

PF 604,584/V6

PHILBY, HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL

PF 604,584/V6

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date	Serial No.	Star Designation	Date
	PA.	 						
	PA.							
	KV 2/4728							

S.1630 Edn.2

PF 604,584/V6

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 604, 584 v. 6

12.12.51 Note by Mr. Skardon on his journey to PEACH's home with him after/ 221 Milmo's interrogation 221y
12.12.51. Telegram to SLO Washington re interrogation of PEACH. 221z
13.12.51. B. 2. Note re F. B. I. and the PEACH Case. 221a

222

13.12.51. B. 2. A. Note re PEACH's passport. 222a

223

17.12.51. Draft letter to Mr. Hoover re PEACH's interrogation. 223a

224

17.12.51. B. 2. A. Minute re T/Cs on PEACH, BLUNDEN & PEACH Table. 224a

225

17.12.51. Extract from B. 2. B. Note re cables from U. S. A. 225a

226

17.12.51. From Richard Butler re EMMET. 226a

227

20.12.51. B. 2. B. Note re PEACH's proposed job with the Daily Telegraph. 227a
20.12.51. B. 2. A. Note re informing HONEY of PEACH's interrogation. 227b

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228

21.12.51. To Mr. Milmo with list of documents passed to him. 228a

229

21.12.51. B. 2. Note re visit of Mr. Cimperman. 229a

230

21.12.51. B. 2. A. Note of arrangements over Christmas. 230a

28.12.51. B. 2. A. Note on Mr. Skardon's interview with PEACH on 28.12.51. 230b

231

28.12.51. Suspension of T/C on HONEY until 31.1.52. 231a

29.12.51. B. 2. Note re Mr. Skardon's interview with PEACH. 231b

1.1.52 B2b note to DB re BURGESS's posting to Washington 231c

2.1.52 B.2.note re Meeting held on 2.1.52 re DB's visit to Washington. 231d

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MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 604,584

232.

2.1.52

B2b note re PEACH's banking account

232y

2.1.52

B.2.b comments on interview with PHILBY on 28.12.51

232a

2.1.52

To A.C.S.S. re. 231 c

232b

233.

B. 2.1.52
D.B. 9/1/52 See.

Please see at 232a my comments on Skardon's interview with PHILBY on 28th December 1951.

B.2.b
3.1.52

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

234.

7.1.52.

Comments by D.B. on Mr. Skardon's report on interview with PEACH.

234a

~~92 NORTH Street from TUDOR HART~~

~~1951~~

235.

D.B.
(through B.2.)

Reference minute at 234a.

- I agree that PEACH's signature on the letter to the Aliens Tribunal was probably forged by Lizzie. We could have the handwriting examined but personally I think the point is immaterial to our case.

We have no evidence that Lizzie had a separate bank account in 1939/40 and I think it is unlikely that she did, since we know she opened a new one in 1941 after she ceased to use the joint account. I doubt whether any fixed sum was in fact allowed to Mrs. KOLLMANN, but I assume Lizzie kept her from the income she derived from PEACH.

Wc25894/1012
335,000 JC&S
.6/209
NT)
3-34-0

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/over...
[OVER

Minute 235 contd.

2. I agree that this could well have been the case.
3. There is no evidence in BURGESS's passport that he visited Spain in 1937 and, since he was then employed by the B.B.C. and is known to have taken one long holiday that year, I do not ~~see how~~ ^{think it likely that} he could have done so. If PEACH's father is correct in saying that PEACH visited both sides in Spain before opting for Franco, he may well have followed the itinerary recommended by MACNAMARA.

B.2.b.
9.1.52.

A. S. Martin
A. S. Martin.

236.

9.1.52 B2a note on interview with TUDOR HART 236a

237.

9.1.52 Report on Skardon's interview with PHILBY re. his bank account authorisation and Lizzy's journeys 237b

10.1.52 Extract from NORTH on TUDOR HART mentioning PHILBY 238z

10.1.52 First instalment of PEACH's answer to his interrogation 238a

10.1.52 B.2.b note on papers despatched to SLO Washington. 238b

11.1.52 B.2.b Notes on 238a. 239

11.1.52 B.4 note re Backhouse, 239

14.1.52 Note re Mr. Skardon's interview with PHILBY on 14.1.52 239c

15.1.52 * From S.I.S. enclosing letter from PHILBY. 239ca

15.1.52 B.2.b comments on PHILBY letter at serial 239ca (see also 238a) 239cb

16.1.52 Copy of minute from B.1.e to B.1 about R.W.B. CLARKE. 239d

16.1.52 Ext. from W/O on WBL 1389 from Mrs. BASSETT. ment. Peats. 239e

14.1.52 B.1 note on conversation with 239caz

242.

18.1.52 To B5 asking for food office particulars re POSTGATE PF. 152.750 242a
MP 28.1.52

18.1.52 Extract from NORTH on TUDOR HART mentioning PHILBY 242b

243.

18.1.52 B2a note re PHILBY's referees at 238a 243a

244.

18.1.52 Note re police enquiries about POSTGATE PF. 152.750 MP 28.1.52. 244a

245.

18.1.52 To S.B. confirming requirements re POSTGATE PF. 152.750 MP 28.1.52. 245

~~18.1.52 Telegram to Washington forwarding text of "C"'s letter to D.B.~~

Removed to Supp A.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference _____

246.

19.1.52

Draft letter to [redacted] about taking up PEACH's references 246a

247.

D.G.

Please see at 246a a draft letter to C. about taking up the references given by PEACH in paragraph 1 of 238a.

The only two positively identified so far are LEES (PF.149,538) and CLARKE (PF.62329). As you will see from 239d, B.1.E. have reservations about interviewing CLARKE.

[Signature]
C.A.G. Simkins.

B.2.a
19.1.52

248.

22.1.52.

Revised draft letter [redacted] 248a

249.

D.C.

A re-draft of 246a, as requested, is filed at 248a.

B.2.
22.1.52.

[Signature]
J. C. Robertson.

250.

D.D.G.

I have discussed this matter with D.G. and 248a is on the lines that he wished. Will you sign in D.G.'s absence?

D.C. 22. 1. 52.

Rosa Holt

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OVER

251.

23.1.52. To [redacted] re taking up PEACH's references. 25.

28.1.52 [redacted] re interview with Don LEVINE (signal) 251b

252.

28.1.52. Ext. from T/C on WEL.4181 from BLUNDEN, ment. PEACH. 252z.

29.1.52 To B5 requesting Food Office particulars for LISBONA, a telephone contact of Eileen PHILBY's 252a

29.1.52 To D.B. in Washington in reply to 251b 252b

253.

29.1.52 From D.B. in Washington re enquiries into PEACH's Spanish period 253a

254.

5.2.52 Copy of letter from Int. Org. with report on Lizzy HONIGMAN and SMOLKA. 254g

255.

D.C. B.2. J. an [redacted] 8/2

I spoke to [redacted]

[redacted] I pointed out to him that in our view there was a considerable risk of a leakage of information, to the effect that another member of the Foreign Office was under suspicion. Bearing in mind that out of the six people named by PEACH as acquaintances of his during his University days, five had Communist traces, I made it clear that it would not be possible to interrogate these individuals without it being apparent to them that we regarded PEACH with considerable suspicion. If there were a leakage, it seemed to me that the Foreign Office would be seriously embarrassed.

[redacted] I made it quite clear that there was no reluctance on our part to carry out the interrogations, [redacted] on behalf of the Foreign Office, were prepared to accept the risk. We did not, however, anticipate that we should be much nearer a positive solution: we had already heard from PEACH that, short of holding a Party card, he was as near being a Communist as no matter. If, of course, it was felt that in fairness to PEACH the interrogations should be carried out, we would go ahead.

[redacted] thought it was possible that someone might be in a position to say or to deny that PEACH was a close associate of KLUGMAN or of MACLEAN, and that this would be a material point worth getting at. Both [redacted] and [redacted] however, realised the risks involved and suggested that we should select one of the six individuals whom we thought to be the least likely to talk. [redacted] hoped that it might be possible to start the interrogation by discussing BURGESS and MACLEAN and leading from them to PEACH.

D.D.G.
8.2.52.

[Handwritten signature]

MINUTE SHEET

Reference.....

~~255.~~

wrongly filed - see 254 b

~~4.2.52 C.N.R.O. particulars with regard to Helene ENGELBACH nee PHILBY 255a~~

256.

Removed to file 153.289.

5.2.52 ~~To B.5. requesting Food Office particulars re Antony BLAKE 256a~~

~~257.~~

~~7.2.52 C.N.R.O. particulars with regard to Diane BROWN nee PHILBY 257a~~

wrongly filed - see 254 d

258.

8.2.52 Note regarding identifying which sister declared herself a communist 258a

259.

Copy of Minute on Supp.A volume.

D.B.

During your absence, PHILBY informed Mr. Skardon that he had hopes of obtaining employment abroad in the near future, and asked if he could have his passport back, should the job materialise.

D.C. accordingly wrote the letter at 79a to the Foreign Office, reporting the position and asking for final clearance. Reilly's reply is at 83a. The position now is that the passport is still in our possession, but PHILBY has been told by Skardon that, if and when he requires it to travel for the purpose of taking up employment, he may have it.

From our own sources, we know that the job which PHILBY has in mind is that of Public Relations Officer for Shell in Cairo.

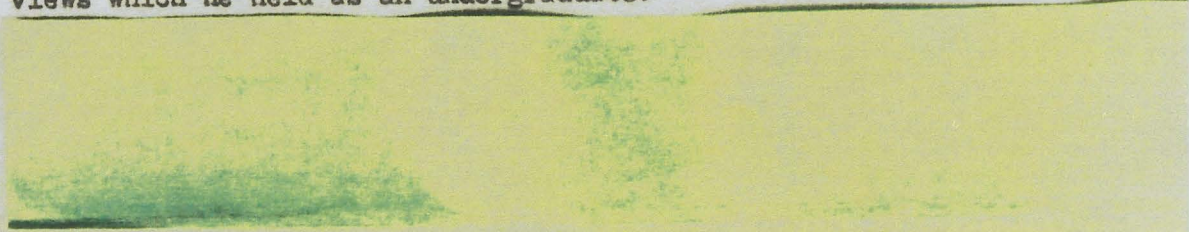
B.2.
13.2.52.

(signed) J. C. Robertson.

260.

D.B. ^{WMD}
16/2

Shortly before you left for Washington, we received from PHILBY the names of six of his contemporaries at Cambridge, supplied by him as referees who could supply information about the political views which he held as an undergraduate.



In the light of D.D.G.'s conversation, we propose in

1) Wc25094/1092
2) 235.000 ICBS
d Gp736/209
EGIMINT)
DE #340

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/over..
[OVER

Minute 260 contd.

*What, I
understand
myself clear
him.*

due course to interview R. W. B. CLARKE. This man is however the subject of current investigation by B.1.e., on the ground of his early left wing sympathies (see 239d and Para.3 of 243a). We do not therefore propose to make any approach to him until the B.1.e. enquiries have progressed a little further.

J. C. Robertson
J. C. Robertson.

B.2.
13.2.52.

13.2.52 To H.O. requesting T.I. information re. the McCARGARS who appear on PHILBY t/c 386. 261,
14.2.52 T.I. particulars re the McCARGARS
20.2.52 B2a note re PHILBY's employment with SIBAL in Egypt

261z
261a

262.

22.2.52 B2 note re B. Division meeting on 21.2.52 *PF 604,529 05*
~~22.2.52 B2 note re PHILBY's appointment with Lady Pamela Blunt *replacement copy - JA.*~~

262a
262b

3.3.52 From SLO Washington re Lilian TUCKER, Philby's childrens nurse.

262a

263.

4.3.52 Note by B.2.a on current position of PHILBY Case.

263a

265.

7.3.52 Letter to SLO Washington re Lilian TUCKER reply to serial 262d

265a

266.

0.3.52 ~~From SLO WASHINGTON re Lady Frances HOGG~~ removed to serial 7a
PF.604,716 LINDSAY HOGG

26
5

0.3.52 Ext. from Foreign Office, ment. BLUNT.

p

Minute 267 , B.2.b to B.2, re Lady Frances HOGG, removed
to minute 8 on FF.604,716 LINDSAY HOGG

268.

11.3.52

Note by B.2.b re PHILBY's visit to Ottawa.

268a

269.

12/3
ew
D.B. through B.2

Please see my note at 268a which arises from SLO Washington's
letter at 262c.

B.2.b
11.3.52

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

(1) Wt17252/1054
5/51 930,000 JC&S
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(REGIMINT)
CODE 5-34-0

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271.

12.3.52

B2a note on interview with Walter Bell

271a

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B26 to see.

211a

PF.604,584
PF.604,589

NOTE FOR FILE

On D.B's instructions, I discussed PHILBY and FLANAGAN with Mr. Walter Bell.

Bell said that PHILBY, who he thought would describe himself as an ex-Marxist, had a "power obsession". Bell remembered being advised by PHILBY not to go into politics since power now lay not with politicians but with those who controlled the Government machine. Bell also said that he would have regarded PHILBY as a potential Quisling if we were defeated by the Russians.

Bell thinks that FLANAGAN is probably intellectually convinced that the future is to the Marxists. But he belongs to an older generation, and might feel that the present system would last his time.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.a.
12.3.52

C.A.G. Simkins

270a.

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NOTE

With further reference to the note at 264a.

The file contains this telegram from PHILBY dated 21st April 1951:

" Am leaving Ottawa 21 April. Return middle next week."

There is nothing on the file to show the purpose of PHILBY's journey. It was not made under instructions from London nor did PHILBY report any results.

B.2.b
11.3.52

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

B2b/ANT
11352

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260

Pa.

EXTRACT.

P.F. 604,584 PEACH

Extract for File No. : P.F. 604,589 Name: FLANAGAN

Original in File No. : * P.F. 604,589 Serial : 375a Vol : 8 Receipt Date : 10.3.52

Original from : Foreign Office Under Ref : --- Dated : 6.3.52

Extracted on : 13.1.53 by : JA Section : B.2.b

Extract from report received from Carey Foster, Foreign Office
re inf. obtained from Hector Mc.Neil ment. FLANAGAN & PHILBY

-----6

In discussion with Mr.Hector Mc.NEIL today he volunteered certain information concerning BURGESS's contacts and friends. He said that he knew that BURGESS's chief friends were Anthony BLUNT, David FOOTMAN and Kim PHILBY. In fact he recalled BURGESS going to visit Kim PHILBY in Istanbul and Ankara.

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

ES/5
a

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

PF.604584/B. 2.b/ASM

G.T.D. Patterson Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington D.C.

(267d)

Please refer to your PF.95(R) of 26th February 1952,
concerning

We are of the opinion that an interview with
is unlikely to be productive and might well result in her discussing
the matter with her friends. Since it is still of great concern
to us that no publicity should be given to our suspicions of
PEACH, we think it would be wiser not to approach

7.3.52

ADW
Director General

*22/1/52
7302*

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264a.

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2/17

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

262d

3 MAR 1952

B26

What do you think?

LAG 413

PF.95(R)

To: Director-General

I have heard that the Philbys left their childrens' nurse in New York when they departed from this country. Her name is [redacted] and I believe she served with the Philby family in Turkey. I heard today that she was trying to get another job in Washington as she did not care for New York.

Nannies naturally acquire a tremendous lot of both above and below stairs information about their employers and their friends, and it occurs to me that it might be worth while for the Bureau to have a talk with her. [redacted] is bound to be loyal to the Philbys, whom she has served for many years, and might not therefore volunteer anything about the Philby-Burgess friendship and details of what went on there during their residence in Washington. She is also almost certain to write to Philby to say that she has been interviewed by the F.B.I.

[redacted] personal particulars are not available to me, but you could no doubt obtain them if not, I can always get them here, but I would have to trump up some excuse before approaching the Administration Department. I wonder if you would be good enough to look up [redacted] and then let me have your comments on the suggestion that it might be worth while having a talk with her. I believe that she accompanied Philby on one or two of his long journeys and may once have visited Canada with him.

February 26, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson
G.T.D. Patterson

B26/11/17
7-3-52

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262ba.

262c.

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PF.604584 - PEACH.
Copies in: PF.604529 - BURGESS.
PF.604558 - MACLEAN.

262a

P.a.
may 25/2.

NOTE.

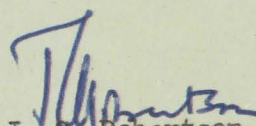
D.B. having obtained the approval of the Director General, B.2 made a statement at the B Division meeting on 21.2.52 about the PHILBY case. In this statement PHILBY was named and an outline given of the enquiry into his background and activities which had taken place since the disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN. Mr. Milmo's findings, to the effect that PHILBY had been a Soviet agent and had been responsible for the leakage of information which led to the flight of BURGESS and MACLEAN, was read out to the meeting.

In the second part of the meeting, D.B. gave an account of his visit to Washington, explaining how this visit had arisen as a consequence of the PHILBY developments. D.B. also warned all present of the vital need for ensuring that no mention of the case be made to any person not present at the meeting. D.B. emphasised the particular danger of ^{and the fact} that if the case were to become public, this would do most serious damage to our relations with the U.S. security authorities.

D.B. later undertook, on 22.2.52, to re-emphasise this warning about security to the Heads of Sections in B.1, and to speak on the same lines to B.4. Parallel action has been taken in B.2.

With D.B.'s agreement B.2 to-day repeated to Mr. Mitchell in shorter form the essential facts of the talk given on 21.2.52 to the B Division meeting. The warnings about the necessity for security were also repeated to Mr. Mitchell.

B.2.
22.2.52.


J. C. Robertson.

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Copy in Pfbay 950

TOP SECRET

261e

[redacted] came to see me to-day and referred to the fact that the full report about the circumstances in which [redacted] had consulted him about the advisability of Philby's appointment to the [redacted] organisation in the Middle East in a post which involved contact with American interests, and the reply which had been given, had been sent to us officially through [redacted]

B.4.
20.2.52.

[Handwritten signature]

P. A. PEACH

[Handwritten initials]
22/2

Copy to: B.2.a.

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Request for Information regarding Aliens from Home Office Records

2612

Our Reference PF.604,584 Section B2a H.O. Reference.....
(if known) CLAUDIA JAMES GOODRIC

1. Surname McCargar Mr. & Mrs. Christian Names Mrs. Geraldine and Mr --?

2. Address(es) c/o Miss Pamela BRIGHT,
53 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

3. Born Mrs. 26.3.20 ENGLAND at SAN FRANCISCO U.S.A. Sex.....

*4. Nationality American At Birth.....

5. Occupation On the staff of the American Embassy in Paris

6. Passport Number Mrs. DIP. 2280
MR. DIP. 5386

Pakina Lee Date 13/2/52
Signature

N.B. Use a separate form for each name.

*Only Aliens are recorded.

To R.I. for Representative at H.O.

Please supply (tick information required):

- HOME OFFICE FILE.
- PERSONAL PARTICULARS

ENCL OR
14 FEB 1952
TO 59A
REF PF604584

held B2.

Information lacking in 1—6 above, or if different from that in 1—6 above.

LOCATION AND REGISTRATION PARTICULARS

Latest Registered Address.....

Registration District..... Serial No.....

A.P.R.C. Number.....

MOVEMENTS

Date and particulars of latest arrival in U.K.

Arrived at..... on..... from.....

Landing Conditions.....

Forwarding Address.....

Date and particulars of latest departure from U.K.

Departed from..... on..... to.....

From Address.....

Particulars of arrivals and departures between 1.2.52 and present time

MRS McCARGAR arrived London Airport 27.1.52 Emb. Le Bourget.

JAMES McCARGAR arrived Northolt 6.2.52 emb Paris No trip

Continue overleaf if necessary

To B2a

Filing Date

Returned by Representative at H.O.

Signature D. E. Broddy Date 14.2.52

departed for either

259b

259b

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17. 6. 25. 54

258a

CAGS.

The only thing to be established from the information _____ on the three sisters is that Helena is definitely out. The party at which the statement was made was in November 1945, at which time Helena was abroad. Diana did not go abroad until December 1946, and Patricia does not seem to have been abroad at all.

MR.
8-2-52.

~~Seen~~
B. E. Mr. Whyte to see above note.

CAGJ
8/2

Copy on 17. 6. 25. 54 H.M.S. J.P.C.

See Serial 237a -

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254d

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R.5. DEW
7.2.52.

COPY

Copied 7.2.52.

254C

For: P.F. 604,584 (PEACH) & P.F. 39,680 (SMOLKA).

Original filed in: P.F. 68,261 (PHILBY). Ser. 48a. Received: 5.2.52.

Copy of report from Int. Org. British Troops, Austria.

R. F.

SECRET

766
9055

INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION
BRITISH TROOPS, AUSTRIA
BTA 4

48a

SUBJECT: HONIGMANN Mrs Alice

Ib/I/SF/1601/H

TO: Box 500
Parliament Street B0
LONDON, S W 1

ACABRIT Ext 328

25 January, 1952

2

LU

P 68261 B2B 2/1/52

Please refer to our letter of even reference dated 19 December 1951 and previous relevant correspondence on HONIGMANN Alice.

+

Seelu
b5-2

1. We attach a copy of a report, which we have now received from the Austrian police on HONIGMANN Alice and SMOLKA alias SMOLLETT Harry Peter, with particular reference to background information on the activities of both HONIGMANN and SMOLKA prior to 1934.

2. We will forward any further information which we may receive on either HONIGMANN or SMOLKA, which we consider may be of further interest to you.

ENCL 4 Pages

Pre

5 FEB 1952

B2B

Colonel GS

+

Att

TO

SA

REF

PF 68261

Held B2

SECRET

B-6/M/17
628
18 2-52

19.12.1951.

There is at present no registration entry under any of the names cited for Alice Honigmann, nee Kohlmann (also Kollmann), divorced Friedmann, divorced Russel, born Vienna 2.5.1910, Austrian national, Jewish.

Parents: Izso (Isidor) Kohlmann (also Kollmann), office head of the (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde) Israel Cultural Society in Vienna, born in Savar, Hungary 31.12.1868, Austrian national, Jewish, married

and

Gisela, née Fürst, housewife, born in Kerkaszentmiklos, Hungary 14.4.1884, Austrian national, Jewish, married.

The parents used to live at the following addresses:

From 12.8.1911 to 11.7.1931 at Vienna 18., Cottagegasse 7/1/7,

From 14.7.1931 to 31.10.1938 at Vienna 19., Goltzgasse 10/5,

From 31.10.1938 to 2.3.1939 at Vienna 2., Obere Donaustrasse 91/4/13a

From 31.3.1939 to 14.3.1939 at Vienna 6., Mariahilferstrasse 47/2/1.

In 1939 they left for England.

Alice Honigmann is recorded to begin with under her maiden-name Kohlmann on her ^{parents'} ~~parents'~~ registration forms until 18.6.1930.

From 18.6.1930 to 5.7.1931 she was registered independently with her parents at Vienna 18., Cottagegasse 7/1/7, and lived with them in a flat of 2 rooms, small room, hall and kitchen. As profession she stated: French teacher.

On 28.6.1931 she married the commercial employee ^X Karl Friedmann ^X born Vienna 1.4.1902, Austrian national, Jewish, with whom she was registered from 11.7.1931 to 27.1.1932 at Vienna 5., Stolberggasse 21/4/20, where they lived. Karl Friedmann moved there from Vienna 18., Döbblinger Hauptstr. 48. From 22.1.1932 to 18.10.1932 they lived in a three-room flat at Vienna 9., Latschkagasse 9/1/13.

The marriage ^{to} with Karl Friedmann, concluded in Vienna on 28.6.1931 according to the Registry Office of the ^{Kultusgemeinde} Cultural Society XVIII/XIX, Series 18, was annulled by mutual agreement on 19.9.1932 by the Bez. Court of Josefsstadt.

Alice Friedmann, née Kohlmann, housewife, divorced, remained at the same address until 28.4.1934.

The following short-term addresses are recorded:

From 25.7.1932 to 2.8.1932 Vienna 9., Türkenstrasse 9/4/3/36,
 From 10.8.1932 to 18.8.1932 Vienna 7., Kenyongasse 27/5,
 From 20.8.1932 to 17.9.1932, Vienna 16., Neulerchenfelderstr. 27/1/3/21
 and from 7.10.1932 to 2.11.1932 Vienna 6., Westbahnstr. 35/19.

On the last registration form, from Vienna 9., Latschkagasse 7/1/13, there is the endorsement: Alice Friedmann, née Kohlmann, was married on 24.2.1934 to Harald Adrian R u s s e l, student of philosophy and left with him for England on 28.4.1934.

There is no registration form to hand for Harald Adrian R u s s e l from 1934.

Alice Russel, divorced Friedmann, née Kohlmann, has not registered since then in Vienna. The fact that she has now married for the third time the journalist Dr. Georg Honigmann, from the Eastern Sector of Berlin, was not known in Vienna.

Her parents, Izso and Gisela Kohlmann were strict Jews, lived a very retired life and are not given a bad reputation. Their marriage was a good one, and Alice was their only child. After a careful school education she gave lessons in French and English, as she had a gift for languages. At 21 she married the commercial employee Karl Friedmann, who was employed in the GOECas departmental head. Karl Friedmann belonged to the former Social Democratic Workers' Party as an active member, whilst nothing is known as to any political activities on the part of Alice Friedmann, or whether she was a member of the KPÖe.

Karl Friedmann is described at Vienna 9., Latschkagasse 7, where they spent most of their married life, as a quiet, hardworking and friendly man. Alice Friedmann too enjoys a good reputation. She is described as a slim, dark pretty woman, who liked a social life and spent most of her time away from home.

When their marriage was dissolved Alice Friedmann is said to have married a British diplomat who was alleged to be a dignitary at the court of Siam. (This ^{is} contrary to the endorsement on the registration form, which reads - married on 24.2.1934 to Harald Adrian Russel, student of philosophy). People still remember that the ^{small} daily papers such as "Die Illustrierte Kronenzeitung", "Das Kleine Volksblatt", etc. published reports on Alice Russel's marriage, headed "Poor Viennese Girl Makes her Fortune" etc. Special reference is made to the circumstance that Alice

Russel definitely aimed at leaving Austria before 1. May 1934, and succeeded in doing so.

A few months later her mother told people that her daughter had made her fortune. She had married a very rich man, and now had a house by the sea in England and a car of her own.

It has not been possible to find out whether she knew Peter Smolka (Smollet) back in 1934, or what her present connection with him is, especially as her divorced husband, Karl Friedmann has emigrated and has not registered in Vienna since, or he might have been questioned on this point.

It is however quite possible that there was some connection between them at that time, as Peter Smolka lived with his parents in Vienna until 27.9.1935.

Harry Peter S m o l k a , student and journalist, born Vienna 17.9.1912, Austrian national, single, Jewish, lived until 22.9.1930, on his father's registration form at Vienna 3., Weissgärberstrasse 44-46/Mezz./10.

Parents: Albert Smolka, factory-owner and businessman, born Caslav, CSR 13.2.1879, citizen rights in CSR, married, Jewish and Vilma nee Wottitz, born 15.1.1889.

Albert Smolka was at that time 2. partner in the Vienna Metalware and Buckle Factory Schar-Smolka, Schwechat bei Wien, Sendnergasse 17, Factory Office Vienna I., Rotenturmstrasse 25/1/3; the first partner was Ferdinand Schar, of Schwechat, Thurnermühle. There is a business premises registration form to hand for the time from 20.6.1929 to 5.9.1938.

On 27.9.1935 Harry Peter S m o l k a left for England. He did not come back to Vienna until 18.10.1945, when he lived at 13., Jagdschlossgasse 27 with his family.

- 1.) Harry Peter S m o l k a (Smollett), journalist (Times correspondent), born Vienna 17.9.1912, British national, no religion, married, (parents: Albert and Vilma nee Wottitz), British passport nr. C 314538.
- 2.) Wife:
Lotty S m o l k a (Smollett), née Jäckel, housewife, born Waschkowitz 20.5.1913, no religion, married, (parents: Max and Berta Jäckel, nee Hermes), British passport nr. 350523.
- 3.) Children:

Konrad

Thomas, born London 27.2.1936, and
Timothy, born London 12.10.1938,

both on the British passport nr. 195607.

Harry Peter S m o l k a (Smollett), deregistered on 21.10.1950 as going to Reith in the Tyrol, whilst his wife with the children remained in the Vienna flat, and changed the registration so that she appeared as the main tenant.

Since 16.6.1951 Harry Peter Smolka (Smollett) has been registered as a sub-tenant c/o his wife, having come from Reith bei Kitzbühel, Hummerbichl 54, and has been living together with his family.

Harry Peter Smolka (Smollett) is at present and has been since 19.10 1949 2. partner and manager of the Vienna Metalware and Metal Fastenings Factory of Schar-Smolka, with works at Vienna 23., Schwechat, Sendnergasse 17, and selling and administrative bureau at Vienna 2., Praterstrasse 9. Factory mark: "WMP". According to the trade licence the firm engages in factory manufacture of sports articles and accessories, foundry-made articles of everyday requirement, office requirements, tools, house^{hold} and kitchen equipment, in the factory manufacture of metal toys of all kinds, means of protection against gas and smoke, rings, buckles, carbines, locks and fittings for the leather-ware, shoe and textile industry, also shoe-horns, shoe-trees, etc.

The first partner is registered as a Wilhelm B e e r, born 23.5.1906, of New York, 470 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 5. Beer has not so far appeared in Vienna.

254a
254b

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

Secret X ref in
PF 412,304 CADETT

2530



BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

Seen by B20.

PF.95(R)

B2A — M.B.F. with attach
January 24, 1952 *Times in B2A return*
Jan 29/1
Received 29.1.52

Dear James,

[Redacted block]

PF 68 261

passed on this request to Hoover personally, and the F.B.I. have now come up with a report for us, a copy of which I attach. It has been explained to me that the report has been compiled by the F.B.I. representative in Madrid. They have not told me more about the confidential source referred to in the report other than that it was a journalist.

PF 68 261 (Study Lissy)

Four points seem to be of interest:

- (1) the allegation that Lizzie Peach attached herself to the Times correspondent in Paris, Tom Cadette, after leaving Peach. *PF 412,304*
- (2) the impression which source reports that Peach married his first wife "in order to get her out of Hungary with a British passport".
- (3) the very curious reason given by Peach to source for his visit to Spain, namely "to investigate a rice growing project in the swamps of the Guadalquivir River".
- (4) the allegation that while in Spain Peach lived with a British actress, [Frances Dobell]. *PF 604, 716.*

J.C. Robertson Esq.,
E.2

/ . . .

78/16

Frances Lu DOBELL
CADETT

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 MAY 26 24

253a

A propos Dobell, the F.B.I. have given me the following information: born January 6, 1902 either in New York City or Montreal. Employment and residence in London from the 1920s to 1937 as actress on the London stage. July 1937 to June 1940 listed as resident at St. Jean de Luz, during which period she claims to have visited Spain and Portugal. Married in 1929 Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay Hogg, which marriage was dissolved in 1934.

The general suggestion about Frances Dobell is that she had Fascist tendencies. She claims she was the first woman to enter Madrid in company with General Franco during his triumphant march into that city in mid-May 1939. Her address was found in the possession of Pedro de Ygual, former Spanish Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, who was an ardent Fascist.

The F.B.I. are prepared to interview Frances Dobell whose last address was in California, but I have asked them to find out a little more about her first and to await our confirmation that we wish this done. We will discuss this on my return.

Yours ever,

Dick.

COPY

RF: 68, 261 (Philby Lizz)

[A confidential source, who is regarded as reliable, advised that he first became acquainted with Philby in Spain during 1939. This acquaintanceship continued until Philby departed from Spain in August of that year. Philby was at that time with the "London Times", and was divorced from his former wife who had gone off with Tom Cadette, then the "London Times" correspondent in Paris and now, according to the source, connected with the British Broadcasting Corporation in Paris. The source advised that he never met this former wife of Philby's and he does not recall that she was ever referred to as Alice. He suggests that since she was of Austro-Hungarian origin, she was spoken of by her Austro-Hungarian name, which anglicised would be Alice.]

see L 29/1/52
ASF

The same source advised that while Philby was in Spain, he was living with the British actress ~~Frances Dobell~~ ^{Lu} who was divorced from Lord Lindsay Hogg. He stated that Philby, at one time, had intentions of marrying this actress whose father is president of the Bank of Montreal. The source advised that he understood that Philby's divorced wife, in August 1939, was still living with ~~Tom Cadette~~ in Paris. He suggested that Frances Dobell, whom he believed to be living in Hollywood, might be able to furnish additional information which might be more accurate because he understood Miss Dobell always kept a diary.

see L 29/1/52
ASF

RF: 68, 261

[The same source advised that he learned after Philby left Spain that his former wife was an Austro-Hungarian whom he married in 1935 in order to get her out of Hungary with a British passport. He believes that they were married at the British Legation in Budapest, but the marriage was of very short duration.]

The source could give no information concerning Philby's visits to Spain prior to 1939, but said that he was told that Philby came to Spain immediately after graduating from the University at Cambridge to investigate a rice growing project in the swamps of the Guadalquivir River.

252 b.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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ACT 1958.

2520

PF. 604, 584

LOOSE MINUTE

B.5./Mr. Storrier

I shall be grateful if you will obtain
Food Office particulars for the following:-

Stuart M. Lisbona,
6 Abbey Court,
Abbey Road,
London N.W.8

lrel

B.2.a.
29.1.52

C.A.G. Simkins

SECRET

2522

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604, 584 Name: PEACH

Original in File No.: * P.F. 604, 582 Serial: 250 Vol S. 4 Receipt Date: 28.1.52

Original from: T/C on WEL. 4181 Under Ref.: Dated: 27.1.52

Extracted on: 12.12.52 by: E.S. Section: B.2.B.

Extract from T/C on WEL. 4181 ment. PEACH.

BLUNDEN rings Mrs. BASSETT BLUNDEN says he will come round and see her during the middle of the week. She asks if he has seen anything of GORONWY or anybody. BLUNDEN says he has not seen or heard of GORONWY for months. She asks about EILEEN or KIM, and he says he has not heard of them either. He says he really must ring them. She thinks the PHILBYS might be going down to Wiltshire for this week end. ESTHER told her this.

22.18.

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

SECRET

EFB
9.4.53

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

9040
25/15

Precedence ROUTINE. Security Classification SECRET.

From : SLO WASHINGTON. Office File No. PF. 604584 Originator's No. WASH/12.

Date of Origin 26.1.52.

Passed for Action to B.2. Date of Receipt 28.1.52.

Info..... Copies to..... Decyphered by JS/PS.

secret
X see
to PF.R.2646
(L20.13)

B.2 from D.B.

1. Satisfied that it would be unwise press for interview Don LEVINE.

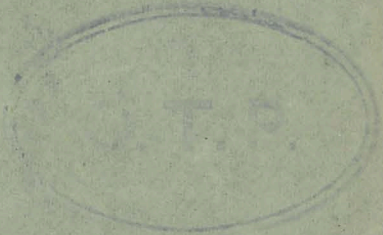
ELSA BERNAUT

2. Have agreed F.B.I. interview ~~Tha SS~~ and Antonina THOMAS wife of KRIVITSKY re 1937 (?Spanish) (grp missing). Both are (?regular) and trusted sources with good memories.

[Can better description of BECKER be obtained?]

Extracted
PF 60 4558
CURZON

78/15



251a
23rd January, 1952.

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL.

PP.604584/DDG.

In the memorandum

PHILBY gave the names of six of his Cambridge contemporaries who could furnish information about the political views which he held as an undergraduate. He was naturally unable to say precisely where they all were, and we have accordingly taken steps to find them and to make certain necessary preliminary enquiries about them.

These enquiries have already established the whereabouts of two of the referees; the remainder we hope to locate in due course. I should mention that our records show that four of the six have some background of early Communist sympathy and that of the remaining two one may have Communist relatives.

We should before long be in a position to make a start in interviewing these people. You may well feel that in fairness to PHILBY this ought to be done. Before we begin, however, I should like to be quite sure that this is in fact your wish, and in particular that you have given full consideration to the significantly increased risk of leakage which must result. If the interviews are to be profitable we could hardly avoid disclosing that our enquiries are specifically concerned with PHILBY, and although we could emphasise the need for discretion there is clearly no guarantee that our warnings would be heeded. In general, we refrain from making references of this kind unless we are satisfied of the discretion and loyalty of the person approached. In the nature of this case - and such records as we have of the individuals mentioned confirm the hypothesis - we might find ourselves dealing with persons of a type that is not necessarily well disposed to "security", and we might even encounter positive disloyalty.

I am of course as anxious, as I am sure you are, to act justly in this matter. I am, however, equally certain that we must move circumspectly. Before therefore any further steps are taken, I should be glad to know your precise wishes in the matter.

Yours ever

for Sir Percy Sillitoe.

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ACT 1958 *April 2024*

Draft Letter/Minute to:

[Redacted]

Approved by

248a

Date

No. of Copies

Our Ref. PF.604584

For Signature by

Director General.

Their Ref.

Date

22nd January, 1952.

Despatched on *Sec 251a*

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL.

My dear

In the memorandum

[Redacted] PHILBY gave the names of six of his Cambridge contemporaries who could furnish information about the political views which he held as an undergraduate. He was naturally unable to say precisely where they all were, and we have accordingly taken steps to find them and to make certain necessary preliminary enquiries about them.

These enquiries have already established the whereabouts of two of the referees; the remainder we hope to locate in due course. I should mention that our records show that four of the six have some background of early Communist sympathy and that of the remaining two one may have Communist relatives.

We should before long be in a position to make a start in interviewing these people. You may well feel that in fairness to PHILBY this ought to be done. Before we begin however I should like to be quite sure that this is in fact your wish, and in particular ~~if you will allow me to draw your attention to a point which I consider to be of paramount importance~~ that you have given full consideration to the significantly increased risk of leakage which must result. If the interviews are to be profitable we could hardly avoid disclosing that our enquiries are specifically concerned with PHILBY, and although we could emphasise the need for discretion there is clearly no guarantee that our warnings would be heeded. In general, we refrain from making references of this

Continue overleaf if necessary.

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ACT 1958 APRIL 2024

over...

248a

Draft Letter/Minute to:

Approved by

Date

No. of Copies

Our Ref.

Their Ref.

Despatched on

For Signature by

Date

2.

kind unless we are satisfied of the discretion and loyalty of the person approached. In the nature of this case - and such records as we have of the individuals mentioned confirm the hypothesis - we might find ourselves dealing with persons of a type that is not necessarily well disposed to "security", and we might even encounter positive disloyalty.

I am of course as anxious as I am sure you are to act justly in this matter. I am however equally certain that we must move circumspectly. Before therefore any further steps are taken, I should be glad to know your precise wishes in the matter.

Yours

Continue overleaf if necessary.

Draft Letter/Minute to:

[Redacted]

For Signature by D.G.

Date 19 January 1952

Approved by

Date 19 January 1952

No. of Copies

Our Ref. PF. 604, 584/B2a/CAGS

Their Ref.

Despatched on

246A

My dear

In [paragraph 1 of] the memorandum [Redacted]

[Redacted] PHILBY gave the names of (half a dozen) of his Cambridge contemporaries who could furnish information on the political views which he held as an undergraduate. (Although he was naturally unable to say precisely where they all were, we have taken steps to find them and ^{and accordingly} should shortly be in a position to make a start with interviewing them.)

In fairness to PHILBY I am anxious not to delay this. It does seem to me, however, that in taking up these references we significantly increase the risk of a leakage occurring about the case. [If the interviews are to be profitable we could hardly avoid disclosing that our enquiries are specifically concerned with PHILBY, and although we could emphasise the need for discretion there is clearly no guarantee that our warnings would be heeded. In general, we refrain from making references of this kind unless we are satisfied of the discretion and loyalty of the person approached. In the nature of this case - and such records as we have of the individuals mentioned confirm the hypothesis] - we might find ourselves dealing with persons of a type that is not necessarily well disposed to "security", and we might even encounter positive disloyalty.]

I repeat that I am anxious to be fair to PHILBY but I think that we should move circumspectly, [Redacted]

Yours

Continue overleaf if necessary.

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243a

NOTE FOR FILE

Reference 238a, paragraph 1.

1. James LEES

This man is the subject of PF. 149,538. There seems no objection to approaching him, and this is being arranged.

2. Anthony M. BLAKE PF. 153,255

PF. 42376 for this man has been destroyed. Traces in SF. 464/5 show that he was at Magdalene College, Cambridge in 1932. He wrote to POLLITT in November of that year in connection with "next term's meetings" - presumably of the C.U.S.S. In December he told King Street that he was staying in London at the address of J.P. BLAKE, 22 Holland Street, Kensington. The only J.P. BLAKE in the current London telephone directory lives at 12 Lansdowne Road, W.11 and is a Justice of the Peace.

Further enquiries will be necessary to locate A.M. BLAKE.

3. R.M.B. CLARKE

Undoubtedly identical with R.W.B. CLARKE, the subject of PF. 69,309, who is currently under investigation by B.1.e on the strength of left-wing traces in the '30s. B.1.e. are considering whether an approach to CLARKE, who is an Under Secretary at the Treasury, would prejudice their interests.

4. Frederick COOKE

No trace and whereabouts unknown.

5. Richmond POSTGATE PF. 152,750

The current London telephone directory shows a person of this name at 6 Exeter Mansions, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1. He is N.T., but may be connected with Raymond POSTGATE of PF. 41416. The latter was born in 1896 and appears to have been a communist 1919-24; was George Lansbury's son-in-law and was described in 1948 as of no security interest.

Food Office particulars have been requested for Richmond POSTGATE. Also an I.B. school.

6. Harry DAWES PF. 51,504 This man is identical.

There is a PF. 51504 for a person of this name who was born in 1905, and might possibly be identical. In July 1940 the file owner was conducting W.E.A. classes, where he was alleged to show communist tendencies. Since 1933 he had been connected with extra-mural studies at Sheffield University and employed as a lecturer by the W.E.A. in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, etc. The Sheffield

police said he was not a member of the Communist Party and not regarded as a communist. Moved to Rotherham in 1942. Further enquiries needed to establish identity.

B.2.a.
18.1.52

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : P.F. 68,261 Name: HONIGMANN.
 From file No. : P.F. 63,349 v. 4. (TUDOR-Serial: 189e. Dated: 11.1.52.
 HART).
 Extracted on : 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: T.H. Responsible Section: B.2.A. Date of Delivery: 18.1.52.

10.52. EDITH was with JOYCE (BRANDT). She talked to her about the visitors from the W.O. They had wished to have some information about people called HONIGMAN.

E. In order to cheer me up they said - you've been expelled havn't you.

She mentioned that when she was 19 years old she went to a demonstration and talked of some police incident a few days afterwards.

EDITH said about the HONIGMANS -

They made out that I did know this girl LIZZY in Vienna. I said (I didn't know her???) +Actually I had met her years before when (indistinguishable). But somehow, they want obviously to screen somebody who has either known her - I mean (mentions HONIGMAN). anyone who was connected in the past with her, and, it's so fantastic that this should come up now. I asked RAYA to come up I

Some indistinguishable remarks by JOYCE.

E. my fairly bad record
 I was let down some years ago by somebody in a very awful case - used my name to buy a camera. And, you know, it was absolute lunacy and disgusting irresponsibility on the part of these people, and, then there was case came up ...

E. The thing is that - I hoped they (wouldn't?) come again -- I foolishly said I photographed

(Rather indistinguishable - apart from odd words)

E. I mean if you'd listen to them - I had known this girl LIZZY in Vienna and and married some Englishman and then come to the country and ... subversive activities - you see me in 1933 and she 1934.

...
 She possibly mentions RAYA.

E.
 but she said, anything that I would ever have done
 I know it is nothing there is nothing that can be proved that (I think) that I have done, but it's very unpleasant

She later mentioned something about the International Brigade.

Most of the rest was indistinct.

+ Actually I had met her (years?) ago when I was in (Germany ??)

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 68,261 Name: HONIGMANN.
 From file No.: P.F. 63,349 v. 4. (TUDOR- Serial: 185a. Dated: 9.1.52.
HANT).
 Extracted on: 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: T.H. Responsible Section: B.2.A. Date of Delivery: 12.1.52.

- 11.53. URSULA GRANVILLE was with EDITH.
 EDITH told her that some W.O. people walked in on her. URSULA appeared very surprised and asked what it was about. EDITH said that it was "allegedly" about LIZZY and HONIGMAN. She was asked whether she knew anything about them - as a loyal British subject. URSULA wondered whether they were checking up on her past. EDITH talked to her about herself years ago (as a Communist?) then she said -
- E. But what worries me terribly - this girl LIZZY had a first husband, you see, whom I - whether I'd seen him or not, I actually can't remember I mean it's (so vague?) and that person is rather a mysterious figure I mean (these two gentlemen??) never said anything about him. I mean he was ... and yesterday -
- U. (asking where LIZZY is now)
- E. Oh in Germany. I mean he has a very prominent position indeed. They showed me a sinister looking photograph (of her and Honigman)? I said yes of course that is her. I said I couldn't remember when I met her which is absolutely true. I knew her years before, and, didn't know what she was doing (when she was away?). And, then, I foolishly said I photographed her family thinking I haven't got anything to deny about getting to know her you see ...
- EDITH continued -
- They asked me - did I know her in Vienna, 10 times. They were sure that I knew her in Vienna. I hadn't sort of (remembered?) anything of her existence.
- Now I am thinking it is because - she married a foreigner, I married a foreigner. I married a foreigner in 33. I mean She married 1934. I didn't know whether she'd married ... but in their little minds - it's a sinister girl from Vienna who comes over here, marries and then divorces and carries on some plot, and, I asked RAYA you see and she said that lots of people (visited?) RAYA thought something must have interested them in connection with
- How ever much they are interested it must be something which is taking place (over there?) or whether connection. It it was that I would be (very happy?) because being what I am. (EDITH said she was very much afraid it was something to do with LIZZY's past.) RAYA says that nobody could prove that "you had anything to do with anybody."
- They're probably screening somebody. I don't know what this man does now..... they're screening a lot of English - He had been married to this girl who had known this..... like me, who was very sinister.
- U. Do you mean it is possible they're screening LIZZY's first husband?
- E. That I do not know. ago that I mean I heard a rumour some years ago that he was (sacked?) from a high position. I mean I never

.... I would never imagine how her husband - ex husband - could be.

U.

E. I mean I could have turned them out as I wasn't well but then I thought well. Now I have to get in touch with the gentlemen and (see ?) whether I've found any photograph.

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : P.F. 68,261 Name: HONIGMANN.
 From file No. : P.F. 63,349 v. 4. (TUDOR- Serial: 181b. Dated: 8.1.52.
 HART).
 Extracted on: 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: TH Responsible Section: B.2.A. Date of Delivery: 10.1.52.

...

GERTRUDE: How de he start? - Are you a member of the C.P. - EDITH told her that it was not so, and, mentioned having been asked for information about HONIGMAN. GERTRUDE asked her how they could have known that she knew HONIGMAN. EDITH's reply is inaudible. EDITH made various remarks about wearing "kid gloves". She went on " and, did I know her in Vienna - but I mean" - The rest was again inaudible.

...

GERTRUDE again repeated her question - "but how do they know that you knew LIZZY". Some indistinguishable remarks followed by EDITH, then she said -
 E. They have such files about people - about unimportant uninteresting people. Unfortunately that is very very unpleasant for LIZZY.
 GERTRUDE asked if she was a Viennese. EDITH said yes.

...

SECRET

2395

Pa

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : P. F. 604, 584. Name: PEACH.

Original in File No. : * P. F. 604, 582. Serial: 243. Vol: S. 4. Receipt Date: 16.1.52.

Original from: T/C on WEL. 1389. Under Ref.: Dated: 14.1.52.

Extracted on: 12.12.52. by: E. S. Section: B. 2. B.

Extract from T/C on WEL. 1389 ment. PEACH.

i/c call for BLUNDEN from Mrs. BASSETT. BLUNDEN
thinks KIM might have a friend out there. (Washington). She asks if
BLUNDEN ever sees him. BLUNDEN says he has not seen him for months,
ever since he moved into the country, but says he must ring him
sometime. Mrs. BASSETT says she has his telephone number. BLUNDEN
asks for it. She gives it to him, also the address. BLUNDEN says
he will have a word with both DAVID and KIM.

18.00.

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

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SPB
9.4.53

239D

35.

B.1.

You will recall that I explained to you the reason why B.2.A. have an interest in interviewing CLARKE about one of their cases.

Our investigation of CLARKE has not enabled us to come to any conclusion about his case. The only item of possible significance which has emerged is the fact that CLARKE'S present wife's previous husband has now married an active Communist (see serials 32a, 33a and serial 11a in Supp Vol.) and that she has had a slightly mysterious telephone conversation with a certain Mary KEITH who may be identical with a woman who has been reported to be a Communist (see serial 7a on PF.138283, attached).

In view of the circumstances in which CLARKE'S name has been given to B.2.A. for interview, he might think it peculiar if he was not seen concerning their enquiry. On the other hand, I have now learnt from Mr. Robertson that in fact B.2.A. have been given about six names to interview on this particular point. From our point of view we have no objection to CLARKE being interviewed by B.2.A. in their own interest, but do not consider that this case has reached a stage where we could recommend that such an interview should be directed towards CLARKE'S own political past, although it is possible that CLARKE might react in such a way as would be of interest to us, or he might spontaneously make some interesting admission. On the other hand, B.2. may feel that in view of the present slight security interest in CLARKE himself, it would be advisable for them to make an approach to one of the other six.

B.1.E.
16.1.52.

D.H. Whyte.

Copy to B.2.A/Mr. Simpkins for P.A. on PF.604584.

See case 1320/11/52
= 17/11/52

10 11604584
239c

(copy in Supp. A.)

Interview with H.A.R. PHILBY on 14.1.52.

I saw PHILBY on the 14th January at his address, having made arrangements to do so with him on Thursday, 10th January.

I handed to him a copy of the summary of the visa stamps on the passport of Lizy PHILBY, and he thanked me saying that he thought that with sufficient details he ought to be able to

Upon making a careful examination of them however he tended to revise his view, saying that there was precious little information except the dates to be gained from them. He pointed for example to the journey in 1936 where Mrs. PHILBY was shown in and out of Breclav on the 11th April and in and out of the same place on the 13th April, which seemed to him to indicate that she was in transit for somewhere which does not seem to be shown by the passport. Passing from these particulars to which he proposed to give further attention, I mentioned the journeys for the months of July and August 1937, and related those to the banking account which I told PHILBY I had now examined. I told him that an examination of that account seemed to indicate that he should have been aware of the fact that on the 12th July, 1937, the sum of £20 was transferred by cable to Barclay's Bank Gibraltar, on the 27th July the sum of £30 was transferred by cable to the National Bank of Greece, and that on the 12th August Mrs. PHILBY arranged a mail transfer of £30 to Vienna. He seemed to be quite astonished to learn of these transactions, and indeed was surprised to be told that from April 28th, 1937, there were regular weekly payments into the account from the "Times" newspaper of the sum of 14 guineas, the payments going on until the 3rd May, 1940. He assured me that it was his honest recollection that throughout his stay in Spain his pay was forwarded to him there, and he made the point that it would have been ridiculous for him to have made the statement that appears

at the bottom of Page 2 thereof, had he believed otherwise. Moreover his recollection was, as stated in the first paragraph of Page 3 of that memorandum, that his wife may have used his bank account during his absence but that there could have been very little in it. I must say that I am at a loss to know why he should deliberately lie about a matter which was apparently going to be put to the proof within a day or two. It may be urged that he was hoping that his banking account would have gone out of existence as a document and would have been destroyed with the passing of seven years since he last operated it. This I would suggest is a dangerous view to attribute to a man who must realise that banking accounts live for a little longer than seven years. PHILBY was surprisingly cool and self-composed at these positive indications of his, to say the least of it, faulty recollections, and was far less confounded by them than I had anticipated he would be. We went carefully through the details of the account and I must say that he readily accepted all the particulars from me, and I was obliged naturally to point out that having caused £80 to be transferred from his account in July and August 1937, Mrs. PHILBY had on 9th September, 1937, paid in £73.18.6 with no indication of its source. It may be supposed that she had by this means sought to cancel out the amounts she had drawn for her travelling expenses by repaying a similar sum when she received it from her masters. He was not unaware of the sinister implications of these facts.

I had noted that during 1937 a total of £42 was transferred by mail to R. MORELL at St. Jean de Luz. PHILBY explained that the payments were made to the benefit of a young woman who was one of his youthful indiscretions.

PHILBY seemed to become aware for the first time that in November 1937 his wife had arranged for authority to operate his account at Lloyds Bank Auxiliary branch in Paris to the extent of £4.0 a month. He agreed that the amounts paid into the account which totalled £4.75 or thereabouts per half year were substantial credits and vastly in excess of the figures that he anticipated would be revealed by an examination of the account.

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TOP SECRET

I told PHILBY that there was a striking corroboration to be found in the banking account of a story we had received from French sources of the association with Dr. F. SIMPSON (I thought it necessary

PHILBY was aware of the fact that this name had been put to him by Mr. Milmo and by me at my first interview with him, and he still said that he failed to understand to what it referred. I added that an examination of the account for 1939 showed that on the 8th May and 5th June that year the sum of £5.10.-. was paid to SIMPSON. He still professed to be completely ignorant of the name or these details, and I was obliged finally to say that it was as likely that the name was supplied by his wife as by him, since the particulars of Dr. F. SIMPSON at 41 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, were given to the bank on 19th November, 1937, that person apparently being one to whom the bank might refer in case of need; since that was approximately the date upon which Mrs. PHILBY arranged to operate the account in Paris it was quite likely that it was she who gave these particulars to the Bank.

I had noted mail transfers to Vienna to the credit of KOLLIMANN in 1938, on 13th April of £4, on 22nd April of £5, and on 17th May of £4. PHILBY said these were obviously amounts placed to the credit of his mother-in-law. I also drew his attention to a sleeping-car refund from Thomas Cook's of 11s.11d. on 23rd April, 1938, and pointed to the fact that this was but a few days after Mrs. PHILBY's trip shown in her passport as "11.4.38 - débarquement Calais".

In the second half of 1938 a reference to E. AUSSIG, to whom £10.-.8d. seems to have been paid on the 9th August, could not be explained by PHILBY. The payment of £5 on 21st October, 1938, to the Westminster Bank account of O.G. de CAUX, is explained by the fact that de CAUX was a fellow correspondent of the "Times" at Barcelona. Similarly the sum of £3.10.-. on 21st October to the Royal Bank of Canada account STODDART, is explained by the fact that Mr. STODDART was the "Times" correspondent at Hendaye.

The credit of £150 on the 2nd May, 1939, from HORNE & Co. is something which PHILBY forgets, though he thinks that HORNE & Co. must be his father's solicitors, Benjamin HORNE & Co., and this may be some payment from his father. A debit shown as a mail transfer on 27th March, 1939, is one to W. P. CARNEY, St. Jean de Luz, £8, which PHILBY described as a repayment to a fellow journalist. The cheques paid in favour of one DURLECE for 6,371 francs (£35.10.1d.) on 25th April, 1939, and for 5,074 francs (£28.14.7d.) on 25th July, 1939, were at the moment meaningless to PHILBY and he promised to think about them to see whether he could recall the name. Since it would appear to be a French name and a debit in French francs, he thought it was likely to be some transaction carried out by his wife who was in Paris certainly up till the time of the later cheque. I have already referred to the two drafts to SIMPSON in 1939, and the only other extraordinary payment during that year was a mail transfer on the 10th October, 1939, to "MERREVILLE £20 self". PHILBY thought this was likely to be a transfer to his benefit, for at that date he was certainly based upon Arras and MERREVILLE may be a French town nearby. I detailed the other particulars which I had taken, saying that from 1940 the account lay dormant except for payments from his father and credits from his mother, with debits consisting of regular payments under banker's order to Insurance Companies, until the account was finally closed in 1944 by a payment in of £25.10.5d. on May 2nd which was the exact amount required to clear the overdraft at that time.

In September 1940 PHILBY had charged his life policy, which had a surrender value of £15, to the bank who had agreed to allow him an overdraft to the extent of £30 upon this security. When the account was closed the policy was reassigned to him.

After dealing with these various matters, PHILBY said that the matter which gave him the greatest cause for anxiety at the present time was the realisation through four independent factors that his wife had

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not given up her connections with the Communist Party after their marriage. He said that these four factors were:-

- (i) The journeys around the Continent in the years between 1934 and 1940.
- (ii) The fact that she had gone back to all her old friends by travelling to the Eastern Sector of Berlin with HONIGMAN.
- (iii) The letter from Paris to BURGESS which, in spite of the possibility that it was written in exaggerated terms, did indicate a more intimate association with BURGESS than he had realised.
- (iv) The fact that his signature was forged to the document which was sent to the Aliens Tribunal on behalf of Mrs. KOLIMANN.

I told PHILBY that since we were aware that F. SIMPSON was positively identified by the address at 41 Boulevard Haussman as a close associate of Willy MUNZENBERG, this must be the fifth factor in assessing the extent of his wife's subversive activities. He readily agreed, if the facts were as described by me, that this is so. He maintained however that in spite of his speculations he had been unable to recall anything which would have been likely to indicate to him that his wife was engaged on some undercover activity. He suggested that if she were it was quite unlikely that she would have taken him into her confidence, but he is puzzled to explain how she came at a time when they were living together to conceal also the fact that she was travelling about the Continent, almost certainly on behalf of some organisation and at its expense.

He said that he had prepared a further report

in such a manner as to indicate that had he been a spy he would necessarily have had to disclose to his spymasters more information than about two or three isolated cases. I think from what he said that PHILBY is the first person to realise the fallacious character of most of his arguments, for he almost always produces the counter-argument immediately. He said however that if he had been guilty and tired of life, he must have passed to the Russians a good deal earlier than May 1951 the information that secret sources were revealing information that FUCHS or PEIERLS were responsible for a leakage of atomic information to the Soviet Union, and that there had been other leakages in Washington at a slightly later date. He says that he was first given information about these sources in September 1949, before he left for Washington. The material relating to the Washington leakage may have been imparted to him upon his arrival there, and in any case he could easily have taken advantage of opportunities which presented themselves to him of developing this information more fully through his American contacts, had he been so minded.

He saw no connection at any time between MACLEAN and BURGESS that was of greater importance than the association between MACLEAN and other members of the Washington Embassy and the Foreign Service generally, and this he claims to be his reason for failing to think of BURGESS when MACLEAN was mentioned.

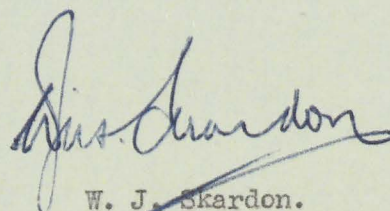
At the conclusion of the interview I found myself regarding PHILBY as more of an enigma than ever. He did say at one stage that the suggestion that he is guilty of espionage is an insulting one, but even in saying that he did not react as strongly as one would anticipate an innocent man would in such circumstances. On the other hand I suppose it must be a fact that his training and association with S.I.S. have given him some ability to maintain face, even a poker face, in circumstances when his motives and conduct are being attacked. For all practical purposes, his reactions to the things that I thought would worry him most, particularly my discoveries that the banking account would completely falsify statements made so recently as the 7th January, did not have anything like the effect I anticipated. He really does maintain calm in the most extraordinary way, and possibly this is due to complete innocence.

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I gave him the opportunity during the course of the interview of taking up a fresh position in relation to his former political life and to his knowledge of his wife's association with some subversive organization. He maintained that, whereas he has obviously made many errors in telling his story at different times, they have been the more easily disproved. He claimed again that he has always told what he believes to be the truth, and he has not at any time sought to mislead

As to the banking account, he said that since he had heavy responsibilities of a family character at the present time, he has during the last year required the bank to provide him with monthly statements of the account. In spite of the fact that he has studied these with the utmost care, he very much doubted whether he could estimate within the sum of £500 his expenditure during the last six months. Certainly during the period 1937-1940, this represented his first and perhaps only state of affluence, and he was even less at that time counting pennies than at any other stage in his life. This is the only explanation he can give for being unaware and unable to recall that £750 and upwards was paid annually into his account by the "Times", and that his wife Lizzy PHILBY drew a large proportion of it to maintain herself.

I promised that having given him time to examine the journeys in detail and to reflect upon the unidentified names in the banking account, I should see him again, possibly later this week.



W. J. Skardon.

B.2.a.
16.1.52.

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Since writing this note I have spoken to Mrs. Towndrow with reference to the implications of para.10. It would appear that King Street has suspected that their conversations can be over-heard for quite a long time. They took some steps to counter-act this about 1947 and have taken much more active and efficient steps during the last eighteen months.

W. J. ...

Thames. P. O. No. 604,584.

Copy.

copy

For your comment.

JH 15/11

23900

Para.s 1,2,3 & 4. No comment.

Para.s 5,6, & 7. As stated by himself, PHILBY only acted as a channel for passing on information to and from Canada in this case. He was not, so far as I know, in any way responsible for the success of the handling of the case and, had it failed, could not have contributed to that failure except at extreme risk of immediate detection.

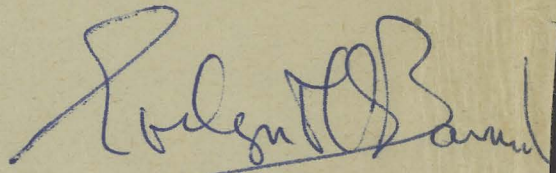
Para.s 8 & 9. I can see no point of comparison between the Russian action in the case of VOLKOV and their lack of action in the case of Alan NUNN MAY. The speed with which Moscow acted in the case of VOLKOV is presumably the measure of the vital importance of the information he was in a position to disclose. In the case of Alan NUNN MAY all they lost was the man himself, even if he had proved willing to talk it is most unlikely that he had any wide knowledge of the Soviet network in Canada and America which was in any case almost completely "blown" by GOUZENKO himself. PHILBY may well have known that NUNN MAY was not in a position to "blow" him, but if VOLKOV spoke the truth we must believe that the whole Russian network in this country (and not only PHILBY) was in grave danger.

Para.10. I believe this source has been "blown" for a considerable time, but have not so far been able to check the date precisely.

Para.11. If PHILBY was a spy his greatest value to the Russians may well have been his unassailable position in S.I.S.. He would hardly have been permitted to run any risks in minor cases.

No comment on the remainder.

B.2.b
15.1.52


E. McBarnet.

Top Secret and Personal.

239 ca

14th January, 1952.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

Rec'd 15-1-52

Dear James,

I attach a copy of a further letter now
received from Mr. PHILBY. I do not feel that we can
comment on this.

Yours *me*

James Robertson Esq.,
M.I.5.

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It was at the end of 1944 when I took over Section IX from [redacted] and thus became regularly concerned with anti-Communist work. I may point out that I made no effort to secure this appointment; the record should show this. However, when it was offered me, I accepted it readily. It was clear that the problem of the German services was not going to preoccupy us very long, whereas the twin problems of the U.S.S.R. and Communism threatened to become a major concern.

The scope of the appointment was subsequently enlarged, when Sections V and IX were amalgamated to form R.5.

From the end of 1944 to the end of 1946, when I relinquished the post of R.5., my duties, as head of the section, were largely of an administrative and organisational character. Nevertheless, my officers had standing instructions to bring to my notice any case that developed in their particular fields. Therefore, it may be said that any case that developed during the period in question was known to me.

In addition to the cases in which our service had a direct interest, certain purely M.I.5. cases were sent to me for information and comment. These cases I gave, even within R.5., a very restricted circulation. There was also a category of [redacted] to which I and one other officer of the section had access. Finally, there were two cases which, by reason of their delicacy, I handled personally on behalf of [redacted] vis. the case of May and others and that of Volkov.

The case of May concerned himself, a large network in Canada, and ramifications of that network in the U.S.A. and in Switzerland. As May was of English origin, there was an obvious implication from the first that there would be ramifications in England also.

I received the information concerning May and the others almost immediately after its arrival in London. Owing to the accident of Sir. William Stephenson's presence in Ottawa when the case broke, the first messages came through our channels. As a result of the discussion of these first messages between Guy Liddell and myself, Hollis was recalled from leave and sent to Ottawa to advise the RCMP. At the same time, it was agreed that subsequent communications should continue to come through our channels. From that moment, I was responsible for receiving and circulating to Liddell all incoming communications, and for transmitting the replies.

The development of the case was an almost unqualified success. All the Canadians involved were rounded up, except for Sam Carr, the Communist MP, who went into hiding and evaded capture until a much later date. Valuable information was obtained concerning Soviet activity in the USA and in Switzerland. May himself was apprehended and successfully prosecuted. The only unsatisfactory feature of the case, indeed, was May's refusal to talk, a circumstance for which I can hardly be held responsible.

By contrast, the VOLKHOV case was a total failure. I analysed my views on the failure at the time, and have no reason to change them. I was informed the other day that the news of VOLKHOV's would-be defection reached London on August 29th, 1945, and that the couriers set out from Moscow on their errand on August 31st. It was therefore technically possible that the news could have leaked through me. I would point out, however, that the speed with which all concerned must have acted is pretty well incredible, and contrasts oddly with the failure to act in the case of May.

In this connection, the particularly offensive suggestion has been made that I acted only when my own interests were involved. On this I have only two obvious comments: a) I could have had no foreknowledge what May was or was not going to say; b) If the suggestion were true, the Russians would have small motive for rushing to my rescue.

Apart from the May and Volkhov cases, perhaps the most delicate

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information I handled was obtained from an M.I.5. source of a special nature. This source regularly reported on Communist Party activity. I learned of its existence soon after I took over Section IX, i.e. late in 1944 or early in 1945; to the best of my knowledge, it is still producing. Lest it should be thought that, in my supposed role of Soviet agent, I might have dismissed it as Communist Party activity of no clandestine significance, I should mention that from it came the story of Klugmann's wartime activity in SOE. That alone would have sufficed to alert me to its importance if a quarter of what has been imputed to me recently were true.

The dozens of minor cases that passed under my notice are now blurred in my memory, and I would need to consult the records to enumerate them. I think that I am right in saying that, throughout my period as R.5., nobody felt that there was anything radically wrong with our CE set-up. Some such suspicion could hardly have failed to exist, if I had been actively engaged on the other side.

You will remember that my appointment as R.5. came to an end as the result of an interview with you, in which you asked me whether I would prefer to continue specialising in CE work or go abroad. You may also remember that, without hesitation, I elected to go abroad. It may seem strange to you that anyone with a vital stake in the success of Soviet espionage would have abandoned without a struggle such a key position.

My next appointment was in Turkey. There, I was on the periphery, and had only occasional access to information of vital importance. My principal preoccupation was with the Climbers, a series of operations which, as my colleagues will tell you, I pushed with the greatest enthusiasm, where I might easily have hung back. The first expedition was admittedly a failure; few expected it to succeed. The second, for which I did most of the preparatory work, was a qualified success. I can boast that at least I laid and strengthened the foundations on which my successors have built.

In September, 1949, my Turkish appointment was terminated, and I was in London, en route to Washington. In London, I learnt of the existence of a special category of information from which evidence had been obtained of a leakage of atomic secrets. At the same time, I was informed that the evidence pointed to Peierls and Fuchs as the most likely suspects. I received ample elaboration of that information from after my arrival in Washington in October, 1949. Some weeks later (the exact time escapes me), through analysis of travel data, produced the vital missing link that excluded Peierls and thereby involved Fuchs. Some weeks later again, Fuchs was approached and confessed.

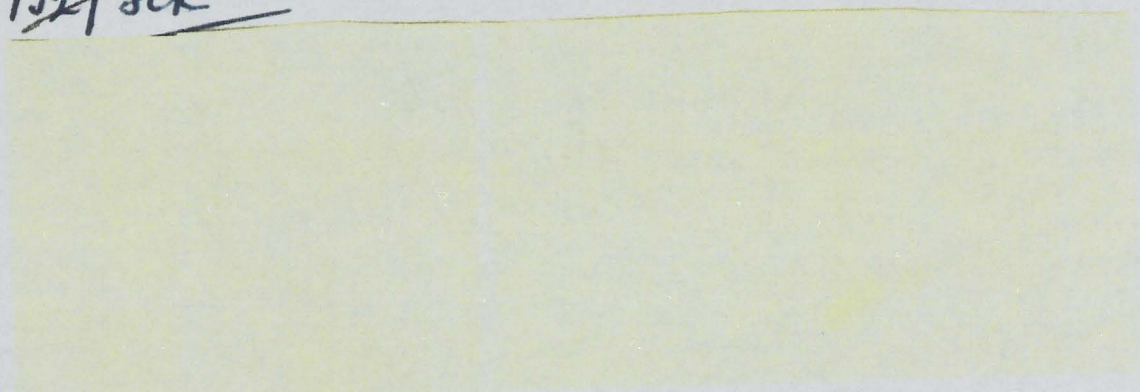
Finally, there is the Burgess-Maclean affair. You have clearly pondered the evidence as carefully as I have, so I need not elaborate further. I will only say that if I had had a guilty conscience in that respect, this memorandum would never have been written.

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again referred to PEACH's intense anger with M.I.5 over the Milmo interrogation. He said that PEACH did not in any way object to such an independent interrogation being carried out but he did resent the fact that after his friendly conversations with Dick White, he should be virtually enticed to London under false pretences and then thrown straight into what proved to be a formal enquiry at which even his request to smoke was refused.

Lt. Col. M. E. D. Cumming

B.4/14.1.52

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Reference.....

D.B.
10/1

Richard Butler told me to-day that a close friend of his, John [redacted] had commented that although he had heard that PEACH had 'resigned', he felt confident that 'resignation' was probably a convenient misnomer. It appears that he drew this conclusion from what he had heard from Colonel Kenneth Backhouse, who also knew PEACH, and whose sister was a friend of BURGESS.

It seems that [redacted] and Backhouse have been discussing recent events together, and with [redacted] and now claim always to have had an uneasy feeling about PEACH.

I gathered that Richard Butler feels that one or all of these three might be able to fill in a piece of the jig-saw.

604643

In general conversation Richard Butler said that he had been seeing something of HONEY who had indicated that he was in some way involved with the group of cases concerned, but on which side of the fence was not at all clear.

Richard Butler said he intended speaking further to you about this when next you meet.

B.4.
10.1.52.

The gist of this report is p.a'd in

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Ltd Gp736/210

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Code 5-35-0

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PF. 604584

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BBB

B.2.b Notes on Memorandum Forwarded by H.A.R. PHILBY on 7.1.52.

Para.1. Apart from LEES, these names are not known to me.

Para.2. The ten journeys were in fact as follows:

1. 6.3.34 Czechoslovakia
2. 6.4.34 Czechoslovakia
3. 4.9.34 Spain
4. 21.9.34 to 24.10.34 Austria
5. 8.4.35 to 15.4.35 Holland
6. 16.8.35 to 10.9.35 France and Spain
7. 3.4.36 to 27.4.36 Austria and Czechoslovakia
8. 25.5.36 to 2.7.36 France
9. 22.7.36 France
10. 28.12.36 France.

Of these PHILBY now claims to have recollection of five. In fact he has recollected only three; namely, one to Czechoslovakia, one to Spain and one to France. He adds the suggestion that he and his wife may have made two trips to Spain, which would bring the total to four out of ten. The trip to Gibraltar occurred in 1937 after he had left the U.K. and was therefore not included in the list of journeys which we claim he should remember.

Para.3. PHILBY has now admitted to all the post-1937 meetings with Alice of which we knew, and has added one in 1945 or 1946 of which we did not know and which allegedly related to money. He entirely fails to mention that throughout the years 1937 to 1940 his wife was living on his salary from the "Times" and doing so from his own banking account which he operated with her.

Para.4. Nothing in PHILBY's account of his period in Spain can be disproved.

B.2.b
11.1.52

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

PF.604584

NOTE

Copy

PF.604584/SUPP.A.

The following were despatched to S.L.O.
Washington on 10th January 1952:

1. Letter from D.G. to Mr. Hoover.
2. History of the Investigation.
3. Expurgated version of Security Service case book as supplied to Mr. Milmo.
4. Expurgated version of Mr. Milmo's report
5. Security Service summing up.

B.2.b
10.1.52

Note: for items 2,3,4,5 and 6 see PF.604584/SUPP.C

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Ext'd to
PF. 152,750
PF. 64,319

1. I am asked to give the names of my contemporaries at Cambridge who could furnish information on the political views which I held as an undergraduate. I suggest the following:

- James Lees - PF. 149,538 - ~~Sec X ref.~~
- [Anthony M. Blake] - PF. 153,252 - ~~Sec X ref.~~
- R.M.B. Clarke - R.N.B. P.F. 64,319 - ~~Sec X ref.~~
- [Frederick Cooke] - No King
- [Richmond Postgate] - of Sec X ref. PF. 152,750
- Harry Dawes. - PF. 51504 - ~~Sec X ref.~~

Ext'd to
PF. 642,774
win A
PF. 149,538

With Lees, I was on intimate terms. He had been a member of the Communist Party, but had been expelled from it for independence of attitude. It was he who first introduced me to Burgess and David Haden-Guest, the only member of the Cambridge Communist Party with whom I was on friendly terms. Haden-Guest was subsequently killed in Spain.

Ext'd to
PF. 64,319
PF. 152,750
PF. 64,319

With the rest of those named above, I was on friendly terms. They were all non-Communist members of the Cambridge University Socialist Society. As I did not keep up my acquaintance with them, I cannot indicate their present whereabouts. Lees, I think, is a lecturer at Nottingham University; Clarke, I believe, is at the Treasury.

2. I am asked to comment on my first wife's journeys during the period of our association. It is felt that owing to their range and frequency they should have made a deeper imprint on my memory.

Speaking from memory, her passport shows that there are nine journeys to be accounted for between February, 1934, and early 1937, viz. three to Czechoslovakia from Austria; two to Spain from the UK; one to France from the UK; two to Austria and Czechoslovakia from the UK; one to Gibraltar from the UK. Of these, I recall only five.

a) Czechoslovakia from Austria. On one occasion after our marriage, we travelled to Prague together for a stay of two or three days. Her motive was to visit an old friend, mine was to see Prague before we returned to England. We stayed with her friend, whose name I do not remember; she was a stage designer.

The other two trips I cannot remember. They may well have had a political, though not necessarily a sinister, significance. At that time, a number of Schuetzbuendler (members of the defeated Social-Democratic Party defence force) had taken refuge in Czechoslovakia, and money and clothes were being collected in Vienna for their relief. It would have been perfectly natural for my wife to have been allocated some task in that connection. If she had told me at the time, I would have thought it in no way odd.

b) Spain from the UK. I have two distinct recollections of summer holidays in Spain. One relates to a short period spent in a Basque fishing village, Guetaria; the other to a longer journey (say, three weeks) in which we saw Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona. I cannot, however, say with certainty whether they relate to two parts of the same journey or to two separate journeys.

To the solution of this problem, I can offer one definite pointer. Our stay in Guetaria coincided with a state of unusual effervescence in the Basque provinces on the subject of Basque local autonomy; during the longer journey, the Spanish press was full of comparisons of the strength of Britain and Italy. It must therefore have been in the summer of 1935, as the Abyssinian crisis mounted to its climax.

c) France from the UK. I can remember at least one occasion when she went to Paris to see friends. There may /have ...

have been more. It must be remembered that she had spent a year in the University of Grenoble, spoke French very well and loved France. Such a trip would have appeared quite normal to me, and I can remember no financial embarrassment occasioned thereby.

d) Austria and Czechoslovakia, from the UK. After protracted effort, I can still remember nothing whatever of these two trips. Disregarding the suggestion that she may have been in the habit of loaning her passport, I can only conclude that the reason she gave for these trips was one that would have appeared to me completely natural and understandable, viz. that she was going to visit her parents. Her father was a semi-invalid and died before war broke out; her mother was a confirmed worrier. No particular financial commitment would have been involved, since in Austria she would stay with her parents; for all I know, they may have advanced her money for the fare.

The onward journeys to Czechoslovakia might well have aroused my comment, and I am inclined to think that she never told me of them. I was not in the habit of checking her passport.

e) Gibraltar from the UK. This must have taken place in March or April 1937. When I was in Seville, she wrote to me asking me to meet her in Gibraltar to discuss prospects of reconciliation. I wrote back signifying my unwillingness to do so, but then received a reply, saying that she would be in Gibraltar on such-and-such a date. I met her accordingly, and a very disagreeable scene ensued. She evidently badly wanted to rescue the marriage; I was equally determined that it should not be rescued. I left for Spain next morning.

On reflection, this journey might have appeared to me strange at the time. She knew that I was not staying in Spain indefinitely, and might well have waited for my return to the UK. I was, however, in no mood for such considerations, and was anxious only to put an end to the discussion.

Of the journeys which she took after our separation, I have no knowledge, except that for a period she established herself in a flat in Paris. My impression is that she moved to Paris shortly after my second journey to Spain in May, 1937. I understand that in fact a considerable interval elapsed during which she remained in London.

3. I am asked to comment on my relations with my first wife from the time of our separation to the time of our divorce. I understand that earlier statements of mine gave the impression that I never saw her after our separation. That is incorrect.

Our estrangement must have begun early in 1936, and became increasingly obvious to me throughout the year. There was no specific cause for it. I found myself out of sympathy with her, and her company increasingly uncongenial; and I lacked the experience to cope with such a situation.

Our marital crisis came to a head when the enterprise on which I was engaged, "Britain and Germany", collapsed. I determined to break into regular, daily journalism, preferably foreign correspondence, and at the same time to terminate our connection. She was obviously distressed on the personal count, but after a series of discussions appeared to acquiesce.

We parted with no specific financial agreement between us. She was proud in money matters, and, in the circumstances, would rather have turned to friends than to me. She had four languages, and had had secretarial experience in Vienna; she was confident of her ability to support herself. We parted on the understanding that she would not look to me for regular support, but would ask for help when she needed it.

I can remember only one occasion when she turned to me for financial assistance, which was after the war (see below). She may have used my bank account during my absence but there could have been very little in it.

Our next meeting was at Gibraltar; I have already described it.

Our next meeting was in London. After my return from Spain, I stayed in my flat, where she was also living. I have no recollection of my reasons for doing so, though lack of funds was probably the answer. The stay was of short duration as I was soon on my way back to Spain.

From this time until I first mooted the subject of our divorce in 1941, all our meetings were at her request. The position was that I was determined to do nothing that would encourage prospects of reconciliation, while at the same time I had to recognise that, in financial and other matters, she had behaved with dignity and decency and that I could not reasonably refuse formal compliance with requests for assistance and advice.

During my second stay in Spain, there were at least two, and probably three, meetings: one at Hendaye, the others in Paris. The Hendaye meeting took place, I think, in autumn 1937. So far as I can remember, it concerned her desire to move to Paris and the fate of such of my belongings as I had left her. I cannot recall what arrangements, if any, we agreed on.

I said above that there was at least one, probably two, meetings in Paris. This is because there is evidence, in the form of a letter to Burgess, that she met me once when she was living in what she described as a studio. On the other hand, I remember seeing her flat. Unless she called her flat a studio, there must have been two meetings. In any case neither were of any significance.

The next meeting was in London, shortly after the outbreak of war. The reason for it had completely escaped my memory until very recently; it was as follows: She contacted me at my father's house, where I was then living, and explained that her father had died and that she had brought her mother to England. Her mother was ill and my wife had not had the heart to tell her of our separation. Would I go along to visit her and support the deception. I agreed and did so.

I think it must have been on this occasion that I wrote to the Passport Office, supporting my wife's application for a permit to go to France for the purpose of disposing of her belongings. In the letter, I said that it was necessary for her to go to France with me. As the record will show, that statement was untrue. It constitutes an offence that at the time must have loomed as large in my mind as an attempt to smuggle a pair of nylons through the customs.

Our next meeting was in 1941 and concerned our divorce. I cannot remember whether there was one meeting or more than one. In any case, the discussion was abortive. As I have been accused, for some incomprehensible reason, of falsifying the nature of the legal advice I received, I would prefer to leave further elaboration to the lawyer, whose name I have given to the authorities.

With the return of quasi-normal conditions after the war, I reopened the question. The legal advice I received was more promising, and sometime in 1945 I approached my first wife again and asked her to institute proceedings. She agreed to do so, and was granted a divorce, after which I immediately re-married. I never saw or heard from my first wife again.

There remains one other meeting, which concerned her one approach to me for financial assistance. Early on in the war,

she had borrowed money off a friend and had forgotten all about it. The friend was demanding repayment which she could not at that time manage. I gave her what she wanted. I should say it was twenty or thirty pounds. The date of this meeting was 1945 or 1946.

4. I am asked to elaborate on my two journalistic missions to Spain

I have already described the circumstances which determined me to go to Spain. The next problem, the choice of sides, was easily solved. All the regular Spanish correspondents of British papers were in Madrid and the Spanish Republicans from the start adopted a liberal news policy. Therefore, the news from Republican Spain well-nigh saturated the market. These conditions did not obtain on the Nationalist side; authentic news of Franco's movement, as opposed to Nationalist propaganda, was at a premium.

The next problem was one of finance. In the circumstances that I have described, this also proved easy. I was breaking up my home, and had assets to dispose of; I sold the greater proportion of my books, all my gramophone records and doubtless other things as well. I cannot remember what sum I eventually amassed, but it was adequate to cover my passage to Spain and to keep me there for the six to eight weeks which, in view of my previous knowledge of Spain, I considered adequate. I had no doubt that, at the worst, I could earn sufficient on my return to cover my expenditure. I must have made some provision for my wife's immediate future, but I cannot remember what it was.

The next problem was that of the visa. Armed with credentials from various organisations, I called on Merry del Val, then Franco's agent in London. He gave me a letter of recommendation to Franco's agent in Lisbon, who, so far as I can remember, was Franco's only visa-issuing authority at the time.

I sailed from England in early February and, after a few days' delay in Lisbon, received my visa. Meanwhile, I had resolved my last problem, viz. what part of Franco Spain should I go to? Most of the news from Nationalist sources was then emanating from Salamanca, which was then Franco's headquarters. Therefore I decided that I would stand a better chance of getting a new angle on the story by going to Seville. Apart from the unwelcome distraction of my wife's visit to Gibraltar, I was in Seville throughout my stay.

There I settle down to gathering material. Basic news I got from the press and wireless; Nationalist propaganda from the Press Office; background information from personal observation and enquiry. When my funds began to run out, I left for England by sea via Gibraltar.

The first article I wrote on my return home was a general survey of the war situation as I saw it. I sent it to "The Times" who promptly accepted it and offered me the post of resident correspondent with Franco's forces. After a few days spent in the Times head office I returned to Spain.

From then on, I lived the life of a regular war correspondent. I based myself successively in Salamanca, Burgos, Zaragoza and San Sebastian, according to the movements of Franco's armies and the seat of his government. In slack times between offensives, I visited Hendaye. This was regular journalistic practice, as Hendaye offered both relaxation and quick and unrestricted communication with our head offices. In addition, at about six-monthly intervals, I visited my head office in person.

In August 1939 I returned to London on one of my periodic visits. By then the war clouds were blowing upon earnest and "The Times" asked me to stand by for another appointment. This proved to be at British GHQ, Arras.

As the request for the above elaboration was prompted by Krivitzky's statement, I would like to state categorically that I was never aware of Hardt's existence until I took over Section IX in 1944. Further, the reference to Franco's assassination is obvious nonsense. During my first journey, I went nowhere near Franco; during my second journey, on behalf of "The Times", I saw him frequently, including three occasions on which I had personal interview with him. On the third occasion, he conferred on me the Red Cross of Military Merit. I hasten to add that this award was due solely to the accidental circumstance that I was hit by a shell during the battle for Teruel.

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604,584 Name: PEACH.
 From file No.: P.F. 63,349 v. 4. (TUDOR-Serial: 181b. Dated: 8.1.52.
 HART).
 Extracted on: 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: TH

Responsible Section: B.2.A.

Date of Delivery: 10.1.52.

...
 19.51. ILON SUSCHITZKY arrived. EDITH talked to her about her visitors stating they came from Scotland Yard. They went on at length but the line was so poor and their voices almost indistinguishable.
 E.
 I. Who?
 E. (that was?) PEACH
 I. PEACH (too English??)
 E.if he is still alive or
 I. in the English Secret Service.
 E.
 I.
 E. Government Secret Service.

.....
 They mention the telephone directory - both agree to look into it, and, apparently ILON does so.

EDITH.- "The father in law was -"

ILON.

E. Where.

ILON. "18, Grove Court, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10." +
 (ILON was possibly looking into the telephone directory). She appeared to mention the name of the people there.

E. but I mean - they don't know anything about it.

EDITH mentioned something about a brother, and, not being quite sure which was which.

...

+ B.2.A. note: Address of Dora PEACH.

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. : P.F. 604,584 Name: PEACH.
 From file No. : P.F. 63,349 v. 4. (TUDOR- Serial: 185a. Dated: 9.1.52.
 HART).
 Extracted on: 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: T.H. Responsible Section: B.2.A. Date of Delivery: 12.1.52.

- 11.53. URSULA GRANVILLE was with EDITH.
 EDITH told her that some W.O. people walked in on her. URSULA appeared very surprised and asked what it was about. EDITH said that it was "allegedly" about LIZZY and HONIGMAN. She was asked whether she knew anything about them - as a loyal British subject. URSULA wondered whether they were checking up on her past. EDITH talked to her about herself years ago (as a Communist?) then she said -
- E. But what worries me terribly - this girl LIZZY had a first husband, you see, whom I - whether I'd seen him or not, I actually can't remember I mean it's (so vague?) and that person is rather a mysterious figure I mean (these two gentlemen??) never said anything about him. I mean he was ... and yesterday -
- U. (asking where LIZZY is now)
- E. Oh in Germany. I mean he has a very prominent position indeed. They showed me a sinister looking photograph (of her and Honigman)? I said yes of course that is her. I said I couldn't remember when I met her which is absolutely true. I knew her years before, and, didn't know what she was doing (when she was away?). And, then, I foolishly said I photographed her family thinking I haven't got anything to deny about getting to know her you see ...
- EDITH continued -
- They asked me - did I know her in Vienna, 10 times. They were sure that I knew her in Vienna. I hadn't sort of (remembered?) anything of her existence.
 Now I am thinking it is because - she married a foreigner, I married a foreigner. I married a foreigner in 33. I mean She married 1934. I didn't know whether she'd married ... but in their little minds - it's a sinister girl from Vienna who comes over here, marries and then divorces and carries on some plot, and, I asked RAYA you see and she said that lots of people (visited?) RAYA thought something must have interested them in connection with
 How ever much they are interested it must be something which is taking place (over there?) or whether connection. It it was that I would be (very happy?) because being what I am. (EDITH said she was very much afraid it was something to do with LIZZY's past.) RAYA says that nobody could prove that "you had anything to do with anybody."
 They're probably screening somebody. I don't know what this man does now..... they're screening a lot of English - He had been married to this girl who had known this..... like me, who was very sinister.
- U. Do you mean it is possible they're screening LIZZY's first husband?
- E. That I do not know. ago that I mean I heard a rumour some years ago that he was (sacked?) from a high position. I mean I never

.... I would never imagine how her husband - ex husband - could be.

U.

E. I mean I could have turned them out as I wasn't well but then I thought well. Now I have to get in touch with the gentlemen and (see ?) whether I've found any photograph.

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EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: P.F. 604,584 Name: PEACH.
From file No.: P.F. 63,349 v. 4. Serial: 203a. Dated: 13.1.52. (TUDOR-HART).
Extracted on: 7.3.52. by: DEW Section: R.5.

B.4.B. Ref.: T.H. Responsible Section: B.2.A. Date of Delivery: 15.2.52.

17.25. ALEXANDER TUDOR-HART and EDITH.

- A. I mean if Was (PHILBY?) actually
E. Yes. No, no he was there.
A. He was there.
E. Yes well you see they made it look in a way - I think it was a sort of blackmail. They made it look - I ... in 1934 uprising and that - the two of us two girls - He made out I knew LIZZY in Vienna (which I didn't) and then we both I mean he didn't say that, but we were both married to British husbands I in 1933 and she in 1934. I having already been deported.... after wanted to tell them I'd never been deported. and, I took that, you know, because it wasn't necessary for the fact that it was Of course I wasn't deported. I've never been deported. I went of my own free will. That's right, isn't it.
A. Yes.
E. But I only thought that Then they made out you know that it was plotted to marrying so to speak pro forma or something -SoI expect (PHILBY ?????) (It might just be the latter but it is so faint that it is impossible to be sure) (as?) I didn't even know him (I believe he'd asked?) for a passport (photograph??) not have known him. I can't remember him - definitely can't.
A.
E. But I mean that's no joke They have been people staying in Germany for 15 years. I've never done anything..... I know one or two cases like the Goldfingers.....
A.

B.2 10.1.52
B.2.a. long to be
B.2.b. 10.1.52
237
B

H. A. R. PHILBY.

Having made arrangements with the above named to see him on Monday, 7th January, 1952, I went to his address at The Sunbox, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, at 2 p.m. that day. Upon my arrival he told me that he had secured us complete privacy save for the presence of plumbers at work at the back of the premises, and I think he was a little deflated when I said that I did not propose to take very long, since I only wanted to hand to him my receipt for his passport and obtain from him his signature to a document authorising me to inspect his account with Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6 Pall Mall branch. * Copy attached.

He readily signed that document and retained a copy which I had prepared for him. At the same time he indicated that should we want an authority to examine his account with the Westminster Bank there might be some difficulty, since the account is in the joint names of PHILBY and his wife.

Exempt from Road 3
see document

Recovering a little from the surprise that I was not proposing to ask him questions, he said that it might be inconvenient to deal very fully again with the subject upon which he had written a paper, but in fact he was quite prepared to answer questions upon any matter and if necessary even upon those subjects forming the main part of his present researches. He seemed very composed

I asked him whether in dealing with his wife's journeys he had succeeded in retaining a clear picture of the dates of her travel. He said that he had not, but had been told of some of them by Mr. Milmo, others by me,

He thought that he would be able to do more justice to the subject if he had full particulars of the dates.

PHILBY expects that I will be telephoning him later in the week when I have seen the banking account, and anticipates that I will be questioning him again.

W. J. Skardon
W. J. Skardon.

B.2.a.
9.1.52.

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237b.

The Sunbox,
Heronsgate,
Nr. Rickmansworth,
Herts.

7th January, 1952.

Dear Sir,

Would you please regard this letter as
sufficient authority for Mr. W. J. Skardon, the bearer,
to examine my account with your bank.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. R. Philby.

The Manager,
Lloyds Bank Ltd.,
6 Pall Mall,
S.W.1.

237a.

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236A

Interview with Edith TUDOR-HART on 8.1.52.

On the 8th January, 1952, with Mr. Burbidge, I went to 12 Grove End Court, N.W.8, where we hoped to see Mrs. TUDOR-HART. All our information indicated that she would be found at home, but unfortunately on our arrival she was in fact in bed and we might easily have chosen a better time to embark on this enquiry. A woman came to the door in response to our ring, and we had some difficulty in penetrating to the bedroom and having got there even more difficulty in getting rid of the unwanted woman before starting the interrogation of Mrs. TUDOR-HART. The latter was lying in bed, a low divan, and proved for various reasons to be a difficult person to interview.

Having obtained the freedom of the room, I announced our identity to Mrs. TUDOR-HART, showing her my War Office pass and describing my associate as Mr. BURLINGTON. I then said that I would like to make quite sure that we were talking to the right person, and she acknowledged that she was Edith TUDOR-HART and agreed that she had been deported in 1931 for her activity with the Communist Party. She explained that this was all a mistake and much later in the interview said that she had been taken to a Communist meeting by a man who later became her husband, Alexander TUDOR-HART. He was carrying a banner and she got into trouble. Having established her identity to our satisfaction, and also having indicated something of our lengthy knowledge of the woman, I told her that we were presently enquiring into the activities of George HONIGMANN, whom I believed to be a friend of hers, and of his wife Lizy whom I knew to be a former friend of hers. She acknowledged that she knew them both but she was unwilling to say anything which would compromise these people, her friends. She wondered aloud whether it was all right even to afford us an interview and questioned whether she should have a solicitor present should such an interview take place. I satisfied her that we were making official enquiries and having asked her whether she was currently a member of the Communist Party, explaining that I did so only to discover whether I might usefully put questions to her, she denied that she had been associated with the Party for many years. I told her that it was quite obvious that if she had anything favourable to say about her friends it ought to be said, and since there was an official interest in these people I felt sure that I was entitled to put any questions to her to discover whether, in her view or in her knowledge, these people were of interest to the authorities owing to any subversive conduct. Indeed if she had anything harmful to say about them this alone could not damage them because her information would have to be tested and corroborated, and on the basis that we were seeking only the truth I pressed her to reply to my questions. I asked her when she first met Lizy, and she found herself completely unable to recall precisely where or when the first meeting took place, and sheltered not only behind a faulty memory but also behind the fact that for some years she has been much distracted by caring for an invalid boy, and in any case these people merely passed, as hundreds of other refugees did, through her life making no very solid impression upon it. She was quite indecisive in her replies and always unhelpful, but as a result of pegging away the following account was obtained of her relationship with Lizy HONIGMANN.

Though both she and Lizy hail from Vienna they did not meet or have any contact with each other until they were both in the U.K. She thought that when she first met Lizy the latter was living at an N.W.6 address, probably Belsize Lane. She was aware that later Lizy went to Paris to live for some years. Her meetings with her before she went to Paris were occasional and infrequent, and she did not allow herself to be trapped into agreeing that she had been to Lizy's house. She denied having to the best of her knowledge met Lizy's husband Mr. PHILBY, and late in the interview failed to recognise a photograph of PHILBY which was put to her, commenting when she did so that he looked a sinister sort of person. During the war years both Lizy and Mrs. TUDOR-HART occasionally visited the Austrian Centre, where numerous refugees congregated. These people were bound together in an anti-Nazi fellowship, but according to Mrs. TUDOR-HART some were Socialists, others Communists, but there was no one political party

solely represented in the Centre. I put it to Mrs. TUDOR-HART that she was Treasurer of the Austrian Centre, but she denied this saying that her visits to the organisation were few and far between, and in any case she could not put two pennies together. She had met HONIGMANN, who was working at Reuters, and Lizzy when they were living together at Wellesley Court, Maida Vale, and she denied that she had been in touch with them in any way since their departure for the Eastern Sector of Berlin. She thought that this couple were not politically minded, and it transpired later in the interview that she had forwarded two parcels on to them, suggesting that she had readdressed them, and she estimated that she had received one Christmas card from them about two years ago. She understood that it is difficult for people in the Eastern Sector of Berlin to communicate with the outside world. She recalled that she may have taken photographs of Lizzy's family. I asked her which members of the family and she said her sister-in-law's children. She then professed to be undecided whether this was the PHILBY side of the family or the HONIGMANN side to which she referred, but promised to examine her records to discover the correct details if they existed.

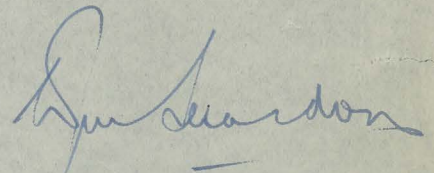
I put it to her that she was associated with GLADING, and for once she came to life and said somewhat spiritedly that she had already been questioned about this and she did not know GLADING. She agreed that she knew his wife Rosa, but claimed that this knowledge was confined to the occasional acquaintanceship with Rosa when both she and Mrs. TUDOR-HART were living, ten years before the marriage to GLADING, at Westbourne Terrace.

Towards the end of the interview Mrs. TUDOR-HART identified the photographs of Lizzy PHILBY and HONIGMANN, and also one of her former husband Alexander TUDOR-HART. As stated earlier she denied a knowledge of H. A. R. PHILBY.

She also seemed to be aware of the fact that Lizzy's mother had come as a refugee to this country at the beginning of the war, and that she was now dead. At the end of the interview she denied in terms that she was a current Party Member, and again urged that it was years since she had anything to do with it.

This woman steadily prevaricated from one end of the interview to the other, and it took fully an hour. With exceptional moments here and there, she was completely composed and answered questions in the manner of a person well trained to resist an interrogation. It is difficult to form any assessment therefore of the extent of her knowledge, if any, of H.A.R. PHILBY. I think there is a possibility that this is pretty limited, and actually confined to an odd meeting or two with him when he was living with Lizzy as her husband.

We left Mrs. TUDOR-HART with the understanding that she would examine her records to see whether there was anything of use to us in them, and she will expect to hear from us again unless she takes the initiative and telephones the Room 055 number which I gave to her.



W. J. Skardon.

B.2.a.
911.52.

234b.

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TOP SECRET

234a

B.2.b.

The attached note contains some small points in connection with Mr. Skardon's report on his interview with PEACH which may be worth consideration.

231y vsp.4

D.B.
7.1.52.

D.G. White.

-Copy to B.2.

1. Page 3, para.3: I think it is quite possible that the letter to the Alien's Tribunal was forged by Lizzie - it does not ring true to me. On the other hand it can hardly have been written without PEACH's knowledge because at some time he might have been asked about it. I wonder if there is any significance in the dates:

22.12.39 - PEACH's letter to the Home Office.
30.12.39 - 8.1.40 - Lizzie was in Paris.
24.1.40 - Mrs.KOLLMANN makes formal application to the Home Office for exemption from restrictions.

So far as the £12 a month to Mrs.KOLLMANN is concerned, have we ever discovered whether Lizzie had another bank account? If we could look at this we might settle this point.

2. Page 3, final para.: PEACH's comment on BURGESS introducing him to Section D. If BURGESS was acting as a 'cut-out' he may have been instructed to recruit someone else for the role of informant inside that organisation and then to get out himself. This would tally with his subsequent loss of interest in the work and possibly engineered dismissal.
3. Page 3, para.2: The Spanish incident. Has it ever been firmly established that BURGESS does not fit? The description would surely apply to him almost as well as to PEACH and he was evidently making enquiries about getting to Spain at the end of 1936 - cf.MACNAMARA's letter. Do we in fact know that he didn't go to Spain early in 1937? One point which is, perhaps, in PEACH's favour is that, according to his father, he visited both sides in Spain before deciding to join the Franco side. On the other hand I should have thought that if BURGESS did go to Spain at that time, PEACH would certainly have suggested him as a likely candidate.

233b.

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PF.604584/Y/D.B.
TOP SECRET & PERSONAL.

3rd January, 1951²

Dear

When we discussed the PEACH case in my room on Monday last you raised two points in connection with the possible leakage of information to MACLEAN and BURGESS about the Washington investigation which I undertook to look into.

In the first place you asked whether it was possible that MACLEAN, as Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, had been responsible for the posting of BURGESS to the British Embassy, Washington. It transpires that BURGESS was posted to Washington on 7th August 1950 and that MACLEAN did not take up his appointment as Head of the American Department until October 1950, so that he could not have been responsible for this posting.

Secondly, you suggested that I might inadvertently have mentioned to MACLEAN the fact that enquiries were being made concerning a spy in the Foreign Service. I learnt of our enquiries soon after the meeting held at the Foreign Office on 24th February 1949. He immediately consulted me and was warned of the special secrecy surrounding the enquiry. MACLEAN was in Cairo between the date of this meeting and May 1950. I do not know the date of his death but if it was before May 1950 he would presumably have had no opportunity to mention the matter to MACLEAN. In any case, having been warned by me I think it must be accepted as most unlikely that he would have done so even given the opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. WHITE

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I have the following comments to make on the interview between Mr. Skardon and H.A.R. PHILBY on 28th December 1951. For the sake of convenience I shall group my comments by subject matter, which does not always conform with the chronological grouping which has been adopted in Mr. Skardon's report.

1. PHILBY's Allegiance to Communism at Cambridge.

PHILBY's statement to Skardon on the extent of his Communist views at Cambridge differs hardly at all from that which he made to Mr. Milmo. It goes considerably further than the original statement which he made to Mr. White. It can now be accepted that PHILBY was a Marxist at Cambridge but I am not satisfied that his description of the strength of his views is consistent with either Mr. BURNABY's statement or Professor ROBERTSON's decision to withhold his recommendation to the Civil Service Commissioners. Personally, I accept PHILBY's statement that he was never a member of the Communist Party, but I also accept Mr. BURNABY's statement that he was a "militant Communist".

2. PHILBY's Relations with BURGESS.

(a) At Cambridge.

PHILBY told Mr. Skardon that he was introduced to BURGESS by Jim LEES whom he first met in the Autumn term of his last year at Cambridge (i.e. the Autumn of 1932). PHILBY also told Mr. Milmo that Jim LEES was an ex-Communist who was bitterly at feud with other Communists - people like HAYDEN GUEST, STOTT and Co. Records show that D.H. STOTT's residence at Cambridge terminated in the Summer of 1932. If PHILBY's statement to Mr. Milmo is to be accepted he must have met LEES, and therefore BURGESS, during or before the Summer of 1932.

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STOTT.

His statement to Skardon that he did not know BURGESS's intimate friends cannot be challenged with documentary evidence, but I still consider it unlikely to be true. I accept his statement that he does not believe that BURGESS was then a member of the Communist Party, although I maintain, on the basis of Mr. BURNABY's statement, that he must have known that BURGESS was a Marxist.

(b) 1934 - 1940.

I accept PHILBY's statement to Skardon that after BURGESS came to London they visited each other at fortnightly intervals. This is consistent with our own evidence that his first wife knew BURGESS intimately. The circumstances under which BURGESS came into possession of two of PHILBY's personal documents, therefore, now bear no great relevance to our case.

(c) 1940 - 1951.

There has never been any doubt over the degree of intimacy between PHILBY and BURGESS during this period. I note however that PHILBY recounted to Skardon that BURGESS had suggested staying with him in Istanbul rather than at an hotel because he was in some difficulty over cash. It surprises me that PHILBY failed to comment on the obvious discrepancy between this statement and the fact that BURGESS chose to travel both ways by air rather than by sea, at a total cost in the region of £200.

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3. PHILBY's Relations with MACLEAN.

(a) At Cambridge.

We have no documentary evidence to show that PHILBY knew MACLEAN at Cambridge. We cannot refute his repeated statements on this subject but I think they are sufficiently improbable to be treated with great reserve.

(b) The Trip to Brittany.

It has never been part of our case that PHILBY was a member of the party which spent a holiday in Brittany in 1934. I accept his statement on this point.

4. PHILBY's Relations with his First Wife.

(a) In Vienna.

PHILBY's description of his meeting with Alice has been consistent throughout all his interviews, and cannot be refuted.

(b) Her Unexplained Journeys.

what L In his statement to Skardon PHILBY tentatively accounted for two more journeys besides the holiday spent in Spain together. He now says that he visited Prague with his wife shortly before April 1934 and that he "vividly" remembers the trip. This statement cannot be disproved but it might be thought his choice of the word "vividly" is strange in view of his previous blankness on the subject. PHILBY also hints that he may have spent two holidays in Spain with Alice in separate years. As with all his statements on this subject we are quite unable to prove or disprove them, but it remains a vital factor in our case that the bulk of Alice's journeys are unexplained.

(c) Journey to Gibraltar.

For the first time, PHILBY during his talk with Skardon suggested that Alice's trip to Gibraltar was for the purpose of begging him to re-establish a joint household. I had always received the impression from PHILBY's previous statements that the decision to separate was mutual. This new suggestion is of some importance because it would account for the terms of the letter which Alice is known to have written to BURGESS in 1937. It is strange, perhaps, that PHILBY should only have offered this information after he had received a sight of that letter. He also says that the trip to Gibraltar occurred between February and April 1937 (i.e. before he returned from Spain to London in order to attend the interview at the "Times" which resulted in his permanent employment by them) This date is incorrect. The trip to Gibraltar took place in June or July 1937 after PHILBY had returned to Spain in the permanent employment of the "Times". Documentary evidence to this effect is contained both in the joint banking account and in Alice PHILBY's passport.

(e) The Banking Account.

PHILBY's statement to Skardon on this matter is vague, but in so far as it goes, correct. He now admits that the joint account at Lloyds Bank which he held with his first wife, remained open until some time during the war and that his wife had authority to draw upon it until at least 1940. He leaves unanswered the question as to whether she did in fact draw upon it. He also fails to say that his salary from the "Times" of £14.14s a week was paid into that account, no doubt remembering that when he discussed the same subject with Mr. Milmo he claimed that almost all his money from the "Times" had been telegraphed to him in Spain. PHILBY has been

.../ repeatedly

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repeatedly questioned about the financial support he gave to his wife after their alleged separation and it seems strange to me that only at this late date does he admit to the joint banking account and that he is able to give the dates so accurately.

(f) The Letter to The Aliens Tribunal.

Both at his interview with Mr. Milmo and in his discussion with Skardon, PHILBY makes the point that the letter bearing his name to the Aliens Tribunal asking for the release from restriction of his mother-in-law may be a forgery. Since this letter was dated 22nd December 1939, at which time PHILBY as far as we know was in France, there would seem to be some basis for this suggestion. I am bound to say that I think it possible that the letter was written by Alice and signed by her in PHILBY's name without his direct knowledge. Nevertheless, it is known that PHILBY did write a letter on behalf of his wife only three months earlier and I think it can be accepted that if Alice did forge his signature on the second letter she did it knowing that PHILBY would honour it. Mr. Milmo took up this point with PHILBY asking him whether if he had been asked to write such a letter he would have done so. PHILBY's answer was "I hadn't any reason at all for supposing there was anything against her (i.e. his mother-in-law)."

5. PHILBY's Career in Spain.

PHILBY makes two points in this connection. Firstly, he went to the Seville headquarters while Franco was in Salamanca and secondly that had he wished to assassinate Franco he would have had the opportunity to do so at three personal interviews. We have never considered that the fact that Franco was not assassinated has weakened in any way PHILBY's possible identity with the person described by KRIVITSKY. The points he makes therefore seem to me irrelevant. It might be of some significance too to note that during his interview with Skardon PHILBY fails to mention the reason for his apparent change of political heart. Indeed he makes no allusion at all to his membership of the Anglo-German Fellowship in 1936. It might be thought that he regards this as dangerous ground.

6. His Recruitment to S.I.S.

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In his discussion with Skardon PHILBY accepts that did not introduce him to S.I.S., but maintains that he had always thought that she did so. It is perhaps worth-while looking again at the explanation of this misapprehension which he gave to Mr. Milmo. He said this:

"While 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

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 informed her that I was duly expecting to be called up and she returned some non-committal answer. The next thing that happened was that a certain telephoned the "Times" as from the War Office and asked for an interview with me and said that they were interested to get hold of me ... I was then interviewed by and Guy BURGESS. The result of the interview was apparently satisfactory and I was installed in an office The day after I was installed there her head in through the door and said, " Ah, you are here. I am glad to see you" and she went out again. "

On the basis of this episode PHILBY made the following statements:

.../(i)

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(i) In his written statement which he prepared at leisure he said positively "In June 1940 I was introduced to Section D by

(ii) To Mr. Milmo, in reply to the direct question "Who recruited you to S.I.S. ?" he said,

Expt. to L. 201530 -

I still feel that such positive statements based on such flimsy grounds cannot be disregarded. When he retracts them, PHILBY admits that he knew that BURGESS had often claimed that he recruited him to Section D, yet he apparently never thought it worth-while to enquire directly of BURGESS what the circumstances were.

7. Circumstantial Evidence.

In his interview with Skardon PHILBY sought to show that none of the items of circumstantial evidence was conclusive. I have no quarrel with his arguments, but I do not accept his statement that the circumstantial evidence is a chain no stronger than its weakest link. In fact, any part of the circumstantial evidence can be withdrawn without weakening the other parts.

8. His Comments on the Use as Evidence of his Private Conversations with Mr. White.

While I appreciate his hostility towards the use of this evidence I cannot accept his statement that the remarks upon which he was cross-examined were made with no thought that they were likely to receive official examination. Quite apart from the warnings that Mr. White gave him that his own career had to come under examination, most of the fundamental points at issue were repeated in his written statements. PHILBY can have been in no doubt that his written statements would be examined most carefully.

B.2.b
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A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

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NOTE

Mr. Poston (B.4.e) telephoned me this evening to say that PEACH's bank account would be available at the Pall Mall Branch of Lloyds Bank by the end of the week.

Mr. Poston can be contacted tomorrow, 3rd January 1952, at his home.

B.2.b
2.1.52

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

TOP SECRET

^{am}
B2b/Mr. Martin

NOTE.

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Preparations for Briefing D.B. for Visit to Washington.

A meeting was held in D.B.'s room today to discuss this. The following were present:-

- D.B.
- B.2.
- B.2.a. Mr. Sinkins.
- B.2.b. Mr. Martin.

D.B. stated that arrangements were in hand for him to leave by air for Washington on Monday, January 14th.

Such documents as he had to take with him were to be sent by bag to S.I.O. Washington on Thursday, January 10th.

Between now and January 10th the following action would be required:-

[Redacted]

2. Finalising of Milmo Report.

The finalised Milmo Report should be in this office, if possible, by Monday January 7th.

3. [Redacted]

Mr. Martin was instructed to prepare a final summary of the case, to include a brief account of the early history of the investigation of FRACH, an analysis of the main counts against him and of the lies or evasions when questioned about them, and a statement of such points as can be adduced in his favour, [Redacted] It is intended that this summary should be read in conjunction with the original interrogator's brief.

The first draft is to be ready by Friday, January 4th.

4. Editing of Original Interrogator's Brief.

For the purposes of presentation to the Americans the original brief (to be read in conjunction with the final B.2.b. summary) will have to be edited in certain respects. This will be done by Mr. Martin and should be completed by Wednesday, January 9th.

[Redacted]

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6. Further Visit to PEACH by Mr. Skardon.

It was agreed that Mr. Skardon should arrange to see PEACH on Monday, January 7th, for the following purposes:-

- (a) To give PEACH a receipt for his passport.
- (b) To examine, together with PEACH, the latter's Lloyds Bank account, and invite PEACH to produce any possible explanation of his evasions when questioned in this connection.
- (c) Once again to invite PEACH to produce any reasonable explanation of the ignorance - or partial ignorance - he has so far professed regarding his first wife's European journeys, especially during the early years of their marriage.

Mr. Skardon will be telephoning PEACH today to arrange an appointment for January 7th, and will at the same time ask him to forward a letter of authorisation to the Manager of Lloyds Bank, giving Skardon authority to inspect PEACH's former account.

B.2.
2.1.52.

J.C.R.
J. C. Robertson.

Copies to: B.2.
B.2.a. Mr. Simkins.
B.2.b. Mr. Martin. ✓

Reference.....

D.B.

You asked me to enquire into the following possibilities:

- (a) that MACLEAN as Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office had been responsible for the posting of Guy BURGESS to the British Embassy Washington;
- (b) that the late _____ might inadvertently have mentioned to MACLEAN the fact that enquiries were being made concerning a spy in the Foreign Service.

BURGESS was posted to the British Embassy Washington on 7th August 1950. MACLEAN did not take up his appointment as Head of the American Department until October 1950. It follows that he could not have been responsible for this posting.

_____ learnt of our enquiries soon after the meeting held at the Foreign Office on 24th February 1949. He immediately consulted _____ and was warned of the special secrecy surrounding the enquiry. MACLEAN was in Cairo between the date of this meeting and May 1950. I do not know the date of _____ death, but if it was before May 1950 he would presumably have had no opportunity to mention the matter to MACLEAN. In any case, having been warned by _____ I think it must be accepted as most unlikely that he would have done so even given the opportunity.

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A.S. Martin

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PEACH

Having heard Mr. Skardon's account of his interview with PEACH on 28.12.51, I telephoned [redacted] at his request.

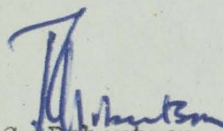
I said that we had of course only had a brief account from Skardon of what had occurred, but that so far as could at present be judged, no new facts had emerged from the interview.

I added that Skardon's interview with PEACH had extended ^{over} ~~for~~ about three hours, and that it had been conducted in a relaxed and friendly manner. So far as the personal impression made by PEACH upon Skardon was concerned, it had on the whole been favourable.

Skardon, I said, would of course be reporting in full. The report would probably be a long one and would take a day or two to prepare. We would see to it that a copy [redacted] as soon as possible. It was unlikely, however, that the report would be ready before the meeting with Milmo on Monday.

([redacted] I had given the above information to D.B. on the telephone at his home).

This morning (29.12.51) Mr. Carey Foster telephoned and asked whether there had been any further developments in the PEACH case, and in particular whether Skardon had seen PEACH. I told him about the interview yesterday, saying that so far as could be judged from Skardon's preliminary account, no new facts had emerged, although the personal impression made by PEACH on Skardon had been described by the latter as favourable. Skardon would be reporting formally in due course. Carey Foster said that he would inform Mr. Reilly.


J.C. Robertson.

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29.12.51

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Telecommunications Dept., G.P.O., have been asked to take the action specified in connection with the T.C. mentioned below:

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B2a

lnel

C.A.G. Simkins

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Interview with H.A.R. PHILBY on 28.12.51.COPIED TO
HST/L

I saw PHILBY at his address, The Sunbox, Rickmansworth, on 28th December in accordance with arrangements made over the telephone. He had secured for us a measure of complete privacy, anticipating that the interview would take most of the day, and had therefore arranged for his family to be away.

At the outset I told PHILBY that as I had anticipated at our last meeting, when I went with him to collect his passport, the verbatim account of his interview with Mr. Milmo and the latter's findings had now been delivered and examined by me, and since these were adverse I had been instructed to see him. I went on to say that in my considered view there was an extremely strong case to suggest that he had from 1932 or 1933 been engaged in some activities with BURGESS which had apparently developed into espionage on behalf of the R.I.S. This was the case against him, and I enquired whether our interview was to be based upon an assumption of his entire or partial guilt, or whether we were to consider it from the point of view of his innocence of these allegations. He quickly made it plain that it would be unacceptable to him to discuss the matter as though he were guilty. Indeed he made a positive statement to the effect that he was unable to regard himself as guilty of any offence at all, not even of indiscretion in his relationship with BURGESS.

I told him that I was not prepared at this stage to argue any of the matters with him, but I gathered

he was anxious to have an interview with someone in order that he might place his ideas upon record. I explained that I was there for that purpose and I would make a note of anything that he cared to say to me.

After a short discussion as to the manner in which he should deal with the various facts and after I had suggested that it would be convenient to deal with them in a chronological order, he commenced to deal with the allegations made by Mr. Milmo at the interview with him.

In the first instance he sought to make it quite plain that he resented the allegation that he was a militant Communist. He asked me to note that he thought there were three points of crucial difference between him and a Communist:-

- (1) He had never accepted the whole Marxian dogma.
- (2) He had never accepted the Communist Party as the sole valid interpreter of Marxism (there were other political parties whose creed was based upon the teachings of Marx).
- (3) He had never accepted Communist Party discipline or any other Party discipline.

Bearing these facts in mind he would make no secret of the fact that he was considerably influenced whilst at Cambridge and for a time thereafter by the Marxist doctrine.

In one of his statements to Mr. Dick White he had endeavoured to split up his association with BURGESS into three stages. He thought it might be profitable to set out exactly the extent of his association with this man. He met Jim LEES, who was then an ex-member of the Communist Party, in Hall at Trinity College in the Autumn Term of his last year up at Cambridge. He had an interesting talk with him and two or three days later when they were again in Hall, BURGESS joined them and was introduced by Jim LEES to PHILBY. For the rest of his last year up at Cambridge he met BURGESS and LEES quite frequently at Hall, and there were occasions - perhaps once over two or three weeks - when they would repair to BURGESS's rooms to indulge in conversations and arguments. So far as he can remember his impressions of this time, he found himself amused by BURGESS, but he was not particularly close, certainly not on intimate terms, but might fairly be described as on friendly terms with him. He did not know BURGESS's intimates. He does not believe that

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 BURGESS was at that time a member of the Communist Party. Through LEES, BURGESS and PHILBY met HAYDN GUEST who, so far as PHILBY can remember was the only member of the Communist Party with whom he became on speaking terms. Always LEES and BURGESS baited HAYDN GUEST, provoking him to arguments, and this was one of the reasons that he formed the view that BURGESS was not at that time a member of the Party. PHILBY is aware that there must have been certain Communists members of the C.U.S.S., but these remain shadowy figures in his memory and he cannot put a name to any of them. In 1937 he met Donald MACLEAN at the Foreign Office when he was about to go to Spain. He had a feeling that he had seen or met MACLEAN at some earlier time, and it may be that they saw each other at Cambridge. Since he was discussing quite objectively some Spanish affairs with MACLEAN, he did not on that occasion seek to discover precisely where and when they had met before. He is not certain one way or the other whether they did in fact meet at Cambridge.

What was his relationship?
 The only other Communist with whom PHILBY consciously came in touch was Maurice DODD, one of his tutors. This man however made no attempt in the course of tutorials to proselytize the Communist dogma. him to

Upon leaving Cambridge the question of future employment arose, and his first thought was to enter the Indian Civil Service. His father had given him £100 as a 21st birthday present, somewhat delayed owing to financial difficulties, and PHILBY decided to spend this on improving his knowledge of the German language which he already spoke a little. In pursuance of this intention he went out to Vienna in the late summer or autumn of 1933. For the first week of his stay in Vienna he lodged in a pension, and then through the medium of a newspaper advertisement he got on to the flat occupied by the woman who became his first wife. He is not sure now whether he inserted an advertisement or whether he answered one, but upon reflection he has decided that his German was hardly sufficient to enable him to put together an advertisement for a newspaper. In the event he moved into the flat one week after arriving in Vienna, and possibly within a month he and Lizzie FRIEDMAN were living together. In the course of time the question of marriage arose, but did not become a matter for immediate consideration until the February uprising placed Lizzie, who was of Jewish origin, in some jeopardy, and he was married to her and decided to bring her back to England.

PHILBY had given a good deal of thought to the various journeys alleged by Mr. Milmo to have been undertaken by his first wife, and since the interview he has recalled that the first or one of the journeys to Prague after their marriage was a joint trip shortly before they returned in April to England. PHILBY had seen Prague once fleetingly before, his wife wanted to see friends, and he vividly recalls the trip since it was a complete waste of time so far as he was concerned since he was taken ill and spent more than one day in bed. He does not remember the details of the other journeys. He put forward one possible explanation, saying that his first wife was acquainted with a lot of Schutzbund people and was active on their behalf in collecting money and clothes. Her journeys may have been undertaken in connection with these activities.

Upon reflection he has distinct recollections of two periods in Spain with his first wife, but is quite unable to say whether the two periods in his memory refer to one holiday in different places or two holidays in separate years. He remembers spending a week or ten days with Lizzie in a Basque fishing village, and some details of a summer trip in Spain. Apart from her journeys to Spain he has a distinct recollection of one visit she made to Paris to see friends, and there may have been others of which he was at the time aware. An excursion to Holland means absolutely nothing to him.

They were living together from 1934 until February 1937 when he first went off to Spain. By the end of 1936 they had decided upon a separation but had continued to live together until he departed in February. From that time they did not live together at all. He is aware that she continued for a short time to occupy their flat in Belsize Road after his departure for Spain, but he is unable to say how long that went on. He is certain that whilst he was still in Spain she moved to Paris and of course there was her trip to Gibraltar which he has already referred to, which fell between February and April 1937, when she begged him to re-establish a joint household with her.

In connection with her various journeys, HILBY said the thought had just crossed his mind that she may conceivably have lent her passport around to other people. That sort of thing has been known, but he did not proffer it as a complete explanation for journeys of which he was not aware.

HILBY asked me to say that he had no part in any conspiracy to assassinate Franco. He suggests that the facts show that there was no such intention or thought in his mind when he went to Spain in 1937, for he went to the Seville headquarters quite deliberately to avoid the press of journalists who were around Franco in Salamanca. His idea was to get a different slant from theirs, and in this he was successful for he was appointed correspondent to the Times as a result of his reports. He had plenty of opportunities from May 1937 until the end of the Spanish Civil War to assassinate Franco since, apart from any other occasions, he had three personal interviews with him which he reported for his paper.

HILBY said that his first wife had never dunned him for alimony, and he believes, without having the banking account in front of him, that he closed his account with Lloyds Bank at some time during the war. There was an authority to his first wife to draw on that account, but from the time that he set up house with his present wife, namely in 1940, he has had a joint account with her at the Westminster Bank and that is the account which he himself has operated since the time of its inception. He has no recollection of writing the letter which was produced to him by Mr. Milmo which was addressed to the Aliens Tribunal. He denies that it bears his signature and although he would be unwilling to say positively that he did not write the letter, it does not sound like his phraseology. He suggests that the final phrase "I am, Sir, your obedient servant" is one which he has never used, since it would be an obvious lie in any event. The letter to the Passport Office was written and signed by him. He has no recollection of paying money to his mother-in-law at all, and certainly none of doing so regularly.

When HILBY came back to England from Spain in August 1939, he did so to talk over with "The Times" the establishment of an office in Madrid. "The Times" representative in Spain had been accredited to the Republican side and it was felt that he would be unacceptable to Franco. The general proposition was that HILBY should open "The Times" office in Spain. Whilst he was here war broke out and "The Times" appointed him their correspondent in Arras. He left for this assignment early in October 1939. Whilst in the U.K. he recalls that his first wife begged him to visit his mother-in-law, Mrs. KOHLMAN, to avoid breaking her heart, and so far as he can remember the events of this time, it was when he did so that he wrote or was asked to write the letter to the Passport Office. His first wife accompanied him on this visit.

From October 1939 until he with other journalists was chased out of France at the end of May, he was continually there except for a short visit to the U.K. in March 1940.

On the evacuation from France, he met [redacted] He has believed from that time till now that [redacted] introduced his name to the Section D organisation. He is aware that BURGESS has claimed from time to time that it was he who found HILBY employment with Section D. HILBY accepts [redacted] denial that she introduced him, but he comments that if BURGESS engaged him with some sinister motive, why did he take him into his office to work alongside him and not spread the resources a little wider.] Whilst they were working together it is clear that he was very closely associated with BURGESS. In the period from 1934 to 1940 he did not see BURGESS very often. Until BURGESS came down from Cambridge there were occasional infrequent visits by BURGESS to HILBY's Hampstead home in the vacation periods. After BURGESS came down and when he was employed at the B.B.C., HILBY visited him and he visited the HILBYs perhaps at fortnightly intervals. They were in quite frequent touch with each other. BURGESS had two sets of intimate friends, the intellectuals and those with whom he had a sexual association. HILBY would make it abundantly clear that he was never a member of either of these circles. Although he went fairly often to Chester Square whilst BURGESS lived there, he was never a part of the AUDEN/SPENDER/ISHERWOOD circle, and so far as he can remember has never met them.

Bell to A. 312-530

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In the second period of their association, 1934 to 1940, PHILBY is aware that BURGESS had become a member of the Communist Party and had ostensibly broken with them. His politics were however always extremely erratic. He would vary his line according to the company in which he found himself, and seemed always to be offering an intellectual challenge, provoking people merely to see what happened as a result of the provocation.

From June 1940 PHILBY has lived with his present wife. They set up house together first at 49 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10, and from that time until the present date PHILBY says that his wife is aware of the extent of his friendship with BURGESS, and can confirm the relationship that exists between them. Mrs. PHILBY provided an explanation for BURGESS's possession of PHILBY's Cambridge degree. She is quite sure that she saw the Cambridge degree in a book at their Carlisle Square house after the war. It is their present view that BURGESS, who was an inveterate borrower of books and who usually failed to return them, obtained the degree in this way. Since that document and the affidavit relating to his birth are of fairly contemporary dates, it may be that they were together in the book, and this fact may account for them being in BURGESS's possession. He can provide no other explanation at all, and there seems to be no reason at all for BURGESS having them in his possession. The explanation which PHILBY offered to Mr. Milmo may still be accurate so far as the affidavit is concerned, and his first wife may have entrusted BURGESS with it to return to PHILBY.

This is acceptable

*Encl. to PF 605565 -
ROTHSCHILD
15/11/65*

After BURGESS was fired in 1940, following the motoring incident, PHILBY continued to see him at the same sort of irregular intervals. On the strongest possible prompting by BURGESS, he visited the Bentinck Street menage, and found this place to be something of a shambles. He always wondered why Victor ROTHSCCHILD, who owned the flat, put up with the conduct of the people there. He thought that the sexual relationships which existed between BURGESS, [BLUNT], Tess MAYER and [Pat RAWDON-SMITH] would bear very little examination. PF 604,582

PHILBY detailed to some extent his movements during the course of the war as follows:-

<u>PHILBY.</u>	Station 17, S.O.E., Herts. Section D, /S.O.E., Beaulieu, Hants. Autumn 1941 - St. Albans. Autumn 1943 - Section 5, Ryder Street, S.W.1.	<u>Wife.</u>	49 Drayton Gardens. Beaulieu, Hants. St. Albans. At first they lived in his father's house and then moved to Grove Court, Drayton Gardens, where they remained till the end of the war. Carlisle Square.
	1945/8 - Carlisle Square.		

It seems that the disclosure that BURGESS made to Goronwy REES and the request that he made to the latter to act as an agent, was a complete surprise to PHILBY when he was told about it by the interrogator. He averred that at no time did BURGESS ever suggest in any way at all to PHILBY that he was doing any underground or undercover work. If one assumes, he said, that since BURGESS had gone off with MACLEAN he had been consistently engaged in some subversive activity, even the most searching examination of his memory fails to recall to PHILBY's mind any event which might have suggested that BURGESS was trying to gain information from him, that BURGESS was trying to provoke him at any time, or that he was trying to use him to arrange appointments or meetings which might be turned to some subversive account. He was a thoroughly irresponsible and undisciplined chap who was most unlikely to be of sufficient integrity to carry out a consistent course of conduct of any kind, especially of the disciplined kind required in an espionage organisation. That was the impression he made. It is possible, says PHILBY, that the strain of doing this showed itself in his wild and irresponsible behaviour at other times.

There is the strongest suspicion that MACLEAN was guilty and this was confirmed by his escape. The thought that BURGESS was equally guilty seemed difficult to believe, but must be regarded as a strong possibility

in view of his departure with MACLEAN. PHILBY said that of course the fact that he had housed BURGESS in Washington had resulted in his loss of employment. Even with the most analytical examination of his memory he cannot believe that BURGESS obtained any information whilst he was living with PHILBY or from his office at the Embassy. Quite apart from normal security precautions, he has never noticed that BURGESS made any attempt to take advantage of his personal friendship to gain information about secret affairs. It would be commonplace for BURGESS to show to PHILBY a telegram and ask for his view on a particular situation, but he has never since 1940 shown any interest whatsoever in secret matters dealt with by PHILBY. As he put it, in Washington BURGESS never engineered meetings or pumped him in any way at all. PHILBY and his wife had been induced to accept BURGESS into their household following a letter from BURGESS in which he said that he would like to stay with them on an expense sharing basis until he found a flat for himself. As is now known, BURGESS remained with the PHILBYs throughout the time that he was in the U.S.A. He outwore his welcome, made himself a thorough nuisance, and would have left the PHILBY household had he not been recalled to the U.K. He had found an apartment, but had delayed taking it up whilst his mother, Mrs. BASSETT, was on a visit to Washington. The arrangement to live with them was effected by the letter from BURGESS followed up by a telegram when he was at sea on his way to the U.S.A.

In the same way BURGESS had suggested himself for a visit to Istanbul when the PHILBYs were stationed in Turkey. He wrote a letter saying that he was proposing to spend a summer holiday somewhere at some new place, he would be in some difficulty over cash, and was wondering whether the PHILBYs would accept him on the basis that he would contribute a share of the household expenses whilst he stayed with them. I questioned PHILBY pretty closely about this visit, and he said that it was at a time when the Milnes were staying with them, and that their infant was born whilst they were there. He thought it must have been in 1948. He (PHILBY) was working during the day, and so far as moving about Istanbul was concerned BURGESS would be quite free to go where he wished during the days. Had he required to make a country trip PHILBY thinks that he would have remembered a request for transport for the purpose. Out of office hours the visit proved to be a most wearing one, for BURGESS was pleasure bent and was drinking very heavily.

During these periods of duty abroad, PHILBY believes there would have been no correspondence between BURGESS and himself except for the purpose of arranging such visits as have already been described. BURGESS was always a bad correspondent, and seldom replied even to a direct question. If the visit to Istanbul was wearing, to have BURGESS in the Washington home was something of an ordeal for the PHILBYs. As PHILBY said, on his good days BURGESS could be the personification of charm, and with his tremendously agile brain he provoked real creative thought. At other times he was infuriating with his egocentricity and unreasonableness. PHILBY repeated that in the light of after events this apparent wildness might be due to the strain of the life he was living.

PHILBY said that Mr. Milmo's statements had nothing at all in them which might truthfully apply to him. I told him that so far as I could discover, he had nowhere categorically denied the allegations made against him. PHILBY said that he was quite prepared, (and indeed did) to deny positively and plainly that he had ever been associated with any subversive organisation or any espionage on behalf of a foreign power. He thought that the facts which, though black when put in one context, only existed to be interpreted. It was obvious that if Mr. Milmo was anxious to make a case against him, he should urge that there was a substantial one on the facts as put together.

*Pass reviewed by
PF604584/hwh*

In fact PHILBY denies this and all other allegations, and in addition says that there is no question even of indiscretion. He had no means of making contact with the Russian Intelligence Service and invited me to question his associates and colleagues as to his conduct in the office and out of it to discover whether he might fairly be described even as indiscreet.

It was pretty obvious that the manner of his interrogation was rankling badly in PHILBY's mind. It transpired that he resented being asked to come over to answer a few questions at M.I.5 and then finding himself facing a hostile interrogation and being expected absolutely off the handle to answer detailed questions concerning a large slice of his life spread over some 18 years. PHILBY speculated as to the manner in which anybody would stand up to this sort of hostile interrogation, where the examiner had quite clearly formed positive views in advance and made no secret of the fact. If this were represented to have been a judicial enquiry, it was one such as PHILBY had never encountered before. Perhaps the most unpleasant aspect of the interrogation was that matters which he had referred to in what he thought to be private conversation with Mr. White had been urged against him, and he was expected to stand up to an examination as to the accuracy of matters which he reported with no thought that they were likely to receive official examination. In talking to Mr. White he had been to some extent reticent about his married life to his first wife, and not particularly clear or decisive with regard to his earlier history, particularly at the University. Had there been the slightest thought in his mind that these words would have been examined with such care, he would have chosen them with equal apprehension. In spite of these facts, and in spite of the lack of attention which he gave to choosing his words on those occasions, he sees no particular reason to withdraw or qualify anything that he then said. Obviously he could have said more and more he has now told us at this present interview, but the facts as he related them at the earlier meetings are still to the best of his belief and knowledge entirely accurate. He is not conscious that at any time he has told a lie about his past life.

He returned home following the interrogation incensed that people who might have been regarded as friends should have prepared such a specious case against him and should have urged it in the offensive and hostile manner that they had employed.

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He was at a loss to know how to answer allegations which had no substance. So far as the VOLKOV story is concerned, he thought that the possibilities that there had been direct information to the Russian authorities as the result of a leakage were only equal with the chance that VOLKOV had given himself away by his demeanour, and he could see no useful contribution that he could make in any argument which alleged that he was guilty, except plainly to deny the fact.

I thought it worth while to question PHILBY closely as to the possibility of his making the excursion to Brittany with Donald MACLEAN and Guy BURGESS during the time that he was up at Cambridge. On this point he seemed to be completely blank, for as he had already said he had no positive

recollection of meeting Donald MACLEAN at the University, and although he had been to Brittany with his family earlier and again in 1940, he was quite certain that he did not visit that part of France during the time that he was up at Cambridge. Equally he did not meet KLUGMAN and said that if KLUGMAN was an intimate of Donald MACLEAN and/or BURGESS, it was quite possible that either or both fell into the circle with which he was not intimate.

PHILBY holds himself entirely at the disposal of the authorities for further questioning. He recognises that the case as it stands is black, but he is confident both from what he says and by his manner, that he will be cleared of suspicion.

I sought to make it quite plain to PHILBY that there was no question that M.I.5 had prepared a case against him. The facts existed and the case urged itself in all the circumstances with no effort from this office. I pointed out that nothing could be more difficult than for friends and colleagues of an individual to deal with a case where the suspicion fell upon one of their number. It was obvious that enquiries in such an event would have to be promoted with even more vigour and direction than would be necessary in dealing with an outsider, or otherwise the finger of reproach might be expected to be pointed later at the organisation.

We discussed the possibility of PHILBY preparing a detailed story of his own to deal with the allegations made against him. He is unwilling to embark upon what will be a discursive document unless his attention is drawn to particular points with which he should deal, but in any event he holds himself, as I have said already, in readiness for further examination and indeed expects to see me again in the very near future.

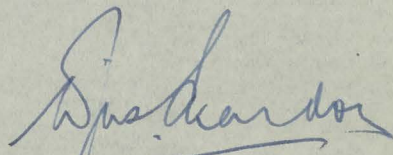
CONCLUSIONS.

It would be premature for me to offer any view as to the guilt or innocence of PHILBY based upon my single interview with him. I had already made known the positive view that, as the result of my overhearing his interrogation by Milmo, confirmed as it was by the reading of the transcript, I thought PHILBY's evasiveness to be a pretty sure indication of guilt. Having spent some hours with him on the 28th December, I am less sure that this particular habit can properly be described as evasiveness. Even after I begged him to answer a question with a simple yes or no, PHILBY finds himself congenitally incapable of doing just that. He would say that he has been trained in intelligence for eleven years and has come to give to any problem an intelligence appreciation. If the problem under consideration be the question of his guilt or innocence, he would still by instinct give it an "I" examination. I found him to be extremely intelligent, a very fast thinker, and in spite of his slight stammer, ready to deal with any question without a moment's hesitation. It would seem that he gives no question any considered thought, but it is my view that what actually happens is that he thinks aloud and in this way gives an impression of evasiveness.

It is quite certain that as the result of the hostile examination conducted by Milmo hereafter PHILBY will be thoroughly on the defensive.

Lest I am expected to express a view one way or the other, I would say that by and large PHILBY created a much more favourable impression than I would have expected. I am sure that he has no resentment that he has lost his employment through his association with BURGESS, and he expresses the hope that he will be able to assist the authorities to dissolve the suspicions so that major changes will not be required in organisations which guilty conduct on his part might have compromised.

He asked me to let him have a receipt for his passport, and he proposes to try to find suitable employment in this country so as to avoid travelling and thereby possibly embarrassing the authorities and taking himself out of reach of enquiry. I told him that he ought to go ahead with any project which would provide him with a living, but should make absolutely certain that he provided information as to any projected journey. He said the trip to India was now off altogether. It was too expensive for the "Daily Telegraph" and on balance he thought that his future would lie in this country if possible rather than abroad.



W. J. Skardon.

LOOSE MINUTEB.4.b.

During the Christmas holiday I shall be generally available at Guildford 2456. On Boxing Day I shall be at Baffleet 3445 from about 1200 - 1800 hours.

Please telephone me on:-

Monday December 24th)
Wednesday December 26th) at 0930 hours

to let me know what plans have been made. It is NOT necessary to inform me specially of movements unless there is ground for thinking that PEACH intends to leave the country, which at the moment is unlikely. If you want me specially for any reason and I cannot be reached, ring Mr. Robertson (Popesgrove 3908) and failing him Mr. Skardon (Battersea 7550).

Ad

B.2.a.
21.12.51.

C.A.G. Simkins

FF.604584. ✓
(Copy in: FF.604584/Supp.A)

B2A } ksu YH
B2B }
229a

NOTE.

Mr. Cimperman came to see me this afternoon at my request.

I informed him that the investigator's report in the case of PEACH had now been completed. I said that the report was now being intensively studied [redacted]. In addition, M.I.5 were studying the reactions of PEACH himself.

In the circumstances, it was unlikely that we should be in a position to submit the report to S.L.O. Washington before some date in the first half of January. Patterson had been informed accordingly by telegram today, and would be informing the F.B.I.

I said that, as usual, we would of course keep Cimperman informed of any further developments.

B.2.
21.12.51.

J. C. Robertson
J. C. Robertson.

b2b/m27
31/20

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TOP SECRET

228 a

(Copy in FF.604584/Supp.A)

FF.604584/3.2. ✓

21st December, 1951.

Dear Milmo,

I understand that you have been informed by Dick White that a meeting is to be held at Leconfield House on Monday, December 31st, at 11 a.m., in order that representatives of M.I.6 may put to you certain points concerning your recent report.

If there is anything in this note which you would like to discuss with us before the 31st, we are of course at your disposal at any time.

I shall myself be in the office, as will my colleague Simkins, on December 27th and 28th. Outside office hours, either of us can be reached through the Leconfield House Duty Officer.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Robertson.

H. Milmo, Esq.,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, E.C.4.

Enclosures: 2.

B24/1120
3/20

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228a

LIST OF DOCUMENTS HANDED TO MR. MILMO

BY MR. MARTIN 21.12.51

- 1) B.2.b Brief for Interrogation of PHILBY.
- 2) Mr. Milmo's Report on Enquiry.
- 3) Mr. Milmo's Notes Taken at Interrogation.
- 4) Copy of letter from DG to Mr. Milmo dated 3.12.51.
- 5) B.2.b Notes on Report.
- 6) Krivitsky's Information. 27.9.51.
- 7) AppxA(iii) to serial 1a of PF.604584/Link A Association of MACLEAN and BURGESS.
- 8) Appx K.4 to Brief.
- 9) Preliminary Report on Enquiry.
- 10) Photostat of PHILBY's B.A. degree certificate.
- 11) Photostat of letter from PHILBY to BURGESS - May 11th.

B.2.b
21.12.51

227c.

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TOP SECRET

22715

Reference FF.604,584

LOOSE MINUTE

21/12
P.B.
19.12.57

PEACH had lunch with HONEY on Tuesday, December 18th. Mrs. PEACH went round to HONEY's later on Tuesday afternoon.

At 1600 hours Mrs. PEACH telephoned [redacted] and asked to see him. They agreed to meet forthwith. Following this the arrangement was made for the PEACH [redacted] meeting.

It is to be presumed that HONEY knows what is going on, and you may like to tell the D.D.G. of this, the more so as HONEY has not approached us himself.

BLANDEN may well have heard something from HONEY as they have been in close touch.

Done early 1

B.2.a.
20.12.51.

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

Copy in R.F. 604,643 Honey.

(1639) Wt.41894/1033
2/51 1,000,000 J.C.&S
Ltd. Cp736-210
(REGIMITE)
Code 5-35-0

TOP SECRET

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NOTE

While at the Foreign Office during the afternoon of 19th December 1951. Sir Robert Mackenzie told me that he had seen [redacted] earlier that afternoon. He said that he assumed [redacted] that he had been informed of the recent interrogation of PEACH and the suspicions still entertained about him. Apparently [redacted] had told Sir Robert Mackenzie that he had lunched with Malcolm MUGGERIDGE of the Daily Telegraph that day and that MUGGERIDGE had told him that he did not think there would be an opening for PEACH on the Daily Telegraph.

B.2.b
20.12.51

A.S. Martin
A.S. Martin

B26/12/51
20/12/51

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226b.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
TOILFUL. ESTRAND LONDON.
TELEPHONES: TEMPLE BAR
7979
8394
(4 LINES)

226a
ENCLS:

37, NORFOLK STREET,
STRAND, W.C.2.

13th. December, 1951.

P. A. PIPER P.F. 1951
B.2.2

STRICTLY PERSONAL
& CONFIDENTIAL

Acknowledged Rec'd 17/12 1951

My dear Dick,

You spoke to me the other day about a Mr. Emmet. I made some formal enquiries, and could find nothing to his discredit. None of us here happen to know him. I therefore asked [redacted] of the Law Society personally what he knew, and told him that I was making the enquiry on behalf of the office where he knew I was employed during the war. I do not think I can do better than send you the enclosed copy of a personal letter I have this morning received from him.

[redacted] answered many enquiries for us during the war and was always very discreet and very helpful.

I return the Minute which you lent to me.

Yours ever,

Dick

D.G. White, Esq., C.B.E.,
Box 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
LONDON. S.W.1.

662/17

*B.2.2/117
20/2/51*

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ACT 1958 *April 2024*

COPY

12th. December, 1951.

My dear Dick,

Thank you for your letter of the 6th. December.

I am sorry to say that I know absolutely nothing about Mr. E.A. Emmet, and our records here are almost silent about him. He was born in 1878 and since his admission in 1905 he has always practised in his present firm at his present address. We certainly know nothing to his discredit here.

I am sorry indeed not to be more helpful.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd)

Richard Butler, Esq.,
Charles Russell & Co.,
37, Norfolk St.,
W.C.2.

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ACT 1958 APRIL 2024

225 B

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No. PA 60557 Name PEARCE
 Original in File No. PF 60558 Serial: 471b Receipt Date: 17.12.51
 Original from: Note by B.2.b Under Ref.: Dated: 17.12.51
 Extracted on: 18.12.51 by: NIM Section: B2b

[redacted] a search was made of all cables sent from the United States to the United Kingdom during the ten days prior to the disappearance of BURGESS and MACLEAN. No cable was found which could be said positively to refer to their disappearance.....A cable addressed * Herbert TETTON, Taunton and signed "Kim" (possibly identical with PEARCE) was also found. No trace of TETTON was found in M.I.5 records and it was decided not to pursue the enquiry any further.....

[redacted]

B2b/MW
 20170

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TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL.

225a

PF.604584/B.2.b/ASM

Secret X-reference in PFR.2646
LEVINE

G.T.D. Patterson Esq.,
British Embassy,
Washington D.C.

Please refer to your PF.95(R) of 20th November, 1951.

As you know, events have overtaken our tentative request that (Don LEVINE) might be questioned about KRIVITSKY's reference to a young man sent to Franco Spain in 1937. Nevertheless, we see no harm in the F.B.I. questioning LEVINE on this point if they find an opportunity to do so, but no doubt they will wish to read first our report upon the case which gave rise to our request.

Our own information concerning this episode was derived from an interview with KRIVITSKY carried out in London by a member of this office. As far as I know, KRIVITSKY himself did not mention the matter in his book and of course I have no idea whether he mentioned it to LEVINE. I attach an extract from the report made by the member of this office after her interview with KRIVITSKY. This extract is the full extent of our information on the subject.

We do not think that there would be any point in the F.B.I. questioning KRIVITSKY's widow.

17.12.51

ATW
Director General

B-6/0241
18/20

TOP SECRET

According to KRIVITSKY, early in 1937 the OGPU received orders from Stalin to arrange the assassination of General Franco. HARDT was instructed by the OGPU chief, YEZHOV, to recruit an Englishman for the purpose. He did in fact contact and send to Spain, a young Englishman, a journalist of good family, an idealist and fanatical anti-Nazi. Before the plan matured, HARDT himself was recalled to Moscow and disappeared.

KRIVITSKY was "pretty certain" that the Foreign Office (Imperial Council) source would have been amongst the friends of the young man sent to Spain.

224a

✓ PF.604,584
PF.604,582

LOOSE MINUTE

B.2.

KV2-4728

I think we should warn B.4 to be prepared to operate:-

1. T.C's on PEACH (lines 2178, 2141 and 2193)
2. T.C's on BLUNDEN (lines 2135, 2136, 2138)
3. TABLE on PEACH

B.2.a.

17.12.51.

C.A.G. Simkins

222b.

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222a

Message from Mr. Joce

The Passport Office say that PEACH's old passport, no. 38351, would have been accounted for in Istanbul on the issue of the new one, no. C.368090. They cannot say for certain what happened to it, but if there were unexpired visas in it, it would have been sealed and attached to the new one. PEACH would find it extremely difficult to detach the old one and use it separately.

DD.

12/12/51

P.n. PF. PEACH

laef

13/12

B24/227
14/12/51

221a

PF. 604,584.

Copy to D.B. (for filing in Supp.B)

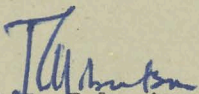
NOTE

I today showed Mr. Cimperman a copy of our telegram number DS/6833 of 12th December 1951 to S.L.O. Washington.

I said that I had nothing to add for the present, the case still being sub-judice, but that we were keeping S.L.O. Washington informed of every step, and would do the same where Mr. Cimperman is concerned.

Mr. Cimperman said that he appreciated our inability to comment further at this stage, but asked whether PEACH had cleared himself. I replied that he had not done so and that so far as M.I.5 is concerned, the investigation of his case still continues.

B.2
13.12.51


J.C. Robertson.

B2B/MD
14128

2212

TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

Precedence: PRIORITY

Security Classification: TOP SECRET

To: SLO WASHINGTON Office File No. PF. 604584 Section of Origin B2B

Date: 12.12.51 Signed: D. G. White

Rpt.:

Copy to:

Inf.:

RECEIVED
12 DEC 1951
121705

Reference your letter No. of our telegram

1. Interrogation completed. No admissions obtained which could be used in prosecution.
2. Will report more fully later by bag.
3. PEACH has surrendered his passport.
4. Must emphasise nevertheless that we cannot prevent him leaving the country if he finds the means of doing so.
5. Please inform Ambassador and F.B.I.

O.T.P.

No. DS/ 6833
Date 12/12/51
Signature SJW/JS

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B 2 to see (for filing instructions please)

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Th 14/11

NOTE: 17/12

DB - to see this interesting report by Mr Skardon. (DB see: J. return to BSA for file IL PEACH PP, with copy in Subj. Vol A)

COPIED TO THIS 11

At the conclusion of his examination by Mr. Milmo, I was asked to accompany PEACH to his home address at Rickmansworth and collect his current British passport. We travelled in his motor car driven by himself, and en route I found that PEACH was completely composed and had succeeded in relegating, so far as one could judge by ordinary conversational standards, the matters discussed with Milmo to the deepest recesses of his mind.

He had obviously recognised my name when I was introduced to him, and we discussed in a lively fashion the cases of FUCHS and JOYCE, and other renegades with whom I had dealings and of whose prosecutions PEACH knew a considerable amount. We also discussed the character and attributes of Commander Burt, whom PEACH had met in the course of the NUNN MAY enquiries. These matters and references to travel on the Continent, in the United States of America and in Turkey absorbed us until we were nearing Rickmansworth. At this point PEACH enquired whether I would mind very much if he did not take me into his house lest his wife were there and awkward explanations had to be made. I told him that I wanted to cause him as little embarrassment as possible, and said to him, "You do understand the real reason why your passport is being taken away from you?" He said he completely understood the attitude of the authorities and when I enquired whether there were any valid reasons for him requiring the use of the passport in the near future, he said that he was in tentative arrangement with two newspapers for employment which would undoubtedly take him to assignments overseas. He speculated that he would have to tell these would-be employers, if the negotiations come to anything, that since he was without a passport he would be unable to take the job. I pointed out that this would be an extremely foolish attitude to adopt, and he hurriedly amended his decision to one of informing the employers that he was unable to accept their offer of work. I went on and said that should he be offered a job, the authorities would not, I felt sure, want to stand in the way of his earning his living, and it would be more sensible for him in that sort of contingency to make application for his passport to be restored. I agreed that it would be quite proper for him to apply to the Director General of the Security Service referring to the fact that he had on 12th December handed the passport to me. He should set out the reason for which he required the passport.

I said I hoped that he had no stupid idea of attempting to flee the country, and he denied that he was so minded. I went on to say that should the thought cross his mind at any time, he should communicate with me, for I felt quite sure that I would be able to persuade him against doing so senseless a thing. He said that he would drop me a postcard.

I was able fairly naturally to go on from this point and ask him how he had fared at the enquiry which had just been carried out. He said that he felt in great difficulty at many points since this was obviously conducted in a hostile manner and he had been embarrassed by a faulty recollection of some points. "For example, one is asked" said he "if one met an individual in 1935. Having replied in the negative, a piece of evidence would be produced to show that one had in fact met that person." I then speculated a little as to what would happen next. I made it quite clear to PEACH that I felt that the case against him before the enquiry had been held had been very black indeed. "Of course," I said, "I am unaware of the explanations you may have given, and cannot know what the report of the examiner will be."

By this time we had arrived at his address and he collected the passport, handed it to me, and then drove me to Rickmansworth Station to catch a train. On the way to the Station, again speculating as to what the next steps would be, I told PEACH that I supposed that if the report were an adverse one or not completely satisfactory from his point of view, someone, probably myself, would be sent down to see him and to interrogate him. PEACH said that he would be very pleased to see me at any time. I questioned whether he would be pleased in the event, and went on to tell him quite seriously that springing from my very long experience I felt

that the only course of conduct which would serve him well would be to adopt a completely truthful and helpful attitude towards the authorities, for no other course of conduct would avail him. Indeed, I added that if I were called upon to discuss this case with him I should behave towards him in exactly the same frank and truthful way. In no other condition could the matters under review be resolved. By this time we were at Rickmansworth Station and he took his leave of me without making any comment and without resisting the implications of my statements in any way at all.

B.2.a.
12.12.51.

W. J. Skardon
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