentioned that BLUNDEN had put some books which were going to be sold at CHRISTIES, on the tables in JOHN's room. GASKIN suggested moving them if JOHN was going to use the room. No, he would not be coming in much for the time being, there was no need at all to move the books.

GASKIN then got onto the subject of his relations with BLUNDEN. He understood that BLUNDEN had told GEOF how bored he was with GASKIN, that he was unable to have his friends in while GASKIN was here and he - GASKIN - never went away as he used to do. GASKIN was very hurt and for this reason, he thought he would go away for a longer period.

GASKIN had tried to talk this over with BLUNDEN, but he never seemed to get anywhere.

JOHN felt sure that BLUNDEN would not like it if GASKIN left altogether.

GASKIN said booze was a terrible influence (on BLUNDEN.) Much too much drinking went on. BLUNDEN never remembered the next morning what he had said the night before!

JOHN suggested that GASKIN went away, but should not do anything too extreme.

GASKIN then talked about RAY GIBBS. He was a very bad character, a really bad lot. He was always trying to cause trouble. He obviously had a power over BLUNDEN, but had no affection for him. When BLUNDEN was drunk, RAY called him all kinds of horrible things.

GASKIN appeared to think that RAY ran a pretty dishonest business of buying junk and then reselling it.

One of these days, GASKIN would not be at all surprised to hear that the Police were on his track.

JOHN remarked that BLUNDEN seemed to be attracted to this type of person. If RAY did get into trouble, he would certainly not desert him.

GASKIN thought it dreadful that BLUNDEN had got into the hands of people like RAY.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF.

K3/244



**SECRET**

NAME: BLUNDEN.

Tel. No.:

Responsible Section:

-2-

Line No.:

Date: 16.4.69.  
WEDNESDAY  
CONTINUED.

O/G GASKIN to JAMES and JOHN continued.  
GASKIN then mentioned the POUSSIN picture in which he had a half share with BLUNDEN. There was a letter stating this which BLUNDEN kept in a drawer. If anything should happen to GASKIN, BLUNDEN was to destroy the letter. GASKIN felt that with undesirable characters like RAY GIBBS around, this letter might be safer in the Bank. JOHN pointed out that it would not do RAY any good to tear up the letter. It would not put money in his pocket. GASKIN said anything might happen with such people about (he also mentioned JOHN MURPHY) when BLUNDEN got 'sloshed.' He knew of one occasion when BLUNDEN had gone to bed drunk at 21.00, and RAY GIBBS and JOHN MURPHY had sat around drinking until 03.00 in the morning. GASKIN added that things kept disappearing. He knew that RAY was a thief!  
GASKIN said he hardly drank anything now-a-days, whereas BLUNDEN made no effort at all and was 'out' by 21.00, every evening.  
JOHN agreed that there was an element of danger with such people around, but he presumed that there must be some aspect of this that appealed to BLUNDEN, or he would not put up with it.  
GASKIN continued to talk about his problems with BLUNDEN.  
09.12.

Nothing of any further interest to report.

L.C.



695B

Reference..... PF 604582 .....

Note

Anthony BLUNT's current passport is No. 739505 issued London 10.7.63 and renewed to 10.7.73. This information came to us by chance in a letter from the Passport Office dated 26.3.69 received 28.3.69 (filed on PF 604583 for Goronwy REES).

B. Palliser

K.3  
16.4.69

B. Palliser

✓  
K2/A  
20/4



695 TABS

NOTE FOR FILE

Reading Peter Wright's account of his interview with Stuart HAMPSHIRE in London on 12.3.69 (94a) and going back over the material in the file, concentrating particularly on his story of the visit to Paris in the 1930s at which BLUNT took him to see KLUGMAN, it struck me that this incident could be of considerable significance in the history of BLUNT's espionage.

2. The story originates from HAMPSHIRE (70a).

3. According to Lady ROTHSCHILD the doubts that HAMPSHIRE has harboured about BLUNT seemed to stem from this episode (76a).

4. BLUNT himself has never volunteered any information about the episode, nor did he ever volunteer HAMPSHIRE's name at all as a friend of his or of BURGESS. When the name was put to him and then only he admitted knowing him well but was vague about how they met. HAMPSHIRE said that they met through Ben NICOLSON and by implication on this Paris occasion. If this is so, then BLUNT in avoiding the subject of HAMPSHIRE was also consciously avoiding the subject of this incident.

5. Lady ROTHSCHILD describing her own efforts to get BLUNT to talk, said that whereas he had discussed other matters he "clammed up" completely when she broached the subject of the visit to Paris which involved HAMPSHIRE and KLUGMAN. (78a)

6. When BLUNT was eventually confronted with HAMPSHIRE's story about Paris (79a) he reacted in the following way:-

- 1) He was told first that HAMPSHIRE had been seen and he was given the opportunity to alter his story accordingly. He became noticeably anxious but refused to add anything.
- 2) He was told that HAMPSHIRE had described going to Paris with Ben NICOLSON, being taken <sup>aside</sup> by BLUNT and introduced to KLUGMAN and that this had been followed some time later by a recruitment attempt by BURGESS. On hearing all this BLUNT gradually regained his composure. (Presumably because the story did not include whatever detail he feared to hear.)

13/11/69



- 3) BLUNT responded finally by denying any recollection of the trip but adding that it was always possible it had taken place.

7. At BLUNT's next meeting with Peter Wright (80a) he himself brought up the subject of the Paris story, said he had discussed it with Ben NICOLSON, that NICOLSON dated it as June/July '35 and that the party included also Giles ROBERTSON. BLUNT went on to say that if KLUGMAN was in Paris at that date then undoubtedly the meeting described by HAMPSHIRE took place, in spite of the fact that he personally could still not remember it. He added that by this date he himself was not fully recruited as a Russian agent although he knew about BURGESS.

8. Perhaps it is significant that BLUNT should himself put his finger on the point that in the summer of 1935 he was not yet officially recruited by the Russians.

9. Out of all this it seems plain

- 1) that the incident did take place
- 2) that it left HAMPSHIRE with the permanent strong impression that BLUNT was guilty in an espionage connection
- 3) that it worries BLUNT considerably and that there is something connected with it that he wishes to remain hidden.

10. Whatever it is that BLUNT wishes to conceal it might conceivably be

- 1) that he was in fact recruited considerably earlier than he has previously maintained
- 2) that another person is involved, not yet mentioned by either him or HAMPSHIRE.

If he has in fact previously tried to imply that his recruitment was later than it was, this, in turn, must have been for the purpose of concealing something else, again, most probably, the identity of some other person involved. What we need to do is to discover what is hidden in this incident that is of such importance. HAMPSHIRE has not given it to us. He needs to be questioned about it again. BLUNT will certainly not give it to us. There are other witnesses however who could be consulted: COLDSTREAM (mentioned by HAMPSHIRE at 94a), Giles ROBERTSON, Ben NICOLSON. They could be



asked principally, at first, to provide factual details about what took place

What was the exact date?

Who went on the trip?

What do they remember about a meeting with others not of the party?

Their evidence could at least be used to check the evidence of HAMPSHIRE and the so far only second-hand evidence of NICOLSON provided to us by BLUNT.

BP.  
B. Palliser

K.3  
15.4.69



695AB

Copy to PF. 47,496  
PF. 604,582 ✓  
PF. 604,529  
PF. 604,604  
PF. 765,533

NOTE FOR FILE

As a result of a series of interviews with COCOANUT (s. 468z) it has been concluded, inter alia, that:-

- (i) an intelligence approach on behalf of the R.I.S. was made to him at Cambridge, probably by BURGESS.
- (ii) he agreed to undertake tasks for the cause of international communism/R.I.S.
- (iii) whilst employed in the Admiralty at Bristol he passed information to the R.I.S.

Attached is an analysis of his statements concerning his contacts at Cambridge University and at Bristol

2. BURGESS was at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1930-35 and was recruited by the R.I.S. in 1934. If he did recruit COCOANUT for the R.I.S. it must therefore have been after 1934. COCOANUT remained at Cambridge until 1939 and worked in the Admiralty in Bristol in 1941-42.

3. In the cases of the identified spies who were at Cambridge University during the 1930's the pattern has been for them to relinquish overt C.P. activity following recruitment by the R.I.S. From COCOANUT's statements it is reasonable to assume that:-

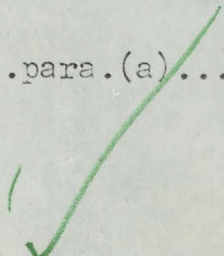
- (i) others in his circle at Cambridge were also recruited for the R.I.S.
- (ii) there were others in his covert C.P./A.Sc.W. circle at Bristol engaged in espionage for the R.I.S.

4. If the assumption in paragraph 3 (i) above is correct it seems to me that members of the APOSTLES provided good material for R.I.S. recruitment. I suggest therefore that priority might be given to those friends of COCOANUT at Cambridge who were according to him not overtly C.P. members but also were "APOSTLES". Those who satisfy these criteria are:-

- |     |                          |               |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|
| (a) | Sir Anthony BLUNT        | (PF. 604,582) |
| (b) | Guy BURGESS              | (PF. 604,529) |
| (c) | Richard LLEWELLYN-DAVIES | (PF. 604,604) |
| (d) | William Grey WALTER      | (PF. 765,533) |

5. With regard to paragraph 3 (ii) above, the C.P. group at Bristol was a secret one and appears to have had links with the A.Sc.W. Associates of COCOANUT in both fields were:-

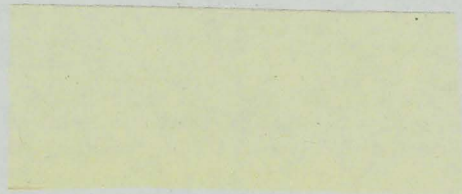
/sub.para.(a).....





- (a) Alan Nunn MAY (PF. 66,949)
- (b) Deryck CHESTERMAN (PF. 607,085)
- (c) William Grey WALTER (PF. 765,533)  
(see also para. 4(d) above)

In my view the last two named are worthy of further investigation.



14th April, 1969.

K3

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ACT 1958 MAY 2023



Analysis of statements made by COCONUT (PF. 47,496) concerning his contacts at Cambridge University and Bristol

FRIENDS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		C.P. MEMBERS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		"APOSTLES"		BRISTOL C.P. GROUP		BRISTOL A.S.C.U.	
NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.	NAME	PF.
ANDREW, Alastair		ASTBURY, Peter	61,141	ASTBURY, Peter	61,141				
		BARNARD, George	52,034	BARNARD, George	52,034				
BARTON, Guy						BECK, A.H.W.	60338		
BELL, Julian		BERNAL, J.D.	42516	BELL, Julian					
BLUNT, Sir Anthony	604,582			BLUNT, Sir Anthony	604,582				
BURGESS, Guy	604,529			BURGESS, Guy	604,529				
				CHAMPERNOWNE, David	95,114	CHESTERMAN, Peryck	607085	CHESTERMAN, Peryck	607085
		CORNFORD, John						COOPER, J.L.B.	56,722
		CORNFORTH, Maurice	42752						
		CROASDELL, Gerald	48860	CROASDELL, Gerald	48860				
		CUMMING-BRUCE, F.E.	603875						
EMPSON, William	84,169								
		EWER, Jaked	55637						
		GAUDIN, Jock	46251						
		GELL, Philip	703552						
		GILLETT, Jan							
HENDERSON, Jan	221,352	HENDERSON, Jan	221,352	HENDERSON, Jan	221,352				
		HOBSBANN, Eric	211764	HOBSBANN, Eric	211764				
		HODGART, Matthew		HODGART, Matthew					
		HUMPHREY, J.H.	220305	HUMPHREY, J.H.	220305				
		KLUGMAN, James	45,507						



LEWELLYN - DAVIES, R 604,604

LINTOTT, Harry 607,236

LEWELLYN DAVIES, R 604,604

LONG, Leo 607,789

MADGE, Charles 42,567

MADGE, John 136,292

MAY, Alan Nunn 66,949

PARKER-RHODES, F. 213,985

POWELL, C.F. 296,408 POWELL, C.F. 296,408

PROCTOR, Dennis 604,597

QUIRK, Roger 605,670

RAMSAY, Lettie 51,859

ROTHSCHILD, Victor 605,565

SHIPHAM, J.C. (?) 62,808

SIMON, Brian 45,907

SIMON, Brian 45,907

STRAIGHT, Michael 44,592

STRAIGHT, Michael 44,592

THOMPSON, George  
WALTER, W.G. 765,533

THOMPSON, George

THOMPSON, George  
WALTER, W.G. 765,533

WALTER, W.G. 765,533

WILKINSON, Patrick  
WITTGENSTEIN



695A  
GUARD TOP SECRET

Reference PF 606,769

Note of interview of Stuart HAMPSHIRE on  
12 March, 1969, at 34 Walton St., S.W.3. by  
K3/P.M.Wright.

Ext. on 25.4.69 by K3/KS for PF 604582

8. HAMPSHIRE repeated his story about the visit to Paris before the war. The only addition he made to it was that Bill COLDSTREAM was also present as well as BLUNT at the interview with KLUGHMAN. He described COLDSTREAM as being then newly converted to Marxism. He said that Goronwy REES was very much influenced not only by BLUNT and BURGESS but also by COLDSTREAM.

12. I next questioned HAMPSHIRE about the Reform Club affair. I asked him first of all whether he remembered where he had been when he first heard that Guy had disappeared. He asked what day of the week BURGESS had fled. I said I could not remember this but reminded him it had first been announced at lunch-time on the 1 o'clock news. He remembered this but could not remember where he had been at the time, Queen Mary College or where. He did remember remarking when he heard the news that Guy must have gone to Russia. I probed to try to discover whether he had discussed my talk to him with Isaiah BERLIN and I am satisfied that neither has told the other about my interviews with them. He kept suggesting that I ought to go and see Isaiah. Having satisfied myself that he remembered clearly the whole occasion of the disappearance and knew what I was talking about, I asked him if he tried at all to contact BLUNT. He said he did not, he was much too frightened to do so but about ten days afterwards he was at a party given by Ian Little at which he saw Goronwy REES. REES, who was very tight, was holding forth about BLUNT's being a spy, saying he had fooled Dick White, told him a lot of lies and that Skardon was to see BLUNT about these lies. HAMPSHIRE did then consider contacting BLUNT to warn him that Goronwy was talking in this way and that Skardon was going to see him. I then repeated the question: 'Did you attempt to contact BLUNT?' He replied quite positively that he did not. I told him the Reform Club story. He completely denied being involved, saying that in any case he would not have attempted to make contact in that way, he would simply have telephoned BLUNT at the Courtauld Institute. But he had not done so, he was far too worried at the time about the whole situation to make any attempt at contacting BLUNT.

13. It was at this point that he developed his whole theme about Anthony BLUNT, that Anthony was the obvious one involved, that the only question could be for how long Anthony had been involved. He himself felt sure he must have been active until at least the middle of the war. (I did not press him to say why he thought this as I did not want to spoil the atmosphere just then). He said he thought Anthony probably gave up Communism after the war. The problem with him was always the conflict between his ambition and love of the Establishment on the one hand and his very genuine Marxist views on the other.

\* (Contrast para. 10 of 70a, note of PMW's interview of HAMPSHIRE on 16.10.65, where he said he had gone down to Cambridge to meet BLUNT after the defection and that BLUNT had been frightened and upset)

TOP SECRET GUARD

K3/B  
2/5



GUARD  
TOP SECRET

Reference.....

14. I asked Stuart HAMPSHIRE whether he had seen Anthony since returning to this country. He said he had not. It was quite clear to me that the real reason for his wanting to see me must have been his anxiety to press the case against BLUNT. I feel this anxiety of his was quite genuine and I find this interesting because it seems to make it quite clear that the ROTHSCHILDS have not betrayed to him their knowledge of BLUNT's confession. If they had, there would be no point in his efforts to persuade me of BLUNT's guilt.

K.3  
8.4.69

Peter M. Wright

TOP SECRET GUARD



694a.  
694b.

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THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.



693a

NOTE

According to information in the T/C, BLUNT plans to be away for ten days from Saturday 22nd March (in Paris and France apparently). He will then be here for Easter until 9th April, when he goes to Denmark, Copenhagen, till about 18th April, and will be doing a "short lecture" partly for the British Council and partly for Copenhagen University.

2. He has been very worried about his health recently, suspecting that he had an ulcer. The doctor, however, has said this is not so, but that he has been suffering from extreme acidity brought on by nerves, exhaustion and worry. He has been drinking very heavily and is now, with GASKIN's help (!), trying to cut this down.

B. Palliser

B. J. B. Palliser.K.3

18th March, 1969.

✓  
68/69  
18.2.69



PF 605565 *692a*

Note

I had dinner with Lord and Lady ROTHSCHILD on Monday 3rd March.

2. We first spent some considerable time discussing Anthony BLUNT. Tess said she was worried about him and I said I was equally so, suspecting that he was being blackmailed. She agreed with this suspicion and asked me if I knew what was worrying him. I said that I did not. She said that she did not know either; she knew he was having trouble with John GASKIN but did not think the latter was putting the screws on. She knew BLUNT was anxious he should be properly provided for. I said I intended to tackle BLUNT on this matter as there would be a risk to everyone if he got himself into trouble over this. It was valuable, I added, that Anthony should have a "soft shoulder" in Tess if it should turn out that he was not willing to tell me what was going on. She said that she would be willing to play this role but pointed out that she and Victor would be away from 12th March to 12th April, they were going to Barbados for a holiday. Anthony, she said, was in a very emotional state and she hoped he would not do anything foolish. She said she had told him he ought to resign but he had done nothing about it. Victor said he thought we ought to get him removed from his post as Keeper of the Queen's pictures. He told me a story about a picture which he had bought Anthony when they were at Cambridge. Anthony had discovered it in a shop and with his knowledge and skill had recognised it as a Poussin. Anthony had not the money to buy it and Victor gave him £90. The picture would now be worth about £80,000-£100,000 and Anthony had promised to leave it to Emma. Victor hoped he would not sell it in a moment of difficulty!

3. We continued with more desultory discussion about Anthony. I told the ROTHSCHILDS exactly in what way I thought he was withholding information, saying that I believed he had told us about everything in which he had been positively involved which might get back to us in other ways, for instance his recruitments of others who might, like STRAIGHT, inform on him. Similarly he would have told us things he did with the Russians which he felt we might have discovered, for instance by the use of watchers. Tess agreed with this diagnosis, saying she accepted he had not told us his suspicions. She asked if she could do anything more to help and I repeated that if she would be prepared to continue to provide a "soft shoulder" this could be valuable.

cont'd..... *✓*  
*18/68*  
*14/7/69*



4. Tess asked me whether BLUNT had told me the story about his being in a pub in Marylebone Lane with Henry @ GORSKIY during the war when a black-market raid on the pub took place. Anthony had a bagful of Security Service documents with him and was very frightened but managed to avoid having to show it to the police. I said I thought he had told us this story, but would check.

(Comment: Yes, he has told this story). She also said that he had been talking to her about PHILBY's book, that Guy BURGESS's traffic accidents in Washington were not fakes, and that both Kim and Guy had told him this.

5. I asked the ROTHSCHILDS whether they had told BLUNT that a number of people had been seriously ill in the office. They denied having done so, saying that they did not even know it, and I think they were telling the truth.

(Comment: BLUNT had told Cecil Shipp on 30.1.69 that he knew there had just been a lot of illness in the office, some of it serious. I myself certainly had not told him this).

6. Tess asked me whether Anthony still saw Courtenay Young, saying that he was very close to Courtenay in the office, so I took the opportunity to ask Tess who were BLUNT's and BURGESS's particular friends in the office. She replied that to judge from those brought back to Bentinck Street, Anthony's were Courtenay Young and Patrick Day and Guy's were Geoffrey Wethered and Desmond Vesey.

(Comment: John Patrick de Comelie Day. Seconded from the Intelligence Corps to this office 22.8.41.

From at least 1948 on University work. Now at University of Keele, Staffordshire. Was recently staying with BLUNT).

I tried to take the subject of Geoffrey Wethered further. Tess said quite firmly that the link between BURGESS and Wethered was undoubtedly homosexual, though their personal relationship was not necessarily a homosexual one - but they shared the same homosexual friends. She thought the same applied to Desmond Vesey.

(Comment: I have since asked Courtenay whether he sees Anthony nowadays. He denies having done so for many years and says the last time he saw him was at Guy Liddell's funeral.)

.....

cont'd.....

(signed) Peter M. Wright.

K.3  
14.3.69

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# SECRET

## EXTRACT

690A

Extract for File No. PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN

Original in File No. \* Supp. A Vol.            Serial 1698a Receipt Date 21.2.69

Original from T/C Under Ref. 4304 Dated 19.2.69

Extracted on 24.2.69 by KS Section K.3

19.2.69  
Wednesday

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from GEOFF BENTON.

BLUNDEN was downstairs. GEOFF wanted to ask how GASKIN was. BLUNDEN suggested ringing 9292 because that telephone stretched over to his bed.

BLUNDEN said that GASKIN had cheered up a lot since the (Constable) portrait he had bought had been confirmed to be a Constable. GEOFF asked how BLUNDEN was. BLUNDEN talked of being exhausted but possibly a little better than he was. Further about BLUNDEN's study - he asked if GEOFF could sometime wash down the walls as agreed. Yes. BLUNDEN said that after 7.0 the 9292 line was put on to 9294. This was when the telephone operator goes home. BLUNDEN said he had not 18.33 /been to see his solicitor yet but he did not think it /made any difference.

Incoming call to BLUNDEN from JOHN AVORY.  
BLUNDEN mentioned that he was just going out.  
18.46

L.E.

# SECRET

K3/D  
10/3



SECRET  
EXTRACT

689A

Extract for File No.: PF 604582 Name: BLUNDEN

Original in File No.:\* Supp A Vol.: Serial: 1696a Receipt Date: 18.2.69

Original from: T/C Under Ref.: 4304 Dated: 15.2.69

Extracted on: 24.2.69 by: KS Section: K.3

The original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file/owner.

15.2.69  
Saturday

Incoming call from TONY WINSTON for GASKIN.  
 BLUNDEN spoke to him about GASKIN's had back - he was in bed.  
 TONY would ring back later. BLUNDEN told him to ring on WEL 9292  
 and to ask for 'the flat' extension - that was near his bed.  
 09.43

SECRET

✓  
K2/G  
10/3



SECRET

6892

Part I

Section and Officer of origin K1/JED..... Report No..... RP 9/40/69.....

Action copy to... K3/AOE..... Information copy to..... Typing Date... 17.2.69...

REPORT

*Copied to: PF 48, 846 (PUTLITZ)*

Anthony BLUNT

BLUNT was in touch with Guy Liddell on the following occasions:

- i) 28th December 1945: about PUTLITZ
- ii) 29th December 1945: about ORANGE
- iii) 2nd May 1946: about PUTLITZ
- iv) 8th October 1946: about PUTLITZ
- v) 28th October 1946: about PUTLITZ
- vi) 19th January 1948: about the firm of BENNET & SHEARS and a story he had received from REES and BURGESS.
- vii) 11th March 1948: with Goronwy REES discussing Russian know-how on penicillin.
- viii) 18th July 1950: about REVAI's naturalisation
- ix) 31st October 1950: about PUTLITZ
- x) 9th November 1950: about PUTLITZ

Part II

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

**WARNING**

REFER TO APPROPRIATE OFFICER BEFORE USING

Source is WALLFLOWERS

Further details are available if required

*16/17/2*

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

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

K7/JED

*Thank you. Pa'd in his PF. And I now have your report R.P. 9/54/69 about item (vi) + (vii)*

*BP/K3*

SECRET

*21.5.69*

*K3/18*



SECRET

689Y

Part I

Section and Officer of origin... K1/JED... Report No... RP. 9/34/69

Action copy to... K/3 - AOE... Information copy to... Typing Date 17.2.69

REPORT

Anthony BLUNT

By 15th August 1945 BLUNT had returned from Germany.

2. On 3rd September 1945 it was suggested that BLUNT, who was to leave for Italy "in the course of a few days" should go through a collection of Italian Intelligence Service documents in Italy in order to assess their importance. BLUNT was to combine this with "a little archaeological research".

3. By 24th October 1945 BLUNT had returned from Italy. After a discussion with Guy Liddell it was decided that Miss Glass should go to Italy to cope with the Italian I.S. documents.

Part II

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

Source is WALLFLOWERS

**WARNING**  
REFER TO APPROPRIATE  
OFFICER BEFORE USING

*for 17/6*

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

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

K7/JED

Thank you. This file shows the German visit as 3.8.45 - 15.8.45, + the return from Italy as being on 22.10.45. He left the office on 31.10.45.

BP/K3

21.5.69.

K3/A  
20/4

SECRET



TOP SECRET

Reference PF 604582

688a

L.M.

K.3

2. Going through the file, the only reference to his bank which I have been able to find is one dated 1954. At that date he had an account with Barclays, Notting Hill Gate. On 23.3.54 (see 672 in Supp A, vol.9) he telephoned the bank and arranged for an overdraft of £100 for three months.

3. The following items from the current T/C refer to money matters:-

On 13.12.68 he discussed with Ray GIBBS a matter of finance, saying he was going to send him a little extra for Christmas and draw the larger amount gradually from the bank. Ray continued to say he had negotiated with car dealers "for them to sell cars for me on their front". A week later GASKIN, probably incensed by all this, asked him for £50 and also advised Geoff BENTON to ask for £300 as payment for a painting job.

4. On 21.1.69 he was talking to Geoff BENTON and mentioned that Geoff needed £2,000 to buy a house, for which he would have to sell some shares.

5. Over the last few months GASKIN has, in somewhat half-hearted fashion, been looking for a country cottage.

B. Palliser

K.3  
17.2.69

B. Palliser

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L.M.

SECRET

687A

Reference.....Att.PF 56268

cc.PF 604582

F.2/URG/EWP

We spoke some little time ago about 26a in Michael REDGRAVE's PF 56268. You said you had been considering having another look at the Cambridge material on Communism in the early thirties, in the form of University magazines, in the light of the more detailed knowledge we now have, both as regards your section's work and ours.

2. You may remember that Peter Wright's source recently mentioned "Venture" and connected it with John DAVENPORT, Michael REDGRAVE and himself. He said in fact that "VENTURE" was a journal published by John DAVENPORT. 26a describes it as a "book" edited by H.R. FEDDEN.

3. I have not put a source report on REDGRAVE's file as I thought there is enough about this at 26a already.

K.3  
17.2.69

B. Palliser

SECRET

✓  
K3/B  
17/2



Source Reported  
27.2.69  
to SF494-2-1.

686A

Reference.....

Note for file

See now  
4316 in Vol 8  
p. 45, 46, 47!!  
BP/K3  
17.4.69.

As Miss Palliser has been unable to discover in any of the interrogations of BLUNT since he confessed the matter of his blowing the SF on King Street, I took the opportunity of seeing Arthur Martin to confirm with him that BLUNT had told him this story. Martin is sure that BLUNT told him about this in the early days, and if it is not on one of the tapes it must have occurred during one of the very early, non-recorded sessions.

2. Martin was very surprised that it was not on record but accepted that he must have forgotten to record it. I have discussed the matter many times with BLUNT. I have not recorded it in recent times as I assumed that it was on record. The gist of what BLUNT has told me is that he told the Russians about the microphoning of King Street by the use of modified telephones in the very early days of the attack on King Street. He dates it as about 1941-43. He says that he was alarmed about it because the Party took action to try to discover what had been done, but failed to do so. He says that this is the only other occasion he believes, when the Russians took action on his information which might have prejudiced his safety.

But content  
statement at  
360 a p. 3.

Peter M. Wright

CODE 18-76

K.3  
14.2.69

Peter M. Wright

✓  
K3/B  
171

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