

PF 604,584/V5

PHILBY, HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL

PF 604,584/V5

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Ca. 1

PF 604,584/V5

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 604, 584 v. 5

Volume 4 Closed at serial 219a dated 11.12.51.

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12.12.51. TABLE report of the PEACH Interrogation,

220a

No other papers are to be p. a. in this volume.

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220A

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Note - The interrogation on this occasion was Mr. Helmut Wilmo, KC.



[Handwritten signature]

12.12.51.

10.25

I. I ought perhaps to start by telling you that I've been instructed to hold a formal and outside inquiry and the terms of my reference are as follows -

(The interrogator pointed out that he preferred PHILBY not to smoke as it was a formal occasion.)

I. a) To inquire into whether there did in fact occur a leakage of official information to Mr. BURGESS or to Mr. MACLEAN which leakage resulted in their sudden disappearance and b) if I am satisfied that such leakage did in fact occur, to inquire as to the identify of the official or officials responsible for such leakage and the motive that prompted such leakage.

Now, I have had the advantage of considering a very large bulk of material that has been submitted to me and of course, as you will appreciate, very extensive inquiries have now been made. I have now got that amount there after discarding what have been the abortionate inquiries, and I have in addition the verbatim report of various interviews which took place in this building, at which you gave certain information.

P. Yes.

I. Now, having considered that information - and we're grateful for it - I have come to the conclusion that it doesn't contain a lot that it ought to contain. It contains a very considerable proportion of half-truths and - to be perfectly frank with you - it contains a very disturbing body of downright falsehood.

Now, you know better than I do - and I know a considerable amount - what that degree of falsehood is, because there can be no question about it. It must have been well known to you to be quite deliberate. And before I asked you

I. contd:

any questions I wanted now to give you an opportunity to correct any of the conscious falsehoods that you told on those occasions. Would you like to do so? I want to be perfectly frank with you, because the implications, of course, that necessarily arise from what has already been said and from the mis-statements may be quite different, dependent upon the attitude that you might take.

P. Have you finished ?

I. Yes.

P. Well now, look here. I'm not aware of having told any deliberate falsehood all through those talks.

I. You have considered that, and that is your considered answer ?

P. Absolutely. That is my considered answer because I know perfectly well that I did not consciously tell any falsehoods during those interviews.

I. Yes.

P. Whether there were any inaccuracies in it, due to faulty memory or whatnot, I cannot say.

I. That is another matter.

P. Whether there is any question of interpretation of any particular fact which does not square with your view, also I cannot say, naturally. But if you will indicate some of the things which you consider to be -

I. Well now, I am asking you begin with. I will indicate in plenty of time.

P. Yes.

I. Because I have a very large number of matters which I have got to put to you.

P. Good.

I. I will indicate those in plenty of time, but I want you now to tell me - first of all to take this opportunity to explain yourself voluntarily if you would care to do so.

P. I am unaware of having told any deliberate falsehoods. My intention -

I. Are you aware of suppressing any facts which you knew to be material to the inquiry ?

- P. No. I may easily have omitted to mention facts which may have borne on the inquiry.
- I. Well now, those are your answers. I will now put to you, as I have to, quite a number of matters which arise out of the investigations that have been made.
- Now, do you remember denying emphatically that you had been a Communist since your Cambridge days ?
- P. I denied emphatically that I had ever been a member of any Communist organisation. I hold by that.
- I. I know that you said that, that you denied having been a member of any Communist organisation.
- P. Yes.
- I. Would it be right to say that you had from those early days been a convinced and confirmed Marxist ?
- P. Well, there we are in a question which involves a matter of interpretation. A convinced Marxist will vary between - over a very wide range.
- I. I am not going into niceties of any kind. Would you or would you not have classified yourself as a Marxist in those days ?
- P. As a person strongly influenced by Marx, certainly.
- I. Would you or would you not accept that you were a Marxist ? Who at Cambridge had more extreme Marxist views than you had ?
- P. Well, obviously the members of the Communist Party at Cambridge.
- I. Who were they ?
- P. There was Hayden GUEST.
- I. Why do you harp on Hayden GUEST ? Because he's dead ?
- P. Because I knew him well.
- I. You knew him well.
- P. There was Maurice DOBB (ph), who is alive, so far as I know. There was a man called STOTT.
- I. Now you consider that all those people had more extreme Marxist views than you had ?
- P. Well, they were people who carried a different interpretation of Marx to the one I held. They were convinced Communists, under orders of the Communist International.

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(STOTT)

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- I. All ? Are you merely distinguishing between them because you say you weren't a member of the Party whereas they had formally joined the Party ? Is that the distinction you are drawing ?
- P. If I had been as convinced a Marxist as them, I should have joined the Party, clearly. But I did not.
- I. And you say that is the reason - you say you did not join.
- P. I did not, no.
- I. And that is the reason - because you were not as convinced as they were ?
- P. Quite, yes.
- I. Tell me, would it be right to say that you were - but then of course this was an impressionable age, you were a young man, a very young man then - were you an idealist then ? Would you describe yourself as being an idealist ?
- P. I hope so, yes.
- I. And you shared, I suppose, with a lot of people, anti-Nazi views ?
- P. Clearly.
- I. You were extremely anti-Nazi, weren't you ?
- P. Yes.
- I. Would it be right to say that when you went to Vienna in 1934 you had - your views were at any rate as far to the Left as they have ever been ?
- P. Oh, I should think more so.
- I. More so ? Very well. They can't be more than they've ever been. But would you put that as the extreme point - period to which you ...
(? when you) came back ?
You know that your colleagues in Section V knew you to have been a Communist at one time ? Were they mistaken ?
- P. In what sense do you use the word 'Communist' again ? I mean -
- I. I am using it in the sense of a confessed Marxist, a person who was a disciple of Marx and all that Marx stood for.
- P. There again I would say that I was strongly influenced by Marx, but I was certainly never for everything that Marx ever stood for.
- I. Were you known in Section V, to your colleagues and to very close friends of yours, as having been a Communist ?

- P. I couldn't have been. Or, well, they may have thought I was a convinced Communist, but -
- I. They may have thought you were? It does not surprise you to find that they thought you had at one time anyway been a Communist.?
- P. I am surprised, as a matter of fact.
- I. You are surprised?
- P. Yes. Yes.
- I. Tell me, did you ever try to get into the Indian Civil Service?
- P. Yes, I did.
- I. Why did you fail?
- P. Because my tutor, when I gave him as a reference for the Examining Board, wrote me a letter saying he thought perhaps that as I held - I think he used some phrase like 'extreme views' - on matters of social justice I might have difficulty in administering things like the Bengal Ordinances. And so in view of the fact that my referee obviously could not guarantee me I dropped out of it and went into journalism.
- I. Is it not a fact that you were known as a militant Communist at Cambridge?
- P. It is not, no. Or if anybody thought I was one, they thought wrong.
- I. They thought wrong?
- P. Yes.
- I. Weren't you generally thought to be a militant Communist at Cambridge?
- P. No. Certainly not.
- I. Was not that the reason why your tutor would not give you a reference for the I.C.S.?
- P. Well -
- I. Was not that so?
- P. No, it was not, I'm afraid. At least, insofar as my tutor thought I was a militant Communist, he thought wrong.
- I. So he was wrong about that?
- P. He was wrong about that.
- I. Tell me, since we are talking about Cambridge, would it be right to say that you held extreme views on all social questions?
- P. Depending on the meaning of the word 'extreme'.

- I. What meaning would you put on 'extreme' ?
- P. Strong views, I should say. I should put on the word 'extreme' the meaning that I was prepared to do anything at any time, to further a particular view - which I haven't ever been - which I haven't ever (? felt).
- I. You would put certain limitations on what you would do. That's your interpretations of the word 'extreme'.
- P. Surely.
- I. Tell me, since we are talking about Cambridge, can you give me the name of anyone at Cambridge whom you knew well while you were there and who would be able to vouch that you were not a Communist ?
- P. Yes, I think I can.
- I. Who ?
- P. I can give you the name of Michael STEWART, for instance. PF604,620
- I. How well did he know you ?
- P. Very well indeed, but he left before I did.
- I. Oh.
- P. I can give you the name of Jim LEES (ph) for instance, who knew me very well.
- I. What was he ?
- P. He was a miner up there under some adult education scheme.
- I. He was a Communist.
- P. Ex-Communist.
- I. He was a Communist when he was up there.
- P. I think you are wrong there, because he was an ex-Communist -
- I. He was a Communist when he was up there, and you know that too.
- P. No, I do not, I'm afraid. He was certainly not -
- I. Are you really telling me - because, you see, it is a little important - are you really telling me that you did not know that Jim LEES was a Communist when he was up at Cambridge ?
- P. Yes. I said very precisely - and I mean it -

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STEWART.

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that when I knew him up at Cambridge he was an ex-Communist who was bitterly at feud with the other Communists I have mentioned - people like Hayden GUEST, STOTT and co. And that I am absolutely certain of.]

I. A firm believer in all that Marx stood for ?

P. No.

I. And in Marxist doctrines ?

P. There again, I would jib at the words 'all Marxist doctrines'.

I. Extreme Left.

P. He was Left, certainly. I should say verging on extreme. But he had been in the Communist Party and he had moved out of it.

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I. You see, Michael Stewart is not much good to us, but Jim LEES is in a rather different category, because as I understand the story which you have been putting forward it was only in your last year or thereabouts that you took an interest in political affairs.

P. That is also correct.!

I. So Jim LEES now is a referee to whom I can refer.

P. Yes, by all means.

I. Let me know who else.

P. Well, another of my close friends/^{obviously} was the late-lamented BURGESS. Well, I would not describe him actually as a close friend up there, though he became a close friend later. There was another, for instance -

I. Let us just see about that.

P. Yes.

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I. You see, I have been asking you who your close friends were, who was the person who was a close friend of yours while you were up there, and first of all you refer to Michael STEWART, then Jim LEES, and then BURGESS.

P. Yes.

I. Did he come number three ?

P. No, because I remembered him -

I. Why do you think of him ?

P. I was telling you - because Jim LEES introduced me to him.

- I. Jim LEES introduced you to BURGESS.
- P. Yes, and so they were obviously connected in my mind.
- I. Yes.
- P. Other friends of mine up there would be Joseph GRIGG for instance, who was an old school-friend of mine who went up with me.
- I. Joseph GRIGG. What is he doing now?
- P. He is a journalist with United Press. Where he is I don't know.
- I. And was he a close friend of yours at Cambridge?
- P. Yes.
- I. What were his political views there?
- P. He had not any at all. He was an American anyway, to begin with.
- I. An American?
- P. Yes, an American. Then there was a man called GUTTERIDGE, who also went up there from school with me.
- I. BURGESS has got into this list by accident, so I ought to take him out.
- P. The degree of closeness at Cambridge is rather (? blurred) in my mind because the close association came later.
- I. What about your tutors?
- P. Tutors? I was not ever particular friends with any of them. I was not particularly successful academically at Cambridge and never developed very close relations with them.
- I. They would know something about you?
- P. Oh, of course they would, yes.
- I. What do you think they would say?
- P. I have no idea, frankly.
- I. Who were they?
- P. ^{KITSON} DIXON CLARK (ph) KING STARR (ph) WINSTANLEY, Jim BUTLER, Maurice DODD (ph), Dennis ROBERTSON, and - ^{BB}
- I. Did not WINSTANLEY die when you were up there, or retire?
- P. Afterwards, I think.

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- I. Who took on -
- P. I don't remember when, though. Bernard PAYNE (ph).
- I. What about him.?
- P. I have only the dimmest recollection of him, as a matter of fact.
- I. Did not you know him ?
- P. Yes, mildly, in the sense that he was my tutor, but he was never a friend of mine .. any particular ..
- I. Did you ever call on him, for instance, on any other than purely formal occasions ?
- P. As far as I can remember, never, but he may have asked me to lunch. I honestly cannot remember.as far back as that.
- I. So there is no tutor we can ask who would know very much about you ?
- P. Well, that surely is a matter of record. I have given you -
- I. I am asking you.
- P. - the half dozen or so who may remember -
- I. I am asking you -
- P. To be absolutely sure WINSTANLEY was not my tutor, he was my director of studies.
- I. Yes.
- P. And the tutors were Jim BUTLER, DIXON CLARK (ph), Maurice DOBB (ph), Dennis ROBERTSON - oh, LATCHLEY (ph)-he is also dead.
LAPSLEY
- I. Which of those, do you think, would vouch that you were not a Communist ? Who would be able to say "We knew PHILBY well when he was at Cambridge and he was not tied up with this Communist lot at all."
- P. Well, I do not know, frankly. I should ask them all.
- I. You cannot give me a particular reference of anyone who, you are confident, will say that ?
- P. Only because I am doubtful as to whether people normally distinguish between people who are half to the Left and people who are actual Communists.
- I. It comes to this: that you feel apprehensive that you were so far to the Left that the ordinary person would not distinguish between you and a Communist ?

- P. Well, I think apprehensive is the wrong word, but I am doubtful whether people would necessarily make the ~~the~~ necessary distinction. I mean, I've heard plenty of people dubbed as Communists who are mildly liberal, in certain circles.
- I. Yes. That's your answer ?
- P. It is, yes.
- I. I see. Tell me, you were, of course, politically awake at Cambridge. That is evident ?
- P. Oh yes, yes.
- I. - from the answers you have given this morning and the answers you have given before.
- P. Yes.
- I. And you were taking an active interest in the C.U.S.S.
- P. I was, yes.
- I. And the most active people in the C.U.S.S. were in a minority, but they were the Communists.
- P. That is right.
- I. And far and away the most active Communist and the most powerful influence in Communist circles in those days was KLUGMAN.
- P. I am not at all sure. I have not any distinct recollection of ever having met KLUGMAN.
- I. I attach great importance to this, quite frankly.
- P. Yes.
- I. Because, you see, KLUGMAN is - I have read files about KLUGMAN and I know exactly - I've got a very clear picture of where he stood there. He had a very powerful influence indeed on large numbers of undergraduates up there.
- P. Yes.
- I. That is unquestionable.
- P. Yes.
- I. Moreover he was notorious up there as a Communist in those days. He was well known. You know that ?
- P. Yes.
- I. (? You nod at me) but you do know it.
- P. Yes.

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- I. And moreover he used openly to say that he was too much in the limelight and that his correspondence - he was known to the authorities up there and that his correspondence was watched. That is the sort of person KLUGMAN was. You know that ?
- P. Well, I know now, yes, because -
- I. How is it conceivable that you in the C.U.S.S. would never have known of KLUGMAN, who was up there with you ?
- P. That is an extremely interesting question, actually, because KLUGMAN, as you remember, came up in the case which I knew about involving penetration of S.O.E. during the war. I think the case came up round about '45, '46.
- I. Look now ..(together) ... S.O.E. I want to go to 1933.
- P. Yes.
- I. And I am asking you how was it that this prominent man in Cambridge in those days in C.U.S.S. circles and in the particular minority that was controlling - the Communist minority - was unknown to you then.(? as) politically active ?
- P. That is precisely what I am saying, actually, that I was awfully puzzled when he came up in this S.O.E. connection, that I could not attach any particular memory to KLUGMAN at Cambridge, and I would like to know, actually, what the dates involved are, because I remember distinctly people like Hayden GUEST, Y PAKENHAM (?), STOTT and Co., but I do not remember KLUGMAN. And as far as I know I have never met the man, either at Cambridge or elsewhere.
- I. But KLUGMAN, you see, was at Trinity (?.and while at Trinity was a great Communist).
- P. I know, yes.
- I. He was, actually, there at the same time as you were there. He was a contemporary of yours there. And he was active there, most active while you were there. And yet you say you have never -
- P. I am awfully sorry, but I insist on that.
- I. I see.
- P. So far as I know, I have never met the man.
- I. Tell me, did you go to Brittany ?
- P. Brittany ?
- I. Yes.

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STOTT.

10.48

P. I went to Brittany when I was so high, but I -

I. Not since Cambridge ?

P. No, no. No. Oh, now, look here. In '40 I was there, because we were -

I. Ah yes, yes.

P. But I've never been to Brittany between -

I. I see. I see.

P. I'd like just to run over that question in my mind because I travelled a certain amount while I was at Cambridge.

(Pause).

10.49 I. You took your degree, did not you, in - when was it - 1933 ?

P. I went up in '29. 30, 31, 32 33. That's right. '33.

I. Is this it ?

P. So it is.

I. When did you last have that in your possession ?

P. I have not thought of it once since I obtained it. In fact, there again, I am never aware of actually having had it in my possession.

I. You are never aware of having that in your possession ? Is it the sort of thing you would not cart about with you ?

P. It certainly is not, no.

I. Here is another odd document. I have here a statutory declaration that was made by May Beatrice PHILBY. That would be your grandmother ?

P. Yes, my grandmother.

I. It is dated 14th February 1933. It is "I, May Beatrice PHILBY of Crossways, Camberley, do solemnly declare as follows, that Harold Adrian Russell PHILBY is the son of my son, Harry St. John PHILBY and Dora his wife, in the year 1912. My said son was stationed in ~~Am bala~~ (?) *Am bala* ... was born to him and his wife on 1st January a son Harold Adrian PHILBY. I make solemn declaration " ... and so on. You remember that document ?

P. Yes.

I. When did you last see that ? About the time that the declaration was made - 14th February 1934.

P. I think so. The occasion for it, I remember -

I. Tell me, ...

P. Yes, that's right, I haven't got a birth certificate and the Austrian authorities wanted a statement to the effect that I -

I. Yes.) (together)..
P.)

I. But have you had that document in your possession ever since? You obviously haven't.

P. I honestly don't know.

I. You cannot remember?

P. I cannot remember.

I. And, indeed, you would have had no interest in keeping the wretched thing.

P. Absolutely none at all, no. I imagine I'd handed it over to the authorities in the Rathaus in Vienna.

I. Yes. But there was a thing I'm afraid I ought to have put to you. What view did your father take of your politics in 19 - in your Cambridge days? Did he consider you were a Communist?

P. Oh, he would probably have said I was a Communist, yes.

I. He was saying, wasn't he, that you were actually addressing Communist meetings on soap-boxes?

P. That is absolutely untrue, anyway.

I. But he would have said that you were a Communist.

P. Well, I suppose he would simply say -

I. A militant and an active Communist?

P. Might have? No. I mean, all I know is that he has on occasions said 'in your Communist days' rather like he says 'in his ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Fascist ~~XX~~ days'.

I. Yes, I see.

P. He isn't a Fascist either, for that matter.

10.53 I. I want now to come to your association with BURGESS. Do you remember denying any close association with BURGESS until - you were talking about, I think, a casual acquaintanceship - until 1940, when a close association began.

P. Yes. That is, I think, a perfectly fair way of putting it.

- I. That is an answer that you do not want to depart from ?
- P. I think, there again, we are barking at a word, like 'casual' you see, which one does not really know how to assess. He was certainly far closer to me after '40 than we had ever been before.
- I. Yes. You see, it was your own expression that I was putting to you -
- P. Yes.
- I. That - and it was a considered one - that you made, that your acquaintanceship with BURGESS was casual - indeed you were writing it down - up to 1940. Then you were differentiating, and you yourself put it into three periods: the Cambridge period; the period from Cambridge to the beginning of the war, roughly speaking; and thereafter. Well now, I put it to you on the evidence that I've got here, which seems to be extremely strong, that your association with BURGESS has been intimate and close from Cambridge right on until 1951. Of course, there have been times when you have been away and have not seen him, but it has been on the same level throughout.
- P. I do not think that is true, actually. From 1940 onwards we began working together; we were colleagues in the same organisation and the association became intimate.
- I. I suggest he was a very close friend of your from the Cambridge days onwards.
- P. No, I am afraid I was not in his set, as it were, at Cambridge. He was with the high-powered intellectual lot. He was a member of the Apostles and so on, and I never made that particular grade. As I say, our acquaintance in Cambridge was far more intermittent rather than intimate. I used to see him -
- I. Are you really saying that ?
- P. Yes, I am.
- I. And are you saying that that continued after 1934 ?
- P. In 1935 and '36 also I saw him, again, intermittently. We were in different places most of the time. He was still up at Cambridge when I was in London, as far as I remember.
- I. Let me put this to you: that you in fact were regarded by some people at any rate as being BURGESS' only close friend at Cambridge.
- P. No. That is not so at all.

- I. Would they be right in thinking that you were a close friend of his ?
- P. Even that I would challenge. I certainly saw a certain amount of him, but I was not a person who shared his intellectual tastes, or sexual tastes either, for that matter.
- 10.58 I. You know Goronwy REES, don't you ?
- P. Who ?
- I. REES.
- P. Goronwy REES ?
- I. Yes.
- P. Yes.
- I. And he knew both of you.?
- P. Not at Cambridge, as far as I am aware.
- I. I suggest he knew both of you. Just listen to what he says. He says that you were one of GUY's greatest friends - "indeed he was GUY's - practically his only friend". That is his assessment.
- P. Well, that's -
- I. Wrong ?
- P. It is a completely false one, I am afraid.
- I. And listen a bit further. You know that when BURGESS ostensibly left the Party and went under cover - you remember that, do you ?
- P. Yes.
- I. Would it be right to say that you were one of the few that stood by him.? ...
- P. No, I mean -
- I. You did stand by him.
- P. How do you mean - 'stand by him' ?
- I. A number of his friends were disgusted with him. A number of his socialist friends were disgusted.
- P. I do not know.
- I. Are you really saying that you do not know ?
- P. Absolutely, yes. I mean, who ?
- I. Are you really saying that you do not know that BURGESS' Leftist friends - to use a non-controversial term - did (not) abandon him and were disgusted

I. contd:

with him when he left the Party and went to the extreme Right ?

P. I do not know that.

I. You do not know that ?

P. As far as I know I had no contact at all with any of the Cambridge gang after I left Cambridge, so how should I know ?

I. You see, it is a little odd, isn't it, that you should get a man like REES making this statement, and saying that you were one of the people who continued to go on being friends with GUY after he left the Party ?

P. Why is it odd ? I mean, I can understand the -

I. You see, the only real close friend of his, and then he is saying that when his other friends seem to abandon him, you remain close to him.

P. I think that that statement is first of all untrue and secondly liable to false interpretation.

I. Now can you tell me this ? These two documents that I have shown you were found in BURGESS' possession. How does that come about ?

P. I haven't any idea.

I. You see, if you were intimate and close friends, it is very easily explicable. If not, what is the explanation.

P. I have not the slightest idea.

I. Just think. Just think. How could he get hold of that document - your degree - in 1933.

P. I am absolutely astonished.

I. You left it with him, didn't you ? He was your closest friend.

P. No, he was not my closest friend.

I. What about this document here - this statutory declaration in relation to your marriage ?

P. I cannot conceive of any way in which he got hold of it. I mean, I can think it over and perhaps come up with an answer, but I cannot at the moment remember.

I. Well, that's two. Do you remember saying that BURGESS did not really know your wife well, that he only knew her as a result of ~~xxxx~~ his being a friend of yours ? You remember that ?

P. Yes.

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ACT 1958 MARCH 2624

I. I'll tell you exactly what you did say. You were asked this: "She did not know GUY well, I think.

Answer: No. I think he used to drop in on us occasionally and that sort of thing. Well, she was not a sort of intellectual in GUY's sense. She would not have been attracted to him sexually, obviously. I think she simply accepted him as a friend of mine. "

P. I think that is true, yes.

I. I see. At any rate you adhere to your statement that you were not a close friend of BURGESS' at Cambridge.

P. Oh certainly, yes.

11.04 I. Who recruited you for S.I.S. ?

P. [Redacted]

I. That, PHILBY, I am afraid, is false.

P. Well, that is my knowledge of the thing.

I. No, you cannot be under any apprehension about that at all. You must know.

P. Well, I'll tell you precisely how it happened.

I. Now, let me just put it to you.

P. Yes.

I. I suggest that BURGESS recruited you for S.I.S.

P. well, I'll tell you precisely how things happened.

I. First of all would you say yes or no to that.?

P. No. [Redacted] was the one who recruited me.

I. Do you still say that ? Well, give any explanation you like. Now would you mind giving me - you said you would explain.

P. Yes. Well, we were coming home from Brest, having been evacuated from France we were coming from Brest to Plymouth, and on the boat with us was [Redacted]

[Redacted] She was on the boat and the train with us going back to London and she asked me on the train what I was proposing to do next, after the fall of France.

I. You had never seen her in your life before, had you ?

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- P. Never, no. And I informed her that I was duly expecting to be called up soon anyway, and she returned some non-committal answer. The next thing that happened was that a certain (ph) telephoned the Times as from the War Office and asked for an interview with me and said that they were interested in getting hold of me. The Times rather pook-pooked the whole thing, but anyway I was sufficiently interested in the prospect of a change to say I would like to go for an interview, and I believe it was actually fixed up the interview at the St. Ermyrn's (ph) Hotel. I was there interviewed by (ph) and Guy BURGESS. The result of the interview was apparently satisfactory, so I went along - I cannot remember who to, now - to whoever the recruiting officer was at the time and I was installed in an office in And the day after I was installed there, poked her head in through the door and said "Ah, you are here. I am glad to see you" and she went out again. So the introduction was presumably effected through to (ph) who got to telephone the Times, and then I ended up - admittedly on arrival in S.O.E. I was put into the same section as BURGESS, and he may well have asked for me, or said he was an old friend of mine.
- I. Are you really trying to do yourself justice. It is extraordinary. Just think of it! Are you suggesting - are you really asking me to believe that a woman who had never seen you in her life until she met you on a boat, and that on a Channel crossing, recruited you for S.I.S. ?
- P. She presumably knew me by reputation, put up my name to GRAND (ph). GRAND said "Here's a likely chap".
- I. You see, she has been interviewed. She has been seen.
- P. Yes ?
- I. And this is absolutely and completely untrue.
- P. Could I have made it up and given you the name and everything if I know perfectly well you just go round to the person and ask ?
- I. That is exactly what has been done. It is exactly what has been done. And what she says is that she landed with you, she came over on the same boat, and that she saw you at Caxton Hall the next day much to her surprise. She had got nothing to do with your recruitment. And, you see, it does not end there. You know [David FOOTMAN ?] PF 604589.
- P. Yes, I know him.

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- I. He is in no doubt at all as to who recruited you: BURGESS recruited you. [redacted] has got no doubt about it at all. She said straight away "BURGESS recruited him." [redacted] said she did not recruit you. She had nothing to do with it at all. She had only seen you once on the boat, and was never so surprised as when she saw you in the same place next day. And you know that Tommy HARRIS was asked about this, and he said "Oh yes" - straight away - "BURGESS recruited him". So you see you have everybody saying that BURGESS recruited you, and the person you say recruited you, who has no conceivable grounds for lying -
- P. Obviously not.
- I. - disowning the whole story.
- P. Well, if [redacted] denies it, I must obviously accept that. But I have always imagined that that was the interpretation of that particular chain of events which I told you about.
- I. Let's come to it. You know perfectly well that BURGESS recruited you.
- P. I do not, I'm afraid, no. I have little doubt that if my name had gone up from any independent quarter he would probably have supported it, as I would have supported his at the time -
- I. And BURGESS would have told you, of course, if he had put up your name. He certainly would have told you.
- P. Yes, well, I mean -
- I. It is quite inconceivable that he would have recommended you without telling you he was doing so.
- P. Er -
- I. Come now ! You are not really suggesting that might have happened.
- P. I haven't any doubt that he supported me. What he has actually said on the subject I don't know, but certainly my impression of it was that the original recruitment came from [redacted]
- I. If I may say so without giving offence, you are no fool. You are not really asking me - you don't really believe that yourself - you are not asking me to accept that, are you ?
- P. I'm sorry, I am.
- I. You are saying that someone recruited you in that

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I. contd:

way on a boat where they just saw you ?

P. No. What I think happened - it was not absolutely as simple as that - that they saw me on the boat and in the train and, as I say, put up my name as a likely candidate - after all, I was really (more than anything else ?) a Times correspondent, that the due processes were gone through, you know, the tracing and checking up and all the rest of it and that eventually an application was made for my services.

(together)

I. ... put it at the next day. It was the next day that you were in the office.

P. Oh no, I'm sorry, it was not. I'm afraid that was inaccurate.

I. Well, she may have been inaccurate about a day, but it was through in no time.

P. No, no.

I. You mean to say you did not inquire into who had got you into this ?

P. I assumed it was her.

I. But how could you assume that it was her ? Did you know she was in S.I.S. at the time ?

P. At the time, no. But I saw her afterwards and heard afterwards that she was one of GRAND's (ph) people in Belgium.

I. But when you got in there, when you were accepted and when you went to BURGESS, did you say "But who got me into this ?"

P. No, because I imagined it was her. and I'd been interviewed anyway by _____ and _____ BURGESS as a result of _____ first thing.

I. Well, that's your answer ?

P. Look here, I'd like to lay down one fact. I think you will find that the Press was evacuated from Brest on the day France fell.

I. Would that be really so ?

P. And I entered S.I.S. about a fortnight or three weeks afterwards. There wasn't any question of _____ seeing me in the building the next day.

I. At any rate, she was the person you say who enlisted you. And you are obviously quite wrong about it because she denies -

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- P. Well, yes. I accept that.
- I. And everyone else seems to know, except you, that it was BURGESS.
- P. Well, I should -
- I. Very odd, isn't it ?
- P. About that, actually, I mean, how it happened now I don't know clearly, but people seeing me working in [redacted] as BURGESS' assistant immediately after I had come in would obviously have jumped to that conclusion. It may be true (? for all I know) .
- I. You appreciate the sinister significance of it now, don't you ?
- P. Well, I am beginning to, frankly, yes.
- I. I suggest that you appreciated it all along.
- P. Oh, no, no.
- I. And, you see, you make this statement stressing that she recruited you. You see, it would not be very sinister if you made that statement that she recruited you, but the fact that BURGESS recruited you would be.
- P. The position, as I see it, is that my interpretation of that chain of events, the meeting with [redacted] the call from [redacted] the interview with [redacted] and BURGESS. the subsequent seeing of [redacted] enabled me to draw the legitimate inference that she was the person responsible for my getting in.
- I. You say 'legitimate' !
- P. Well, I mean, it was -
- I. Now tell me something about what you did when you got there. You immediately associated with BURGESS.
- P. Yes, I was -
- I. His assistant.
- P. Yes, I was indeed.
- I. And you worked with him on his various schemes until he was fired.
- P. On one of them only, actually. On the training scheme, which he had put up almost immediately before I entered, I think, and I was side-tracked almost immediately into that.
- 11.14 I. Well, you were, for instance - I think that you and he - I don't know from whose brain it emanated -

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I. contd:

11.14

but you and he put up a scheme, for instance, for assassinating FRANCO, didn't you. You remember that one? You were training Spaniards.

P. No. Not for assassination of FRANCO, that was for general devilmint in Spain.

I. Including assassination of FRANCO, wasn't it?

P. I cannot remember any assassination of FRANCO -

I. Just throw your mind back.

P. (Pause). No. In fact, the Spanish project, so far as I can remember, only materialised because we had some Spaniards already made available and they were the only people to whom we could easily give training. We were otherwise in danger of certain of the training schemes -

I. I suggest to you that you and BURGESS - first of all, there was a scheme to assassinate FRANCO ... There was, wasn't there?

P. I don't know, frankly.

I. Are you really saying that?

P. Absolutely, yes. I am telling you that on entry into S.O.E. I was almost immediately side-tracked on to this training scheme and the political schemes I remember not as political schemes but simply a matter of general gossip in the office.

I. You say you did not know of any such scheme?

P. If I did at the time + I honestly cannot tell you - I just don't remember. If you have positive evidence of a memorandum in my hand, obviously -

I. Are you not prepared to give any answer on this unless I give positive evidence?

P. Of course I am.

I. You see, it does not strike me - I may be quite wrong - but this does not strike me as being the sort of thing one would forget.

P. Well I certainly haven't any positive recollection of putting up any scheme for the assassination of FRANCO.

I. Or of knowing about it? - the existence of any such scheme?

P. Or of knowing about it.

I. It follows from that that you didn't know that BURGESS put up any such scheme.

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- P. No, although I confess that putting up such a scheme was wholly in keeping with the general atmosphere of those days.
- I. I suggest to you that the story you have told me about your recruitment to S.I.S. was not only false - one knows it is, now - but that you must have known that that was false.
- P. No.
- I. And that it was BURGESS who recruited you.
- P. No.
- 11.17 I. Another statement that you made is that you were unaware of the fact that BURGESS was a Communist when at Cambridge. Indeed, you said you were certain he was not.
- P. No, I -
- I. You did once split the hair of the difference between the convinced disciple of Marx and the Communist member.
- P. No. My statement is that while I was at Cambridge BURGESS was certainly not a Communist. When I returned from Austria and saw him at a later date, he certainly had been a Communist, because he was a - he used to (?? flaunt) his (?? pay) from the Party, and so on.
- I. Yes, you knew he had been a Communist.
- P. Yes.
- I. That is to say, his Communist days must have been between 1933 and 1934, when you came back.
- P. '33, '34, '35 - yes.
- I. It didn't give him very long to be steeped in Communism. But I suggest to you that everyone knew at Cambridge that BURGESS was a Communist.
- P. Afterwards. After '33.
- I. Now tell me this. You knew about BURGESS' hunger-march. He led a hunger-march, didn't he ?
- P. I have heard of it, yes.
- I. You knew at the time that whilst at Cambridge he led a hunger-march.
- P. I do not think so.
- I. He was a friend of yours there.
- P. Oh yes.
- I. Do you really say that an undergraduate who was a friend of yours could lead a thing like a hunger-march without your knowing about it at the time ?

- P. Well, it's difficult to understand, but gUY has spoken of his hunger-march to me and I have always assumed it was some time in the year 1934, between 1933 and 1934 after I had left. I was certainly not there at the time.
- I. It was in 1931.
- P. That, again, was before I had ever met him.
- I. But, you see, he talked to you about it. He must have told you at Cambridge about it. It did take place when he was at Cambridge and you were at Cambridge.
- P. Yes. I met him first, as I think I said, in the autumn term of my final year there. It must have been 1932.
- I. But you must have known while/at Cambridge that this notorious young man had led the famous hunger-march. he was
- P. I am extremely surprised to hear it, actually, and I would be rather inclined to doubt it.
- I. What do you mean, that you would be inclined to doubt it ?
- P. I mean, from my -
- I. But you have written it yourself.
- P. - knowledge -
- I. You have said yourself that he -
- P. Hunger-marched in '31 ?
- I. The word 'hunger-march' comes into your statement. We have got the actual date from other sources.
- P. Well, that it perfectly explicable. He has spoken to me about his leadership of the hunger-march and I have always assumed, quite naturally, that it was in his Communist period - '34.
- I. '34, you say.
- P. Well, or '5 - yes.
- 11.26 I. Tell me, when you were at Cambridge, which of the two, would you have said, was the more advanced Marxist.
- P. I should have said I was, actually, oddly enough.
- I. That you were ?
- P. Starting when I was there.
- I. Yes.
- P. Because he was notorious, actually, for the inconstancy of the political views he expressed. He used to change around.

- I. (looking up a reference) Yes. I thought so. You see, you talked about hunger-marches at Cambridge.
- P. I may have.
- I. The very first interview here. 'Hunger-march at Cambridge' which he had taken part in.
- P. Yes.
- I. .. 1934.
- P. Now look here now. I am saying that I have heard from BURGESS of his having participated in hunger-marches. And I have always assumed that those hunger-marches took place during his Communist period.
- I. Yes.
- P. I do not think I have said anywhere that I have discussed hunger-marches at an earlier date.
- I. So this is what you are saying; you are saying that you knew that he had taken part in hunger-marches and that kind of thing, but you had thought that they had taken place after your departure from Cambridge.
- P. That is right, yes.
- I. The fact is that they had taken place before your departure and while you were still there.
- P. Well, that is -
- I. Now, doesn't it strike you as being odd, to say the least of it? That BURGESS could have taken part so prominently in this rather prominent form of activity without your having known anything about it or said anything to you about it?
- P. I am extremely surprised to hear that he took part in hunger-marches as early as that.
- 11.23 I. Tell me, when did you first know that BURGESS had been a Communist?
- P. Well, it must have been after my return, some time 1934/35.
- I. And what did you know about him having been a Communist then? Did you think he had been a Communist in the very short time that had elapsed since you went down from Cambridge when you came back from -
- P. Yes. When I met him again on my return - I cannot fully remember, it might have been '34 or '35 - it was wholly consistent with BURGESS' character to join the Party for two months and leave it.

I. Yes. But you knew when you came back from Vienna that he had been - or was he then a Communist, when you came back from Vienna ?

P. No, no.

I. He had ceased to be one. You came back from Vienna, you see, in -

P. I am just saying it was some time after my return from Vienna that I saw him again, but when it was, precisely, I do not know.

I. Some time, you see, he had got hold of this affidavit - this thing.

P. Yes. Well, that may be any time after '34.

I. Yes.

P. And when I met him after my return - I met him a number of times, I cannot remember now - he had ceased being a Communist.

I. He had ceased being a Communist ?

P. Yes, as far as I know.

I. He told you he had been a Communist ?

P. Yes, yes.

I. Did he tell you he had been to Moscow ?

11.24 P. Yes. Well, that was common knowledge, wasn't it ?

I. You must have known }
P. } ... (together) ...

P. Yes. Another thing I have always known ...
... specific occasion on which he told me he had been to Moscow.

I. And you knew that even as late as 1940 he was regarded as a Communist by some people.

P. Some people, apparently, yes.

I. Osbert LANCASTER (? had that impression).

P. Oh yes, probably, yes.

I. He regarded him as a Communist, even as late as all that.

P. He was always apt to tune his conversation to his company.

I. Oh ?

P. Oh yes. Reactionaries exaggerate his Communism and vice versa.

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- 11.26 I. I suggest that BURGESS had gone under cover as early as 1935.
- P. That, I think, is perfectly possible.
- I. And he joined a Right Wing organisation then, shortly after you came back from Vienna. Or had he joined the Right Wing organisation by the time you had come back.?
- P. What Right Wing organisation ?
- I. Well, he had gone over to the Conservative Party hadn't he, and tried to get employment in the Central Office ?
- P. There was some project on with boys in the Black Forest; I think MACNAMARA was involved to some extent.
- I. Yes, he got tied up with MACNAMARA and generally he was associated with the Right Wing - this man who had been a Communist.
- P. Yes.
- I. Just about that time, you were associating with the Right Wing too, weren't you ?
- P. I was, in a purely platonic sense, in that I was working on a paper at the time.
- I. You say it was the main chance, so far as you were concerned ? Expedient for you because of your career ?
- P. Well, actually I was working on a paper which virtually demanded it, and it did not imply any positive support of any Right Wing cause.
- I. And you attended dinners - at least one dinner - given by the Anglo-German Fellowship ?
- P. At least one. Possibly two or three altogether.
- I. So to the outward observer you had jumped from one side of the stream to the other - people who didn't know ?
- P. well, to the superficial outward observer,, possibly, yes.
- I. Possibly not so much the official one or to - The completely uninformed.- the ordinary person - would say 'Here is this fellow who had a Left past. Now we find him on the Right.'
- P. Yes, I think so.
- I. An interesting commentary on that. You remember a man called BLAKIE (ph), don't you ?
- P. BLAKIE ?

- I. ~~BLAKIE~~ Derek ~~BLAKIE~~
- P. No. I don't, honestly, no.
- I. He was the man who went to Moscow with BURGESS.
- P. I have never heard of him.
- I. And you know he's dead now, don't you ?
- P. No, no, I don't.
- I. You know that the man who went to Moscow with BURGESS is dead ?
- P. I hadn't any idea.
- I. You didn't know that ?
- P. No, I didn't know.
- I. You see, it's not uninteresting that we find him writing this letter to the Daily Worker on 27th December 1935. "Dear Comrades, As many of your readers will listen with interest to the conversation with Russia on the B.B.C. exchange service on Saturday, perhaps some notes on the English participant, Guy BURGESS, may be useful to you, to have in mind. BURGESS is a renegade from the C.P., of which he was a member whilst at Cambridge." ~~BLAKIE~~ knew that.
- P. Yes.
- I. You did not ?
- P. I have said I knew that BURGESS had been a Communist at Cambridge.
- I. But I thought that was precisely what you are saying -
- P. BURGESS was up at Cambridge after I left ... (? following) ...
- I. You knew he had been a Communist at Cambridge after you left.
- P. Oh yes, yes.
- I. I see. And he told you that himself. I was trying, you see, to place the exact date. During the time you were there, you say he was not a member of the Party or even of the C.U.S.S.
- P. I don't believe he was even a member of the C.U.S.S.
- I. You said you are absolutely certain that he was not a Communist in 1932/33.
- P. Yes.
- I. Now, why are you so certain ?

- P. I remember -
- I. You knew that he was bearding Hayden GUEST. I know you say that.
- P. That's right, yes.
- I. That is the sole ground for yoursaying that you are certain of it.
- P. Yes. He was going around baiting all the Communists, as you say.
- I. And the very singular part is that he is one himself.
- P. Yes.
- I. I'll go back to this letter, because it is an interesting. "BURGESS is a renegade from the C.P., of which he was a member whilst at Cambridge. He is now a Conservative and is anxious to obtain a job at the Conservative Central Office." Did you know he was a Conservative ?
- P. No, I knew he was involved with MACNAMARA.
- I. Did you know he was trying to get a job at the Conservative Central Office ?
- P. I did not, no.
- I. Are you really telling us you did not know he tried to do that ?
- P. Certainly, yes.
- I. (reading) "The department which he seemed likely at one time to obtain his job in was in the anti-Socialist and anti-Communist section, but he retained sufficient scruples." I don't know about his retaining sufficient scruples, but would not that be just the place to go to if he were still a Communist, an agent ?
- P. Yes.
- 11.33 I. (reading) "In going over to the enemy, BURGESS followed the example of his closest friend amongst the Party students at Cambridge, who abandoned Communism in order successfully to enter the Diplomatic Service." Who was that ?
- P. That's an interesting one. Well, presumably MACLEAN.
- I. Yes. / That is a very interesting one indeed.
- P. -
- I. A very interesting one indeed.
- P. Yes.

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- I. The clearest possible evidence of the very close friendship, in those days, with MACLEAN.
- P. Yes.
- I. And, you see, MACLEAN went down at about the same time as you did, too.
- P. No, he was up ... ^{looking} putting him up in the Foreign Office list when I was over in Washington.
- I. Yes.
- P. He went down the year after I did, or two years after, even.
- I. So you see at most it was a year and apparently the close association must have been in the course of that year. No, you see, MACLEAN went to the London School of Economics between Cambridge and the Foreign Office.
- P. I see, yes.
- I. That puts it back a year.
- P. Yes, what was his -
- I. It looks like 1932. I'll check that later. 1931 1934. That must have been referring to one year. You see, the interesting part - or one of the interesting parts - about that letter is that it does afford evidence of the close association between BURGESS and MACLEAN (? going back a bit). Now, you are saying that you knew nothing about it, that it may have been in a year when you were not up there.
- P. That's right, yes. I haven't any recollection of having met MACLEAN at Cambridge, though I met him afterwards.
- I. Didn't you know him at Cambridge ?
- P. I don't think so. He certainly was not one of the usual Communist gang there. I may have met him on a friendly - or socially - ...
- I. You see, I suggest that he was not only a Communist up there, but he was a pretty out-spoken Communist. In writing the Grants, this sort of thing: (Reading) "A Student Council, democratically elected on a College and a Faculty basis, backed by the present volume of student protest, could put through its demands against any opposition from the authorities. In view of the capitalistic dictatorial character of the University, such opposition is to be expected. A Federation of Students' Societies of which the C.U. Socialist Society is a section make general for_mulation of student demands and put them forward alongside the workers' demands at the National Congress of Action at Bermondsey.

I. contd:

"Specific and immediate demands for Cambridge are, I suggest, the following:

"Complete freedom of action.

"Student control of college magazines without interference from the authorities.

"The right to use college and University lecture-rooms for all political meetings."

That is the stuff, all right.

P. Yes.

I. And that is MACLEAN. Admittedly it is after you had left - it is 1934 - but he is making no bones about his views.

P. No.

I. And do you really say that you did not know him at all ?

P. I have no recollection of ever having met him at Cambridge. I have a distinct recollection of meeting him in about - it must have been 1937, when he was already in the Foreign Office.

11.38 I. And had BURGESS spoken to you about him ?

P. Then ? No, I don't think he had.

I. Why do you say 'then' ? Did he later ?

P. Yes, rather, because he brought Alan MACLEAN to our house once in Washington and told me that he was a brother of an old friend of his and an extremely good chap himself.

I. Brother of an old friend of his.

P. Yes.

I. That's Donald, his friend.

P. Alan he brought.

I. Yes, but he was saying that Alan was the brother of an old friend of his.

P. That's right - of Donald MACLEAN. And BURGESS also knew I had met MACLEAN, so he said so at once.

11.39 I. You were on Christian-name terms with Donald MACLEAN, weren't you ?

P. No, I always called him MACLEAN on the few occasions when I met him. I spoke of him after seeing Alan as Donald to BURGESS because BURGESS always did.

I. And you discussed him quite frequently with BURGESS ?

- P. Oh no.
- I. Well, you said you discussed - after seeing Alan you discussed him as Donald -
- P. That's right, yes.
- I. With BURGESS. Well, how often did you discuss him with BURGESS.
- P. Only once, after Alan had left.
- I. Are you really telling me that ?
- P. Yes.
- I. It didn't come out like that, quite frankly. The way in which you said that just now conveyed the impression that after you had met Alan MACLEAN it was natural - the most natural thing in the world, when you were talking to BURGESS about Donald MACLEAN, to refer to Donald as Donald.
- P. If I gave you the impression of frequent references to him it was incorrect.
- I. That was incorrect ? There was only one ?
- P. One, or at most two, possibly, because Alan MACLEAN was often telephoning BURGESS at our house, and so on.
- I. They were in very close contact ?
- P. Well, pretty close. Of course, it was somewhat (? tourniquet-ed) by the fact that MACLEAN was up in -
- I. In New York -
- P. Yes, and GUY was in Washington.
- I. Yes, but they were telephoning to each other.
- P. That's true.
- I. You see, one thing, reading through this account of your interviews here, struck me as a bit strange. You refer to Donald MACLEAN throughout as MACLEAN, but on one occasion here you slip up - do you know that ?
- P. That was merely a - I must have slipped there.
- I. You refer to him as Donald.
- P. Oh, maybe.
- I. A bit odd, isn't it ?
- P. No. I mean, he's been very much in our minds, obviously, in the last few weeks.

PF. 605,316.
Middleton.

I. I could understand it if you had been referring to him throughout as Donald, or occasionally as Donald and occasionally as MACLEAN. But you see, very early on - I'll just read you the passage:

"You see, the lines on which I was speculating were: is it at all conceivable that MACLEAN's nervous breakdown was due to his catching some sort of wind of the Embassy leakage in Washington. We know, after all, that George MIDDLETON told all about it. It might equally well be that he mentioned it to Donald or to some later visitor to Cairo, or some visitor to Cairo had mentioned it as a matter of interest."

And next time we meet him - from then on you refer to him exclusively as MACLEAN.

P. Yes. That does strike me as being -

I. It is a little odd, isn't it ?

P. No, because, there again, in Washington my assistant always referred to him as Donald MACLEAN, Donald MACLEAN, and the two names became certainly associated in the mind.

11.42 I. Well now, I'll pass from that to another aspect - your first wife.

P. Yes.

I. Now, again, do you want to modify or correct anything that you have previously said about her ?

P. Not consciously. As I say, there may be -

I. Right. I appreciate that there may be - that one can always slip up a little, or something of that kind, but you say that you did not consciously mislead ?

P. Oh, certainly not.

I. I want to give you every opportunity to provide an explanation, because in various situations a man may suppress the truth without even realising what the implications may be.

P. Exactly.

I. And he may do so for one purpose which may seem important at the time but which sinks into absolute insignificance. It is for that reason that I am particularly anxious to give you an opportunity to correct anything if you want to correct it. Because, you see, the statements that I am putting to you - I have put one to you already, that - I have suggested to you quite deliberately now - that they are things about which there could not be any mistake. We'll pass from there to your wife now.

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P. Yes.

I. Your first wife.

P. Yes.

I. There is nothing you want to - ?

P. No, so far as I know, nothing at all.

I. Well now, let us see where the common ground (?) gets us. She was unquestionably a Communist when you met her ?

P. Yes.

I. In Vienna. And prior to that she had been married to a Communist - FRIEDMANN (ph). You say you don't know that ?

P. I -

I.) It is now known that ... a Communist
P.)

I. She was, moreover, an active Communist. I know that you say she was only active in the sense that she was collecting money and clothes, but she was not a passive Communist.

P. No.

I. And then you say that she altered her views, or she at any rate became completely inactive after she married you.

P. Well, they shaded imperceptibly off, and certainly in England I haven't any knowledge of activity of any kind.

I. In England ? Why do you restrict it to England ?

P. Because in Austria she was active, but after arrival in England, she -

I. She was active in Austria after you married her ?

P. Well, we left Austria about a month or so after our marriage. The marriage took place in - that is February 14th, the affidavit, isn't it ? - so it must have been early March, and we were in England in April.

I. Look, one thing about that. Do you remember saying that your marriage took place in April ?

P. Let me see. I don't remember the date, actually. We were certainly in England some -

I. In fact it took place on February 26th - 24th.

P. Did it really ? Oh.

I. Yes, and the date is of some significance, isn't it ?

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- P. Well, the date is of significance, actually, in that we were married immediately after and on the impulse of the fighting in Vienna. I was anxious to get her out of the place.
- I. Was it because of ?
- P. Yes. 'On the impulse' I said - because of, yes. To get her out of Austria.
- I. Consequently that was the ^{rush of} Russian getting the English passport, which was obtained two days after the wedding.
- P. We went along to the Consulate, I believe, and got it right away.
- I. You see, you moved the wedding to April when you spoke about it. Were you anxious to divert attention from February ?
- P. No, on the contrary, that was, actually, what I thought. I knew that the February marriage and exit were fairly closely -
- I. Now, how did you meet your wife ? Was it purely fortuitous ? In other words, through a paper ?
- P. Fortuitous, yes. It wasn't, actually, absolutely fortuitous in a political sense, I suppose, because I put my advertisement in the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, which was the Socialist paper there.
- I. It is a little odd. Well, I don't know, is that right, that people advertise in the papers which reflect their political views.?
- P. Well, I was only suggesting that it might somewhat narrow -
- I. It is rather an odd circumstance that you should - you, the enthusiastic young Marxist straight down from Cambridge, should fall by accident upon the house of a lady with your wife's antecedents. in Vienna.
- P. Well, it hadn't -
- 11.50 I. There is just this odd thing. Does it strike you as slightly more odd when one knows that your wife knew Mrs. TUDOR HART ?
- P. Er - no. Why ?
- I. You know who Mrs. TUDOR HART was, don't you ?
- P. I don't, actually, because all I have heard about her was what Dick WHITE told me.
- I. You must have known of her in your Section IX days, because she tied up with the GLADING case, and these other things - GLADING in particular.

- P. Well, I would be willing to bet that the -
- I. SUSCHITZKY - does that assist you ?
- P. No. What - ?
- I. SUSCHITZKY. That was her maiden name.
- P. No, but I am fairly certain in my own mind that the summaries of the GLADING case which Dick mentioned, which we had over in Broadway, did not mention any such name. But, there again, it may have been mentioned, you know, unobtrusively.
- I. Your first wife has been referred to, not disrespectfully but for the purpose of convenience, as LIZZIE.
- P. Yes.
- I. And she has been associating with her, not only before you were married but since you parted in 1944.
- P. Our parting in '44 couldn't have been -
- I. But that they met in '44.
- P. Oh, I see. Yes.
- 11.52 I. You see, another odd circumstance is this: Do you know that this lady, Mrs. TUDOR HART, has got a negative photograph of yours,?
- P. No. How's that ?
- I. And she knows that you're associated with Intelligence.
- Ø. How's that ?
- I. I'm asking you.
- P. (? I didn't know I ever saw her).
- I. And do you know that she is also apprehensive that the police might find that photograph ? You see, it's all very odd, isn't it ?
- P. Very odd indeed.
- I. She's got this photograph of you - a negative, not a print. It's a negative. She is a Communist agent, closely associated with them for a long time. She is associating with your wife before you were married; she is associating with your wife after you were married. She is connected with a case that one would have expected you to know all about, but you don't even know her name. She has got a negative of yours in her possession, a negative photograph of you. All right.

- I. contd :
- 11.53 All right. We'll leave it. Now, let's just pass on from that.
After you married, you came over here.
- P. That's right.
- I. In those days you were definitely hard up.
- P. Yes, we were.
hit rather hard by the ..at various times.
- I. Well, you were/And she'd got no income of her own ?
- P. No, she hadn't.
- I. And you were living on about £2 a week.
- P. That's right.
- I. And that went on for quite a time. Later you got to £8 I think.
- P. Yes.
- I. But that was considerably later.
- P. Yes. The gradation from £3 to £8 was gradual because I began picking up things on a free-lance basis as I went on getting experience.
- I. And your wife had no business ?
- P. No.
- I. Who paid her fares when she was travelling ? you know she was travelling.
- P. Not excessively.
- I. Oh ?
- P. So far as I know.
- I. But you must have known.
- P. What travelling ?
- I. Oh, I shall tell you quite a lot about it. First of all, who paid for the three journeys that she made into Czechoslovakia after she married you ? She made three journeys into Czechoslovakia between 6th March 1934 and 15th March 1934.
- P. But that was in Austria.
- I. Yes, from Austria.
in Austria,
- P. Well, she had a job/ so presumably she paid for them, I don't know.
- I. She paid for them. All right. She paid for them. What were the purposes of those three trips ?

- P. I presume to see friends, I simply don't know.
- I. Don't you really know? Trips that your wife was making into Czechoslovakia within a month of your having married her. That's not quite right - six weeks.
- P. I'm trying to think. I honestly don't know of any specific reason for any of those trips.
- I. I suggest to you that she was continuing her Comintern agent's activities. Didn't she provide any explanation to you? I know if my wife had told me -
- P. The reason I thought longer was that I was also in Prague from Vienna some time round about then, whether it was before ~~xxxx~~ or afterwards I cannot remember now. /our marriage
- I. This is three trips, a matter of five weeks within seven weeks of your marriage.
- P. Yes.
- I. And immediately after the uprising in Vienna.
- P. Yes.
- I. You must know.
- P. I'm sorry, I don't. I'm thinking hard back.
- I. One's wife doesn't run off on trips of that kind within a short time of marriage, without one's knowing about it.
- P. Of course. But technically it was not a honeymoon we were on.
- I. No, well it doesn't matter. It was within the first year.
- P. She had friends, actually, all over Austria and scattered over Europe, for that matter, her family -
- I. That 's what you say, at any rate, about these three trips.
- P. I don't know of any ulterior motive for any of the trips.
- I. Well, let's get on from there. She came to England. On 4th September 1934 we find her going to France. Who paid?
- P. I suppose I did.
- I. With what?
- P. Well, I had my income and some small -
- I. Exactly. Just listen. She went on from there

I. contd:

to Spain. This is the same year that you married her and brought her back here.

P. We had a holiday in Spain. I should not have said it was in '34 but it may have been. But we went to San Sebastian, Cataria (ph) and Sasu... (ph).

I. But where did you get the funds for that.

P. I have a family with a certain amount of money behind me. If I want a holiday and am hard up I go along and ask for £20 - at least, I did in those days. I can't remember how I paid for that specific -

I. That would cost you even more than £20, even in those days, for two.

P. Well, I mean, I'd ask for £30 or £40. I might have £10 saved up. I mean, I just don't -

I. And how would you get it from your family - in notes ?

P. I'd go and ask them.

I. In notes ?

P. Notes, or a cheque, or -

I. The family don't keep wads of notes, do they ?

P. Travellers cheques possibly, a cheque possibly. I don't know.

I. Would your banking account show that ?

P. It might. I don't know. I'd have to -

I. Are you prepared to produce your banking account ?

P. Oh Lord, yes. Yes.

I. Oh, well.

P. But I had a pretty inactive account in those days anyway. I had a small allowance from my father, of £5 a month or something like that and I naturally didn't pay in my salary till I received what there was of it anyway.

I. You see, it doesn't end there, because, you see, she enters Spain and ten days later you find her leaving a French port and on 21st September 1934 she is in Austria. Did you know that ?

P. ...

I. You see, it's very sinister if you don't know about it. Very, very sinister.

P. I cannot conceive what on earth would have taken her back to Austria in the autumn of '34.

I. No, nor can anyone, unless possibly she was a Comintern agent. That would account for it all right, wouldn't it? You see, it doesn't end there. She left Austria again on 24th October 1934. Then in April of 1935 she is off to Holland for a week. What was she doing there?

P. I'm absolutely (? baffled).

I. But you knew? You knew your wife was going abroad.

P. To Paris, I knew she went ... because the Austrian -

I. And who paid all these things?

I.) together
P.)

P. Well, the Austrian one was not so very expensive.

I. And on 16th August she is off to France and again she is into Spain. This is 1935.

P. The August one, I think, probably is our holiday.

I. How many holidays did you have in Spain?

P. Only one.

I. Well, you see, you can have one or other.

P. Yes, I believe it was the August of '35 actually.

I. August '35. And that, you see, seems to have lasted about four weeks.

P. Yes, that's right. It would be that. It was our holiday.

I. And the previous one, the previous visit to Spain, is unaccounted for - the previous year. There is no question about it. I've got that. Absolutely none at all.

And then, in 1936, she is back in Austria, April 1936, and she is on to Czechoslovakia. Your wife! She was not away from you for these periods without your asking her where she had gone, as if she had gone out for the afternoon playing cards, or something.

P. The only conceivable excuse for her having been on to Austria was, I think, for her to bring her mother over.

I. Oh, her mother did not come over for a long long time.

P. After that. Well, there again, I cannot remember the date on which she came over. I

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P. contd:

should have thought, actually, it was before 1936.

I. But how can you possibly explain who financed these trips ?

P. I can't.

I. How can you explain your not knowing about them ?

P. Well, a person can say that they are going over to Paris and can go to Austria, can't they ?

I. Yes, but you say - How many trips abroad did you make ? Were you aware that she was constantly hopping off abroad ?

P. Well, she was going with reasonable frequency. She was a foreign wife, anyway, with friends in Paris - always has had.

I. But she was away for lengthy periods.

P. Yes.

I. And it doesn't end there. As I say, she went to Czechoslovakia. She is back in Austria again on 22nd April. 25th May 1936 she is off to Le Bourget, and she doesn't come back until 2nd July.

P. What year was that ?

I. 1936 - May. And then she is back again. On 22nd July she is out of the country again. What is the explanation ?

P. I don't know. I think that part of the explanation of my not attaching particular importance to her movements after, say, the autumn of 1935, was that our paths were beginning to diverge and that we were losing interest in each other as husband and wife.

I. But didn't you know -

P. But as far as financing these trips is concerned, I really don't know.

I. Didn't it occur to you that she was a Comintern agent ? As she had been before ?

P. It didn't, actually, no.

I. Didn't it ?

P. I imagined that she had given up activity on coming to England.

I. Well, I suggest to you that this must have stood out a mile, that there was no purpose for these visits, that there was no finance for these visits, and the husband does not know the purpose

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I. contd:

of these visits. He is dealing with a wife who has been an active Communist in Vienna.

P. I'm afraid it certainly never occurred to me at the time. And, as you see, my memory has lapsed on the frequency and length of these visits, and the only one I can definitely remember was that August holiday in Spain, when we were ... in the Basque country. I wouldn't swear to it being either '34 or '35, but I think it must have been '35.

I. After that it goes on, you see. On 28th December she is off again - '36. And later she is off to Algiers; that was in early '37, when you were in Spain. Did you know she had gone to Algiers ?

P. No.

I. Did you know that she went to Greece in 1937.

P. We had, incidentally, parted before I went to Spain. That is some explanation.

I. Did you know that she had gone to Greece in 1937 ?

P. No.

I. Did you know that she had gone to Jugoslavia in 1937 ?

P. No. I'm very surprised at all this.

I. Did you know she had been to Italy then, too ?

P. Presumably it was a round trip.

I. I'll just give you the dates. She had a visa issued to her in London for Greece, valid for 15th June 1937 to 30th September 1937. She had a visa for Jugoslavia which was issued in London, and on 3rd July 1937 she was in Italy. On 12th July she was in Brindisi. On 13th July she was in Greece. On 18th she was in Dubrovnik (?). She seems to have stayed there a little time. Then she went on to Vienna. She came back by Italy, went back by Austria, got to France in September and then got back to England on 7th September. She does not remain there long; she is back again to France in no time. Didn't you know about that trip ?

P. No, not a word of it.

12.09 I. Didn't you finance it ?

P. No, certainly not. After our parting -

I. Didn't you give her facilities to finance that trip ?

P. How do you mean ?

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- I. Think very carefully.
- P. Yes.
- I. Didn't you give her facilities to finance that trip ?
- P. I don't quite understand the sense of the words you are using.
- I. What were her banking arrangements at that time, do you know ?
- P. I have no idea, no. All I do know -
- I. Look, I want to be fair to you. Think very carefully. What were her banking arrangements and what banking facilities did you give her ? You see, this is a thing which you cannot be mistaken about.
- P. No. I had an account at Lloyd's. I'm afraid whether we had a joint account or whether she had a separate account -
- I. Ah, she may have had a joint account ?
- P. Yes. Well, that's possible. I honestly cannot remember. It's easy enough to ..
- I. How long did the joint account go on for.?
- P. I closed my account at Lloyd's altogether in about '41, and I have no recollection of taking any steps with regard to it any time between opening it and closing it.
- I. Tell me, when she went to Paris, did she have any facilities over there to draw on your account ?
- P. She may have had them, but I don't think she used them. I haven't any recollection of her taking any money from me from the day of our parting onwards.
- I. Of course, she could have drawn it out of the joint account, couldn't she ?
- P. Yes, I don't think she'd have done so.
- I. She couldn't have done it without your noticing it ?
- P. No, clearly. Actually, when I was in Spain I received almost all my money by telegraph in Spain.
- I. It was telegraphed out to you ?
- P. Yes, by The Times, actually.
- I. Yes. You would look at your passbook when you came back, wouldn't you ?

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- P. Yes, but there was hardly ever anything in it, you see, because I hadn't much, if anything, paid into it.
- I. Any drawings, I suppose, of about £10 would catch the eye ?
- P. Yes.
- I. What about drawings when she was in Italy and Greece.
- P. I haven't any recollection -
- I. No recollection ?
- P. Or knowledge of them at all, no.
- I. And you are prepared to produce the banking account ?
- P. Oh yes, rather.
- 12.13 I. The truth of the matter is that you were associating closely with your wife long long after your departure.
- P. No, it is not so. There was one occasion on which she came out to Gibraltar in order to try a reconciliation, but that was a matter of a day's interview and the following day I went back to Spain.
- I. I suggest to you that you were on friendly, close terms with her long after you separated.
- P. No. (? Of course we weren't.)
- I. That is untrue ?
- P. Well, on my side anyway I was anxious to get shot of the thing.
- I. And you said you met her en passant in Paris.
- P. Yes, indeed I did. She had a flat there.
- I. And you met her at Gibraltar. Anywhere else, other than England ?
- P. Paris, Gibraltar -
- I. How long was Paris ?
- P. Well, that was only between trains.
- I. Between trains ? That was a very short one ?
- P. How often (? we'd appear) in Paris I wouldn't be prepared to say. It may have been two or three times.
- I. And it was only between trains ?

- P. I wouldn't be prepared absolutely to swear to that, but anyway it was -
- I. Gibraltar one day ?
- P. Gibraltar one day, yes.
- I. Did you ever stay with her in her Paris flat ?
- P. Yes, I did.
- I. You did. Any other meetings ?
- P. Well, there was that other occasion when I must have met her because I wrote and touched on our former passport.
- I. Yes, that was in England.
- P. That was in England, was it ? I was ..
- I. Nothing else ?
- P. Not that I can remember, no.
- I. Did she meet you at Hendaye ?
- P. Oh yes. On one occasion she did. That was also the same object of trying to get together again. Which came first, now ? I'm trying to think. I think she came to Gibraltar first and then Hendaye afterwards.
- I. I have already drawn your attention to her relationship with BURGESS, and I have drawn your attention to the answer. You remember it. You said no, it was quite incidental and nothing (? concrete).
- P. Yes.
- 12.15 I. I suggest to you that your wife and you were both on most friendly terms with BURGESS - close friendship after you came back from Vienna over here.
- P. As far as her part in it, I cannot say.
- I. How do you mean, about her you cannot say ? You have just said that the only association between - friendship was through you. ...
- P. That is my belief. She was not particularly ... to BURGESS.
- I. Just listen to this. This is written in 1937. "Dear GUY, Kim told me that he saw you, and that you ~~too~~ told him you might come to Paris next weekend, so I send you my address and telephone number." You remember that ?
- P. No, I don't.
- I. It was 1937. "Kim told me" - this is written from Paris to BURGESS -

- P. Yes.
- I. "That you told him you might come to Paris next weekend, so I send you my address and telephone number so that you can ring me up. I should very much love to see you, of course."
- P. Yes. That indicates a degree of intimacy which I -
- I. You didn't know anything about that ?
- P. Not that letter, no.
- I. No, I know you didn't know anything about the letter, but you didn't know anything about the degree of intimacy. "I should very much love to see you, of course. Paris is marvellous just now. You must come and see my studio; it's grand." You see, that is a letter that you would write to an intimate friend.
- P. Well, I -
- I. Isn't it ?
- P. It might be, or on the other hand it might be a slightly exaggerated form of putting an invitation, you know.
- I. But you see, she is apparently ... You weren't seeing BURGESS. He was not a particularly intimate friend of yours.
- P. True.
- I. And her only association with him - there was no particular friendship, she had nothing in common with him -
- P. Yes, that was -
- I. Except of course both were Comintern agents.
- P. Well, they were both -
- I. See how she ends up. "I was so happy to see KIM. I do miss him terribly. Love, LIZZIE."
- P. Yes.
- I. You see, it is the letter of one intimate to another.
- P. Um.
- I. It doesn't fit in with the story, does it ?
- P. It doesn't fit in with my previous thoughts on the matter, no.
- I. Or with your previous evidence in the matter.
- P. No, indeed.

- I. Just listen to this. Oh, I think we've got that. You've now told us that you did in fact meet her for three days in Hēndaye.
- P. Three days, was it? I cannot remember how many days.
- 12.19 I. The whole time you were in Spain she was calling regularly at the Times office, do you know that?
- P. No, I didn't know.
- I. To get news of you. That doesn't sound like an estrangement, does it?
- P. Well, it does, doesn't it? Because if we had not been estranged I should have thought she would have known anyway.
- I. But as the easiest place to get news - the Times was the place in the closest contact with you, there were better communications through the Times than anything else.
- P. If I was keeping up a regular correspondence with her or anyway for leaving her for more than a month -
- I. Yes, but your means of communication there were much easier, just as during the war the department that was controlling you probably had much more up-to-date news about your whereabouts than anybody else.
- P. You say constantly calling on them. How often do you mean, actually?
- I. Well, I suggest that she was calling quite regularly.
- P. How often? Once a year is also regular.
- I. I wouldn't call that regular. She was making the sort of regular inquiries that you would expect a wife living on amicable terms with her husband to make in those circumstances.
- P. Well -
- 12.20 I. She has visited your present wife? and children, hasn't she?
- P. She has what?
- I. She has visited your present wife and children?
- P. Never, as far as I know.
- I. Hasn't she?
- P. Never, as far as I know.
- I. Do you think that is something that could have happened without your knowing?

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- P. I think it extremely improbable.
- I. Yes.
- P. I am virtually certain that she has never seen my children or my wife.
- 12.21 I. Let us look at the letter you wrote to the Passport Office. This is written 26th September 1939.
- P. I've seen this.
- I. "My wife Alice PHILBY applied to the Passport for an exit visa to France next Tuesday. She was told to call back for her passport last Saturday but on Monday she was told that she would have to wait another week. I would be very grateful if you would do what you can to expedite matters. ... "
- P. That's right, yes.
- I. "As War Correspondent for The Times I have to leave for France very shortly and it is very important that my wife should accompany me." That was untrue ?
- P. Untrue, I'm afraid, yes.
- I. "The lease of our Paris flat expires in October and it is essential for that reason we should remove our effects before the date of expiry." That was untrue, wasn't it ?
- P. That I don't know, actually.
- I. What about the "our" ?
- P. Well, the "our" was -
- I. Was it your effects ?
- P. Well, there was some of my furniture doubtless she took it over after estrangement. What was hers and what was mine I don't know.
- I. "We have let the flat for a year now" -
- P. That's right.
- I. "My wife is in possession of the necessary Carte d'Identité ... the French authorities. I am sure that you will not consider the case unreasonable" - and so on. So first of all you were endeavouring there to exploit the fact that she was legally your wife.
- P. That's right, yes.
- I. This is the second occasion at least upon which that had happened, because in Vienna in 1934 the immediate purpose of the marriage was to get the British passport, and here you are in

I. contd:

1939 using your position as her husband and misrepresenting the facts in order to enable her to get to France.

P. Well -

I. That's right, isn't it ?

P. I can't -

I. Is it right ?

P. No. As you have put it it is an ...

I. What is ... ?

P. First of all the purpose of marriage was not to get the British passport; we were going to marry anyway.

I. That was the occasion of it.

P. The decision was hastened by the February ... I think it's rather unfair to suggest that the British passport was the only object of the operation. Secondly, I think you will agree that if somebody approached you and said "Look here, we are still married; I must get over to France, and never mind the facts" -

I. I most certainly would not agree. Just look at the address on that.

P. Yes.

I. Whose address was that ?

P. My mother's address, actually, where I was living at the time.

I. Wasn't she living there ?

P. I don't think so, no.

I. Wasn't she ?

P. Didn't you know that she had applied for a passport from that address ?

P. No, I didn't know that.

I. Or didn't you take the trouble to inquire ?

P. I didn't inquire. Or she may have put it on, this address. I must say she -

I. Just think of the implications of this document. Here you are using your position to get this lady a visa.

P. Yes.

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- I. Did you know what she had been doing with herself since you left in 1937 ?
- P. No, I didn't.
- I. Not a thing ! And what you told us this morning, that you didn't know what she had been doing with herself during the time that she was married to you !
- P. No.
- I. Not an idea !
- P. No.
- I. You knew she had been a Communist, an active Communist in Vienna. And you knew that the Soviet - Nazi pact had just been signed and it was the thing that probably precipitated the war and made it inevitable. What on earth do you, as a responsible person, mean by sending that letter to the Passport authorities in those circumstances, to enable this person, who is associated with the Comintern and whose activities you knew nothing about, to get to France on a fictitious excuse.
- P. I'm sorry. It sounds awfully bad as you put it there, but honestly I don't weigh the pros and cons of every possible course of action when someone comes along and asks me to do a small favour like this. I'm afraid that quite a lot of other people I think would also overlook the possible implications of fulfilling a simple request.
- I. But can't you see how sinister it is ?
- P. Of course + can now, yes. But plenty of things seem to be sinister -
- I. Very very sinister ! And all the more sinister if she had been making these unexplained visits all over the Continent, being financed by someone you knew nothing about, and for purposes which you knew nothing about.
- P. Yes.
- I. It is most damaging, isn't it ?
- P. Yes.
- I. But you were prepared to do that ? That was the sort of standard you were adopting in regard to her ?
- P. I would have -
- I. You see, it's falsehood after falsehood.
- P. Yes, but she was obviously anxious to organise her affairs in Paris, and she asked me to help her.

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- I. Yes. And you see, again, she is writing and she is playing on the fact that you are her husband as late as December. On 4th December she is writing to the Passport Office: "I am however anxious to meet my husband for a few days over the New Year and intend to leave on 29th December by plane if possible". This is 1939. Did you know she had done that?
- P. No, I didn't.
- I. Did she meet you?
- P. No.
- I. She's lying again. Another trip for this person who is connected with the Comintern, and whose trips abroad you knew nothing about during the years you were married with her.
- P. Of course, technically, I suppose, she was entitled to use my name up to the time we were divorced, which was considerably later.
- I. Yes, she was. And the value of your name to her, I suggest, you were fully alive to.
- P. Yes.
- 12.30 I. Tell me, was it because of the value of your name to her that you in fact postponed the divorce as long as you did?
- P. No. That is not so.
- I. Let me just read out to you what you did say about this divorce. I suggest to you that it is the most arrant nonsense - most arrant nonsense. Correct it if you will. You see, this is what you said: "I ought to explain to you the reason why I am rather sensitive to questions on my wife. We separated, I said, in 1936" - this is your answer -
- P. Yes.
- I. "And in 1940 I tried to get a divorce and was advised beforehand that this would be absolutely hopeless since I had not applied earlier." That is nonsense.
- P. Well, I can give you -
- I. Who advised you?
- P. - the name of the boy who gave me - I presume you won't get him into trouble.
- I. Of course not! ... advice.
- P. It is Gerald TOOTH of A. & G. TOOTH, Sons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- I. But he never advised you that it was hopeless in

I. contd:

1940 on the story, that is to say, that you told to date, that it was hopeless in 1940 for you to get a divorce because you had not applied earlier. What were the grounds upon which you were to get a divorce? Adultery or desertion?

P. Adultery or desertion.

I. You could not have got a divorce for desertion because the three years' period had only just elapsed anyway, and it is very doubtful whether there was any desertion. ... (together)

P. Adultery anyway could have been proved. Well, yes, that's true. And he -

I. But who told you that - whose adultery must be relied upon?

P. Mine.

I. In 1940.?

P. Yes.

I. When?

P. How do you mean?

I. What adultery.? What date?

P. I was consistently adulterous from 1937 onwards.

I. Yes. Well - I say so without being offensive - more or less promiscuously? You weren't living with any particular person?

P. I was indeed.

I. From 1947 onwards?

P. '37 onwards.

I. You were living with one person from 1937 until you met -

P. Until 1939.

I. Yes. Well now, what objection was there - you couldn't in those circumstances get a divorce, of course -

P. No, of course.

I. And your wife would have to get a divorce.

P. Quite.

I. And what conceivable objection did the solicitors say there was on the ground of delay.

P. The solicitor said that the - as adultery had begun in 1937 and she had delayed until '40 before making her application that would argue collusion and parting by mutual consent.

- 53 -

- I. But it didn't matter in the very slightest if you had parted by mutual consent. I have absolutely no doubt at all that this is not the advice of a solicitor.
- P. I'll give you the name of the firm. I'm afraid I'm no legal expert myself.
- I. Yes, but what I am suggesting to you is this: that the only reason there was not a divorce was because your first wife still desired to exploit the position of being technically and legally your wife. And she was doing it, you see. She was doing it in 1940. Isn't that the reason ?
- P. That is an interpretation I would be reluctant to accept. I think also there was partly in it the hope that we might heal the breach and come together again.
- I. Didn't she refuse to divorce you ?
- P. Never, as far as I know.
- I. She didn't ?
- P. On the contrary, when the matter arose in 1939 or 1940 I wrote to the Y.O. (ph) for her consent, in order to ask him what she ought to do to put the wheels in motion.
- I. I suggest to you that she never went to anyone at all. She was the person who would have had to do the divorcing, and that she never agreed to a divorce at that stage, because it was much too useful for her to have the facility of your name, and have the backing that you were able to give her for passport applications and that sort of thing.
- P. Yes, well, that may be so.
- I. You see, then you said at another stage, whilst we are dealing with this question of divorce: "Later on it was considered again and it was thought that judges were being more lenient where the question of children had arisen."
- P. That's right.
- I. But in point of fact, you know - I don't want to be in any way offensive about this, but in fact the children were as a result of all this born illegitimate and remain illegitimate.
- P. Yes.
- I. And this was the price that she was holding out for. She required to keep you tied and you were prepared to have your children born illegitimate. You see, it cannot be rectified, that, by subsequent marriage.
- P. No, I know.

- 54 -

- I. I suggest that there was no reason existing in 1944 which did not exist equally well in 1940, which would have been a bar to this divorce.
- P. Yes, well -
- I. It was no more or less ^{collusive} ~~exclusive~~ than than it would have been earlier.
- P. Well now -
- I. And that is the truth of the matter, isn't it ?
- P. Yes, well, the whole trouble is that I went along to TOOTH and I got that advice ... surprising that she ...
- I. Tell me, why did you allow your mother-in-law £12 a month when you were separated from your wife, when you were living with another woman ?
- P. I haven't any recollection of having done so, but -
- I. Mrs. Grizelda COLEMAN - isn't that right ?
- P. That'll be her, yes, yes.
- I. Weren't you allowing her £12 a month ?
- P. That may be.
- I. Now, now, now ! 'May be', 'may be' ! You don't allow your mother-in-law £12 a month without knowing it. What are you quibbling about - £10 or £12 or £14. Is it the figure or the fact that you were making her an allowance ?
- P. The fact, I'm afraid. It may sound absolutely absurd, but after all she was -
- I. You were, you see. This is something that would have been checked by the Aliens Tribunal. It was one of the things that she put forward.
- P. Yes.
- I. That you were allowing her £12 a month. And you were writing, backing her application. You were backing her application on 22nd December. You were saying this: "I can therefore guarantee that Mrs. COLMAN, whom I have known since I met and married her daughter in Vienna some six years ago, can be trusted to uphold her gratitude and loyalty to this country in the present struggle against Hitler and the German Reich. Signed." There you are, you see.
- This is another point at which you were stretching it a bit, weren't you ? I've now got the date when this lady arrived in the United Kingdom. She did not come here until 1939.
- P. It's an extremely odd thing about this.
- I. What is odd about it ?

- P. Well -
- I. I agree, I think it is a very odd thing, but probably for reasons you haven't got in mind at all.
- P. The signature.
- I. What about it ?
- P. Well -
- I. Isn't it your signature ?
- P. Well, I -
- I. Do you remember writing that letter ?
- P. No, I don't. I may have done so. I mean, I don't remember writing this one, but this^{is} obviously my signature. But if you-
- I. But don't you remember backing her ? You have told us already, before that letter was ever produced you said at an interview here that - if my recollection is right, I can turn it up - that you did in fact back your mother-in-law before the Tribunal.
- P. I don't think I've said that in an interview or written it up.
- I. We can look at it. Are you now saying that isn't your letter ?
- P. Well now, no. I may have written it or not, I simply don't know any more than this one. But this one obviously is proved by my signature, which I haven't any doubt whatsoever about.
- I. You know whether you wrote that one or whether ... (together) ...
- P.
- I. Would you have been prepared to write that letter ? Would you have been prepared to back this lady before the Aliens Tribunal.?
- P. I hadn't any reason at all for supposing there was anything against her.
- I. Against her at all ?
- P. .. an invalid.
- I. Except that she was the mother of your correspondent - you had these ?
- P. Yes.
- I. Antecedents ?
- P. Yes. She was always extremely unhappy about them, too.
- I. She was very unhappy ?

*+ refers to letter
to Senator's office.
This.*

- P. Oh yes, she was, yes.
- I. Were you unhappy about them ?
- P. Afterwards, yes. At the time I wasn't. I began to be unhappy about them in sort of '35 - '36 when I myself began to change. I was unhappy about the antecedents because, after all, they have a way of developing again.
- I. Did you connect those with her journeys - these unexplained journeys - abroad ?
- P. Not at the time, no. I knew that she had plenty of friends around the place -
- I. Who were prepared to finance her abroad ? Buy her tickets to make journeys that you didn't know anything about at all ?
- P. These journeys to Austria, Greece and Jugoslavia I didn't know anything about at all.
- I. You didn't know anything about them ?
- P. No, so I hadn't any reason to wonder where she got the cash from.
- I. There's no doubt about it now, is there ?
- P. Well, since -
- I. Can you suggest any other source ?
- P. The only other one, as you suggest, is private generosity, of Jewish friends who want to see her and give her a ticket.
- 12.42 I. Tell me, mentioning the word Jewish, ^{LIZZY} it must have been a dreadful insult to her when you joined the Anglo-German Fellowship and so on.
- P. Yes, there was a certain amount of difference of opinion on that subject.
- I. But why ? Because you just told me, you see, a moment ago, that the reason for the joining of the Anglo-German Fellowship was pure expediency in connection with your job.
- P. And the whole reason was precisely the one you have mentioned ... "appear to the outer world as if you have become a Nazi-sympathiser". Whereas a large number of her ... were Jewish, she didn't like it.
- I. If you were doing in fact what BURGESS had done, namely jumping to the other side of the river as a cover, then she would have understood the reasons for that well, wouldn't she ?
- P. Well, I mean, she'd be fully in the picture.
- 12.44 I. Yes, if she had known what you were doing. Tell me, what do you know of Dr. F. SIMSON - S I M S O N. ?

P. SIMSON ?

I. Yes. Paris.

P. No.

I. Nothing at all ? It doesn't convey anything in any shape or form ?

P. No. The only F. Simpson I know is one with a P. I saw him in Cambridge. F. SIMSON in Paris ?

I. What about your wife's present husband ?

P. Well, I -

I. You said you didn't know anything about him.

P. I only heard his name, actually, from Dick White, in (? this room, I suppose).

I. But you visited your wife - your first wife - at least twice at his flat where she was living.

P. I was unaware it was his flat. It was a flat in - when we talked about the details of the divorce thing. Well, that was Maida Vale and I simply had the number of the flat and walked into it. I assumed it was hers.

I. What you're saying is that you never knew the name of the man that she was living with, or that she was living with a man there, or anything else.

P. I assumed she had a prospective husband because she (asked ?) the discretion of the Court.

I. Did it come as a surprise to you that they are now living in the Eastern Sector of Berlin in considerable affluence ?

P. I heard about that from Dick White.

I. She is continuing the journeys that she used to make when she was married to you and after, in exactly the same way. Odd, isn't it ?

P. Well, it's a continuation ...

12.46

I. I want to know something about your trip to Spain. It's a little odd, isn't it, that a person who holds your views should have selected the FRANCO side ?

P. On the contrary, there are two points to be made there. First of all my views had changed considerably. I was by no means pro-FRANCO, in fact ... rather the Republican side, but they weren't so strongly engaged there as to make it out of the question for me to go to the other side.

P. contd:

Secondly, as you probably know, at the time news was coming from Republican Spain in vast quantity -

I. And it wasn't coming from the other side, so you thought there was an opportunity.

P. As it worked out.

I. Now, you went in fact as a free-lance journalist, didn't you ?

P. Yes, I did.

I. In any case, you'd got these pieces of paper with you -

P. That's right. That was only to -

12.48

I. It looked good, and they got the visa. And had you spoken to BURGESS, by any chance, about how you would get there ?

P. No.

I. Certain ? Are you certain that he had not told you what the drill was ?

P. Absolutely not.

I. You see, it's a little odd because we've got a letter which BURGESS had from Spain giving him the exact trail as exploited by you. You see, it's a letter - he's obviously been inquiring how you get out there, and it says "Either you must come from the B.B.C." - this is dated 1936 - "Either you must come from the B.B.C. or from some newspaper. It does not really much matter which, but you are too suspect without some job. You would have to come as a newspaper man in some form." He is indicating there that you've got to get some credentials from somebody, and then it was easy enough to get out. Well, that was in fact what you did.

P. The difference was I was a - I'd been a journalist and he wasn't.

I. Did you consult BURGESS about going out there ?

P. Not, as far as I can remember, at all.

I. You may have ?

P. I wouldn't have any reason to. It wouldn't help me anyway. It wouldn't have helped me in any way.

I. What was your motive for going out there ?

P. As a journalist, as I have said. It was an obvious opportunity there.

- I. Isn't that hard to - You'd got another objective as well, hadn't you ?
- P. No, because ... as far as I'd been interested in Spain, it was a country which I like to be in, too.
- 12.50 I. You've heard of KRIVITZKY, haven't you ?
- P. Yes.
- I. You know, KRIVITZKY - you know as well as anyone else does that he has turned out to be a remarkably accurate informant - remarkably accurate.
- P. Yes.
- I. There is a list here of twelve cases where he has been proved up to the hilt. And this is what he says:
- "Early in 1937 the OGPU received orders from STALIN to arrange the assassination of General FRANCO. HART (ph) was instructed by the OGPU Chief, YAKOV (ph), ^{YEZHOV.} to recruit an Englishman for the purpose. He did in fact contact and send to Spain a young Englishman" -
- Of course, you will say there were many young Englishmen in Spain. No doubt that is true.
- P. You aren't suggesting I was sent to Spain to assassinate FRANCO ?
- I. Wait a moment. "A journalist" - you'd fit that, too, wouldn't you ?
- P. Yes, I would.
- I. "Of good family" - you'd fit that.
- P. Well -
- I. "An idealist" - that's you. And "a fanatical anti-Nazi" - that's you too.
- P. Well, the "fanatical" can be considerably modified, actually, by the date that -
- I. Oh, you'd modify that a bit, would you ? Apart from the word "fanatical" it fits like a glove, doesn't it ? What other young journalist do you know who went out there at that time and would fit that bill ?
- P. I don't know. I would have to think of people who went out there.
- I. Now listen, it goes on a bit. KRIVITZKY was pretty certain that the Foreign Office Imperial Council source would be amongst the friends of the young man in Spain.
- P. Yes ?

- I. Odd, isn't it ?
- P. Yes.
- I. Odder still you and BURGESS put up a proposition as one of the first things you did - or was done - in Section D for the assassination of FRANCO.
- P. Well, it's only odd if one accepts the fact that we did put up a proposition for the assassination of FRANCO.
- I. Oh, I quite appreciate that. You say it was not done. You say that was not done. But again, just think. Can you identify any young journalist, anyone else who could fit that bill ?
- P. No. But there are quite a number of obvious absurdities in the thing in its application to me. One cannot suppose that KRIVITZKY is necessary correct in those details, anyway.
- I. Of course, he may not be.
- P. He may not be.
- I. But, you see, he was extraordinarily correct about the Foreign Office source, wasn't he ?
- P. He was, yes. There again, there were certain errors of fact.
- I. But it's difficult to pick holes in this one, isn't it ?
- P. How do you mean 'pick holes' in it ?
- I. Well, just look at it. HART (ph) was instructed to do this. "He did in fact contact and send to Spain a young Englishman, a journalist of good family, an idealist and fanatical" - you object to - "anti-Nazi. For the ... HART would himself have gone to Moscow and disappeared." And then there is the statement that he is pretty certain that the young man knew the Foreign Office source. Now I ask you what other journalist in early - this was in early 1937 -
- P. Well, as a matter of fact I have often puzzled about the particular person myself, because -
- I. Did that ever - you have considered that, have you ?
- P. Yes, and I have discussed it, actually, with [redacted] on occasion.
- I. You have considered that. Well now, what other candidates ? ... for the first time today -
- P. That, actually, '37 is a new one on me. I'd overlooked that one.

- I. That is merely bringing it a bit closer home.
- P. Well, I had thought of one other candidate who is too absurd, actually, to put up, although he seemed to fit at the time. Unless I am pressed I don't want to give it.
- I. Let's have it.
- P. Well, it was in fact Julian AMERY.
- I. But he wouldn't fit at all.
- P. He wouldn't, actually, no, because the date was wrong, unless of course KRIVITZKY mistook the date.
- I. Yes. But there that is. I am sure you will agree it is rather a disturbing thing, coming from this source and fitting so close?
- P. No, it didn't actually disturb me.
- I. Does it now ?
- P. No, not at all.
- I. It doesn't ?
- P. No.
- 12.57 I. Now, let us turn to something else - the VOLKOFF affair.
- P. Yes.
- I. First, you've probably got all these dates in the forefront of your mind, but the information was at the Turkish end - I think I am right in saying - on 24th August 1945.
- P. Yes.
- I. The information - you were waiting on the information when it reached London and caught it absolutely straight away.
- P. Yes, I was. That's right.
- I. That was 19th September.
- P. Yes.
- I. Now it is also clear that the earliest date upon which it is known that any action was taken by the Russians was the 22nd September. You knew that, didn't you ?
- P. Well, it's probable, I think you -
- I. I'm quoting from a file, an S.I.S. file, which was your file.
- P. Yes. I arrived, actually, on the day that he flew off.
- I. Yes, but the important date that I want to get is 21st September, when Moscow takes steps to have

I. contd:

the two so-called diplomatic couriers given the requisite visas to get to Istanbul.

P. Yes.

I. 21st September.

P. Yes.

I. And then the operation - from that moment onwards, there is every evidence that the operation is an extremely urgent rush job. That's right?

P. Yes.

I. Plane arrives without authorisation, and so on and so forth. The probabilities, you will agree, in the circumstances fit closer with the possible leakage from London than leakage from the other end. The information had been in Istanbul from 24th August onwards. The information reaches London on 19th September. The rush job starts on 21st September. Odd? It's from London, isn't it?

P. I hadn't ever thought of it in that light before.

I. Then think about it now.

P. It was always in mind that as the man had confided in his wife and as he was living in the Soviet Consulate General in Istanbul that he had given himself away there, between 24th and 19th.

I. That was your speculation as to that.

P. Yes.

I. But it would be an odd circumstance, would it not, if the leak had taken place only at the end of the period and then only after the information had reached London?

P. It would be odd -

I. And that is apparently what did happen, because there was no move in Moscow until 21st September.

P. Well, that is only inference anyway, because the (? secretary) in Istanbul may easily have (? stamped) any date there.

I. But, you see, it is quite consistent with leakage in London, isn't it?

P. But that is actually arguing extraordinarily rapid communications, isn't it?

I. There is no difficulty about the rapid communication. If the news was here on 19th September, and there is no denying the urgency of the thing, is there, from the Russian or

I. contd:

from the point of view of anyone who was likely to be implicated, it was absolutely essential that any risk should be taken in order to get the thing over, because of the statement among the agents is a departmental head of British counter-espionage" .. (together) ..

P. ...(together) ...

I. You see, that might fit you. And there aren't so many other people it would fit, are there?

P. It would actually fit, I should think, a large number of people. You have all your organisations - that is an item which I have also run my mind over. I've been rather baffled always by the enormity of the field to go from.

I. You see - I suggest there is a much narrower field on which an investigation could be started. And no-one seems to have the background you have who would fall within the class. Can you think of anyone with any similar background to yours who would be a candidate for this position.?

P. Well, the background, after all - first wife and so on - isn't necessarily bearing on this particular case. I remember at the time I was not able to think of anybody in particular whom it seemed obviously to fit.

I. You were certainly a possible candidate and you were a possible candidate who, looking back now, had a background that fitted like a glove.

P. I -

13.04 I. Just think of the parallel between you and BURGESS. Both with an extreme - you object to the word 'extreme' - Marxist background: BURGESS, now we know, admittedly goes under cover and does it in such a way that he antagonises his own friends, who despise him in consequence: you are to be found, the ex-Marxist, with the Anglo-German Fellowship: BURGESS continues in that way; we now know that he infiltrates into the British Intelligence Service; we know that he was an agent: you've got the same background on that footing: you are in S.I.S. and you do fit that bill; - you are a candidate.

P. As a possible, obviously.

I. As you were a candidate for the KRIVITZKY information about the Spain business.

P. It is different to say that one is a candidate from the fact that one is not excluded from -

I. I appreciate that there is a distinction, but it is another odd coincidence. Now just let us look at the way in which you report on this.

I. contd:

13.05

Tell me, did you despise VOLKOFF ?

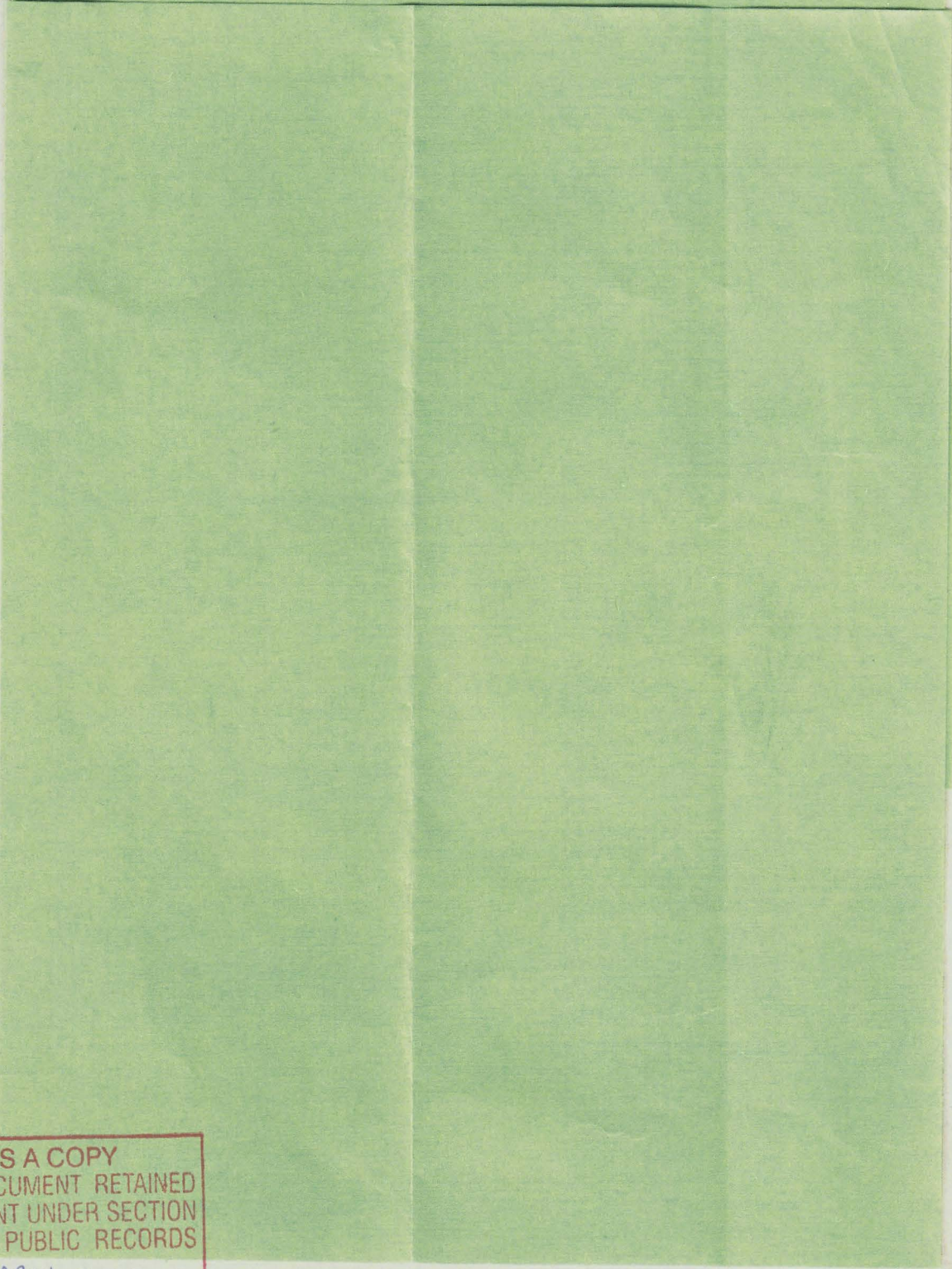
P. How do you mean 'despise' him ?

I. Well, did his actions fill you with personal disgust ? I just - you see, I have here -

P. He was just a defector -

I. Yes, a defector, yes.

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P. Douglas ROBERTS was also consulted on the matter, as you know, probably.

I. Douglas ROBERTS ?

P. Yes. He was being send out by air to Istanbul to investigate - 

I. And he was - wait now. What are you saying ? Douglas ROBERTS was consulted on this ?

P. Yes, he was.

I. But that's not right. No-one knew about at this end at all at that time.

P. They did, you know.


I. No-one knew about it at all at this time until long after the event.

P. That isn't true, I'm afraid. I'm sorry, you've been misled there.

I. I'm sure I haven't been.

P. I'm afraid you have.

I. Yes ?

P. The first person to be called in, I think, was me. because I was in Section IX then. 

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P. contd:

[redacted] At that time Douglas ROBERTS was leaving to take up his post at SIME and was due to leave a day or two after the story broke. [redacted]

[redacted] because the D.G. said that the head of SIME was going out and could be possible handle it. [redacted]

[redacted] ROBERTS was unwilling to fly, because he'd got his ship booked or something of that sort. [redacted]

I. So you say that ROBERTS was called in and told all about it ?

P. Well, he was given the gist of the story.

I. He there is a possible person -

P. Well, I wouldn't suggest it for a moment, no but I mean -

I. No, but he is a possible person, the same way as C. is a possible person.

L P. A possibility is right, yes.

(For the rest of page 67 see PF.604584/Ljnk'A')

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- I. By itself, of course, it probably means nothing. But, you see, here is this bit of information getting back. Here is the VOLKOFF information getting back. Here is this very odd KRIVITZKY, which is fitting like a glove. What do you say ?
- P. Well, you must take into account also the cases I have known all about in which nothing has gone wrong.
- I. The coincidences of the cases where things have gone wrong, each time there is a direct pointer at you. Sometimes it could be other people, sometimes not. What do you say ?
- P. There are, as I say, plenty of cases which I have handled in which nothing has gone wrong, and it swamps these other ones.
- I. Have you tackled anything more important than VOLKOFF ?
- P. Well I was in at the very early stages of the NUNN MAY thing, in fact in the earliest stages.
- I. What could have been more important than to get that catalogue of information, which I think is what you call it, from the Russian Intelligence ?
- P. I think the ... as soon as I heard about it I handled it as expeditiously as I could.
- I. If that man had given his information and it had been found to be correct, the results would be quite devastating. Someone was going to be arrested, amongst other things, who was in Intelligence, in a key position.
- P. Well then, it was extremely important information.
- I. And everything seems to suggest a leak from this end.
- P. Well, I would take issue with you on that. I don't see any evidence pointing directly either way. On the contrary, the probabilities are at the other end.
- I. Probabilities are - no action anywhere until two days after the information reaches London and then a wildly rushed job.
- P. Well, how do you know that action was not taken earlier.
- I. We've got every date ... the dates on which all these people were laid on.
- P. Yes, but -
- I. And a last moment job was done in a great rush.

- P. It is consistent with a leakage in London, but it is equally consistent with a leakage in Istanbul.
- I. It is consistent with both but I suggest that the probability is London.
- P. I suggest, on the contrary, that the probability is Istanbul.
- 13.21 I. Well now, let us just come a little nearer home, to the disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN. There is no doubt about it, is there, or do you wish to say that the disappearance was not the result of a leakage ?
- P. Certainly information must have reached one of them, indicating that trouble was brewing.
- I. Yes, the hunt was on. It must have been. And we know that all the arrangements were made by BURGESS after he returned to this country.
- P. All the -
- I. All the arrangements for skipping, ordering the tickets and so on. Now you yourself suggested that BURGESS might have engineered his own return to England - to get sent home.
- P. Yes. I suggested that as rather a wild supposition. I haven't anything to support it at all.
- I. Hadn't you got something to support it ? I thought you were saying that there were three speeding offences over one notorious stretch of road in one day.
- P. Yes.
- I. Well, that's very odd, even for BURGESS, isn't it ?
- P. Well, it all depends on how much alcohol he had in him.
- I. One over this notorious stretch. Now, if we - we now know quite conclusively that BURGESS was, and had been for years, an agent.
- P. Yes, I think -
- 13.23 I. Do you know that he recruited REES as an agent.? Do you know that ?
- P. Goronwy REES ?
- I. Yes. He had, a long time back.
- P. [REDACTED] Oh, I see, before -
- I. Oh, no, no. [REDACTED] That shakes you, doesn't it ?
- P. I'm very surprised indeed.

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I. He had, at the time when he was associating very closely with you, so I suggest -

P. Who was ?

I. BURGESS.

P. BURGESS.

I. BURGESS. You say he wasn't. Now, you agree with me about this: that assuming - and in view of that letter I've read you from BLAKEY, there is no doubt that BURGESS knew all along that MACLEAN WAS an agent. He must have known. There it is. There is no getting out of it. And in view of the fact that - in view of the whole antecedents and BURGESS' other recruiting exploits, the strong probability is that BURGESS had something to do with the recruitment of MACLEAN.

13.24

P. That indeed may be so, yes.

I. I say 'something' because other people may have had something to do with it as well. BURGESS therefore must have been apprehensive as to what would happen if MACLEAN was picked up.

MACLEAN, of course, didn't stand the strain very well, did he ? You see, the nervous breakdown occurred at the time of the FUCHS case. You knew that ?

P. Well, I knew it was fairly closely synchronised. I was abroad just after.

I. And if he was interrogated, if MACLEAN was interrogated, what he could tell would be nobody's business.

P. If they had been associated in any way, yes.

I. If KRIVITZKY was right, he knew the young journalist who had gone to Spain, and he therefore would be able to tell the name of the young journalist who had gone to Spain.

P. Yes.

I. And he could also have told about BURGESS. Now, up to that point no-one had suspected BURGESS of being an agent, and the only thing it was necessary for BURGESS to do was to get MACLEAN to skip. That's right, isn't it ?

P. If he'd -

I. If BURGESS had got MACLEAN away and had not gone himself, we probably would not be here today.

P. No, indeed not ?

I. And it's common ground that you didn't expect BURGESS to skip it.

- P. No, of course I didn't. Or MACLEAN, for that matter.
- I. And didn't BURGESS let you down by skipping it ?
- P. I understand the sense of that question, but I -
- I. Let us put it in a neutral sense. He did compromise you -
- P. As far as I can see, completely.
- I. - very badly indeed by skipping it, and I am not suggesting it was part of the plan that he should skip it himself. It doesn't seem to me that that was necessary at all. It seems to me to have been an unnecessary, a stupid and probably thoroughly ill-considered thing to do, to skip it. If he had done nothing he would not have attracted attention to himself, as he did, or to you or to anybody else.
- P. Well, whatever his motives for skipping it were, it has obviously landed me in an extremely uncomfortable position.
- I. Yes. Now, early in 1951, the early part of this year, MACLEAN's name may or may not have been mentioned in Washington, but what was known was that the hunt was on and the pace was quickening. That's right, isn't it ?
- P. I can't remember the precise dates.
- I. I think it is right, and I want to be quite fair, so far as I know the name was not mentioned till about 9th March. On 12th April, I think, MACLEAN's name was put forward as being the top suspect.
- P. Is that so ? That was from M.I.5. to Washington, was it ?
- I. Yes. Top suspect, April 12th. Now, you were in on most of the discussions that took place in Washington on this matter.
- P. Almost all, yes.
- I. Almost all. I can mention one that you probably were not in on. So, assuming - as we must assume - that BURGESS was an agent, he would have known before the motoring offences, which were at the end of February, that things were livening up and were likely to become uncomfortable.
- P. The motoring offences were at the end of February ?
- I. I think the end of February, yes.
- P. Ah.
- I. At that stage he could have known - I don't put it any higher than that, because the information was in Washington at that stage and the case was

I. contd:

quickenings. And if BURGESS had that information he would have no doubt about to whom it related. No-one else would have known, but he would know. He knows that MACLEAN is an agent in the Foreign Office, that we're hunting an agent in the Foreign Office, and MACLEAN is in danger.

██████████ know there is an agent in the Foreign Office but don't know who he is.

P. Of course, the knowledge was restricted to extremely few people over there.

I. Yes.

P. And I don't think anybody outside that small circle would have known that the agent was being hunted in the Foreign Office. He had probably seen a lot of coming and going between MACKENZIE and PASKON and all the rest of it.

I. Now, there came the telegram naming MACLEAN as being candidate No. 1., as being top suspect. Then I suggest there was a conference in May at which the question of picking up MACLEAN and interrogating him at an early stage was mooted. Do you remember that ?

P. Yes, I do.

13.31 I. Well now, subsequently was a letter sent to London which you didn't see - sent by MACKENZIE to London, which you didn't see until after it had gone.

P. May be.

I. I suggest that there was. Very definitely there was one. And that you were annoyed about it being sent without your being consulted.

P. Oh, I remember now, yes. What was its content now ?

I. And that the letter in question supported the course of an early interrogation and your point was that that decision ought not to be made and the arguments on the other side ought to be put.

P. No. I think that wasn't the thought at the back of my mind. First, to speak absolutely frankly in departmental terms, I did think throughout that PASKON tended to put undue stress on the possible reactions in the F.B.I. and was therefore inclined to be precipitate. And my argument was that our position in Washington did not justify our putting any special pressure on M.I.5. which might queer their pitch.

I. Yes.

P. You see ?

I. Yes. That was all you said that you were concerned about ?

P. I was also giving a purely -

I. You weren't thinking that it was absolutely essential that you should keep your fingers upon what was going on - that you should keep in touch.

P. I'm afraid not, no.

I. You see, that letter was sent on 11th May, and on 11th May therefore you knew that the early interrogation was likely. Now, you were corresponding with BURGESS.

P. Yes.

I. About the car.

P. That's right.

13.32 I. Just have a look at your letter about the car. You see, it was quite easy to communicate in a matter of days, quite a short time from Washington, two or three days.

P. Yes. Airmail.

I. Just look at that letter. Isn't this a tremendous fuss about nothing ?

P. I'm sorry. I had had BURGESS staying in the house for about - a few months anyway, the duration of (? his visit out there) and I was absolutely fed up with the chaos he was causing in all my domestic arrangements, and I had actually - as you probably know - to ask him to leave the house about the time when he was -

I. But just look at the terms of that.

P. I was extremely angry with the whole thing, particularly because the whole problem of organising the car

I. But just look at the final paragraph.

"Those are the present facts of the matter. If, against my will, I am dragged into any elaborate manoeuvres in connection with the car I propose to charge you heavily for it, as I am beginning to concern myself with the removal of Eileen and the children and am reluctant to be diverted from the task."

P. That was precisely what I meant, and I said it.

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- I. You see, this letter - isn't it very artificial ?
- P. On the contrary, it was written in a moment of extreme irritation with BURGESS and all his works.
- I. Was possibly that the intention of the letter ?
- P. Why ?
- I. You see, it's an odd thing that at the very first interview you had here at this office you start off on this prima facie completely irrelevant letter about the car.
- P. On the contrary -
- I. If you fit the thing into its proper context, the very first page you start off about the car, and about BURGESS' iniquitous behaviour with regard to the car, and you introduce all this question of the letters and so on.
- P. Well, I was particularly incensed over it all, as a matter of fact.
- I. But put the thing in its proper proportion. Why did you say in the letter "I have sent a copy of this letter to ANTHONY" ?
- P. Because I knew ANTHONY who was also heavily involved in keeping GUY in order, and I knew it would irritate GUY to know that ANTHONY knew.
- I. Wasn't this the purpose ? This was a very important letter indeed.
- P. No, it really wasn't.
- I. It wasn't a very important letter ? Well, you see, you introduced the thing at the very start here and you are stressing it throughout.
- P. No, I'm not.
- I. This apparently annoying incident but apparently trivial incident about the car, and you are taking particular care to ensure that this letter shall get to BURGESS. You're sending copies out - copy to BLUNT.
- P. Well -
- I. In order to see that he gets it.
- P. Incidentally, I'm not absolutely certain but I think this was only a post-script to irritate GUY. I don't think I actually sent it to ANTHONY but I may have done. I don't remember. To reinforce the irritation. I think I only told GUY that I had sent the letter to ANTHONY.
- I. You think you - ?

P. I only told GUY I had sent a copy to ANTHONY.
I don't think I did.

I. Oh yes you did.

P. Oh, I did, did I? I took a carbon of it?

I. Yes, you did.

P. Oh, I did then.

I. You see, in that letter, which is a very odd letter, it would be quite possible, if you had had some pre-arrangement with BURGESS, to convey the message "Get busy quickly". But it's obvious it's self-explanatory (?). You say, of course, that you didn't. But it could be done, couldn't it?

P. Well, you can insert some sort of hidden meaning in any letter, obviously. But I think that this one is completely warranted - its terms and all the rest of it - by the fuss which the Embassy was making about the car [redacted] and the problem of disposing of the car.

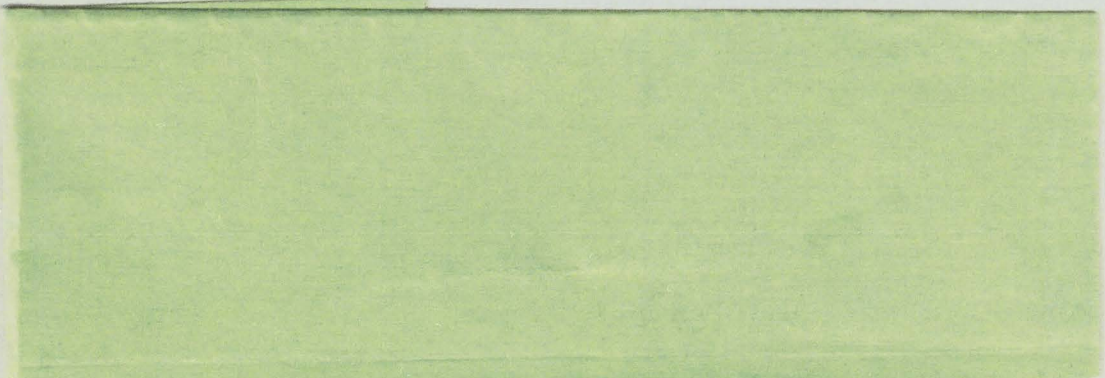
I. Now let's just get on from there. Let's look at what happened. On 30th May you learned for the first time that BURGESS had gone.

P. It was on the morning that the telegram from M.I.5. arrived.

I. I suppose that must have surprised you quite a bit?

P. Oh yes. ...

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- 13.40 I. Now I just want you to look at the next document. Just look at that document ...
- P. Yes, I remember this one.
- I. You remember this ?
- P. Yes, very well indeed. I can tell you also the thing which brought it all up in my mind was a conversation with my wife.
- I. Just keep it for the moment. Look at the facts that you report. This is what you say.

"Careful reflection on this distressing affair has led me to modify sensibly my reactions to the disappearance of BURGESS. In my telegram I stated that BURGESS was undisciplined and irresponsible to a degree that makes it scarcely conceivable that he could be involved"

and so on. Then you show quite a few isolated facts which you piece together in your memory and suggest the possibility cannot be excluded.

"Each fact is perfectly explicable in itself, but BURGESS' disappearance with MACLEAN and his continued failure to reappear give them a possibly sinister significance."

Now you say this:

"The facts are as follows"

and then you talk about a sun-lamp. The second thing you attach importance to is a camera. The third thing you attach importance to is the fact that he worked out of office hours. The fourth thing that you attach importance to is that he frequently travelled to New York. The fifth thing is that he had three books on his shelf on Marxism and the Colonial question. And then you state this:

"I feel that their possible combined significance is such that I should not fail to report them. There is, I am afraid, very little doubt that BURGESS had available the essential requirements of an espionage agent."

I. contd:

13.42 Why didn't you report then, the only material thing - really material thing - that you knew full well about, which was BURGESS' Communistic background ?

P. Because I assumed, and always have assumed, that it had been perfectly well known and discounted.

I. But there wasn't a word about his Communist background in the letter that arrived from the Foreign Office when he was coming out there. They had only got his drunken and homosexual habits referred to there -

P. Yes.

I. No mention at all of this other matter. Now, surely no-one in your position could have failed to recognise the overwhelming significance of that fact.

P. As I say, first of all BURGESS' connections with Communism were perfectly well known. Certainly it is implicit in the fact that he is an espionage agent involved with MACLEAN who is also a Communist. I am sorry not to have been absolutely sufficiently comprehensible in the telegram. I didn't put in all the facts I knew about it.

I. But it's the most material thing. You knew about this man. The most material thing which you knew about him was that he had been a Communist.

P. Yes, but, as I say it was sufficiently well-known. I was only reporting new facts.

I. But tell me, who had told you at any time that it was known in the Foreign Office that BURGESS had been a Communist.

P. He was always talking to me about his Communist days.

13.44 I. Why hadn't you reported that BURGESS knew Donald MACLEAN.

P. Do you mean to suggest that on the first mention of Donald MACLEAN's name in this traffic I should send you a list of all the people in the Embassy in Washington who knew him ? It seems to me to be absolutely -

I. Just look. You know one of the criticisms that you made - one of the reactions which you thought was

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- P. Yes. It is conceivable, I think, but is extremely improbable.
- I. Don't you think that it was important that the Foreign Office should have been told, [redacted] first of all that BURGESS was associating closely with the brother of Donald MACLEAN, and that he was most friendly with Donald MACLEAN.
- P. Well, I can only ask you .. did PATTON report on MACKENZIE ?

- [redacted]
- P. That's right, before this one.
- I. Yes. "I assume" -
- P. Yes.
- I. But, you see, earlier on /you told me you knew it.
- P. No.
- I. Oh yes, yes. You told me; I made a note of it at the time.
- P. The operative word is 'well'.
- I. He introduced Alan MACLEAN to you and told you that Alan MACLEAN's brother had been an old friend of his.
- P. And if you knew BURGESS you would be surprised at the number of people he claims are old friends of his.
- I. It was the brother that he was claiming. It was Donald he was claiming was the old friend of his. And Donald has been the reason that he knew Alan, who was the chap he was running up to New York to see.
- P. Alan is obviously a younger man, anyway. But it is perfectly evident to me from my own eyes that BURGESS and Alan MACLEAN were close friends. They were often together and obviously got on well together and so on on the occasions when I saw them together. How close BURGESS was to Donald MACLEAN I wouldn't like to swear. I think the evidence now is that they have been associates over a long long time.
- I. I suggest to you that that was deliberately misleading.

- P. On the contrary, it was not.
- I. That you should have said there, and you should have said very much earlier, "We've got a man out here, as a matter of fact he is staying in my house, who is not only associating regularly with Alan MACLEAN, but appears to be and claims to be an even better friend of Donald MACLEAN."
- P. That is presumably true of almost everybody in the U.K. Delegation in New York and in the Embassy in Washington.
- I. Then you go further. Then you say - and this is the crux of the whole thing - "And that man I know to have been a Communist and to have been a member of the Communist Party and I know that as late as 1940 he was regarded by many people as being a Communist." Now, irrespective of what you thought about it, how could you possibly conceive it to be in accordance with your duty not to report that to your superiors ?
- P. Well, I can only plead that everybody else seems also to have overlooked the same simple facts. And if you are in the middle of a case, one is always conscious of the fact that one isn't sending back everything one knows. If you send back everything you know, as likely as not you get an answer saying "This is all old stuff. Only send us new developments." That was what I thought I was doing here.
- I. But you see you haven't yet told me of anyone who was aware at that time of BURGESS' Communist background - anyone who was engaged in this inquiry.
- P. Well, I do know people, actually, who know of BURGESS having been a Communist.
- I. But you see, here you are, knowing BURGESS better than anybody else -
- P. That's a -
- I. Well, he'd been living in your house for God knows how long. He's got your degree in his pocket. He's got your affirmation in his pocket, going back to about 1934. You know that he was a Communist at Cambridge. You also know by that time that MACLEAN had been a Cambridge, because MACLEAN has been the centre of the inquiry for at least a month beforehand, and you are - no-one knows more about the matter of Soviet espionage, probably, than you know. And when you descend to talking about a camera that doesn't work, and a sun-lamp ! Tell me, in all seriousness, look at that. Do you really think that does you credit ?

- P. Well, I'm unwilling to pronounce on my professional promise. I think that those four or five facts, put together -
- I. What you say -
- P. One should modify one's opinion of GUY's completely undisciplined and irresponsible character. It may be he was undisciplined and irresponsible on the surface because he was involved in activity of this kind.
- I. But you see, when you are dealing with this kind of stuff, at this level, what do you suggest a sun-lamp must be used for?
- P. Perhaps it would be used in connection with photography - I don't know.
- I. A sun-lamp in connection with photography. That is what you thought it was?
- P. Why not?
- I. You think that was what it would have been used for? That is the suggestion?
- P. I -
- I. And he had a camera.
- P. Yes.
- I. And that he worked at night.
- P. That's right.
- I. Do you seriously suggest that this adds up to anything at all, when you are completely disregarding - completely disregarding - the Communist background of this man.
- P. Well, as I say, I conceived my duty there was to add new facts to the situation and did not consist of my telling them that BURGESS had a Communist background as constituting a new fact.
- 13.53 I. Now just let us look at the whole picture. You get a wife, a first wife: starts a Communist agent: goes on after she leaves you as a Communist agent: during the whole time she is married to you is making unexplained journeys abroad, which you know nothing about; you don't know where she is getting the finance for them; you don't know the purpose of them and you would even have us believe here that you don't remember them.
- P. Well, all ...

- I. Is there any explanation of that ? You see, I want the explanation, if there is. I want to be convinced that there is an innocent explanation.
- P. The explanation is that - it is perfectly true she was a Communist in Vienna. It is equally true that she ceased from Communist activity when she came over to England. It is also true that we made together a journey to Spain of about four weeks. It is also true that our ways began to part late '35, early '36, somewhere around there, and that our contacts thereafter after the end of '36 were either for business purposes or possibly, on her side, there was a desire for reconciliation.
- I. And you cannot explain where she got the money from.
- P. No, of course I can't.
- I. And you cannot explain what the purpose of this journeying -
of it
- P. Some/possibly from me, but I certainly cannot finance people -
- I. Would any record in your banking account show that she got the money from you during that period, for financing the journeys ?
- P. I certainly couldn't have financed any journeys to Algiers or Athens or anywhere like that.
- I. Exactly. You couldn't have done. Well, no. Algiers and Athens were later. I was suggesting to you -
- P. Or even Holland or Austria.
- I. - that you did assist substantially with the journey to Jugoslavia, Italy, Greece.
- P. When was that ?
- I. That was in '37, after you had parted.
- P. No, I didn't. I'd never heard of them, even.
- I. But were you providing her with money without knowing what it was being used for ?
- P. No. On the contrary, my recollection is that she didn't ask me for money after we parted. Indeed, in that respect she behaved in a remarkably honourable way.. I mean, she didn't dun me for any sort of alimony or -
- I. You are saying that you didn't know she had gone to any of these places at all while you were married to her. Do you know where she went to in Czechoslovakia on three occasions within a month ?

- P. That was from Austria. That after all is a fairly simple journey.
- I. Three occasions within a month? And you are saying that you didn't know BURGESS was a Communist at Cambridge, only afterwards.
- P. Only afterwards, yes. And certainly - I am absolutely certain of that ..
- I. And you didn't know, you never knew KLUGMAN at all, when you were there.
- P. No. I've certainly no recollection of knowing KLUGMAN. I cannot say I have never seen him in my life, but ...
- I. And despite the 'Donald' - a slip of the tongue on one occasion, - you didn't know MACLEAN other than the few occasions you might have bumped into him in the Foreign Office.
- P. The first occasion on which I bumped into him in the Foreign Office was in '37, as I say, I think. And he was definitely familiar to me then, I mean as a face, and I assumed -
- I. Oh, he was familiar to you then?
- P. Oh yes, yes. And I assumed we had met at Cambridge, but he wasn't anything like a personality to me.
- I. Oh. Now, you see, we're getting on to rather different ground, aren't we? You now think you did meet him at Cambridge.?
- P. Well -
- I. But didn't know him by the name MACLEAN.
- P. He was certainly familiar to me as a face when I first met him in the Foreign Office, as I say. Whether I met him before at Cambridge, or after I had returned from Austria with, say, BURGESS, I don't know.
- I. But didn't you ask him? Say "We have met somewhere, I cannot quite remember."?
- P. Yes, we did, actually, but I can't remember how the conversation went, actually. But I remember that he wasn't a person I was sort of introduced to for the first time.
- I. Yes. And you didn't know KLUGMAN?
- P. No, I've certainly never spoken to KLUGMAN in my life.
- I. And you say you were wrongly described as being a Communist at Cambridge.

- P. Yes, unless you enlarge the definition of Communist to ...
- I. It doesn't surprise you -
- P. A lot of people would have called me a Communist.
- I. A lot of people would have called you a Communist.
- P. Yes.
- I. And you know that BURGESS had gone so far as to be a member - he was actually a member of the Party.
- P. Yes, he was.
- I. And you knew that he had made rather a show of resigning from the Party.?
- P. A 'show', actually, I wasn't aware of. I took the news of him joining and his resignation and so on almost for granted, as the sort of thing he would do. He was a person who was -
- I. Did you know of his resignation ?
- P. Oh yes, I knew he had left the Party but I don't know the form which his resignation took - what you do, whether you send them a letter or make a speech or what.
- I. Why should you have taken it (? to be his) plain intention to leave the Party ?
- P. You misunderstood me. I said I don't know the form his resignation took, whether he sent a letter to the Party or made a speech or what.
- I. Yes, I see. When this inquiry was at its height it didn't occur to you to report this very important circumstance of BURGESS' Communist background.
- I. BURGESS' ?
- P. BURGESS' ?
- I. Yes.
- P. I said I assumed that everybody knew it.
- I. You were thoroughly familiar, in your capacity as head of Section IX, with the well-known Communist technique of suddenly abandoning Communism, ostensibly I mean, and appearing in the forefront - the right van - of the Opposition, one might say.
- P. Yes.
- I. That was a technique that was thoroughly familiar to you.

- P. Oh, obviously yes. Yes.
- I. And that had been BURGESS' technique ?
- P. Yes, but of course there are lots of people who leave the Communist Party without having that particular end in view, and I ... that BURGESS was one of them. But anyway it was not until after the joint disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN that I began to pay any particular attention to him. BURGESS was not involved -
- I. And you didn't think that the association - a person in your house who was, you knew, associating closely with Alan MACLEAN and had himself said in Alan MACLEAN's presence, or suggested, that his closer friend was Donald MACLEAN, should remain there in the circumstances.
- P. I'm afraid I didn't. As I say, if I had to treat as suspect anybody in the Embassy in Washington who claimed to be a close friend of Donald MACLEAN, well, I should have had a long list in my hands.
- I. And you cannot explain those two documents, how it came about that this man who was only a casual acquaintance of yours, you say, at the material time, comes to have these two documents here - intimate personal documents of yours - in his possession.
- P. I haven't any idea how he got those whatsoever. Why, wherefore, how, for what purpose, I simply don't know. I can suggest one possibility which arises out of what you subsequently told me about the closeness of his connection with my wife. It may conceivably be that she found those in her custody after we were estranged and gave them to GUY to give to me and he forgot. That is the only explanation I can think of on the spur of the moment. I've no recollection of giving them to him. I cannot see any reason why I should give them to him.
- I. But you see, that in itself is odd unless she knew BURGESS to be one of your close friends.
- P. No, because I was abroad then, you see. It may have been at the time when I was abroad when she was in Paris.
- I. But why BURGESS ? Why BURGESS of all people ?
- P. Why not ?
- I. He was only one of your casual friends. I am suggesting to you he was one of your closest friends.

P. Look here, I should hate to get caught up in a thing about casualness. Our acquaintance began, as all acquaintances do, on a casual basis. It remained, as I say, intermittent.- I prefer the word 'intermittent' to 'casual' but it doesn't make much difference.- for the Cambridge period. It then broke off absolutely until I came back from Austria and we made contact again - how, I cannot remember. Then it was close and distant in turns. But it was perfectly natural, if my wife met a friend of mine in Paris, she would hand him the papers ... It isn't as if they are papers of vital importance. They are intimate personal ones, admittedly, but they are not of vital importance to me.

I. And you still say that BURGESS did not, to your knowledge, enlist you in Section D. ?

P. You tell me he did.

I. Yes. I've heard the story you told. I've listened to it with terror. I don't mind telling you that I find it very disturbing that you should tell me in those circumstances that you really thought that

P. I didn't -

I. I should have thought that -

P. I can well believe that BURGESS put some pressure behind the scenes. If you tell me he enlisted me himself, well, as a result of your investigations you ought to know. I can only give you what I (? felt at the time).

I. You thought it was this other .. who saw you on the boat ?

P. Yes.

14.06

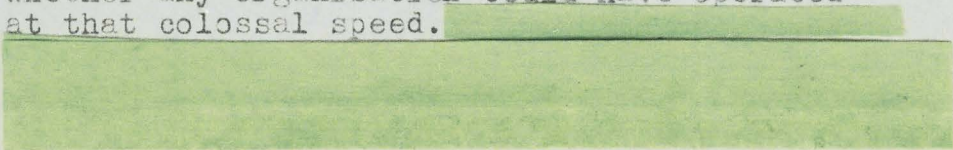
I. Tell me, can you point - perhaps you would help me on this - let us take as a hypothesis that you are in fact working for the Communist, a member of the organisation maybe. Can you point to anything in the record here which does not fit into that view. Can you see anything inconsistent in the KRIVITZKY report ? That tallies perfectly, doesn't it ?

P. Yes, it produces four facts - or whatever it is - out of many, which happened to fit me.

I. Yes. But you have considered it for a long time, not merely this morning, and you cannot produce any candidate who fits the thing anything like as close as you do.

P. I can't now, at the moment. The only source I have had on the subject had gone. Except that one thing I told you ... AMERY.

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- I. Again, there is nothing in the VOLKOFF story which is inconsistent with the information having leaked here, from you in London, after 19th September. Tell me if there is.
- P. No. Only, as I say, that the opposition must have begun to operate at colossal speed to get the thing done in time.
- I. But of course it was something that required an operation at colossal speed. It was absolutely imperative that they acted -
- P. It's instantaneous, though, isn't it, pretty well ?
- I. And had to be. And had to be. Can you imagine anything more serious from their point of view than this particular leakage. If that man was to have produced the catalogue - delivered goods in accordance with his catalogue - it would have been/absolutely /an wrecking blow to the Soviets.
- P. Yes -
- I. So you can't - you were going to say something ? Yes, go on.
- P. What I am saying is, actually, that I doubt whether any organisation could have operated at that colossal speed. 
- I. Yes, but we are operating in a very different set of circumstances.
- P. Oh, .. yes, yes. We haven't got the ...
- I. We haven't got the power. They can do it quite easily, and it's obvious that they did do it. Well now, again, that is quite consistent.
- P. Yes, but again, it is only an extremely tenuous array of facts. For Remainder of page see PF. 604584/Link A

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P.) These coincidences, motoring offences ..(together)..

I.) becoming extremely difficult to explain away.

P. Yes.

I. And then, you see, these are the coincidences, each time fitting like a glove. Fitting like a glove. And then we look at the background. Then you're not telling anything about your wife.

P. Which wife ?

I. I'm so sorry, your first wife.

P. In what way.

I. It is quite unacceptable, your telling me about your not knowing anything about her movements or how she got financed. You knew - it would be so much easier, frankly, to accept what you were telling me if you had told me "Well, in point of fact I was anxious about her. I knew she was going abroad. I was anxious that she was a Soviet agent or a Comintern agent at that stage." But you didn't say that.

P. I'm afraid that didn't occur to me at the time.

I. Unexplained journeys by the woman who is your wife and at that stage, presumably, you were in love. No finance, nothing. You see, it doesn't add up. I'm sure you see that yourself.

- P. Well, I must say I was extremely surprised to hear your catalogue of journeys when you read them out.
- I. I think there were nine, in point of fact.
- P. It sounded like more. I can remember -
- I. Oh, after the period they grew much more.
- P. - two or three, yes.
- I. Let me just show you a list of - some of these names I cannot pronounce - look at those. Those are passport entries up to 1937.
- P. Yes, all ... yes.
- I. Yes.
- P. What I was saying was that I can remember I think perhaps three of those journeys, probably four. The Spanish one I certainly remember, and on one occasion I went to Prague myself and -
- I. Who paid the trip to Prague ?
- P. I did.
- I. How much did it cost you ?
- P. Oh, God knows. I had some money then. I had been travelling from Austria in those days.
- I. Yes, but that journey, the return journey, would cost you how much - £15 at least ?
- P. Oh God, no. Not as much as that. Third class in those days - poor man - travelling that way.
- I. Still, it would cost you -
- P. That wasn't any effort at all, anyway.
- I. Yes, you could do that.
- P. Could do that. I had my money anyway from my father and that would see me through extremely handsomely and we went up to Prague actually because we were going back to England and wanted to see if before we came, (? on our way back to) Vienna.
- The other visit I remember was Spain (? of which I quite understood the aim.)
- The third one, I think, was a visit to Paris to see friends.
- I. Then, you see, with all this background you've got that very odd letter that you sent to the Passport Office at this very crucial time. You see, Russian Communist relations in September 1939- they were one and the same (? level). And here
on

I. contd:

you are using your good offices to enable this lady from whom you are estranged, whose background you know, to get abroad, and to get abroad for fictitious reasons.

P. Well, that the reasons she gave me are fictitious I don't know.

I. The reasons you are giving are fictitious.

P. Look here, I'm sorry. I think that if a woman comes along to her estranged husband and says "Look here, I have a home in a foreign country which I am anxious to clear up and get my furniture back, will you help me to get my visa?" I am not a man who says "No, (? to hell) ..."

I. Yes, but you don't write falsely about it if you do that.

P. Well, there again -

I. You needn't do that.

P. Well, there again, you know frightfully well that a number of tarradiddles are told in correspondence from the public to officialdom - full of little things like that.

I. Yes, but this is much more serious. The country is at war.

P. I know. I wasn't as fully -

I. You say you didn't attach any importance to that at all.

P. But -

I. Tell us why - what reason you had to pay your mother-in-law.

P. That is one of the things that are sticking in my throat rather. I cannot remember paying that £12 a month, and if I did so I cannot remember if I gave her a monthly cheque or a banker's order or what.

I. I see. Then apart from the people - I've made a list of them here - there is no-one else to whom you would like me to refer in Cambridge., or knew you at Cambridge. No dons, you say -

P. Well, there are the ones I've -

I. The ones you have mentioned, yes, who will tell us about your (? position).

P. That is about all, I think.

I. Good. Well, that is all the questions I want to put to you.

KW.

1 C