

PF604,584/v7

PHILBY, HAROLD ADRIAN

RUSSELLPF604,584

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date

S. 960 Edn2

PF604,584/v7

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF.604,584

- 272.
- 13.3.52 B2a note on an interview [redacted] Mrs. PHILBY 272a
- 273.
- 13.3.52 [redacted] note on another interview with Mrs. PHILBY 273a
- 274.
- 14.3.52 B2a note on [redacted] interview with Mrs. PHILBY of 14.3.52 274a
- 275.
- 15.3.52 B2a note on points arising out of serials 272a, 273a, 274a 275a
- 276.
- 15.3.52 Copy of minute 19 of PF.604,643 commenting on 275a 276a
- 17.3.52 Loose minute to D.B. giving aide memoire for interview with [redacted] 276b

- 277.
- 17.3.52 B2a note on an interview with R.W.B. CLARKE 277a
- 278.
- 17.3.52 Draft letter for signature by D.G. [redacted] 278b
- ~~18.3.52 B2a note re treatment of Mrs. PHILBY vis-a-vis HARRIS~~ See 280b ~~278b~~
- ~~18.3.52 B2 note re subsequent telephone conversation with [redacted] on 278b~~ See 280c ~~278c~~
- P 21/3*
D.B. through B.2.

At serial 277a is a report of an interview with Mr. R.W.B. CLARKE (PF.69,319) an Under-Secretary at the Treasury who was one of the people to whom PHILBY suggested we might refer on the subject of his political views when at Cambridge.

I have flagged previous correspondence and minutes on this subject in case you want to refresh your memory.

Do you wish us to see any of the other referees named by PHILBY? It seems unlikely that we shall advance the case much in this way, and we have not yet made any arrangements to do so.

B.2.a.
17.3.52

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JANUARY 2024

C.A.G. Simkins
C.A.G. Simkins

280.

D.G. 278b is for your signature if approved. Das 21/3

- 18.3.52 B2A note re treatment of Mrs. PHILBY vis-a-vis HARRIS 280b
- 18.3.52 B2 note re subsequent telephone conversation with [redacted] on 280b 280c

[OVER

281.

19.3.52 B2 note on Eileen PHILBY's approach to HONEY
 24.3.52 To Saffery adding HARRIS's ex-directory telephone number to H.O.W.
 25.3.52 B2 note on HONEY's political views as remembered by EILEEN PHILBY
 27.3.52 B2 note re [redacted] /Eileen PHILBY affair

281z
 281a
 281ab
 281b

282.

28.3.52 B2 note re [redacted] and Mrs. PHILBY

282a

283.

28.3.52 Letter from SLO Washington re Hede MASSING, in c/w Mrs. PHILBY.

283a

284.

1.4.52 x Letter from SLO Washington re Lady LINDSAY-HOGG further to 266a

284a

285.

Copy on PF.604,716 LINDSAY HOGG

B.2

Please see letter at 284a.

Unfortunately the answer to my minute at 267 did not reach me and therefore I have been unable to answer the letter at 266a. In view of the second paragraph of 284a you may wish to incorporate the reply to 266a in a more general review of the case.

*hms 700
 PF604.716*

B.2.B
 1.4.52

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A.S. Martin
 A.S. Martin

MINUTE SHEET

Reference.....

286.

Copy on PF.604,716 LINDSAY HOGG

B.2.a.

Please see 284a.

Para. 1 of Patterson's letter can be answered on the lines of Minute 267. *Now minute 8 on RF.604,716*

As regards Para. 2, I think we should give Patterson a short account of the developments in the HILBY case since D.B.'s return from the United States; and I should be grateful if you would prepare a draft letter for my signature including this.

J. C. Robertson
J. C. Robertson.

B.2.
1.4.52.

287.

Draft letter to Patterson for B.2's signature.

287a

3.4.52

288.

B.2.

Your minute 286. Please see draft at serial 287a.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
3.4.52

C.A.G. Simkins

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291.

To Washington giving him a progress report on PEACH

291a

5.4.52

292.

B2 note on discussion with D.B. on T.C.'s including PHILBY'S

292a

10.4.52 D.D.G. report on dinner with HONEYs and PHILBY

292b

5.4.52
(1582) WE2507/1012
9/50 835,000 JC&S
Ltd. Gp736/209
(REGIMENT)

293.

21.4.52 Letter to Skardon from PHILBY asking for return of ppt

293a

294.

22.4.52 B2 note on discussion with DDG on return of PHILBY's ppt
22.4.52 Letter to S.B. cancelling port instructions re PHILBY

294a
294b

295.

23.4.52 Draft letter to Reilly for D.B.'s signature re PHILBY's ppt
(Replaced by final letter despatched 23/4.)

295a

297.

23.4.52 Draft reply by Mr. Skardon to PHILBY returning passport

297a

~~Replaced by final letter despatched 23/4~~

23/4
23/4

298.

D.B. through B.2.

Copy on PF.604,584 Supp.A

Please see PHILBY's letter to Skardon at 293a and our proposed reply at 297a.

With PHILBY's agreement, his description is being altered from "Government Official, member of H.M. Foreign Service" to "Journalist".

B.2.A.
23.4.52

C.A.G. Sinkins
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C.A.G. Sinkins

299.

24.4.52. To PHILBY, returning his passport.

299a

~~26.4.52 From M.I.6 acknowledging 296a~~

26.4.52 From SLO Washington re PHILBY's unexplained journey to Canada in April 1951

299a
299a

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 604,584

300.

28.4.52

Letter from Philby to Skardon acknowledging receipt of his passport

300a

301.

30.4.52

Note re. discussion on our attitude to the Americans vis-a-vis PEACH's departure to Spain

301a

302.

30.4.52

To Patterson informing him of PHILBY's departure to Spain

302a

303.

9.5.52

Copy of letter from F.O. to their Spain rep. informing them of PHILBY's intended journey

303b

304.

10.5.52

From SLO Washington in reply to 302a

304a

13.5.52

B.2.A. note on attitude to be adopted re. PHILBY's visit vis-a-vis CIA

304ab

13.5.52

From SLO Washington further to 304a

304b

No trace of McCARGAR in H.O. files

305.

304c

14.5.52

H.O. requested for their file on McCARGAR (261z Vol.6 refers)

305a

306.

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B2 PL 5/5
B2a

~~D.B. through B.2.~~ 15/5

May I draw your attention to Patterson's letter of May 7th (304b) in which he says that the F.B.I. expect that the Spanish authorities will take notice of PHILBY's arrival because of the enquiries which were made in Madrid about him, and that the F.B.I. are instructing their representative to refer to Washington if this occurs.

Am I right in thinking that you would want the F.B.I. to advise their representative to disarm Spanish curiosity and discourage the Spanish authorities from taking any special interest in PHILBY, since to do otherwise would be to give the F.B.I. an official status in this enquiry as intermediaries?

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
15.5.52

C.A.G. Simkins

307.

~~B.2.A.~~

copy, 16/5
While I agree with the essence of para.2 of your minute 306, I think it should be worded rather differently in conveying the point as an instruction to Patterson. I should present him with an argument which I should hope would cut some ice with the F.B.I., namely that it would be most unwise to become involved in any further collaboration with the Spanish authorities in the case of PHILBY because it would never be possible to discuss the matter frankly with them due to source questions. They should therefore not be encouraged to take any further interest. In tendering this advice, I think we should not have anything on our conscience, for we surely cannot believe it likely that he is going to Spain to carry out espionage.

D.B.
15.5.52.

D.G. White.

308.

16.5.52

To SLO Washington ~~re~~ in answer to 304a and 304b

308a

309.

20.5.52

To Skardon from PHILBY informing him of his departure for Madrid

309a

310.

20.5.52

Letter from SLO Washington, together with D.B.'s comments on it, about Sir Christopher Steel's reactions to P's departure

310a

311.

23.5.52

To SLO Washington acknowledging 304a, 304b and 310a

311a

312

23.5.52

To Saffery, G.P.O., suspending PHILBY telechecks indefinitely

312a

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 604,584

4.5.52 313. B.2.A. note that Cimperman has been informed of PHILBY's departure 131a

26.5.52 314. To Saffery reimposing T.C.2193 314a

27.5.52 315. To Patterson re. Sir Christopher Steel's reaction to PHILBY's departure for Spain 315a

D/B. Approved 29/5

316.

As PHILBY has left the country I should; if he were an ordinary suspect, have him put in H.O.S.I. and on the P. and P.O. stop list so that we could be informed of his movements. This seems undesirable in the circumstances, and I have therefore spoken to Mr. Elliott who said that he will certainly know what PHILBY's plans are and will keep us informed.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
28.5.52

C.A.G. Simkins

28.5.52. Copy of letter from Washington re Antonina THOMAS and Elsa BERNAUT. 316b

317.

4.6.52 Letter from SLO Washington re questioning of LAWING re Lizy PHILBY 317a

318.

5.6.52 Letter to SLO Washington in re ly to 317a. 318a

319.

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5.6.52. Extract from T/C on PHILBY. 319a

12.6.52. From S.L.O. New Delhi re Pauline ESPIR (letter dated 12.6.52 - no receipt date). 319b

16.6.52 From Washington re. PHILBY's contacts in Madrid 319c

320.

17.6.52.

Note re return of PHILBY.

320a

321.

21.6.52

To Patterson acknowledging 319c

321z

21.6.52

Extract from FLANAGAN Supp mentioning PHILBY

321x

24.6.52.

To S.L.O. New Delhi replying to 319b.

321a

322.

30.6.52

To SLO Washington re PHILBY 's change of job

322a

323.

*P.G.W.
2/7*
D.B. through B.2. *2/17*

Because of financial stringency PHILBY has abandoned his Spanish venture and has accepted a post with the firm of Margetson and Co., Fruit Importers, at a salary of £1,000.

PHILBY has returned from Spain and began work today.

We suspended our telephone checks when PHILBY went to Spain, apart from one on his home at Chorley Wood. This was retained in the first instance because references to a Foreign Office official with a large family who had had to resign because of his friendship with BURGESS appeared about the time when the Daily Express featured HEWITT's letter, and subsequently in order that we might know whether PHILBY accepted the post with Margetson and Co. We now propose to maintain this single check but not to reimpose the others used in connection with PHILBY's case. As you know, we also have S.F., which will be kept in operation.

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
30.6.52

324.

1/27
D.G.

You may be interested to note that PHILBY has returned from his journalistic expedition to Spain and has accepted a job with a firm of fruit importers at a salary of £1,000 a year. Presumably he will now remain in the U.K. for the majority of his time.

D.B. *I. G. White*
2.7.52.

342.

23.4.53. Company particulars of T. GARGOUR & FILLS.

342a

343.

1.5.53. B.2.A. note.
18.5.53. Copy of note on discussion with Mr. Carey Foster re STEWART.
20.5.53. Copy of Mr. Robertson's note on interview with STEWART.
22.5.53. Copy of Mr. Carey Foster's note on interview with STEWART.
29.5.53. Extract from THE SPECTATOR dated 29.5.53 - Article by PEACH

343a
343b.
343c.
343d.
344a

345.

4.6.53 Passport papers requested for Constance ASHLEY JONES
(see t.c. for April and May 1953.)
15.6.53. From SLO Washington re PEACH's visit to Canada in 1951.
16.6.53. To SLO Washington in reply to 345b.
16.6.53. Copy of Mr. Carey Foster's note on further interview with STEWART.

345a
345c
345d

20.6.53. B.2.A. note for file re PHILBY.
24.7.53 Letter from F.B.I. re article by Alexander ORLOV

346a.
346b

348.

29.7.53 Letter to F.B.I. in reply to 346b enc. photograph of PEACH.

348a

349.

21.8.53. Cutting from "The Spectator" by PHILBY.

349a.

350. (copy in PF ORLOV)

B.2

Since we received 346b and wrote 348a I have spoken to Cimperman twice asking for further news and again this morning. Cimperman told me that he too felt it odd that no reply had been received and if he heard nothing by Monday morning would send a telegram to the Bureau.

I am also attaching PF. 148519 for Konstantin NIKOLSKY who we consider may be identical with Alexander ORLOV, about whom Cimperman has written, but until we receive a reply from the F.B.I. we shall not know for certain.

B.2.B
4.

R. T. Reed
R. T. Reed.

(182
2/5
L
H
C

MINUTE SHEET

Reference PF. 60458L
PEACH

351.

copy in PF 605,075
ORLOV

D.G.

You should see the F.B.I. letter at 346b, in which they asked us to let them have a photograph of PHILBY, which they proposed to show to a certain Alexander ORLOV who, having drawn attention to himself by a series of articles in "Life" in April 1953, had been seen by the F.B.I. and had admitted to having been an official of the N.K.V.D. in Europe until 1938, when he defected.

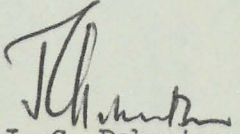
We sent photographs to the F.B.I. with our letter at 348a, it being understood that the photographs would not be marked in any way and that no information whatever about their subject would be given to ORLOV.

It seems very possible that ORLOV is identical with the subject of the attached PF.148519, a certain NIKOLSKY, who was known to KRIVITSKY to have preceded Paul HARDT as an illegal resident of the OGPU in the United Kingdom. There is some indication that NIKOLSKY used the alias ORLOV, and KRIVITSKY himself stated that he held an American passport under a name other than NIKOLSKY. Also according to KRIVITSKY, he was responsible after his work in England for organising OGPU activities in Spain. In order to examine further the possible identification of Alexander ORLOV with NIKOLSKY, we asked the F.B.I. in our letter at 348a for full personal particulars of the former.

Although more than a month has elapsed since we wrote, and Cimperman has been pressed for an answer, we have as yet had no reply to our letter. I am inclined to suspect that this may be because the F.B.I. have only just realised the importance of ORLOV, who may prove to be virtually another KRIVITSKY who has been living undisturbed and unappreciated in America for about fifteen years.

If this is so, his value as a source of information might be very great indeed, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the delay in the F.B.I. reply is to be explained by the fact that they have only just realised this, and that they are now questioning ORLOV intensively, and wish to continue doing so without interference from us.

It is clear that ORLOV, especially if he proves to be identical with the traces which we have in our records, might have a very considerable amount of information about Soviet espionage in this country in the early 1930's. We shall therefore continue to press Cimperman urgently for a reply from the Bureau. He has promised to telegraph again early next week, if by then he has received no further information.


J. C. Robertson.

B.2.
5.9.53. m 10/a.

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351b.

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THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

34 9b.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

349A

Extract from "The Spectator" dated 21st August, 1953, by H. A. R. PHILBY.

B2 B to see
then Philby

Persian Plot and Counter-Plot

By H. A. R. PHILBY

THE fragmentary reports issuing from Teheran leave little doubt that the differences that have split the anti-Communist forces in Persia during the last few years have now brought the country perilously near the brink of civil war. For a time, it looked as if Dr. Moussadek had again out-manœuvred his opponents and secured an extension of his agitated lease of power. The Shah, in a hurry that can scarcely look creditable in retrospect, quit a stage on which he was never a particularly inspired or even adroit actor. General Zahedi, whom the Shah had appointed Prime Minister in succession to Dr. Moussadek, was forced into hiding, the barracks of the Imperial Guard sealed and its commanders arrested. But hardly had the Government framed its plans for a Council of Regency than disturbances broke out anew. Troops remaining loyal to the Shah seized Government buildings in Teheran, including the radio station. It is too early to say what forces are already committed in the struggle, or on which side they will be aligned. In Persia it takes more than two to make a quarrel, and the reaction of the mob—Dr. Moussadek's favourite weapon—cannot be ignored and is by its very nature unpredictable.

The present situation stems directly from the *coup manqué* of last weekend. It was directed against the Government by adherents of the Shah, and the circumstances suggest at least Imperial foreknowledge. Relations between the Shah and Dr. Moussadek were seldom harmonious, but their critical deterioration may be dated from last summer. Dr. Moussadek had returned to Teheran from the Hague, the International Court of Justice having decided that the dispute between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was outside its jurisdiction. This decision, which accorded with the view of the Persian Government, was a triumph for the Prime Minister, who proceeded to demand the portfolio for National Defence in addition to the Premiership, and plenary powers to govern by decree for six months. After many alarums, including a four-day Premiership of the elder statesman, Qavam es-Sultaneh, marked by wild scenes of mob violence, the Doctor got his way. In his moment of triumph, he fainted, and was taken to bed.

Thenceforward, the dispute between the Shah and his Prime Minister centred round two issues: the armed forces and the Imperial finances. By the terms of the Constitution, the Shah was Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. But Dr. Moussadek had not struggled for nothing to get control of the Ministry of National Defence. He set up a committee to investigate charges of corruption against high officers, and some judicious purging strengthened his hand. In the field of agriculture, the liberal policy adopted by the Shah in the administration of the Imperial estates was an implicit challenge to the Government. One of Dr. Moussadek's first acts under the plenary powers was to impose a 20 per cent. tax on the cash incomes of the large landowners, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the peasantry. By the same decree landowners were forbidden to impose levies on the peasantry or to employ unpaid labour. A further move in the same direction was the distribution to needy government officials of public lands in the neighbourhood of Teheran. Yet another decree was aimed against tax-evasion.

Fortified by these democratic gestures, Dr. Moussadek found himself better placed to attack the problem of the Imperial finances. The Shah's estates had previously been exempt from taxation, as income from them was devoted to a charitable organisation sponsored by the Imperial family, which was also subsidised by the Treasury. The Government now demanded that the estates should be taxed and, pending settlement of the issue, withdrawn from the Treasury subsidy. There

THE SPECTATOR, AUGUST 21, 1953

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followed the curious incident of February, when the Shah declared his intention of leaving the country, allegedly for reasons of health. His intentions were frustrated by opposition demonstrations, though the Government denied that it had encouraged him to leave. The incident was the signal for confused rioting during which Dr. Moussadek was himself attacked by a mob and forced to take asylum in the Majlis. He emerged from his refuge with renewed strength and instituted a monster purge of opposition army officers and civilian officials. The Shah was clearly on the defensive. Mr. Hussein Ala, the Court Minister, resigned on the understandable ground that he found it impossible to carry on; a committee, including a Government representative, was formed to administer the Imperial finances; by the middle of May, the Imperial estates were made over to the Government on conditions acceptable to the latter. From that juncture it was an easy step to the events of last weekend.

The dexterity with which the daring old Doctor rode the whirlwind which he himself raised across the dusty face of Persia compels admiration. He rose to power with little but a colourful personality and fanatical determination. He faced the opposition of the conservative, semi-feudal elements that had ruled Persia for decades, and of a large part of the officers' corps. He steadily resisted the still powerful near-Communist Tudeh Party, backed by the Soviet Union. He emerged consistently victorious from successive squabbles with the Senate and with the Majlis. He took in his stride a serious split in his own National Front, which deprived him of the support of the influential Mullah Kashani Ayatullah, formerly his principal lieutenant and chief of the fanatical movement *Fadayan Islam*. He defied Britain on the oil issue without incurring sanctions from the West. He removed, for a time at least, the Shah. Whether orating before the Hague Court, hiding from rioters in the Majlis or fainting on his balcony, he held persistently to the course he set himself. Unlike many of his fellow-politicians, he is reluctant to compromise and fearless of assassination.

But the very enumeration of the difficulties he surmounted betrays the weakness of his position. For, in considering the balance-sheet of the weekend *coup d'état* and its results, there is one party that has lost nothing so far, and that is the Tudeh Party. The removal of the Shah was in the forefront of its programme. It should certainly gain prestige and added support by reason of his flight and the subsequent confused warring between the Right Wing factions. In comparison with the issues raised by this disquieting consideration, which are the national Persian variety of the momentous issues still dividing East and West, the differences between Dr. Moussadek and the Shah appear trivial. The Prime Minister doubtless saw in the throne a limitation on his plenary powers, in the Shah's obvious sympathy with Western ways a symbol of an influence that he was determined to eradicate from Persian life. Similarly, the Shah must have fretted under the Doctor's attempts to infringe the Imperial prerogative; he must have been appalled by the headlong recklessness of the Government's internal and external policies, by its carefree appeal to the mob. But neither the Shah nor Dr. Moussadek could stand to gain by strengthening the Tudeh Party. By showing a modicum of mutual tolerance, they might have preserved some substance of a common front in face of the Communist danger. Dr. Moussadek chose otherwise. His actions in the course of the last eighteen months leave little doubt that he deliberately set a course which left the Shah no alternative to self-effacement in one form or another.

It seems that the anti-Communist forces in Persia now face the supreme test. By fanning Persian nationalism into a blaze of xenophobia and by giving it a strongly anti-British twist, Dr. Moussadek succeeded in attracting popular support in a measure that enabled him to override all opposition from the Right. In the process he made enemies of many who might otherwise have supported him in any clash with the Communists. Large sections of the army and the administration

were antagonised; the Mullah Kashani and his *Fadayan Islam* adopted an attitude of watchful hostility; now the supporters of the Shah and the Doctor have clashed in open warfare. Throughout the turmoil, the Tudeh Party have been working on the same passions, the same discontent, the same xenophobia directed against the West. Whichever Right Wing element emerges victorious from the present disturbances, it must face the Left with reduced forces.

Throughout the turmoil, the Soviet Government has maintained an attitude of complacent correctness. It has watched with obvious satisfaction the sharp deterioration of Anglo-Persian relations, a satisfaction that must now be deepened by the hopeless confusion in the ranks of the opponents of the Tudeh Party. A Soviet-Persian commission has been set up in Teheran to remove the differences between the two Governments, and it will call for much Persian subtlety to preserve the precarious position of the country. It is a solemn thought that so little stands between the Red Army and the oilfields of the Middle East.

The Soviet Budget

By PETER WILES

IN the Soviet budget the same categories apply as elsewhere. There is expenditure and revenue, surplus (always) and deficit (never), direct and indirect taxation, defence, education and all the rest of them. The differences are few, and most instructive. The celebrated "line"—not the party line but the one that Sir Stafford Cripps was always drawing in a different place from Dr. Dalton—is not to be found. Capital, non-recurrent and productive items of expenditure are treated on all fours with the rest. They are very large indeed every year: most of industry's long term capital is provided through the budget, and forms indeed the heaviest item of expenditure. On the other side revenues that we would put "below the line" are very small: only loans, shown separately in the table, and—presumably lurking in "Other"—reparations. It follows that the Soviet budget has every year an enormous surplus on our definitions; or that the taxpayer, not the individual enterprise nor the buyer of State loans, provides most of the money for investment. Let us note in passing that the proportion of savings to income is vastly greater than in free countries. This high rate of forced savings will in the long run present the free world with its most serious threat, since these savings can be put to any use: they can finance political subversion, dumping in foreign markets, rearmament or even more consumer goods at home.

The other chief difference is that finance is not an important regulator of the Soviet economy. Above all, inflation is not the way in which full employment is attained. Soviet full employment policy is not Keynesian at all. It is of the greatest possible simplicity: the plan simply orders factories and farms to produce so much that all available labour is required. No significance, then, attaches to the size of the budget surplus or deficit. If there is inflation—and since 1947 there has been none—it is unintentional, and the Soviet authorities view the whole matter in the purest Gladstonian terms. Budgets ought to be balanced with a slight surplus, they feel, and the object of this surplus is to have a financial reserve against emergencies. "For instance, that earthquake we had in Turkmenistan," a Soviet economist said to me once. "What would you have done if there had been an earthquake in Turkmenistan and you had not accumulated a reserve out of previous budget surpluses?" I asked, implying that at least then there might have been an inflationary issue of new money. "Don't be hypothetical: we did have a reserve when there was an earthquake in Turkmenistan."

This year's budget is of quite exceptional importance as it is the first after Stalin's death. It must be studied in close conjunction with Malenkov's even more important speech of August 8th. Take first defence expenditure, which has fallen by 5 per cent. from last year's figure. On

of the most foolish habits of Western journalists is to translate the rouble into the pound at the official rate of exchange (11.2). It is anyone's guess what the purchasing power of the rouble is in relation to defence expenditures, but 35 to the pound is as good a guess as another. Officially admitted defence expenditure is, then, £3,150 million: plus or minus 50 per cent., as all students of the Soviet economy should qualify their estimates. To this we must add the construction of new arms factories, aerodromes and strategic roads and railways, which lurk in the item "national economy"; para-military education, which is a "social and cultural service"; the maintenance of MVD troops, which is of course "administration and justice"; the contributions to para-military activities made directly by factories and farms: and, possibly, atomic research and aid to China and North Korea, which may be hidden in "Other." Compare the more comprehensive U.S. figure of about £9,000 million for the 1954 budget.*

It is not certain, then, that defence expenditure has fallen. We cannot infer this even from the emphatic promises of more consumer goods sooner; for the Soviet economy grows so quickly year by year that consumption could grow very quickly if merely the increase in rearmament was kept at a low level. There is, however, one piece of evidence: the new foreign policy. The government is only aiming, of course, at a longish *détente*, and has given up none of its ultimate aims of world domination. But *détente* there is, and it inclines me to take the decline of the defence appropriations at its face value. It has, nevertheless, its political difficulties. All the Finance Minister said about it was: "Taking into account the new threat of aggression from the enemies of peace, the defence budget amounts to R.110.2 milliard, which will ensure the further improvement of our valiant armed forces." Thus he passed over the reduction in silence. So also did Malenkov. Clearly the generals do not wish it publicised even if they consent to it. This tenderness for their feelings, coupled with the reference to the "new threat of aggression," is extremely typical of Soviet politics after Beria.

The other two notable features in this budget are the reduction in the State loan and in the tax on peasants' private plots. These two items are perhaps more irritating and unpopular than any others. The State loan is supposed to be no less than 1/12th of an urban income, and it is "voluntary," with all the hypocrisy that that word entails in a totalitarian State. The quota is now reduced to 1/24th of the annual earnings of an urban worker. In the countryside, the tax on the products of peasants' private plots has been cut "on the average by about a half," from its present level, which seems to have amounted to something like a fifteenth of a family's income from all sources. The revised tax is also to be levied at lower rates in the newly annexed areas than in adjacent areas: thus in Western Ukraine it is lower than in the rest of Ukraine, and in the Baltic States it is lower than in Great Russia. There is some evidence that Beria's "attempt to re-introduce capitalism" consisted in opposition to farm collectivisation in precisely these areas. Malenkov has announced other equally important concessions to the peasantry: higher prices, lower compulsory deliveries and more lenient methods of assessment. These concessions were the high point of his speech, and mark one of the most important shifts in the party line since Stalin's death.

The change of line in agriculture consists not in beginning to take it seriously, but in the use of right-wing as opposed to left-wing remedies. The distinction is that the latter are all grandiose, pseudo-scientific and unworkable, relying on administrative force. The Communist right, on the other hand, tolerates the unregenerate peasant for the time being and gives him reasonable incentives. It finds the improvement of land already cultivated more profitable than flashy reclamation schemes such as the "great Stalin projects for re-making nature,"—a gigantic afforestation scheme to abolish the South Russian and Ukrainian dust-bowls. The present government

* The official dollar/pound rate of exchange is also somewhat misleading. I have taken \$4 to the £ as purchasing-power parity.

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File

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

348
A

29th July, 1953.

PF. 604584/B.2.B/RTR

No. 4532-65-745

Dear Mr. Gimperman,

Please refer to your letter of July 24, 1953.

We agree to your showing a photograph of PHILBY to ORLOV and I enclose a copy for this purpose. It is, unfortunately, of somewhat later date than 1937, but is the earliest available to us. It is nevertheless considered that it is probably a fair likeness of PHILBY as he was in 1937.

The photograph is unlabelled as you suggested. We assume that it will be shown to ORLOV amongst a number of other photographs. No information whatsoever about PHILBY should, of course, be given to ORLOV.

Whether or not ORLOV is able to recognise the photograph we should be grateful if he could provide a full physical description, including any usual characteristics or mannerisms, of the following individuals mentioned in your letter:

- 1) KRAL @ KRUM;
- 2) The unknown individual described in your paragraph 2 as having been sent to Spain to assassinate Franco;
- 3) The individual described in your paragraph 3 as being in almost daily contact with Franco and at the same time in the service of the Soviet.

.../ As

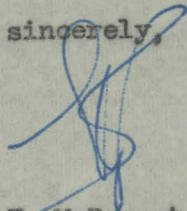
348A

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

As regards ORLOV himself, I should be most grateful if you can let us have full personal details of this man in order that we may try to trace him in our records. The following information would be of the greatest assistance:

- (i) Full names with patronymic and all aliases;
- (ii) Date and place of birth;
- (iii) His actual position in the "NKVD";
- (iv) The countries in which he operated and under what cover;
- (v) Any details about his family;
- (vi) What was the date of his defection and where did it take place ?

Yours sincerely,



E. McBarnet

J.A. Cimperman Esq.,
American Embassy.

/NLM

347A

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
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Copy in B2B Gen (ORLOV)
Ext. in AF 757 328 (KRAL)

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6/26

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
July 24, 1953

Show to DC.
28/7/53
346B
DC is informing DB.
DB should see on return.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Received by Law 24/7/53
JH
28/7

No. 4532-65-745

Dear Mr. Reed,

on 22/9

Alexander ORLOV wrote a series of four articles in the April, 1953 issue of "Life" magazine. He has since been interviewed and has admitted being an official of the NKVD in Europe up until 1938, when he defected.

ORLOV was asked, without mentioning "Kim" PHILBY's name, whether he knew of a plan by Paul HARDT, alias MALLY, to send an English journalist to Spain to assassinate Franco during the Spanish Civil War. He said one KRAL, alias KRUM, was sent to Spain prior to February, 1937, to assassinate Franco, but was expelled from the country before he could make the attempt. He also observed that an unknown individual was brought to him in person late in 1937 by KISLOV, the NKVD resident agent in Paris, and that KISLOV requested ORLOV to put this individual in touch with Spanish anarchist leaders. ORLOV did this, but it was not until a few months later when he saw KISLOV in Paris that he learned the individual had been sent to Spain to assassinate Franco. He said this individual was in Spain only about one month, and he did not know why he left without making an attempt on Franco's life. He said neither of the persons mentioned above was of English origin.

In commenting on the subject of the possible assassination of Franco, ORLOV observed that it would have been an extremely easy matter to have accomplished at any time they desired. He explained the Soviets had a man providing them with information who had almost daily contact with Franco. He said he did not know the identity of this man or his nationality but that he had heard from either KISLOV or SLUTSKY, the head of the NKVD foreign department, that he was not Russian. ORLOV speculated this source of information was probably too valuable to lose by having him involved in an attempt on Franco's life, and it was probably for that reason he was never used in such an attempt.

I would appreciate being advised whether you desire that an unlabelled photograph of PHILBY be shown to ORLOV. If so, could you kindly provide a photograph of him, preferably one that was taken around 1937.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

Mr. R. T. Reed
Leconfield House
Curzon Street
London, W.1

SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

B251 M
27/7/53

346A

PF. 604, 584.
Copy in PF. 604, 973.

Note for file.

I told D.B. today of HILBY's intended visit to Paris from June 26th to July 1st or 2nd, which we have learnt about from the T/C. I said that Miss Constance ASHLEY JONES was to join him there.



C.A.G. Sinkins

C.A.G. Sinkins.

B.2.A.
20th June, 1953.

81: 276

B.2.A
20.6.53

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Copies for: FF. 604,558 - MACLEAN.
FF. 604,529 - BURGESS.
FF. 604,584 - PEACH.

345d

Original In: FF. 604,620, serial 46a, under cover of Foreign Office letter QV.120 of 15.6.53. (Received 16.6.53.)

Copy of note on Mr. Carey Foster's Second Interview with STEWART.

Mr. Stewart came to see me again on May 22 (Mr. Robertson was not present). He said that he wanted to ask me one or two questions. He wanted to know why, after two years, we had now decided to interview him about his knowledge of MACLEAN and BURGESS. I explained that considerable investigation had ensued since their disappearance and that his name had appeared in a number of contexts and we therefore thought it necessary to see what he knew about the people concerned but that we had not found an opportunity to do this before chiefly because he was so far away. I said that we had also rather wondered why he had not himself come forward with a statement about his knowledge of MACLEAN and BURGESS. Mr. Stewart accepted my explanation and said that for his part it had not occurred to him to offer a statement. In any case he did not consider he had any useful information to give since he hardly knew MACLEAN and did not think even now that he had anything useful to say about BURGESS.

2. Mr. Stewart then asked me if I could tell him something about PHILBY. He had last seen PHILBY when he had had lunch with him, shortly before leaving for Singapore in June 1951. He recalled that they had talked vaguely about the MACLEAN and BURGESS affair. He had written to PHILBY when he came back on leave from Singapore this year but had not received a reply to his letter. Taking into consideration all our questions he had wondered whether the reason for interviewing him was because PHILBY's mail was being "treated". He would also like to know what the official view of PHILBY was. I told Mr. Stewart that the reason for the interview had nothing to do with PHILBY's mail. I also felt bound to tell him that for his own personal information the official view of PHILBY was that he was no longer a person to be trusted with official information and that we had in fact warned one or two of his known friends in official positions to this effect. I said that it had been noted that PHILBY no longer kept in touch with some of his previous friends and I was interested to hear that he had had no reply to his letter.

3. Mr. Stewart then asked what was his position in the matter. He realised that we were closely interested in his association with these three people and his experience as a J.I.C. Chairman and with security intelligence was that reputations had a habit of cropping up again. He would like to be sure that his records were straight and he wondered whether he ought to see Sir Ashley Clarke. I explained that it was necessary for the security authorities to have a frank explanation from everybody who appeared to be closely in association with the three people concerned and that it was, therefore, in his own interest to tell us all he could. I said that the interview had in fact been undertaken with Sir Ashley Clarke's knowledge and that he need now have no fears about his own position. If he would like confirmation of this I suggested that he should see Sir Ashley Clarke.

4. I then asked Mr. Stewart if he could answer a few more questions that we would like to put to him. I asked him if he could explain the letter (attached) in his handwriting that was found in BURGESS' papers. Mr. Stewart examined the letter, asked me its date which I did not, of course, know and then said that he was unable to explain it. I did not press him any further.

5. I then asked Mr. Stewart if he could explain a rumour that we had had some trouble with shortly after MACLEAN and BURGESS' disappearance. It

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J/D/H
21/5/52

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ACT 1958 JANUARY 2024.

was to the effect that a yacht belonging to Mr. Nasmyth was going to pick up two strangers in the south of France and the rumour suggested that these were MACLEAN and BURGESS while we in fact thought it might have been him and his wife. Mr. Stewart explained that they were due to meet Mr. Nasmyth in the south of France but that the latter had failed to get through the canals, and they had, therefore, failed to join up as planned. They had, however, seen Mr. Nasmyth for a day somewhere near Bordeaux about the 2nd or 3rd of June. They heard from the Nasmyths afterwards that they had had a terrible time being pursued by the French police since it was thought that either MACLEAN or BURGESS was on board their yacht. Mr. Stewart said he thought he had returned to the U.K. about June 7. In answer to a question from me he said that he had not rung up the Reform Club to speak to BURGESS or Mr. BLUNT on June 7.

6. I asked Mr. Stewart if he could explain the circumstances in which he signed the application form for an exit permit in 1939 for Mrs. Lizzie PHILBY. Mr. Stewart had no recollection of this and asked me in what capacity he signed the form. I explained that it was as a referee and he said that if Mrs. PHILBY had asked him to sign it he undoubtedly would have done so. He said that so far as he could remember PHILBY was not separated from his wife at that time.

7. Mr. Stewart was much more at his ease at this interview and he had clearly been thinking about the first interview and his own position in the matter. I cannot explain why Mr. Stewart was so obviously nervous on the first occasion unless he has basically a tendency that way. (One of his confidential reports suggests that he has.) The impression that he gave me at the first interview that he was holding back on MACLEAN and BURGESS may have been due to his early nervousness since our questions concerning them were in the first part of the interview. Mr. Stewart, this time, made a good impression. He was sensible about his own position; he saw clearly that he might have been under suspicion but he did not resent it. Obviously if he had been involved with MACLEAN and BURGESS he would have seen to it that this second interview would retrieve any doubts that there may have been in our minds after the first interview. Nevertheless his answers to my further questions were frank and in the circumstances, acceptable. It is odd, however, that he does not recall anything about the substance of his letter to BURGESS. This is perhaps the only point which suggests that he may not have told all he knows. Nevertheless, my conclusion as a result of the first interview remains unaltered.

May 26, 1953.

345d

COPY.

TOP SECRET.

Mr. Stewart came to see me to-day. He gave a brief account of his two interviews with Mr. Carey Foster and said that he had realized in the course of them that he himself was the object of a certain curiosity. He felt therefore that he ought to come and ask me where he stood. I reassured him that we considered the matter closed as far as he was himself concerned, although if he had any more information which he found on reflexion that he could give us, we should be very glad if he would communicate it.

This led me on to ask him if he could remember anything about the manuscript letter to Mr. BURGESS. He again professed to have no recollection of it but surmised that it might have had some relationship to his domestic difficulties (he was divorced in March 1951).

Mr. Stewart did not strike me as unduly nervous or exercised over this matter, though he expressed relief at my assurance.

Signed. ASHLEY CLARKE.

P.T.O.

June 9, 1953.

File

345c

Peach

SECRET

16th June, 1953.

PF.604584/B.2.B/RTR
PF.95(R)

Dear Geoffrey,

Many thanks for your letter of the 12th June, 1953.
It is quite useful to have anything like this on record and
if you receive any more information, please pass it on.

Yours *mt*

R. T. Reed
R. T. Reed.

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

/NLM

June 32
23.6.53

Change to me & return.
TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

56/7
3456
BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

Your: PF.604,584
Our: PF.95(R)

12 June, 1953.

15 JUN 1953

Dear Ronnie, *m 15/6*

You will remember that during the PEACH investigation we speculated on the reasons for what appeared to be one or two rather mysterious visits to Ottawa. My letter of September 12th 1951 refers to a trip he paid to Canada in April 1951.

[Redacted] a note
stating that PEACH intended to visit Ottawa on the 28th March 1951

[Redacted]
There still seems to be no available information about the purpose of his visit on April 23rd.

I am afraid this is of no use to you, but I think you will agree that whenever we pick up anything about PEACH's activities it is worth while passing on.

Yours ever,

Reed

R.T. Reed, Esq.,
B.2.B.

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*June 1953
23657*

PF 604.584
344A

The Egyptian Mob

By H. A. R. PHILBY

"EVERY BODY was afoot, and the multitudes—in some places assembled and in others dispersed—produced noises like the gurgle of a camel." Thus a Moslem eye-witness described the Cairo riots against Kleber's French troops in 1800. Since that date, sometimes in protest against the foreigner, sometimes in support of rival Egyptian factions, the camel has gurgled to some effect. An exodus of British subjects is taking place today; and it is more than a premonitory rumble at the base of the camel's throat that has provoked it. For Egyptian disturbances on today's pattern are not the brief, savage holidays they were. The mob has become a movement.

For the greater part of the nineteenth century the Turks governed Egypt on the principle of ensuring that, whenever violence or crime occurred, somebody would be punished, preferably somebody in a position of influence. Intermittently the system broke down, and grievances found vent. Targets for mob fury were ready to hand. The memoirs of the British administrators who governed Egypt during the Occupation leave little doubt that few communities more richly deserved periodical massacre than the sweepings of Europe that entered Egypt in the guise of concessionaires, money-lenders and merchants, and plundered the country behind the shield of the Capitulations. Even when honestly administered, the Capitulations raised judicial problems of great complexity and, with half the European Consulates conniving at the crimes of their fellow-countrymen, the problems were just insoluble. The situation was ready-made. All that was needed was an incident to act as a spark, and the multitudes would be "afoot," bent on murder, arson and loot. At the first sign of the camel gathering wind for a gurgle, the shop-keepers put up their shutters, and the wise hurried home.

These short-lived and spontaneous outbreaks virtually disappeared under the British Occupation. But during the surface calm of that period Western influences were seeping into Egypt. Mustapha Kemal and his associates fostered a genuine nationalism, fed by the accumulated grievances of decades. The First World War accelerated the process, and new grievances, such as forced recruiting for the Egyptian labour force, drew popular attention from the Greek usurer to the British soldier. Nationalism received new impulses from the speeches of President Wilson, and the emergence of other Arab States from Turkish rule.

The first serious outbreak against the British, in 1919, reflected the changes that had occurred during the thirty-seven years of the Occupation. Its immediate cause was the arrest and deportation of the Nationalist leader, Zaghlul Pasha, and three of his associates. The reaction began in the law schools, and spread rapidly to the schools of medicine, engineering and agriculture. These student demonstrators were joined by pupils of the secondary schools and by elements of the University of Al Azhar; lawyers and large numbers of Government officials went on sympathetic strike. This hard core of agitation was rapidly swollen by the mob, which overturned tramcars, smashed street-lamps and looted shops. But indiscriminate destruction was overshadowed by concerted attacks on Government property. Railway stations were burnt, trains derailed, railway and telegraph lines cut. Within a week Cairo was isolated, and the disturbances had spread to Alexandria, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanshour and thence throughout the Delta and into Upper Egypt.

This was clearly more than an outbreak of mob fanaticism;

the British were confronted with a popular rising, led by elements closest to the West, sustained for several weeks, and suppressed only by means of a considerable military operation. The mob was still much in evidence, but its significance was that of a tool in hands almost ready for its manipulation. When Zaghlul Pasha was released by proclamation, some time before the revolt was quelled, the Nationalists may well have congratulated themselves, not only on the achievement of their immediate aim, but, more important, on the discovery of a technique of disturbance tested in action and susceptible of further development in the future.

The last serious troubles, which started in October, 1951, showed a marked advance on the techniques of 1919. Egypt had acquired independence, and British forces were restricted by treaty to the Canal Zone. This time the Nationalists had the support of every Government resource, although the final resource, the Army, was kept in the background. The Wafd, which had been for the two previous decades the most widespread and highly organised political party in Egypt, assumed control of the movement, with the more or less active backing of the Opposition parties. The extreme Moslem Brotherhood soon formulated demands that amounted to a declaration of war on the British, and received as reward the restoration of its properties and funds that had been sequestered after the assassination of Nokrashy Pasha in 1948. Working-class organisations joined in with the strike weapon, and the liberal professions and members of the judiciary went with the tide. A strident roar of incitement arose from the Press.

Still more important, the movement, which began with the Government's abrogation of the 1936 treaty, showed, after some preliminary rioting in Cairo and Alexandria, a limited and specific purpose: not murder, arson and loot; not even a general aspiration to complete sovereignty over Egyptian soil; but the specific aim of making the position of the British forces in the Canal Zone untenable and thereby forcing their unconditional withdrawal. On October 16th gangs from the Delta descended on Ismailia and Port Said, and started a series of disturbances which were sustained for more than three months. They were supported by freelance rioting of the local Egyptian population, non-co-operation of Egyptian officials in the Canal Zone with the British authorities, widespread strikes of Egyptian workers in the services of the Canal, withdrawal of the greater part of the Egyptian labour employed by the British forces, and armed assistance from the police.

Government inspiration was direct and unconcealed. After clashes between Egyptian police and British troops, 850 policemen were decorated. Port and Customs officials who refused clearance to ships in Canal Zone harbours acted under instructions from the Ministry of the Interior. The Minister of Social Affairs called on Egyptian labourers to leave the service of the British, assuring them of work, guaranteed pay and a free journey to Cairo. At the end of November the so-called "liberation units" were taken over by the Government, on the significant ground that they had been penetrated by undesirable elements which had attacked Egyptians and foreigners other than British.

Recruited from University students and other politically active elements, with a sprinkling of professional gunmen, they were given elementary training in Abu Sueir, Al Hamada and other villages fringing the Canal Zone. They were armed from depots in the local police stations, and organised into bands of some twenty men, to harass British patrols and attack dumps and communications. On occasion larger formations were used; in the second "battle of Tel-el-Kebir" British troops engaged a force of over one hundred guerrillas.

It is a general feature of violent popular movements that the failure to achieve limited demands leads to the formulation of more extreme ones. Early in December came signs that the Government might fail to ride the storm it had raised. Mass demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria attacked the Government for weakness in carrying out its abrogation policy. Rioting at the gates of the Abdin Palace followed new appointments to the Royal Cabinet in January. The turbulent Moslem

demands have the backing of the Government. Differences exist only on questions of method and procedure. How far any Egyptian Government can control the force and direction of the popular movement is another matter. The mob fury of January 26th suggests that the movement can easily get out of hand. But it is at least as significant that the Government maintained control, by and large, for more than three months, and that order was restored in a few hours at the fall of a military glove. The decisive authority of the Army, revealed in January, 1952, and confirmed by General Neguib's subsequent *coup d'état*, is the key to the present situation. Doubt of its staying power lies at the root of present apprehensions.

McCarty- with this "China lobby" pure and simple are the ites, who have used the body of American failure in China to sow suspicion about Communism through the whole hierarchy of the United States Government. The justification of their Far East officials like Owen Lattimore and John Carter Vincent, would vanish if a Republican Administration were to recognise the very régime for support of which they have so successfully crucified their victims and the Democratic Party. The Republican campaign was permeated last summer with China lobby propaganda, which was largely responsible for convincing the electorate of the moral failure of the Democrats. The fact that he had not "lost China" was as potent in earning votes for Eisenhower as the fact that he had

President must decide not only what policies his Administration want to adopt towards China but also what policies have a chance of being accepted by the Congress and people of the United States. In any survey of possible Far Eastern policies, the President's view from the White House is blocked from every angle by the figure of General Chiang Kai-shek. It can no longer be overlooked that by dominating the American attitude to Formosa the Generalissimo has sovereign rights over the one visible rock on which the free world can, of its own volition, break asunder. Because on the political and diplomatic chart, as well as on the geographical, Formosa looks such a ludicrously small rock to hold such dire dangers, the helmsmen of the free world have tended to underestimate its importance. But it is impossible to visit Washington at

Brotherhood began interfering with Cairo night-life, to bring it into line with the austere realities of "the front."

These premonitions gathered strength as the movement approached its terrible climax. On January 25th, 1952, British troops stormed, after bombardment, the headquarters of the regular and auxiliary police in Ismaïlia. Egyptian casualties in the two actions were forty-six killed, seventy-two wounded and 790 captured. When the news reached Cairo next day, the mob took charge. That day of the faggot and the knife is too fresh a memory to require description here. In the evening the Egyptian Army moved at long last, not to eject the British from the Canal Zone, but to save the capital from destruction. A few hours later, the Government fell, and the hush of curfew descended on the debris and the ash. The camel's rage was spent.

Militant Egyptian nationalism has clearly come of age. Its demands have the backing of virtually the whole Moslem population of the country; differences exist only on questions of method and procedure. How far any Egyptian Government can control the force and direction of the popular movement is another matter. The mob fury of January 26th suggests that the movement can easily get out of hand. But it is at least as significant that the Government maintained control, by and large, for more than three months, and that order was restored in a few hours at the fall of a military glove. The decisive authority of the Army, revealed in January, 1952, and confirmed by General Neguib's subsequent *coup d'état*, is the key to the present situation. Doubt of its staying power lies at the root of present apprehensions.

Copies for: PP. 604,558 - MACLEAN
PP. 604,529 - BURGESS
PP. 604,584 - PEACH

343d

Original in PP. 604,620, STEWART, serial A3a. Recd 22.5.53.

Copy of Note by Mr. Carey Foster on Interview
with STEWART.

I saw Mr. Stewart this afternoon. Mr. Robertson was also present. I told Mr. Stewart that we would like his help to get further information about MACLEAN and BURGESS since the investigations into the case were still continuing. I said that we knew that he had stayed with MACLEAN in Cairo and could he tell us anything about him. Mr. Stewart said that in fact he hardly knew MACLEAN; that he was out there on an official tour and had stayed with MACLEAN. He thought it was the first time he had met him although he met him on two or three occasions subsequently when MACLEAN returned to the Foreign Office. Mr. Stewart said that during his stay in Cairo Philip Toynbee had arrived and he had noted that the latter had a bad influence on MACLEAN. He had not himself noted anything out of the ordinary in MACLEAN's manner and since he had not known MACLEAN before he could not say whether Toynbee's arrival had caused any significant change in MACLEAN. Mr. Stewart explained that the appearance of his name in MACLEAN's diary for May 15 1951 was for a party given on his engagement to Miss du Boulay.

2. We then asked Mr. Stewart about BURGESS whom he said he knew very well. He thought he met him first at Cambridge but it might have been at the Slade School when BURGESS was also interested in art. He had continued to see BURGESS off and on until he (Stewart) went abroad in 1941. He remembered seeing him in the Ministry of Information where he thought that BURGESS was employed at one time. He did not see BURGESS again until he returned to African Department in 1948. Mr. Stewart did not claim that BURGESS was a particular friend of his although he met him at frequent intervals particularly with PHILBY who was a close friend of both himself and BURGESS. When asked about BURGESS' politics Mr. Stewart said he was unable to remember anything particular about them. Mr. Stewart had in fact nothing to add to our knowledge of BURGESS.

3. Since Mr. Stewart had himself mentioned PHILBY as a friend of BURGESS we then asked him if he could give us some information about him. Mr. Stewart spoke quite frankly about PHILBY saying he had always been rather an extreme Socialist although since the war he had moved more towards the right. He recounted how PHILBY had gone to Vienna prior to the murder of DOLFUSS saying that it was the only place he could work without "being arrested for being a Socialist". He also explained how PHILBY went to Spain as the Times correspondent on Franco's side and developed Fascist views. Asked about other friends of BURGESS or PHILBY Mr. Stewart mentioned that one of BURGESS' chief contacts in the Ministry of Information, who was also known to PHILBY, was SMOLLETT who he also knew quite well.

4. When the interview started I thought for a moment that Mr. Stewart was not going to co-operate. He was nervous and continued to be so for about three-quarters of the interview, which lasted rather more than an hour. He gradually became more confident, however, and seemed to answer all our questions quite frankly. He himself said that he was not personally interested in politics before the war and that this was one reason why he had not observed the politics of his friends. About MACLEAN he gave the faintest suggestion to me that he was not too willing to speak. About BURGESS, even though he had said that he knew him very well, he gave me a slight impression of evasiveness and vagueness. On the other hand he spoke very frankly about PHILBY and Mr. Robertson and I decided that he would hardly have done so if he had known anything about the part that PHILBY is suspected of having played in the MACLEAN and BURGESS affair. Mr. Robertson

..... and I

and I therefore came to the conclusion that it seemed unlikely that Mr. Stewart was involved in the activities of either MACLEAN, BURGESS or PHILBY.

G.A. CAREY FOSTER (Sgd)

May 20, 1953.

P.S. Mr. Stewart has now asked to see me again on two points and is calling on May 22.

Copies for: PF. 604,558 - MACLEAN.
PF. 604,529 - BURGESS.
PF. 604,584 - PEACH.

Original in PF. 604,620,
serial 42a.

343c

NOTE.

As arranged, I saw STEWART with Carey Foster in the latter's office at 3 p.m. to-day.

Until he arrived at the Personnel Department, STEWART had not been told that the reason for his being asked to come to London was for him to be interviewed in the Security Department. This probably explains a slight nervousness which he showed during the first ten minutes of the interview. Thereafter he appeared perfectly composed, and (as Carey Foster agreed when we discussed the interview later) appeared to answer quite frankly the questions which were put to him.

The interview was conducted as previously agreed between Carey Foster and myself (see 39a).

STEWART immediately admitted to having known BURGESS, MACLEAN and (a little later in the interview) PHILBY.

With regard to MACLEAN, he said that he had first come to know him when he stayed with him in Cairo in 1950. He himself was at that time on an official tour including North Africa, Egypt and the Sudan. As a member of the Egyptian Department of the Foreign Office, it was natural that he should meet and stay with MACLEAN in Cairo. He had not noticed anything abnormal about MACLEAN at this time but, as he pointed out, he had no standard of comparison, not having known MACLEAN before. He had noticed that MACLEAN had appeared to deteriorate almost immediately after the arrival in Cairo of Philip TOYNBEE, whom he described as a "bad influence" on MACLEAN. Asked to amplify this he explained that by "bad influence" he meant only that TOYNBEE was the kind of man who would be likely to persuade MACLEAN to drink more than was good for him and to behave irresponsibly. (STEWART later added that in his opinion BURGESS might well have had a similar effect upon MACLEAN).

According to STEWART, he did not see much of MACLEAN after this Cairo visit, apart from meeting him occasionally at the Foreign Office. Shown the extract from MACLEAN's diary at 14b, he unhesitatingly explained it as being a note of an invitation to MACLEAN to attend a party given by STEWART to celebrate his engagement. He was not sure whether MACLEAN had attended the party or not (from our own separate enquiries we know that MACLEAN did not in fact attend).

STEWART admitted readily to having known BURGESS at Cambridge, and afterwards, especially in the period 1936/37. This was, he explained, the period of his own interest in art, and it had been a common interest between himself, BURGESS and Anthony BLUNT. His friendship with PHILBY also embraced this period, and also dated from Cambridge.

Asked what impression he had had of BURGESS's political views, STEWART stated that he had had none. His common interest with BURGESS having been artistic, they had not had occasion to discuss politics. He himself had not been politically minded at the time, although he admitted that the period was one of intense political interest among men of his age.

Through BURGESS (or possibly through PHILBY) he (STEWART) had been introduced to Peter SMOLLETT - whose name he volunteered. He had attended occasional parties in SMOLLETT's house, the interest of these to him deriving simply from the fact that SMOLLETT was an amusing talker. He did not remember SMOLLETT having expressed any particular political views, or unduly praising the Russians.

As his record shows, STEWART was out of the country from 1941 until the end of the war. He therefore saw nothing of BURGESS or PHILBY during this period, and only saw BURGESS intermittently after the war. His impression generally of BURGESS added nothing to what we already know; he regarded him as brilliant, sometimes forceful, but always wholly unstable. Although he had known him well, he had never liked him.

With regard to PHILBY, STEWART described him as one of his oldest acquaintances, and described his political views as having always been in his opinion Socialist or extreme Socialist, bordering in his University period on Communism. He particularly remembered PHILBY's "romantic" attitude at the time of his visit to Vienna. He had however been particularly struck by the fact that PHILBY, while serving as Press Correspondent in Madrid, had defended the Franco point of view, and had at no time exhibited any sympathy for the Spanish Republican cause.

Throughout the interview STEWART appeared to be quite frank and - apart from a few minutes at the beginning - at ease. He did not say very much, either when questioned or when volunteering information. He would appear however (and his personal file bears this out) to be a somewhat taciturn character, not given to wasting words. A large proportion of the information which he supplied was volunteered, and little questioning was necessary.

In character, STEWART gives the impression of a strong and strongly controlled personality, of a nervous disposition (he is described in his personal file at one stage in his career as "living on his nerves" and I think that this is a fair description). He would be capable of dissembling, but there is nothing in the impression which he makes or in his personal record to suggest the kind of mental instability which made MACLEAN into a spy and enabled him to dissemble as he did, or which, in the case of PHILBY, produced the almost neurotic strength of wills by means of which he succeeded in covering up what we believe to be the true facts of his career. In short, although it is obviously very difficult to base any conclusion upon a short interview, STEWART gave the impression of being an able, intelligent and honest man. Having seen him, I do not feel disposed to disagree with the opinion expressed by U.35 in the last sentence of 12a.

Carey Foster agreed with this view, and gave as his opinion that STEWART had acquitted himself with satisfactory frankness. He did not think that there was any reason to report adversely on him, or to interfere with his plans for returning to the Far East.

Carey Foster will be making a separate report for Foreign Office purposes.

20th May, 1953.

J.C. Robertson

Copies for: PF.604,558 - MACLEAN.
PF.604,529 - BURGESS.
PF.604,584 - PEACH. ✓

343^b
✓

Original in PF.604,620, serial 39a.

NOTE.

Carey Foster visited me this afternoon in order to discuss the case of Michael STEWART. Miss McBarnet was also present.

I showed Carey Foster the summary of information at 33b.

It was agreed that the interview with STEWART on May 20 will be mainly conducted by Carey Foster, but that I shall be free to put any questions if and when I wish to do so.

Carey Foster will open the interview by inviting STEWART to tell us everything he knows about MACLEAN and about MACLEAN's friends.

The same procedure will be followed as regards STEWART's acquaintanceship with BURGESS (B.2.B. (Miss McBarnet) having now identified a letter to BURGESS, found among the latter's property and signed "Michael", as being in the handwriting of Michael STEWART - see 3z).

If STEWART mentions PHILBY as being one of BURGESS's friends, he will be asked to give an account of his acquaintanceship with PHILBY, as in the case of MACLEAN and BURGESS. If he does not mention PHILBY, it will be open to Carey Foster or myself to ask him about PHILBY; Carey Foster agreed with me however that it would be preferable not to do this in such a way as to cause STEWART to realise the extent to which PHILBY has been the subject of intensive enquiry by the Security authorities.

It was agreed that if STEWART asks any questions about MACLEAN and BURGESS or PHILBY, he should be told no more than has been generally released - i.e. in the case of MACLEAN and BURGESS, that enquiries since the disappearance have shown that both men

were almost certainly Communists; in the case of PHILBY, that PHILBY's position was clearly untenable because of his close acquaintanceship with BURGESS, and that his resignation from M.I.6. had therefore been inevitable.

Carey Foster agreed with me that the value of the interview would be less in the substance of what STEWART had to say than in the manner of his saying it. What was to be hoped was that STEWART would be completely frank about such information as he possesses on the subject of MACLEAN and BURGESS. If he is evasive or untruthful, it may be necessary to reconsider his position.

B.2.
18.5.53.

J.C. Robertson (signed)

343a

FF.604584.

Note for File.

The monitors drew attention to the telecheck at in Supp Vol. Z, showing that PEACH works at T. GARGOUR & FILS (UK) Ltd., not at MARGETSON. GARGOUR's number (Mansion House 1760) was accordingly put on check.

The Company Particulars of GARGOUR's (342a) show that John IVENS senior is a director and MARGETSON & Co. are shareholders.

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
1.5.53.

Date of Search: 22.4.1953

342a

NAME OF COMPANY: *N.T. Vol 24/4*
 T. GARGOUR & FILS (UK) LTD

PUBLIC/PRIVATE

Serial: 461459

Date of Registration: 20.11.1948

Registered Office: Eagle House, 90/96 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Secretary: *N.T. Vol 24/4*
 Arthur William COWDEY, 8 The Avenue, Egham, Surrey.

Capital:
13.11.1952 £2,500 divided into £1 shares

Solicitors/Accountants
Not shown

Objects: Merchants, Factors, Agents and General Traders, etc.....

Latest Return of Directors dated: 13.11.1952

Name	Nationality	Address and Occupation
<i>N.T. Vol 24/4</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>GARGOUR</u> Habib Tewfik	Palestinian	P. O. Box 371 Beyrouth. 'Merchant'
<u>IVENS</u> John Quilez	British	Vanderbilt Hotel, 76 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. 'Merchant'. Director of Margetson & Co., Ltd..
<i>See LU Vol 24/4</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>FRITSCH</u> Rene	French	100 Maycross Avenue, Morden, Surrey

Latest Return of ~~principal~~ Stock/Share-holders dated: 13.11.1952

Name	Address	Holding
<u>GARGOUR</u> Habib Tewfik	Eagle House, 90/96 Cannon Street, EC.4.	1
<u>GARGOUR</u> Habib Tewfik	ditto	1,998
<u>GARGOUR</u> Nicholas		
<u>IVENS</u> John Quilez	As overleaf	1
<u>MARGETSON & CO., LTD</u>	30 James Street, W.C.2.	500

Remarks:

Assistant: *Jo*

Date: 23.4.1953

Reference: 1635

Checked: *[Signature]*

To: B.2.A. (Mr C.A.G. Simkins)

From: B.5

Your Ref.: PF.604,584 dated 17.4.53

Signed:

[Signature]
D. Storrier

23.4.1953

Date:

341A

B. 5. ENQUIRY.

B. 5.

Kindly obtain if possible the information indicated below.

Section: B. 2. A.

Date: 17.4.53

for C.A.G. Simkins
Signature of Officer.

Information required (mark with cross):

- Copy of Certificate of: Birth Marriage Death
- Particulars of: Company or Business Names Registration
- Monomark Registration
- Friendly Society Registration
- Voters List
- Hotel Register
- Motor Car Registration

***In respect of:**

T. GARGOUR et Fils (U.K.) Ltd.,
Eagle House,
90 Cannon Street,
London E.C.4.

General Merchants. Brokers.

*Give fullest information possible.

S. Form 356.

Continue overleaf if necessary

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3240A.

LOOSE MINUTE

B.4.B. through B.2.B.

We spoke about adding TEM 7615 to H.O.W. No. 2166. As you know, our aim is to identify the extension used by the person in whom we are interested and to cut down the volume of work falling on the monitors to the minimum. I should like to review the position as soon as the check has been in operation long enough to give us adequate data.

B.2.A.
7.4.53

C.A.G. Simkins

SECRET

359A

PF. 604,584/B2A/BAGS

7th April 1953

Dear Saffery,

The subject of H.O.W. No.1266 is working for MARGETSON and Co. Ltd., Fruit Importers, 30 James Street, W.C.2, whose telephone number is Temple Bar 7615.

I shall be grateful if you will add this number to the check.

Yours sincerely,



C.A.G. Simkins

G.F. Saffery Esq.,
G.P.O.

CAGS/PL

SECRET

Walking down Bond Street - thought I was being followed. All very vague but when I stopped it seemed someone else stopped - a man - never looked hard because I didn't want to attract notice.

Walked carelessly and in round-about way to Duke of Marlborough - know "Dive" well there and had quick lunch and noticed no-one paying any attention to me.

Again in the street felt pretty certain someone was following me - but by no means sure.

Just "in case", I tried to "slip" anyone who might be there. Went quickly into pub: Saloon entrance, which was in narrow passage off main street - stood against door about 20 seconds while I pretended to look for someone and came out. No-one was outside in passage and could see no-one in main street that I could notice. I felt pretty certain I was dreaming things up - but still felt uneasy.

In Marylebone High Street took taxi to 117. On arrival noticed car parked too near intersection. 4 people inside and no-one appeared talking. Feeling I was being rather silly I looked at car from inside of 117. Almost at once all 4 got out and went off separately - at least 2 for certain and I'm pretty sure the other 2 also. (1 man - 3 women).

/over

Told Steve about this and about seeing old acquaintance. He suggested seeing me to taxi and at same time taking number of car. He did this - getting taxi at once. Taxi (No. KYF.282) turned wrong way for Baker Street. I thought he was in a one-way street or something and took no notice till he turned into narrow L-shaped street. This being a cul-de-sac he had to turn and come out. I noticed then a blue car No. BYJ. 7 (possibly 9, but I dont think so, tho' it was blurred) 92 - (also noted name of street - Harley Place -) followed us out of street.

Taxi began to take extraordinary way to Baker Street. When I asked where he thought he was going he said the gentleman had said "Beach Street". At Baker Street he drew up behind an ambulance. Car drew up in front of ambulance so that it is only an impression that a man got out of it and followed me down the stairs.

I was rather flustered by this time - While getting ticket I noticed man behind - blue overcoat, black or dark brown hat, size medium.

? came out and I asked which platform train went from. Went straight down to platform and man followed. Went to telephone leaving man on platform (I think). Telephoned Steve. Man in heavy blue coat and dark hat still on platform when I got into train.

N.B.:

Noticed only to begin with because of his outstanding good clothes. Tall man, dressed in very smart small checked suit (black and white), grey tie - white shirt - no hat - (obviously a GENT!)

At Baker Street I merely looked at him and keep my mind still.

At Harrow on Hill he was again on platform - walked away from entrance and walked back. Only odd because one doesn't generally stretch one's legs after so short a journey.

He got onto train before it left - or was hidden behind the hoardings - I dont think this is true because I looked too carefully.

Never saw him again.

(signed) Aileen A. PHILBY.

Copy for PF.604,584.

339 ZAA

Original in PF.604,620, serial 19z.

NOTE.

Carey Foster telephoned this evening. He says he has had an opportunity of seeing the Civil Service Commission file for Michael STEWART and the following is of interest.

In 1945 in making his application to the Civil Service Commission STEWART gave the following references:-

Henry HOPKINSON, now a Minister, whom he said he had known for two years.

Sir Leigh ASHTON, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, with whom he had been acquainted for nine years.

H.A.R. PHILBY, with whom he had been acquainted for fifteen years.

Carey Foster also told me that Michael STEWART arrived from Singapore yesterday, and if we intend to do anything about him we must do it within the course of the next week or two.

B.2.B.
24.3.53.

R.T. Reed (signed)

JE/DIA
31/3/54.

P.a

382

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~B.2.A.~~ May 1 how you view?

~~B.2~~

14/2

I have noticed from the recent telephone checks on PEACH that he hardly seems to use the telephone at his home nowadays. Indeed, he spends very little time there at all, consequently our knowledge of his movements and activities is only slight.

I remember well, and I expect you do too, that when we were investigating MACLEAN we found it a great handicap not to have his telephone at the Foreign Office on check for we considered that a large number of social contacts that he would make would be made on that telephone. If it had been possible to put it on check, we would have taken steps to see that it was covered. I wonder if you and B.2.A will give some consideration to their putting on check the telephone at PEACH's place of business. Although I know that there will be quite a number of calls connected solely with business, there may be a number of social ones, as indeed we found from MCGIBBON. I certainly think we would be very wise to try and get better coverage on PEACH's present activities.

B.2.B
14.3.53

R. T. Reed
R. T. Reed

SECRET
PERSONAL

PF. 604,584/B2A/CAGS

PF.95 (R)

10th December 1952.

Dear Geoffrey,

H.A.R. PHILBY

Thank you for your letter of November 19th.

We agree that your answer should be on the lines of your second paragraph, but you can assure the F.B.I. that they will be informed of any developments which materially affect the case one way or the other, whether or not these bear directly on U.S. interests. It would be well to emphasise that we must all reconcile ourselves to the final verdict having to be held in suspense for an indefinite period. We are unlikely to be able to carry the case any further until we get a new lead, such as might be forthcoming from a defector or other sources which will occur to you.

I am afraid that there is really no titbit of any kind to give you. PHILBY remains in the job about which I told you in my letter of June 30th. This took him abroad to Tripoli in August. Apart from this, he follows the ordinary routine of life divided between home (with its problems!) and office.

We are looking forward to seeing you in January, when personal perusal of the file may assist you in your dealings with the F.B.I.

May I wish you a happy Christmas.

Yours ever,



Anthony Simkins

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

SECRET
PERSONAL

335 B

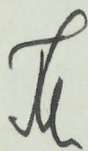
B.2.B.

We discussed today the task which B.2.B. has, as first priority, of re-examining the whole of the information bearing upon the disappearance of MACLEAN and BURGESS.

It was agreed that, in re-examining the relevant files (which will include all files related to the cases of MACLEAN, BURGESS, PHILBY, and persons whose association with any of these three has at any time given rise to suspicion) the objectives of B.2.B. will be:-

1. To look for any information which may throw further light upon the underlying reasons for the disappearance.
2. To re-examine critically present hypothetical explanations of the disappearance including:-
 - (a) The hypothesis that PHILBY was responsible for warning BURGESS and/or MACLEAN.
 - (b) BURGESS's espionage.
 - (c) BURGESS's activity as a recruiter of spies, and the theory that he was at some time the centre of a network.
3. If, on renewed examination of all the evidence, the hypothesis at 2(a) is held still to be probable, to search for any evidence which may prove it, and suggest any possible lines of enquiry by which such evidence might be obtained.
4. If doubt is cast upon the hypothesis, to search for evidence upon which any alternative explanation can be founded or to suggest lines of enquiry by which such evidence might be obtained.
5. To search for further evidence bearing upon 2(b) and (c) above, and to suggest lines of enquiry by which such evidence might be obtained.
6. To review registry action taken on all the files under examination, and complete or amend it when necessary.
7. To summarise conclusions in a report under the following headings:-
 - (a) Statement of objectives as above.
 - (b) List of files or other material examined.
 - (c) Conclusions reached, under headings as above.
 - (d) Summary of recommendations as to any further action or enquiries to be undertaken

B.2.
28.11.52.


J. C. Robertson.

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335A
BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

PF.95(R)

November 19, 1952

Received 24.11.52

Dear James,

The F.B.I. have told me on many occasions during recent months that they cannot think of anything further they can do to assist us in clearing up the Maclean and Burgess affair, but that they continue to show considerable interest in the progress of our investigations of Philby.

The Bureau have now sent me a memorandum in which they state these views officially and remind us of the fact that they would like to be informed of any new developments. I enclose a copy of their memorandum for your information. I ought to reply and I thought of telling them that we shall, of course, continue to keep them informed of any developments that have any bearing on their own investigations or when any connection with this country, or any U.S. citizen, emerges.

One has to be rather careful about this kind of official correspondence because Mr. Hoover is liable to quote it at us if he ever imagines he has cause to suspect that we are not in fact keeping him up to date on a matter in which he is interested. There is nothing I know of to pass on to him at the present time, but it might be a wise thing, occasionally, to send him an odd tit bit, even if it does not mean very much.

If you have any bright ideas for my formal reply to his memorandum do please let me know.

Yours ever,

J.C. Robertson Esq.,
B.2

Robertson

784/29
a3/9

R2A (CUTS)
Pl. speak on 25/11.
Pl. 24/11.

335A

FOR STOTT

November 18, 1952

S #11

RE: DONALD DUART MACLEAN;
GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS

We recently completed a review of the facts developed in the extensive investigation which has been carried out concerning MacLean, Burgess and Philby. We find that there is no remaining investigation to be conducted in the United States. We will, of course, be glad to assist you in further inquiries which may be necessary here. We would like to remind you of the fact that we have a continuing interest in any developments which may take place in connection with this case and we are particularly interested in learning of any additional facts which would tend to prove that Philby was a Soviet agent.

dh

Request for Information regarding Aliens from Home Office Records

Held B2

Our Reference... PF. 604,584 Section... B2A H.O. Reference... (if known)

1. Surname... McCARGAR Mr. & Mrs. Christian Names... Mrs. Geraldine Claudia Mr. James Goodrich

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

3. Born... Mrs. 26.3.20 Mr. 20.4.20 at... England Sanfrancisco Sex...

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

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

6. Passport Number... Mrs. Dip. 2280 Mr. Dip. 5386

Date... 14.5.52

N.B. Use a separate form for each name. Only Aliens are recorded.

To R.1. for Representative at H.O.

Please supply (tick information required):

[X] HOME OFFICE FILE. N.I.

[] PERSONAL PARTICULARS

ENCL... 15 Nov 1952 TO B2A REF PF 604584

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... and...

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Continue overleaf if necessary

To... B2A

Filing Date

Returned by Representative at H.O.

Signature... D.E. Brophy Date... 15.5.52

334B.

P.F.604529

Copy in PF.604584 ✓
PF.604582
PF.604591

act

A note on the stage reached by Miss Andrews in revising and reorganising the files in the BURGESS/MACLEAN series dated 12th November 1952, can be found in a Branch Memoranda Cover filed at 613a in PF.604558



B.2.b.
21.11.52.

A.F.Burbidge.

334A-

MACLEAN P.F. 604, 558

Main Volume: For reliable information and correspondence concerning Donald MACLEAN and his family from the personal and Intelligence standpoint; the general handling of MACLEAN's security case is on this file.

SUPP A: "Miscellaneous offers of information regarding the whereabouts of MACLEAN and BURGESS". For unconfirmed and unreliable reports concerning MACLEAN and BURGESS and for correspondence about these reports.

SUPP B: MACLEAN's property volume, which contains copies of and correspondence regarding MACLEAN's documents file in his room in the Foreign Office.

SUPP C: "Parliamentary questions re MACLEAN and BURGESS". This contains extracts from Hansard and the Press and correspondence with the Foreign Office concerning the answers to be given to Parliamentary questions.

SUPP D: "Measures taken regarding the disappearance of MACLEAN and BURGESS and efforts made to trace them".

various minutes concerning D.B.'s visit to Paris and arrangements made by the Foreign Office with friendly Governments at the time of the disappearance. This file is obviously suitable for correspondence concerning the policy to be adopted regarding questions of the arrest, deportation, extradition etc. of BURGESS and MACLEAN should either of them turn up in the West again.

SUPP X: Telephone check material on the MACLEAN family.

BURGESS P.F. 604, 529

Main Volume: For the main security case against BURGESS.

SUPP A: This has now been converted into the SUPP Vol. to P.F. 604, 591 HEWIT. It contains telephone check material (post-disappearance) on BURGESS's New Bond Street Flat, most of which involves HEWIT.

SUPP B: BURGESS's property volume. It consists of an ordinary file containing an index to four boxed files holding photostats of the bulk of the original BURGESS papers.

SUPP Z: Contains papers concerning the "Orange" Case.

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9352

~~E mops opa.~~

334A



TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

PF.95(R)

To: ~~Director-General~~

370A

Further to our PF.95(R) dated August
15, 1952.

The F.B.I. have now shown the photograph
of PEACH's first wife to Antonina Thomas, the
widow of Walter Krivitsky, and to Elsa Bernaut,
widow of Ignacs Reiss. Neither of them
recognised the photograph.

November 7, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson

Rec: 11-11.

B2B to see

11/11
PF 604584 - P. a. PEACH

PF 68261 - copy to Lizzy's file

please - end

11/11. 88/213
19-11-52

P.A. PF.604584 - PEACH.
(Original in B.2/GEN/Personal folder).

333a

Extract from letter to S.L.O. Washington, dated 5.11.52.

.....As regards PEACH, although I appreciate that it might be helpful for you to have even "nil" reports about a case of this type, the reason for our not having written to you about it for some time has in fact been that there is nothing to add to the information contained in Anthony Simkins' letter of June 30th. PEACH is still in the same business job, and there have been no new developments. If there are we shall of course inform you.

(signed) J. C. Robertson.

from B2
5.11.52

EXTRACT.

332a

RA -

Extract for File No.: PF.604584 Name: PEACH

Original in File No.: B.2/GEN (personal folder) Serial: Dated: Received 3.11.52

Original from: Letter from SIO Washington Under Ref.: Gen. Dated 28.10.52.

Extracted on: 4.11.52 by: FMM Section: B.2.

..... I have heard nothing about PEACH for months. Bob Lamphere occasionally asks me about the progress of our investigation and I wonder if there is anything you can pass on to me?

.....

Handwritten signature and date: 5-11-52

PF. 604,529 BURGESS
PF. 604,558 MACLEAN
PF. 604,584 PEACH
PF. 604,589 FLANAGAN
PF. 604,582 BLUNDEN
PF. 604,583 REES

LOOSE MINUTE

3318

D.E/A through D.B. and B.2.

As you know, the BURGESS/MACLEAN/PHILBY investigation and related cases are being examined by Miss Joan Andrews from the point of view of registry action. Among other things, she is constructing a consolidated index from the white carding sheets, which now constitutes PF.710,280, held in B.2.A.

A considerable number of people connected with the Security Service have come to notice in one way or another during the investigation. PFs have been opened where there appeared to be adverse information (e.g. BLUNT, REES, FOOTMAN) and for convenience in certain other cases (e.g. HARRIS).

There remain cases where there is no suggestion of adverse information and no other reason for opening a P.F., but where it seems advisable that the individual's connection with one of the principals in these complicated and unresolved investigations should not be lost to sight. We are dealing with these in the following way:-

1. Subjects with an R of S or L.183

A note is prepared for filing, briefly summarising the circumstances and referring to PF.710,280, where all the traces are white-carded.

2.

A P.F. is opened (to be held by H.R.) containing the B.26 vetting form and a note that further information is held in PF.710,280.

I attach notes on individuals in Category 1 who have come to notice in the PHILBY case.

Encl.

B.2.A.
21.10.52

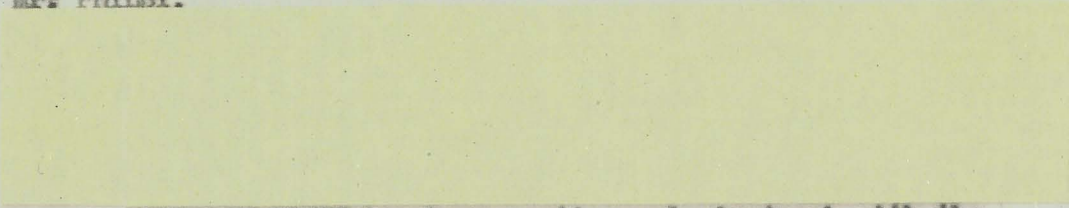
C.A.G. Simkins

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NOTE FOR R. of S.

Richard Charles BROOMAN-WHITE.

From June 1951 when it was first imposed, the telecheck on H.A.R. PHILBY (PF.604,584) has shown that Richard BROOMAN-WHITE is a close personal friend of PHILBY and almost equally so of Mrs. PHILBY.



BROOMAN-WHITE has been continuously in touch with the PHILBYs from June 1951 until the present day, although he has necessarily seen rather less of them since he became an M.P.

All the traces of BROOMAN-WHITE are white carded in PF.710280, held B.2.A.

End

B.2.A.
21.10.52.

C.A.G. Simkins.

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PF. 604,584 (Copy)

Note for L.183/2769

John Charles William Napier MUNN

Telechecks on H.A.R. PHILBY (PF.604,584 Supp) show that Col. John MUNN is personally known to him. All references to MUNN occur during August and September 1951 and some of these refer to social visits made between the two families.

The traces of Colonel MUNN are white-carded in PF.710,280 (held B.2.A).

CS

B.2.A.
21.10.52

C.A.G. Simkins

Copy for PF. 604, 584

Note for L.183

Frank ADAMS @ AARONS

Frank ADAMS was mentioned on the telecheck on H.A.R. PHILBY (PF. 604, 584 Supp) as having been a school friend of PHILBY's. There is no evidence that they have been in touch recently.

The trace is white-carded in PF. 710, 280 *Index*
(held B.2.A).

low

B.2.A.
21.10.52

C.A.G. Simkins

Copy for PF. 604,584Note for R of SMargaretta Primrose SCOTT-HALL, @ Peggy

In September 1951 the telecheck on H.A.R. PHILBY (PF.604,584) showed that Peggy SCOTT-HALL was in touch with Helena ENGELBACH, PHILBY's sister, and appeared to be a personal friend. It is apparent that she also knows PHILBY, Anthony BLUNT and Gay BURGESS, though it is impossible to say how well.

The traces of Mrs. SCOTT-HALL are white-carded in PF.710,280 (held B.2.A).

led.

B.2.A.
21.10.52

C.A.G. Simkins

NOTE FOR L.183.Charles DUNDAS.

Charles DUNDAS and his wife Priscilla appear to be well acquainted with H.A.R. PHILBY (PF.604584) and his wife. In January 1952 DUNDAS was responsible for introducing PHILBY to

So far as is known, DUNDAS has not been in touch with PHILBY since March 1952, when this job finally fell through.

The traces of DUNDAS are white carded in PF.710280, held B.2.A.

Lead

B.2.A.
21.10.52.

C.A.C. Simkins.

✓
PF.604584.

331A

NOTE.

D.D.G. told me today that he had found a note in his diary that PHILBY called on him on July 31st, 1940. There was a reference in the diary to a previous meeting, so that PHILBY must have joined M.I.6 well before this date.

C. A. G. Simkins

B.2.A.
13.9.52.

C. A. G. Simkins.

+ actual date uncertain but known to be prior to June 1940 *SEP.*

*Bay/mt
17/9/52*

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329a

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TOP SECRET

328A

EXTRACT.

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

Original in File No.:* P. F. 68, 261 Serial: 57a Vol: Receipt Date: 19. 8. 52.

Original from: British Embassy, Washington Under Ref.: P. F. 95(R) Dated: 15. 8. 52.

Extracted on: 20. 8. 52 by: E. S. Section: B. 2. B.

Copy of letter from British Embassy, Washington, re. MASSING.

Would you please refer to your PF.68,261/B2B/EMcB dated August 1, 1952.

The F.B.I. have now contacted Hede Massing and shown her the photograph of Lizy Kollman. Hede did not recognise it.

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

TOP SECRET

ES 2/3
20.8.52

327A

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF. 604,584 Name: PHILBY Kim

Original in File No. *: PF. 604,584 Supp Serial: 606 Vol: 12 Receipt Date: 16.8.52

Original from: T.C. on PHILBY Under Ref.: Dated: 15.8.52

Extracted on: 20.8.52 by: PL Section: B2A

Conversation between Mrs. Kim PHILBY and her Mother, Mrs. ALLEYN

.....

Eileen said that Kim was going to Tripoli next week for 2 or 3 days on business.....

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

326a.

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SECRET

325A
Copy to O.S.2.
P.F. 68,261.
P.F. 601,581.
Letter Book.

FF.68,261/B2B/RMB.

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

Please refer to our P.F.68,261/B2B/RTR of 5.6.52.

I wonder if you have yet heard from the Bureau if they have shown Lizy's photograph to Hede MASSING?

We have just learned from John Cimperman that Hede MASSING will shortly be visiting this country, and it occurred to us that if she has not been shown the photograph we might arrange to do this while she is here.

We thought it best to ask John Cimperman for his views and he has given his opinion that we should not attempt to see MASSING ourselves. He said, however, that MASSING might well contact him during her visit and he would be quite willing to show her the photograph.

We understand that MASSING is visiting Europe before coming here and the precise date of her arrival is not yet known. I should, therefore, be most grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible whether she has seen the photograph or not.

J. Stibler
Director General.

1st August, 1952.

SECRET

PERSONAL
TOP SECRET

322A

PF. 604, 504/B2A/CAGS
PF 604, 686

30th June 1952.

Dear Geoffrey,

This is to let you know that PEACH has abandoned his Spanish venture and has returned to London where he has accepted a post with Margetson and Co., Fruit Importers, at a salary of £1,000 a year. Financial stringency brought him to this decision.

Yours ever,

Ans

Anthony Simkins

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

CAGS/FL

TOP SECRET

PERSONAL

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TOP SECRET

PERSONAL

321A

23rd June, 1952.

FP.604584/B.2.A/CAGS

Dear Walter,

Many thanks for your letter of June 12th about Miss Pauline ESPIR. You may like to know that I have had the lady looked up and she is N/T in our records.

At the moment I don't think there is anything which I would like you to ask her. I am grateful to you for drawing my attention to this connection, which I shall bear in mind.

I should very much like an opportunity to come and visit you. I still have romantic ideas about India which probably ought to be cured by personal experience. Anyhow, I hope you will both enjoy yourselves and find it tolerable from the point of view of health.

Yours

CAG

C. A. G. Sinkins

W.P. Bell, Esq.,
S.L.O.,
New Delhi.

/VH

TOP SECRET

PERSONAL

Q9C/V
26/6/52

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17th 236 B.2. } To see p.a.
B.2.A. } Please.

3212

PF. 604584/D.B.

21st June, 1952.

SECRET & PERSONAL.

Dear Peterson,

Many thanks for your letter PF.95(R) of 13th June reporting the reactions of the F.B.I. representative in Madrid to the arrival of PEACH in that city.

I have just received a visit from Warren Dean on the same matter and enclose a copy of the note I made on the discussions I had with him.

Yours sincerely,

B. G. WHITE.

G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,
c/o British Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

32ly.

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321+

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF. 604584. Supp. Name: PHILBY.

Original in File No.:* PF. 604589. Supp. Serial: 118 Vol: Receipt Date: 21.6.52.

Original from: T.C. on FLANAGAN. Under Ref.: Dated: 20.6.52.

Extracted on: 2.7.52. by P.B.C. Section: B.2.A.

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

Outgoing call from BILLEN (PHILBY) to Ruth at Chorley Wood 97, to tell her that she would not be returning home until tomorrow morning. If required, she would be with her mother this evening. She asked Ruth to tell (Patsy) that she would not be home after all this evening.

14.21.

320A

Reference.....

Note for FF. 604584 - Copy for FF. 604686

telephoned on 17.6.52. to say that PHILBY will probably return home in about ten days' time to take a post which has been offered him by Jack IVENS in the latter's business said that the salary was £1,000 a year and PHILBY was under the immediate compulsion of earning a living. I thanked him for letting us know.

The above confirms the information which we have already derived from our telechecks.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
17.6.52.

C.A.G. Simkins

/VH

(1410) WcY27685/944
1,275,000 9 49 IC&S
Ltd Gp736/210

(REGIMITE)

Code 5-35-0

*139/VH
20/6/52*

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319c
Rec'd 16/6/52

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

PF.95(R)

A. B }
B. 2 }
Think }
to see

To: Director-General ^{last} 16/6

Would you please refer to your
PF.604,584/B2a/CAGS of May 16, 1952.

One of my contacts in the F.B.I.
told me today that their representative in
Madrid, Joe Pressley, had reported to them
that Peach had safely arrived in Madrid

[redacted] I understand
that Peach asked if he could meet Joe
Pressley, but the latter has, as yet, been
successful in avoiding Peach.

Pressley did not know why Peach asked
to see him but he thought it possible that it
was because he could open certain doors for
Peach which might help in his historical research
work. It was, in any case a most disarming move.
In view of Pressley's earlier approach to the
Spanish authorities about Peach he somewhat
naturally wishes to avoid being seen by any of
his Spanish friends in Peach's company because
this would only excite curiosity.

84/16

[redacted] I thought I should just report

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ACT.1958 January 2024

what the F.B.I. told me. The Bureau do not appear to be at all excited about Peach's visit.

I think you will agree that it was a wise decision on our part to inform the Bureau in advance that Peach would be visiting Madrid.

yes

G.T.D. Patterson

June 13, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson

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There is no paper the timing for
personal letters as we had
to expect



TOP SECRET

3196

New Delhi.

12. VI. 52.

My dear Anthony,
We have spent a fairly tolerable month
staying in this place. It is not conducive to hard
work.

I was interested to find that the P.A. to ^{Esper.}
the High Commissioner is a Miss Pauline Esper
who is a great friend of the Philby's & Guy
Burgess. She was working in Turkey, I suppose
at the Embassy, when Kim was there & Guy
B came to stay for a month. This was
three years ago at least. She had lunch
with the Philby's just before she came out here
early in the New Year. Tally. I find her about
the most intelligent & entertaining person here, whereas
the colleagues are a bit stodgy.

TOP SECRET

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Sire said that Kim was in a bit of a fix
being out of a job with that huge family, but
I'm no judge, as he blames the Americans entirely.
They would refuse to co-operate with him whenever
he was sent for his firm. He found the job in
Washington frustrating, & he developed a great
dislike for the Americans, whom he considered to be
trash, unprofessional & unco-operative.

We shall be seeing a lot of Pauline
Esper, so I thought that I would let you know about
her in case there might be some things I might
ask her from time to time. I am vague as to her
job in Turkey

I don't want to seem too interested. But
as she seems to have known both of them well, she
may say something of value. What we'd be best to
do for you to come & interrogate her!

Trust you are all well. Please acknowledge this
soon as I am always nervous about the lack of correspondence.
Yours for Him.

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EXTRACT.

319A

Extract for File No.: PF 604,584 Name: PEACH

Original in File No.:* PF 604,584 SUPP. Serial: 571 Vol: 11 Receipt Date: 5.6.52

Original from: Telecheck Under Ref.: 2193 Dated: 4.6.52

Extracted on: 9.6.52 by: BJR Section: B.5

Extract from telecheck on PHILBY, Chorley Wood 97, between EILEEN and Jack IVENS, giving KIM's address.

.....

Outgoing call from EILEEN to Jack IVENS. She gave him KIM's address - Hotel Carmen Santa Barbara 1, Madrid. Jack said he had written offering him a job which started at £750 a year and rising to £1,000 in a year or two, when he would become a director receiving a percentage. His father and he had both thought of KIM, when the vacancy occurred. It was a very Good job, if KIM would be interested in "that kind of thing". EILEEN thanked Jack and said she just did not know whether KIM would look at it but she considered it a lovely job to be offered. Jack hoped he would take it but doubted very much that he would.

EILEEN hoped Jack and Nina would come down here very soon.

22.31.

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

K9A/1A
1/16/52

318A

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

PF.604584/B.2.B/RTR

Copy on PF.68261

Copy on RL.451/218

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

Please refer to your PF.95(R) of May 28th. I am sorry that you did not get a reply to your earlier letter of March 24th which appears to have been overlooked.

We can see no objection to putting Lizy's photos to MASSING. It is, I suppose, a shot in the dark, but if there is a chance of getting anything it is worth taking.

I am therefore enclosing two photographs, the earlier one was taken when she was first issued with a British passport in 1934 in which she gives her height as 5' 1", and the second taken in about 1946 where her height is given as 5' 5". She says she has brown eyes and black hair and she was born on 2nd May 1910. Her maiden name, as you will remember, was KOLLMANN and she was known as Alice, Lizy and Lisa.

5.6.52

St. R...
Director General.

B 2 B / 25
567

3176.

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TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL



377A

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

PF.95(R)

4 JUN 1952

To: Director-General

2530
Would you please refer to my PF.95(R) dated March 24, 1952 in which I suggested that it might be worth asking the F.B.I. to ask Hede Massing about Peach's first wife.

I can find no reply to this letter and I would therefore be grateful if you would let me know whether you have yet reached a decision as to whether or not we should go ahead with suggestion.

G.T.D. Patterson

May 28, 1952

Will be done
Join PEACH Pi-
~~B.B.~~ Have you any news? I think this should be done.
May 4/6 - B.B. 5/62

316B

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: PF 604584 Held B2 Name: PEACH

Original in File No.:* PF 46348 Serial: 802 Vol: 2 Receipt Date: 28.5.52

Original from: British Embassy, Washington. Under Ref: PF 95(R) Dated: 28.5.52

Extracted on: 11.6.52 by: CRP Section: B.6.

Copy of letter from British Embassy Washington.

The F.B.I. have now interviewed Antojina Thomas, widow of Walter Krivitsky, and Elsa Bernaut for any further information they could supply about contacts of Paul Hardt. They asked particularly whether either of these ladies had any information indicating that Hardt recruited a young Englishman to go to Spain in 1937. They were also asked for any information regarding persons recruited by Hardt who were employed by the British Government.

The F.B.I. tell me that no new information was forthcoming from either of them.

G.T.D. PATTERSON.

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

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

SISA

PF. 604, 584/B2A/CAGS

PF. 95(R)

27th May 1952.

Dear Geoffrey,

Please refer to your letter dated
13th May 1952.

The Foreign Office not having taken
this question up with us, D.B. ^{approached} it
with Carey Foster, from whom he gathered that
they did not share Sir Christopher Steel's
misgivings.

Yours

CAG

C.A.G. Simkins

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

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

CAGS/PL

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SECRET

G. F. SAFFERY, ESQ.,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT.,
G.P.O.

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

314a

* ~~Suspend~~

Please

Re-impose

T.C. No.:.....2193.....

{
* ~~Temporarily~~
Indefinitely
~~Permanently~~ (H.O.W. being retained)

from.....26.5.52.....

Date.....26.5.52.....

Section.....B2A.....

Signature.....*lael*.....
C.A.G. Simkins

Copy to B.4.B.
Copy to file No.:.....PF.604.584.....

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

SISA

FF. 604,584

NOTE FOR FILE

I informed Cimperman of PHILBY's plans on 22.5.52, saying that we were laying aside the case in the belief that sooner or later new evidence would become available which would enable us to reach a final verdict.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.A.
24.5.52

C.A.G. Simkins

SECRET

G. F. SAFFERY, ESQ.,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT.,
G.P.O.

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

312A

Please * Suspend
~~Rescind~~

T.C. No.: 2141
2178
2193

* { ~~Temporarily~~
Indefinitely } from 23.5.52
* { ~~Permanently~~ (H.O.W. being retained) }

Date 23.5.52 Section B2A Signature *C.A.G. Simons*
C.A.G. Simons

Copy to B.4.B.
Copy to file No.: PF. 604, 584

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

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

311A

FF. 604, 584/B2A/CAGE

23rd May 1952.

Dear Geoffrey,

This is to let you know that PEACH left for Madrid by air on 22nd May.

I told John Cimperman about PEACH's plans, and advised him that the Bureau would already have heard from you.

With regard to your letter of May 13th about Sir Christopher Steel's reactions, D.B. is waiting a few days to see whether any representations are made by the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

CAG

C.A.G. Simkins

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

CAGS/PL

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

310A

B.2.A.

We spoke about this letter and agreed to await any representations which may be made to us by the Foreign Office after the receipt by Sir Roger Makins of the letter from Steel. If we have not heard by Monday next would you please let me know and I will speak to Carey Foster.

D.B.

D.G. White.

20.5.52.

310A

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

Received 17.5.52

PF.95(R)

To: Director-General

Would you please refer to your PF.604,584/B.2a/CAGS of April 30 and my PF.95(R) of May 6th.

Sir Christopher Steel asked me today if there was anything new on the Peach case and I told him that there was nothing new except that Peach was planning to visit Madrid. I gave Steel the gist of your letter and added that I had mentioned the matter verbally to an F.B.I. contact but was not informing the Americans officially.

Steel's immediate reaction was that he should inform General Bedell Smith whom he is seeing tomorrow. I then read to him the final paragraph of your letter and suggested that he should not tell Bedell Smith, or indeed anyone else here, without instructions from London. Steel agreed, although rather reluctantly.

I understand that he then discussed the matter with Lord Talbot, Carey Foster's deputy, who happens to be on a visit to the Embassy. Talbot evidently knew about Peach's plans.

Steel is clearly none too happy about our action in allowing Peach to leave and that we have not informed Bedell Smith. In a letter dated today addressed to Sir Roger Makins, he included the following paragraph:-

"While on the question of confidence, I feel impelled to revert to a matter not connected with atomic energy, but involving very much the same actors on this side, which I fear may invalidate all our assertions that we have really embarked on a new course. This is the question of Peach. Patterson of M.I.5. here tells me that it has now been decided to allow Peach to proceed to Spain to write a history of the Civil War. Normally I would, in accordance with practice hitherto, have asked if

/ . . .

310A



I might tell Bedell Smith, but frankly I hesitate to do so, and if he asks me about it tomorrow when I am to see him on something else, I shall say I have not heard, but will make enquiries.

The whole thing seems to me incredible. If even you, at this late hour, cannot do something to prevent Peach leaving, I do think that at least Stewart Menzies should write a personal letter to Bedell and put the best face on it that he can. I cannot believe that the Prime Minister knows anything about this, but perhaps one gets out of touch over here."

I thought that there was no harm in mentioning the latest developments to Steel as you had already informed the Foreign Office. He naturally expects me to keep him up to date on the progress of the major cases in which there is an American interest and, in any case, it is a good thing that I spoke to him before he heard the news from Talbot.

I thought you should know Steel's views in advance in case Roger Makins brings the matter up although I think you will agree that is unnecessary to allow the Foreign Office to know that I have done so.

G.T.D. Patterson

May 13, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson

P.S. I have tried to explain to Steel that we have no evidence against P and that in the circumstances we have no case for refusing him a passport.

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201A

Sunbox
Heronsgate
Rickmansworth
May 20

[Handwritten signature] 21/5

My dear Skardon,

I have now finalised my arrangements and propose to leave this country by BEA from Northolt on May 22, flying direct to Madrid.

I wish you every success.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. R. Phipps

note. I mentioned matter to
Ch. Subb Jones Esq. for action.

Bza. 21/5

[Handwritten signature]
P.A. Kench H

TOP SECRET

308A

PERSONAL

PF.604,584/B2A/CAGS

PF.95(R)

16th May 1952.

Dear Geoffrey,

Thank you for your letters of May 6th and 7th. We think that you were wise to tell Ladd, and we shall now speak to Cimperman, adding that the Bureau has been told by you. We do not, however, intend to say anything to C.I.A., resting on General Bedell Smith's comment that this case was a purely British affair.

We have noted that the F.B.I. are informing their Madrid representative and instructing him to refer to Washington if PEACH's presence is reported by anyone in official circles. D.B. thinks that your best line if this happens is to suggest to the F.B.I. that it would be most unwise to become involved in any further collaboration with the Spanish authorities over this case, because it would never be possible to discuss the matter frankly with them in view of source questions. It would therefore be advisable to disarm their curiosity and discourage them from taking further interest. This could be done with a good conscience, since we do not think PEACH is going to Spain to carry out espionage.

For your personal information, it seems that Lady Frances LINDSAY HOGG (Frances DOBELL) is contemplating a visit to Lisbon. As we told you in our letter dated 5th April 1952, the PEACHes have been seeing a lot of her, and she and PEACH evidently still find a lot in common.

Yours sincerely,

CS

C.A.G. Simkins

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

TOP SECRET

PERSONAL

CAGS/PL

PF 604 584 716

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

304B
BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

PF.95(R)
Your PF.604,584

Rec'd 13/5/52

May 7, 1952

Dear Anthony,

Would you please refer to my letter of May 6th in which I reported that I had mentioned to Ladd of the F.B.I. that PEACH contemplated a visit to Spain.

Ladd told me this morning that he thought he ought to telegraph the F.B.I. man in Madrid to warn him that either the Spanish authorities or his journalist source might come rushing round to the office to say that they had seen Peach in Madrid. In view of the F.B.I.'s enquiry about Peach in Spain they consider that there is a strong possibility that somebody will, in fact, report his presence in Madrid to the local Bureau officer. Therefore, in order to avoid possible embarrassment to the F.B.I. man, Ladd thought it only fair to warn him.

The telegram to Madrid had not been drafted but I understand that it will contain the following as information and instructions:

- (a) Peach will soon be in Madrid on a newspaper and writing mission:
- (b) The local F.B.I. officer is to keep this information strictly to himself:
- (c) Should anyone in official circles report Peach's presence the F.B.I. officer is to tell them nothing and refer to Washington for instructions.

I hope you think this is all right.

Yours ever,

C.A.G. Simkins Esq.,
B.2a

Jeffrey

304AB

PF. 604,584

NOTE FOR FILE

D.B. was shown 304a on 10.5.52. We are to tell Gimperman of PHILBY's departure, pointing out that the F.B.I. have been informed.

B.2.A.
13.5.52

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

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504A

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

Received 10-5-52

PF.95(R)

May 6, 1952

Dear Anthony,

Many thanks for your PF.604,584/B2a/CAGS dated April 30, 1952 in which you tell me about PEACH's plans for the immediate future.

As you said that there was no objection to my telling the F.B.I. orally of the latest developments, I mentioned the matter to Mr. Ladd, Assistant to Mr. Hoover, yesterday afternoon. I thought I should do this because F.B.I. Headquarters may easily hear of PEACH's trip from Cimperman or from their representative in Madrid, in which case we might be accused of withholding information.

You will remember that the F.B.I. were asked by C.I.A. to make enquiries in Spain about PEACH's Spanish period (DB letter of January 24, 1952 addressed to James Robertson refers) and the F.B.I. in due course came up with a certain amount of information about Dobell (our letter of March 4, 1952 refer). The F.B.I. learned this information from their representative in Madrid, and his source may have been a journalist. However, it is possible that he also made enquiries of the Spanish police or security authorities. If he did do this it is quite possible that the Spaniards might inform the F.B.I. office in Madrid that the subject of their recent enquiry had arrived in the country. The F.B.I. man in Madrid would then cable Washington for instructions. In any case, if the F.B.I. journalist source is still in Madrid he is bound to learn that PEACH has turned up.

A point made by Mr. Ladd was that if C.I.A. were to discover that PEACH had entered Spain they would almost certainly instruct their representative in Madrid

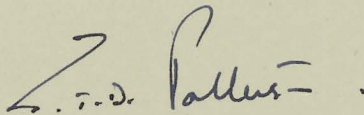
707/24

304a

-2-

to show interest in him. I told him that I had no idea whether or not C.I.A. knew anything about the proposed trip and added that I would not be telling them. I also asked him to confine the information to the F.B.I.

May 6, 1952


G.T.D. Patterson



Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

303B
- 9 MAY 1952

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL.

With the compliments of
Sir William Strang.

~~B2~~ ~~9/5~~
B3/a.
9/5.

lost.
12/5.

707/21

8th May, 1952.

83/9

M. D. White
805

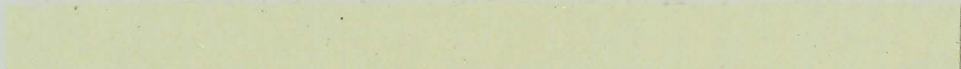
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.†.

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL.

8th May, 1952.

I understand that a Mr. H.A.R. Philby is shortly taking up a journalistic appointment in Madrid. He will be largely free-lance but has a retainer from the "Observer". Philby is the son of the well-known Arabist, H. St.J. Philby. During the Spanish Civil War he was "Times" correspondent on Franco's side.

I think I ought to warn you that Philby is known to have had an early communist record which has not been satisfactorily cleared up. You should also know that Philby used to be employed by Reilly's friends, with whom he served with the local rank of First Secretary at Istanbul and Washington, but was recently called upon to resign. We do not know whether he will attempt to approach you or your staff, but some contact with him seems inevitable. I should be grateful if you would warn those of your staff who you think may come into contact with him of what is said above, for their personal and secret information. They should be very much on their guard when talking to him and they should report to you any unusual approach by Philby, particularly any attempt by him to obtain information from them.



WILLIAM STRANG.

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Sir John Balfour, K.C.M.G.

303a.

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ACT 1958.

82 JH 3/14
828 } to see
1/5 4/28
E.M.B.

302A

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

PF. 604,584/B2A/CAGS

30th April 1952

Dear Geoffrey,

James told you in his letter of April 5th under this reference that PEACH was pursuing journalistic prospects in Apsin and hoped to get a commission to write a history of the Spanish Civil War - for your information HEINEMANNs are the publishers concerned.

PEACH's plans have now developed to the point where he has asked for the return of his passport so that he can obtain the necessary visa. We have complied with his request in accordance with the policy agreed some time ago with the Foreign Office. With PEACH's consent, his description has been altered from "Government Official, member of H.M. Foreign Service" to "journalist". He has offered to co-operate with us through any channel we may designate, but at present we do not see any need to establish one, although we have suggested that he should inform us of his date of departure, route and destination.

PEACH is likely to leave about May 10th for Madrid; his wife and children will not accompany him. It seems that he is going virtually as a free lance, apart from a connection with the "Observer" which will give him a status and possibly a small emolument.

[redacted]
[redacted] but we shall not attempt to cover PEACH's activities in Spain and with his departure his case will be laid aside for the present in the belief that sooner or later fresh evidence will become available which will make possible a final verdict.

It has been decided that we should not inform the Americans officially of PEACH's departure from this country. They have already been told that we cannot in any case prevent him going, and we do not admit any obligation to report the movement of even such an eminent suspect as PEACH unless he is likely to come within American jurisdiction. But there is no objection to your telling the F.B.I. orally of the latest developments if you think this desirable.

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MAY 20 24

Yours

Law

C.A.G. Simkins

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

TOP SECRET

~~12/10/RTTR to see~~

FF. 604,584

301A

NOTE FOR FILE

In discussing Minute 298 with B.2 and B.2.A/C.A.G.S., D.B. said that Patterson should, of course, be informed of PHILBY's plans, but that subject to the D.G.'s views, he did not consider it necessary to advise the Americans officially. This was a purely British case, and we did not admit an obligation to notify the movements even of such an eminent suspect as PHILBY where these did not bring him within American jurisdiction. The Americans had already been informed that we could not stop him leaving the country.

D.B. subsequently said that the D.G. endorsed this position subject to any Foreign Office point. D.B. then spoke to Carey Foster, who said that the Foreign Office thought this was a matter for our decision.

B.2.A.
30.4.52

C.A.G. Simkins

C.A.G. Simkins

300b.

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Rec'd 28.4.52

Sunbox

Heronsgate
Rickmansworth
April 26

300A

Spent
29th

B. W. A. Caldwell

Dear Skardon,

Many thanks for the expeditious return of my passport, and for effecting the necessary modification.

I enclose your receipt, and will let you know my route as soon as I know it myself.

Yours sincerely,

H. a. R. Phillips

HIST/1 ~~B2~~ to see.
30/4

29/1/52

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

Received 26.4.52

PF.95(R)

To: Director-General

Be
DB
B2A
This gets us working
and I doubt if we
shall ever be able to do more than speculate
about PEACH's journey to Canada.
Pl. return to B2
JH
29/4

Would you please refer to your PF.604584/B.2b/ASM
dated March 11, 1952.

I have been able to make a few more discreet enquiries about PEACH's journey to Canada in April 1951, but I regret to say that it has been impossible to make much progress. We now know that he registered at the Alexandra Hotel in Ottawa on April 23, 1951 and he left on April 24th. The hours of arrival and departure are not available.

One theory is that he arrived on the morning of the 23rd having driven all night and slept most of that day. We know that he [redacted] at 8.55 a.m. on the 24th and that he arrived back here on the 25th.

It is very difficult to discover whether or not PEACH had any other business in Ottawa, [redacted] but I suspect that he did not.

BURGESS left Washington on April 28th, three days after PEACH's return, and sailed from New York on May 1st. Up to the time of his departure BURGESS had been morose and was in all probability drinking more than usual, a fact which would no doubt make him less desirable as a house guest than he normally was.

Another theory is that he may just have wanted to get away from Washington in order to think things out. He may have gone somewhere on April 21st for a night before continuing his journey to Ottawa. As he had a car with

704/17

82/2

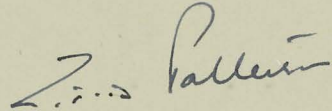
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January 2024

-2-

diplomatic number plates no record was kept at the frontier to show when and where he crossed so we may never discover where he put in the missing two days.

There may have been an innocent interpretation for his rather peculiar movements but, on the other hand, he could always have met a contact en route to Ottawa, or indeed in Ottawa. It is also possible that having had a few days on his own in which to think out the whole business he may have returned to Washington and communicated his views to Burgess.

I shall do what I can to find out more facts, but until I do so all I can really do is to speculate.



April 22, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson

299a

24th April 1952.

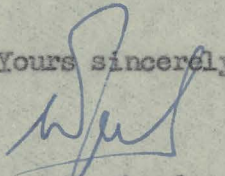
Dear Philby,

In accordance with your request, I am returning your British passport no.C.368090 to you, suitably amended.

In regard to the last paragraph of your letter, it is thought to be sufficient for the time being if you will be good enough to notify us of your intended date of departure, route and destination. Whilst we do not insist upon this, we think it would be mutually helpful.

Perhaps you will kindly return to me the receipt for passport which I gave you on 7th January 1952.

Yours sincerely,



W.J. Skardon

H.A.R. Philby Esq.,
The Sunbox,
Heronsgate,
Rickmansworth.

299/B2
24.4.52

PF.604584/Y/D.B.

23rd April, 1952.

SECRET & PERSONAL.

Dear Reilly

You should know that we have now heard from PHILBY that he is on the point of completing negotiations for a journalistic appointment in Madrid and asking for his passport to be returned to him.

We are complying with his request, as arranged in our letter of 26th January 1952 and your reply of 1st February. He has agreed with our suggestion that his description in the passport should be altered from "Government Official, member of H.M. Foreign Service" to "Journalist".

Yours sincerely

D.P.Reilly, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

296a

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TOP SECRET

PERSONAL

29/1/52

PT. 604, 584/B2A/CAGS

22nd April 1952.

Commander,
Special Branch

On September 21st 1951 Mr. White wrote to you under the above reference asking if you would be good enough to circulate the name of Mr. H. A. R. PHILBY to your officers at the ports.

This is to let you know that the notification can now be cancelled, and to inform you that Mr. PHILBY is expected to leave the country during May. His destination is Spain, and he is travelling on passport no. 368090.

C.A.G.

C. A. G. Simkins

CAGS/PL

TOP SECRET
PERSONAL

294A.

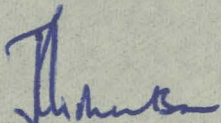
NOTE.

I consulted D.D.G. to-day about the letter just received by Mr. Skardon from PHILBY, in which PHILBY asks for the return of his passport, and referred D.D.G. to the last correspondence on this subject with Mr. Reilly.

D.D.G. agreed that we could not withhold the passport, and approved the proposal that Mr. Skardon should telephone PHILBY and tell him that he would prefer to hand him the passport personally. This will give Mr. Skardon an opportunity for a final meeting with PHILBY before his departure, and will enable him to find out precisely how PHILBY is placed as regards employment, and what his intentions for the future are.

Foreign Office will be notified by letter tomorrow 23.4.52.

B.2.
22.4.52.


J. C. Robertson.

243A
Rec'd 21.4.52.

Sunbox
Heronsgate
Rickmansworth
April 20

Bin, C. H. S.
W. J. S.
Dear Skardon,

I am on the point of completing negotiations for a journalistic appointment in Madrid, and I am anxious to get ahead with all the necessary arrangements.

I would therefore be most grateful if you would return me my passport. Perhaps you would send it to the above address by registered post.

Would you let me know whether you wish me to return your receipt to you, or destroy it?

Needless to say, my departure for Spain would not affect my willingness to cooperate with you through any channel you may care to designate.

Yours sincerely,

H. a. A. Phillips

TOP SECRET

292B-

PF. 604643

Copy in: PF. 604584 - PEACH.

NOTE.

I arrived at HONEY's house at about 7.30 p.m. last night. HONEY met me at his garden gate, but said nothing about PEACH. Mrs. HONEY and PEACH met me in the hall and I greeted PEACH in the normal way. I asked him what he was doing and he told me that he was going to Spain, where he would be doing journalistic work and writing a book. He thought that at this moment, when there seemed to be a change of attitude towards Spain by both America and ourselves, the situation would be an interesting one on which to report.

At no time during the evening was PEACH's case discussed. The conversation ran on a whole number of other topics, including war reminiscences. The only hint that I got as to the extent or otherwise of the HONEYs' knowledge of the PEACH case was when I was alone for a moment with Mrs. HONEY. She remarked that she thought it was such a good thing that PEACH was going to Spain as she thought it would do a lot to restore his morale. She added that he was "such a fine fellow". She then mentioned that Mrs. PEACH would not be going with him at the outset, but might possibly join him later if he settled down in Spain.

The relationship between Mr. and Mrs. HONEY seemed to be absolutely normal. HONEY seemed in very good form, but has recently been so worried about the restrictions on business matters, in particular the export of pictures to the United States, that he has more or less decided to wind up his business and acquire a permanent residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He, Mrs. HONEY and PEACH are leaving on April 22nd; PEACH going to Spain and the HONEYs to Mallorca, as far as I can understand. The HONEYs will be returning in September when he is to have another operation, but not, I gather, of a serious kind.

During the evening HONEY was drinking only wine. PEACH was looking reasonably well and only drank in moderation, but I should say in a general way he was drinking quite a lot.

On re-reading the T.C. I am a little inclined to think that the HONEYs are not fully informed about the case against PEACH; I doubt otherwise whether HONEY would have been quite so sanguine about throwing me together with PEACH in the way he did. PEACH himself was evidently somewhat worried at the prospect and, although he was a little uneasy at the start, very soon became normal. He made one half-hearted attempt to go home before dinner, but was easily persuaded by the HONEYs to stay on.

D.D.G.
10.4.52.

TOP SECRET

FP.604582 - BLUNT.

(Copies in: FP.72493 - CAINECROSS.

FP.604589 - FOOTMAN.

FP.604643 - HARRIS.

✓FP.604584 - FRACH ✓

FP.604583 - REES.)

292A

NOTE.

D.2.a.

D.B. asked me on 3.4.52 whether I considered it necessary to maintain telephone checks on BLUNT, REES, FRACH, HARRIS and FOOTMAN, and if so for what purpose this was being done.

I said that these checks were being maintained as adjuncts to a plan of investigation. This plan was:-

- (a) To obtain as much information as possible from John CAINECROSS (whose investigation we regarded as by no means concluded) about BURGESS's circle of acquaintances in general, with particular reference to the persons named above, who are still under suspicion of having been members of the network of Soviet agents described by VOLKOV, whether or not they were conscious spies.

(While it was perfectly possible that the "BURGESS Network" may have been less well defined than the term "network" would suggest, and equally possible that a number of its members may have been no more than unconscious sources of BURGESS, our view was that BURGESS did have at his disposal several fully conscious spies in the full sense of the term. I considered that we should in no way relax our efforts to identify these spies, if they exist. In pursuing this task, I considered that we were being guided by the personal and political records of the individuals whom we had had under scrutiny in this context, and in particular by their frankness or lack of it when interviewed by us. We did not consider that either REES or BLUNT had been frank, and new information seemed likely to be forthcoming from CAINECROSS to justify our distrust of BLUNT.)

- (b) Having assessed such further information as we are able to obtain from CAINECROSS, and also from Mr. Courtenay Young's interrogation of Humphrey SLATER (q.v.), we intend to reinterview BLUNT, making it clear to him that we do not accept his account of his relationship with BURGESS, or of his own early political development, emphasising that these were matters which we should not leave alone, that in due course we should arrive at the truth, and that if BLUNT himself has not so far told us as much of the truth as he knows, he will be well advised to be frank with us before we arrive at the truth by our own means, as we shall in due course inevitably do.

I reminded D.B. that we had already submitted to him our recommendation that BLUNT be interviewed again, and that the decision had been in favour of postponing it until we are better able to assess the product of the CAINECROSS enquiry. D.B. confirmed this decision, and agreed in principle with the plan to interview BLUNT in the near future.

I agreed with D.B. that the position as regards the telephone checks on these persons would be regularly reviewed, and that if the plan outlined here comes to nothing they would be suspended or cancelled. They should not in any circumstances be maintained unless in aid of a positive operational plan.

2.

I later informed Mr. Skardon of my talk with D.B., and of the fact that we aimed to interview BLUNT again, and that Mr. Skardon will be asked to undertake the interview. Mr. Skardon expressed himself in general agreement with the view which we are taking of the persons named above, insofar as they may have been connected with BURGESS's espionage, and said that he would be prepared to undertake the BLUNT interview when we are ready.

B.2.
5.4.52.



J. C. Robertson.

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

291A
Seen by DB 4/4/52
BDB for see
2/5/4

Our Ref: PF.604584/B.2.

5th April, 1952.

Your Ref: PF.95(R).

Dear

Please refer to your letter PF.95(R) of March 27th, 1952, addressed to Arthur Martin. The position regarding Lady Frances LINDSAY HOGG is that she has been in London since January and has been in frequent touch with PEACH and his wife. She has spent one weekend with them and has been invited to spend another.

We are making some enquiries into her past and present political views, but these have not so far been fruitful. We do not propose to interview her.

There is not very much to report about the general progress of the PEACH case. Since PEACH was interrogated in the middle of December 1951, he has had interviews with Mr. Skardon and with General Sinclair. He has also supplied two memoranda dealing with some of the matters raised against him and given permission for the inspection of his bank account. Routine checks have been in operation. We have also interviewed one of several persons who PEACH stated would be able to speak about his political views at Cambridge, but the case has not been advanced in any way by any of these means beyond the point reached by Mr. Milmo. PEACH has given no hint that he might be guilty, even to those closest to him, while in our opinion the case against him is in essentials untouched by his representations. Although we shall continue to pay attention to PEACH's activities while he is in the United Kingdom, we think it unlikely that this will advance the case, and the final verdict will probably have to await the discovery of entirely new evidence. This might be forthcoming from current enquiries arising from the BURGESS/MACLEAN case which are by no means exhausted, from the acquisition of new sources or other successes.

PEACH has been devoting considerable energy to the search for a new job, but so far unsuccessfully. He is at present pursuing journalistic prospects in Spain, and hopes to get a commission to write a history of the Spanish Civil War.

PEACH's passport is in our possession. He has been informed that he can have it back when he requires to travel for the purpose of taking up employment.

There is not very much in this summary, I am afraid, which will help you in talking to the F.B.I., and you should in any event make no mention of the fact that PEACH has been seen by

I hope however that it will at least serve the purpose of bringing you personally up to date.

Yours

J. C. Robertson.

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JANUARY 2024

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

JCR/FMM.

289a
290a

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Draft Letter/Minute to:

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

For Signature by J.C. Robertson

Date 3.4.52

Approved by

Date

No. of Copies ONE EXTRA FF.604,7516
(LINDSAY HOGG)

Our Ref.

Their Ref.

Despatched on

287A

Dear —

TOP SECRET AND PERSONAL

Thank you for your letter FF.95(R) dated 27th March 1952. Lady ~~Frances~~ LINDSAY HOGG has been in London since January and has been in frequent touch with PEACH and his wife. She has spent one weekend with them and has been invited to spend another.

We are making some enquiries into her past and present political views, but these have not so far been fruitful. We do not propose to interview her.

There is not very much to report about the general progress of the PEACH case. Since PEACH was interrogated in the middle of December 1951, he has had interviews with Mr. Skardon [redacted]. He has also supplied two memoranda dealing with some of the matters raised against him and given permission for the inspection of his bank account. Routine checks have been in operation. We have also interviewed one of several persons who PEACH stated would be able to speak about his political views at Cambridge, but the case has not been advanced in any way by any of these means beyond the point reached by Mr. Milmo. PEACH has given no hint that he might be guilty, even to those closest to him, while in our opinion the case against him is in essentials untouched by his representations. Although we shall continue to pay attention to PEACH's activities while he is in the United Kingdom, we think it ~~very~~ unlikely that this will advance the case, ~~in any way~~, and the final verdict will probably have to await the discovery of entirely new evidence. This might be forthcoming from current enquiries arising from the

Continue overleaf if necessary.

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BURGESS/MACLEAN case which are by no means exhausted, from the acquisition of new sources or other successes.

PEACH has been devoting considerable energy to the search for a new job, but so far unsuccessfully. He is at present pursuing journalistic prospects in Spain, and hopes to get a commission to write a history of the Spanish Civil War.

PEACH's passport is in our possession. He has been informed that he can have it back when he requires to travel for the purpose of taking up employment.



6/16
284a

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

1 APR 1952

PF.95(R)

PF 624584

March 27, 1952

Dear Arthur,

PF-604.716

In his letter to B.2 of January 24th D.B. mentioned that the F.B.I. were interested in Frances Dobell @ Lindsay Hogg and I wonder if you are now in a position to let me have something about her. The F.B.I. apparently have nothing new on her, except that there was was one report to the effect that she is in London at the present time. I wonder if you have been able to trace her and if so whether you have interviewed her.

It is, incidentally, nearly 8 weeks since D.B. left these shores and during that period I seem to have received nothing from you on the progress of the Peach investigation. Lamphere and one or two others in the F.B.I. often ask me how it is going, and I therefore wonder if you could drop me a line, if indeed there is anything I can pass on to them. At this end I do not seem to have made much progress regarding Peach's April 1951 trip to Canada, but I hope to be able to learn something more

Yours ever,

A.S. Martin Esq.,

Zappini

B2BMT
1452

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6/3

263A

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET &
PERSONAL

28 MAR 1952

PF.95(R)

PF ~~6826~~ 64584
21-1
31.3.52.

To: Director-General

I believe we at one time discussed the proposal that it might possibly be worth asking the F.B.I. to consult Hede Massing about Peach's first wife, but I can find no record of what we decided. Hede Massing was, I recall, over here in 1934 but she apparently visited Europe on several occasions while the U.S.A. was her Headquarters, and it is conceivable that she may have come across in Vienna, or somewhere in Central Europe, an Austrian Jewess with the background of Peach's wife, particularly as the latter was operating as a courier.

Extra
245/20

Lizy Philby
PF
68261

On form, I would think it is worth a crack at Massing. If you agree, can you send photographs of the first wife, together with any personal particulars which we may not already have.

March 24, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson

328/147
1482

2820

PF. 604, 584
Copy: PF. 604, 643

NOTE FOR FILE

called this morning at 10.00 hours by arrangement.

He told me and Mr. Simkins that he had seen Eileen PHILBY yesterday. She was very nervous as to the possibility that PHILBY had realised that she was acting behind his back, and she and had agreed that in the circumstances she should not make any approach to HARRIS as originally planned. told her, however, that should she meet HARRIS, and should an opportunity for conversation with him alone arise naturally, there would be no harm in her asking him for an explanation of his remark to her in November.

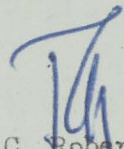
On the matter of relationship with Mrs. PHILBY, I repeated what I had said yesterday over the telephone (see previous record in this file). confirmed that he agreed with this view, and that the part which he would in future play with Mrs. PHILBY would be no more than that of a listener, should she remember or discover anything about which she wished to talk to him.

As regards PHILBY's plans, understands that HARRIS is still proposing to visit Spain early in May, and has suggested that he should take PHILBY with him.

Meanwhile, Malcolm MUGGERIDGE has held out the possibility of obtaining a commission for PHILBY to write a history of the Spanish Civil War. This, according to would be quite a lucrative task, and would keep PHILBY occupied for some time.

Exrd. to FF 49,
910-MUGGERIDGE

B.2.
28.3.52


J.C. Robertson

B2A (CHTS)
J.S.
S
24/3

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ACT 1958 JANUARY 2024

2815

D.B.
COPY B.2.a./C.A.G.S.

COPY: PF.604.643
PF.604.584 ✓

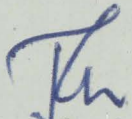
NOTE FOR FILE

I telephoned [redacted] this morning, in order to make an appointment for him to come and see me tomorrow morning.

He told me that he had arranged to see Mrs. Eileen PHILBY this afternoon. I said that this was one of the matters I wanted to discuss with him tomorrow, and told him that in our view the point had been reached at which Mrs. PHILBY should on no account be pressed to make any further enquiries, directly or indirectly, into the affairs either of HARRIS or of her own husband. I said that we felt that a great deal of strain had already been carried by Mrs. PHILBY, and that we ought not to add to it in any way. To do so would not, in our view, help either her or ourselves. At the same time, [redacted] should not think that this meant that we were failing to take the matter of HARRIS seriously; we were doing so, but were pursuing it by our own means. The further involvement of Mrs. PHILBY was therefore unnecessary.

[redacted] said that he understood our point of view, and that he would bear it in mind when he saw Mrs. PHILBY this afternoon.

B.2.
27.3.52


J.C. Robertson

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281ab

PF.604.643
COPY PF.604.584

NOTE FOR FILE

[redacted] called on 24.3.52 and informed us that Mrs. HILBY hopes to see HARRIS on 25th or 26th March.

She has now told [redacted] that she remembers HARRIS, shortly after BURGESS's disappearance, to have remarked - "Of course, I know he was a communist". [redacted] said he was reporting this for what it was worth.

B.2.
25.3.52

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NOTE

[redacted] telephoned on the evening of 18th March 1952, and told me that he had seen Mrs. PEACH as arranged, and that she had agreed to approach HONEY in the manner proposed and as agreed with D.B.

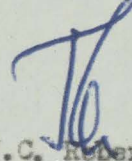
The other possible alternatives mentioned by [redacted] in his conversation with me earlier in the day, were mentioned in conversation with Mrs. PEACH but discarded.

Mrs. PEACH expects to see HONEY either today (19th March 1952) or on 21st March 1952. If she is unable to see him this week she will do so next week.

According to [redacted] Mrs. PEACH has told him that HONEY does not now expect to leave the U.K. until May. He has bought a new car, and he and PEACH were discussing the possibility of HONEY's giving PEACH a lift to Spain before he (HONEY) leaves for Majorca.

Meanwhile PEACH is doing all he can to obtain journalistic employment.

B.2
19.3.52


J.C. Robertson

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JANUARY 2024

280c

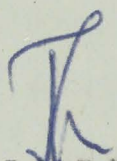
NOTE FOR FILE

Following upon the conversation between D.B., B.2, B.2.a Mr. Simkins and [redacted] last night, I telephoned [redacted] with D.B.'s agreement this morning, and reminded him that we did not wish Mrs. PHILBY to have the impression that, in approaching HARRIS, she will be doing so at the request of M.I.5. I pointed out to [redacted] that it would in our view be most improper for Mrs. PHILBY in any way to play the part of an agent of M.I.5. [redacted] said that he appreciated this, and that he did not foresee any difficulty in representing the proposal upon which we had agreed last night as his own idea. He would, however, if necessary like to be authorised to say that he had discussed it with M.I.5 and that they had no objection to it. I said that he could say this if he wished.

[redacted] then asked for my advice as to the attitude he should adopt, should Mrs. PHILBY suggest that she take her husband into confidence about HARRIS's suspicious behaviour, and invite her husband himself to ask HARRIS for an explanation. Alternatively, she might wish to make the approach to HARRIS herself, as originally proposed, but to consult her husband in advance. [redacted] wished to know if we would have any objections to her doing this. I said that we would like to think this over, and that I would let him know later in the morning.

[redacted] telephoned later, and I told him that our considered view was that, in any matter affecting relations between Mrs. PHILBY and her husband, the only possibly line to take with Mrs. PHILBY was that she should do what she herself thought best. I said that we did not think that it would be wise for [redacted] himself to propose to her that she should consult her husband in the matter now under consideration; if, however, she raised it of her own accord, [redacted] should say to her that this was something that she herself must decide. If she did decide to invite her husband's co-operation in the manner which [redacted] thought possible, we would have no objection.

B.2.
18.3.52


J.C. Robertson

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280 B

NOTE FOR FILE

D.B. saw [redacted] on 17.3.52. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Simkins were present.

D.B. explained that in view of the unscrupulous way in which BURGESS appeared to have lured his intimate friends into helping with his espionage activities, all these persons had been under the microscope, including HARRIS. In addition, we had had some contacts with the latter, and so far as we could tell, he had been honest with us; he had carried out a small assignment with apparent loyalty and discretion. The new information now brought before us was susceptible of a large number of interpretations, some of them sinister, but it was clear that we could not possibly take any steps to prevent HARRIS leaving the country.

With regard to following up Mrs. PHILBY's allegations, D.B. said that it would be embarrassing for us to make direct contact with her. He emphasised that he did not want to put any pressure whatever on her, or on [redacted] to act as an intermediary for us. But if she cared to take the step, the best hope of carrying the matter further was probably for her to remind HARRIS of the question he had asked (Were you in this thing with Guy?) and press him to explain exactly what he had meant by it. [redacted] was also told (by Mr. Simkins) that we should like to know to what extent PHILBY had taken HARRIS into his confidence about his difficulties. Questions 2 and 3 noted at [redacted] were also mentioned to [redacted] who thought that Mrs. PHILBY would not be able to say any more about HARRIS's political views.

[redacted] asked whether he could tell Mrs. PHILBY that the suggestion that she might tackle HARRIS came from Mr. White. He was told that this was undesirable. On March 18th, Mr. Robertson telephoned [redacted] to emphasise that we did not want to use Mrs. PHILBY as our agent. During this conversation, [redacted] asked what our attitude would be if Mrs. PHILBY suggested telling her husband of her suspicions with the object of getting him to tackle HARRIS. We replied that we did not want to guide Mrs. PHILBY in any way about what she should or should not say to her husband.

B.2.a.
18.3.52

C.A.G. Simkins

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JANUARY 2024

2786

PF.604,584/D.G.

21st March, 1952.

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL.

Dear

Mr. R.W.B. CLARKE, an Under-Secretary at the Treasury, was one of the people to whom PHILBY suggested we might refer on the subject of his political views when at Cambridge. We have now seen Mr. CLARKE, and I enclose a copy of my officer's report of the interview for your information.

Yours

PERCY SILLITOE

Enc.

PWOG
2/13

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January 2024

28/a

SECRET

Copy to B.4.b. for information

Copy on PF.604,584 ✓

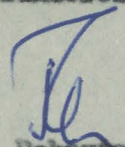
PF.604,643/B2/JUR

24th March 1952

Dear Saffery,

This is to confirm our telephone conversation on 22nd March 1952 when it was arranged that WEStern 8703 should be added to H.O.W. No.1266. This is the ex-directory telephone number of Tomas HARRIS, Garden Lodge, Logan Place, London W.8, whose published telephone number, WEStern 0353, was added to the above-mentioned H.O.W. on 8th December 1951. Our letter PF.604,584 of 11th December 1951 refers.

Yours sincerely,



J.C. Robertson

G.F. Saffery Esq.,
G.P.O.

JCR/PL

SECRET

277a

copied PF.604,584
Secret X ref. to PF.69,319

NOTE FOR FILE

Mr. R.W.B. CLARKE was questioned about PHILBY on 14.3.52.

I prefaced my questions by saying that I understood CLARKE was one of the people to whom the positive vetting procedure would be applied. My enquiries were not directed to his personal position, and I had no reason to suppose that he could be embarrassed by any of my questions, but I thought it right to put him on his guard.

Mr. CLARKE said he remembered PHILBY well as a member of the C.U.S.S. PHILBY held strong left-wing views, but CLARKE's recollection was that, at any rate until the time when CLARKE went down in the summer of 1932, PHILBY voted with the anti-communist "fraction" (CLARKE's expression) in the C.U.S.S. PHILBY had a marked independence of mind which might well prevent him ever accepting communist discipline. Nevertheless, CLARKE felt unable to say confidently that PHILBY had never been a communist. They had met on a few occasions after coming down from Cambridge, and PHILBY's views appeared to have become more extreme. CLARKE recollected an occasion when they had discussed events in Germany. CLARKE had criticised the behaviour of the communists and said that they were not really "left" at all but reactionaries; PHILBY had replied that this was absurd; no-one could be more "left" than communists. CLARKE could not date this occurrence precisely, but thought it might have been after PHILBY's marriage. He remembered that PHILBY had married a Viennese girl whom he had presumed to be one of the Social Democrats who had left after the 1934 coup.

CLARKE also mentioned the instability which PHILBY might have inherited from his father.

CLARKE said that I might like to know that he was not altogether surprised when I mentioned PHILBY's name. Griffiths had told him that this was an enquiry into the past connected with the positive vetting procedure, and although they had not met for many years PHILBY's name had occurred to him at once. He thought this would be "a very difficult case" from our point of view. He asked what PHILBY was doing, and I said that he was in the Foreign Office but was on leave at present.

I asked CLARKE whether he was prepared to put what he had told me in writing. He was obviously rather reluctant, but said that he would do so for a "confidential dossier". I explained that the suggestion was only made to make sure that the record was completely fair, and I would not press it. I then told CLARKE what I proposed to say and he agreed that this was accurate.

I mentioned BURGESS, whom CLARKE said he had not known. I then tried him with KLUGMAN, and got another denial. In each case I felt pretty certain that he was telling the truth. Before leaving, I said I supposed it would be improper to ask what other names had occurred to him as possible subjects of our enquiry. CLARKE laughed, hesitated briefly and said "if I knew any of them to be in Government service I would tell you."

CLARKE was somewhat...../

CLARKE was somewhat nervous throughout the interview, but for what it is worth, I had the impression of a truthful and responsible person whose loyalty could now be relied on.

C.A.G. Simkins

B.2.a.
17.3.52

C.A.G. Simkins

2761

FF.604,643
FF.604,584 ✓

LOOSE MINUTE

D.B.

Aide-memoire for your meeting with [redacted]

1. B.2 and I agree with your suggestion that if Mrs. PHILBY is willing to do so she should be invited to ask HARRIS to explain what he had in mind when he asked her "were you in this thing with Guy".
2. More information about HARRIS's political views in 1937/39 would be appreciated. We understand that he was pro-France at the beginning of the Civil War, but afterwards veered pretty strongly to the Government side.
3. PHILBY's reactions to BURGESS's disappearance.
4. PHILBY's journey to Ottawa on April 23rd 1951 :-
 - (a) Why did he go ?
 - (b) Where did he stay en route ? (he went by car).

AKS

B.2.a.
17.3.52

C.A.G. Simkins

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50
Copy of Minute ~~16~~ of PF. 604,643

D. B.

There is a short note of our discussions about [redacted] information at 18a. As you know, [redacted] is hot on the trail (incidentally he has asked for copies of serials 15a - 17a), and I think you intend to explain that if we appear to have received his revelations fairly calmly, this is because we have naturally had the whole BURGESS circle, including HARRIS, under the microscope for months past.

You agreed to ask [redacted] to find out from Mrs. PHILEY how much HARRIS had been told about PHILEY's predicament. My impression is that he has not been told a great deal, and I am not even sure that he has heard about the interrogation.

If [redacted] wants a brief for further questioning Mrs. PHILEY, we shall be glad of any more information she can give about his reactions to BURGESS' disappearance, and she might also be asked about his journey to Ottawa on about April 23rd 1951 (see Patterson's letter flagged in PF. 604581 attached).

Our own sources show that the date of the occasion referred to in para 4c of 15a was December 7th, i.e. before PEACH was interrogated.

B. 2. a.
15.3.52.

C. A. G. Simkins.

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Copy to PF604584 ✓

PF. 604643. (1960)

2/50

NOTE.

Points arising out of [redacted] meeting with Mrs. PHILBY, described in serials 15a, 16a and 17a, were discussed by D.B. with B.2.a. Mr. Simkins and afterwards with the D.D.G.

- (1). It was considered that the reasons advanced by Mrs. PHILBY for her suspicions of HARRIS were not such as to make us revise our views of him. As an intimate friend of BURGESS he remained in the area of suspicion, but he appeared to have behaved with candour in his contacts with us, and we regarded him as provisionally cleared.
- (2). It would be necessary to explain our attitude about HARRIS to [redacted] taking care not to give the impression that we were prejudiced in the matter, and ready to dismiss the allegations without proper consideration.
- (3). The question of the D.D.G. attempting to illicit HARRIS' views on PHILBY was re-examined. The difficulties included:-

[redacted]

(b) that BURGESS had left such a legacy of mutual suspicion among his friends, and their personal relations had become so involved that little reliance could be placed on opinions expressed by one of them about another.

B.2.a.
15.3.52.

C.A.G. Simkins.

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NOTE FOR FILE

The following is [redacted] report of his meeting with Mrs. PHILBY at lunch on 13th March 1952:-

1. With reference to paragraph 4(c) of serial 272a, Mrs. PHILBY believes that this incident took place between 15th November 1951 and 10th December 1951. She expects to be able to give me a more precise date very shortly.
2. Mrs. PHILBY restated her conviction that when her husband was living with his first wife in Austria, he was undoubtedly very much in love with her; also for a limited time after his return to this country. PHILBY's mother disliked the girl from the first, and his father had also taken a dislike to her from about a month after they had arrived in England. Mrs. PHILBY believes that her husband's intense pride would make him in the first place unwilling to admit that his first marriage had been a mistake and in the second place psychologically difficult for him to discuss it either with her or with an M.I.5 interrogator.
3. Mrs. PHILBY thinks that her husband and his first wife lived together for about six months after their arrival in England and the marriage was finally broken up by PHILBY's appointment to Spain as a war correspondent. Although PHILBY has never discussed it specifically, Mrs. PHILBY believes that one of the contributory causes to the breakdown of the marriage was the first Mrs. PHILBY's very slatternly behaviour and her inability to keep their very small flat tidy and clean.
4. With regard to the divorce, Mrs. PHILBY states that Lizzie did everything in her power to prevent it going through after initially informing PHILBY that she would facilitate it in every way possible. In connection with their discussion on this matter, Mrs. PHILBY gave me what she considers to be an excellent example of PHILBY's extreme naivete: When the impending arrival of her first child was becoming obvious, she had told PHILBY that she was henceforth going to call herself Mrs. PHILBY and not Miss FURSE. PHILBY had immediately replied "Oh, you can't do that, I shall be had up for bigamy." Mrs. PHILBY sincerely believes that PHILBY's ignorance of the law is so abysmal that he was being serious in what he said.
5. Mrs. PHILBY's general attitude is that she is ready to give any help or information she can in order to arrive at the truth. She suggested that so far as HARRIS is concerned an M.I.5 officer should interrogate PHILBY and herself together about him. She suggests that the officer should take the line that he knows the PHILBYS are close personal friends of the HARRISES and that it is known that HARRIS himself is making hurried preparations to leave the country by the 20th March, with no obvious reason for the hurry. Mrs. PHILBY believes that PHILBY would be prepared to be entirely objective and honest in his replies, provided it was made clear to him that he was only expected to state facts and not opinions. Mrs. PHILBY believes it possible, but no means certain, that PHILBY himself is already suspicious of HARRIS.
6. The present position is that:-
 - (a) Mrs. PHILBY has not informed her husband that she has had these conversations with me and -
 - (b) that in view of her present very difficult relationship with her husband she is extremely anxious that this should not come out, anyhow at the present juncture.

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PHILBY and/

275a

- 2 -

PHILBY and Mrs. PHILBY are dining tonight with the HARRISEs. Mrs. PHILBY has undertaken to get in touch with me tomorrow in order to report on the evening.

dictated by

13.3.52

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NOTE FOR FILE

[redacted] telephoned this morning March 14th. He made the following points:-

1. Following their meeting last night with the HARRISEs, Mrs. PHILBY had told [redacted] that, although HARRIS was packing up as fast as he possibly could, he would probably not be ready to leave on March 20th.
2. Anthony BLUNT was at last night's party. He and HARRIS had a long private conversation which was partly about a newly discovered painting, allegedly by El Greco, and may have been wholly concerned with this.
3. Mrs. PHILBY has said that one of the people who took most interest in BURGESS in the States was W.H. AUDEN. She is also convinced that Eric KESSLER was implicated with BURGESS; Micky Ladd had told her that he had absolute proof that KESSLER had worked for the Russians.
4. The suggestion that PHILBY is at present engaged in an affair (paragraph 6(b) of serial 272a) is withdrawn. He is in fact in touch again with Frances LINDSAY HOGG (formerly DOBLE), but this is merely on the basis of an old friendship.
5. The PHILBYs are threatened by serious financial difficulties.

[redacted] emphasised that Mrs. PHILBY is in a very approachable frame of mind and would answer any questions we like to put to her.

[redacted] will be at Windsor 304 over the week end and will get in touch with us again.

B.2.a.
14.3.52

C. A. G. Simkins

C. A. G. Simkins

272A

PF. 604, 584
PF. 604, 643

NOTE FOR FILE

1. As a result of discussions he had had with Mrs. PHILBY, [redacted] saw Mr. White this morning, March 13th 1952. Mr. Simkins was also present.

2. [redacted] prefaced his remarks by saying that he is convinced that Mrs. PHILBY believes in her husband's innocence of the charges made against him. She has said that for her part she would put patriotism before her affection for her husband, strong though this is, and in [redacted] view, even if PHILBY is guilty, his wife has had no knowledge of his activities. She bases her belief in her husband's innocence mainly on her knowledge of his character, but also on his reactions in Washington after BURGESS's disappearance, when she taxed him with being implicated in BURGESS's activities and he broke down - the only occasion she remembers during their marriage - and partly on his reactions after the interrogation by Milmo, when he sought her counsel more than he had ever done before.

3. Mrs. PHILBY believes that the following factors contribute to PHILBY having got himself into his present situation:-

- (a) An intense pride, which would make him reluctant at all times to admit that he had made a fool of himself.
- (b) His love for his first wife, which made it difficult for him to speak frankly of his relations with her. This difficulty is enhanced by the fact that he had been entirely taken in by her as to her actual activities for the Russians.
- (c) An extreme naïveté in his judgement of people, notwithstanding his intellectual abilities.

4. Two days ago, Mrs. PHILBY sought an opportunity for a private talk [redacted] She then said that she had done so with great hesitation and without her husband's knowledge, but she was anxious to do everything in her power to arrive at the truth. Certain suspicions had formed in her mind concerning HARRIS, which she felt obliged to communicate. These arose from the following circumstances:-

(a) A few days ago she and PHILBY went round to see the HARRISEs at about half-past-nine. They came in in the middle of an appalling domestic row, which had to do with the relationship between Mrs. HARRIS and another man. It emerged from subsequent conversation that HARRIS was in a desperate hurry (for no logical reason) to sell his house and all the valuable pictures and drawings in it and leave the country on the 20th March. HARRIS, who was extremely drunk during this conversation, gave Mrs. PHILBY the impression from the way he talked that he had the intention to ditch his wife and leave her behind. In the course of further conversation with Mrs. PHILBY, HARRIS stated that he had been extremely unhappy since the war. When she retorted that surely he had got a considerable kick out of his successful dealings in the art world, he had replied "Oh, that is quite different, that is all in a cause."

(b) HARRIS is drinking very heavily and is also using drugs.

(c) HARRIS stayed with...../

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- (c) HARRIS stayed with the PHILBYs shortly before Christmas. Mrs. PHILBY retired to bed before the men. At a later stage HARRIS, who by then had drunk a great deal, came into her room and said to her that he was going to put to her what he described as an "utterly beastly and hurtful question" - "Was she in this thing with Guy?" He said that he knew she had had a nervous breakdown, and that people with her medical history often needed excitement; she might therefore have sought excitement in this manner. HARRIS went on very quickly to say that he refused to accept an answer from her immediately, but would she think it over carefully and tell him. He implied, repeat implied, that the matter was of great importance to him. The following morning, Mrs. PHILBY taxed HARRIS with this and said that she had the answer to his question, which was (politely stated) nonsense. HARRIS replied that he remembered nothing of what had occurred the night before, that he was dead drunk and that he would be ashamed of his behaviour for the rest of his life. It is Mrs. PHILBY's opinion that though HARRIS had been slightly drunk there is no doubt whatsoever that he recalled the precise terms of the conversation.
- (d) Mrs. PHILBY said that both she and PHILBY had been struck since their return from Washington at the HARRIS's lack of eagerness to see them. They were very close personal friends and always previously had asked the PHILBYs not merely for meals and drinks but also to stay on every conceivable occasion. She and PHILBY are dining with the HARRISes on the 13th March, and it is the first meal, so far as she can remember, that they will have had at HARRIS's house since their return from Washington.
- (e) Mrs. PHILBY said that PHILBY had informed her that when he was in England on a visit in September 1950, HARRIS had gone to great pains to advise him to have as little as possible to do with BURGESS in Washington, as he would only get him into trouble. PHILBY has said that he had replied to HARRIS that he could not very well turn him out on to the streets, if that would mean that he went immediately to the dogs, and he had added to HARRIS "would you yourself not act in the same way with your brother?" (This refers to HARRIS's brother Lionel, who has been once, if not more times, in the cooler for various offences).

5. Mrs. PHILBY went to great pains to emphasise that she realised that all this was most tenuous, and might well amount to nothing. In [redacted] view (later confirmed by Mrs. PHILBY), she had been most forcibly struck by the extraordinary similarity between HARRIS's behaviour today and BURGESS's behaviour before he skipped.

6. [redacted] said that he had told Mrs. PHILBY that he would discuss what she had told him with [redacted] and they arranged to meet again today. He said that Mrs. PHILBY would herself meet somebody from M.I.5 if this was wanted. D.B. said that he did not at present see any advantage in our having direct contact, and would be grateful if Elliott would continue to act as intermediary. We would consider carefully what questions

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