

PF 604,584/V14

PHILBY, HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL

PF 604,584/V14

W  
408

SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
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S. 960 Edn2

PF 604,584/V14

1.8.57.	Note for file.	693.	693a
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22.8.57.	LASCAR Material ment. father PHILBY.		694a
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13.12.57.	Loose minute and press cutting re death of Aileen PHILBY.		695a
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7.4.59.	Ext. from letter from Robert Hale Ltd. (Publishers) to Admiral THOMSON, & ext. from typescript of book.		696a.
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9.10.60.	Extract from Intercept letter.		702a
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21.10.61	Copy of transcript of SMOLLETT's interrogation		703b

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 [MINI]  
 11-8-73

1.5.62.

Int. Letter

704.

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HIST/1.*

704z

D.

A great many words have been written about the PHILBY case. I recommend that you read the brief which was written for the MILMO interrogation which is on Supp. B attached. As far as I know no significant information has come to light between the writing of that brief and the interrogation of KAGO.

2. Relevant extracts from KAGO's interrogation are on volumes 1 and 2 of the attached Folder. KAGO has added to the evidence on four counts :-

(a) He says that BURGESS and MACLEAN were members of a ring of five spies, each of whom was known by the others to be a spy. He remembers that some, or all, had first met at an English university and that all were Communists. He thought there ~~were~~ some Jewish background to the "Ring". He had been told that one of the five was "a chief of the Counter Intelligence against the Soviet Union" and so knew of the impending arrests and was able to provide the "tip-off" for the escape. He had assumed that BURGESS was that person. When told that BURGESS was not that person he asked: "Is there any of them who is the chief of the Counter Intelligence Section against Russia?"

*h was*

(b) He said that one of the five (he presumed the one who was chief of the Counter Intelligence against the Soviet Union but he added "evidently not only Counter Intelligence, but Intelligence too - otherwise how could he be in?") had provided information about British agents in Russia. He explained that, though he had not identified these agents by names, he had given their cryptonyms and sufficient supporting details to enable the K.G.B. to round them up. He dated the round up operations as 1953/54.

/(c) .....

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Minute 704 continued

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- (c) He identified H.P. SMOLKA as a spy and said that he associated him with "The Ring of Five". SMOLKA is a Jew, was a family friend of Lizzie PHILBY (a Jewess) and a partner of PHILBY in the London Continental News Service.
- (d) He related the story of SKRYPKIN, a would-be Russian defector about whom the K.G.B. was warned that he had been in touch with the British Naval Attache in Japan and had said that he would like to defect when next he left the U.S.S.R. with his wife. KAGO related how some eight to twelve months after the incident in Japan, the Counter Intelligence Section in which he was serving, had received from the Illegal Section a report from source "S" about SKRYPKIN with instructions to mount a provocation operation. KAGO said that he associated this report with "The Ring of Five". Section R.5. of M.I.6., of which PHILBY was head, dealt with the SKRYPKIN case but it is fair to add that, at the date when KAGO saw the report from source "S", many other Departments, including this office, were aware of the case.

3. The circumstantial evidence against PHILBY has never, in my view, left much room for doubt that he was a Russian spy. I think that KAGO's evidence strengthens the case. I am sure that we should say this much to M.I.6.

D.1.

*A.S. Martin*  
A.S. Martin

23.5.62.

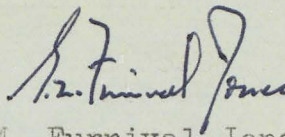
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705.

<sup>31.5</sup>  
~~D.D.G.~~  
D.G. Russ. 1/6

Please see minute 704 summarising KAGO's information.

This is consistent with and amplifies the earlier information from GOUZENKO and VOLKOV (Supp.B pp 32 - 34). It strengthens the case against PHILBY without establishing it beyond any shadow of doubt.



E.M. Furnival Jones

D.

28th May 1962

707

5.7.62. Note by D re note given to DG

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708

10.7.62. Note by D.1.

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22.7.6".

Extract from "The Observer"

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3.8.62.

Copy of Interview with Mrs. Flora SOLOMON

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713

Copy of Note

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11.9.62.

Note for file.

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Note for File

I telephoned to [redacted] to thank him for his letter and said that I and Bernard Hill had seen the cuttings.

I agreed with him the book might turn out to be a rehash of the PHILBY story.

*E. McEarnet*  
E. McEarnet.

D.1.

11.9.62.

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18/11/62  
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Daily Mail of 4th September, 1962.

*Certain's already  
filed in  
P.F. 604,529 BURGESS  
P.F. 604,558 MACLEAN*

"SECRET OF THE THIRD MAN"

The determination of two authors to name the man who tipped off BURGESS and MACLEAN that it was time to get out of the country, is holding up publication of a new book.

Since they fled to Russia in May 1951, there has been speculation about the man who warned them. The Third Man.

Yesterday co-authors Douglas Sutherland, 42, and Anthony Purdy, 30, told me: "A certain section of people know the Third Man, but no one dares print his name for fear of libel.

Our new information puts the publishers in a spot".

At Secker and Warburg's, director David Farrar told me: "The book is full of potential liabilities. It was coming out this autumn but now it may be mid-January".

The authors tell me that the Third Man was in a Government Department at the time. Now he has a job in which he is known to millions.

Mr. Purdy thinks the publishers will decide not to publish his name, but might give the job he held at the time - "And that's startling enough".

I asked why the Government did not take action if the man was known.

"The whole case is too embarrassing to them. There would be too many red faces," said Mr. Sutherland.

"We are going to publish letters in the book that show the sort of confidence BURGESS and MACLEAN enjoyed. A pally letter from Eden, to BURGESS, for example. An inscribed book from Churchill to BURGESS."

7/3a

NOTE

sa attachment  
to serial 7140

D.1. spoke to me about the attached cutting from the Daily Mail. I said that I didn't think it would be wise to get in touch with the publishers as so much already has been written about BURGESS and MACLEAN. Further there was nothing to suggest that the book would in any way contravene the 'D' Notice.



Sgd B.A. Hill

L.A.  
5.9.62.

18/63  
D/CC  
1/9

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Note on Mr. Martin's interview with  
Mrs. Flora SOLOMON

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I interviewed Mrs. Flora SOLOMON in Lord Rothschild's flat at 23 St. James Place on Wednesday, 1 August, 1962. The meeting began at 10 a.m. and went on until 2 p.m. Lord Rothschild was present during the first hour.

2. Mrs. SOLOMON is an intelligent, flamboyant woman, quite capable I would judge, of lying convincingly. Although I believe that she may have withheld some information from me, I do not think she lied.

3. The transcript of our conversation is at serial . . . . . The following paragraphs summarise what she told me about each of the characters in her story :

Kim PHILBY

She first met him as an adult after he returned to London from Vienna with his first wife Lizy. She looked upon him as having (like herself) ardent left wing political views. They were not lovers but she thought he was infatuated with her. She was surprised and shocked when he went to Spain at the outbreak of the Civil War as a journalist accredited to FRANCO's side. As the result of an incident when Kim intervened to secure the release from a FRANCO prison of an International Brigader — who? she learned that, despite his accreditation, his sympathies were with the other side.

After his return from Spain (probably 1938) Kim telephoned her one day in some agitation and they had lunch together in a Spanish restaurant. During this lunch Kim confessed to her that he was working as an agent for Soviet Russia. He said that he was carrying burdens and that he was in danger. He asked her to work "for us". She protested that that sort of thing was not her line of country and that she would be no use. As a result no precise proposition was put to her. She explained to me that, although she had rejected Kim's invitation (and she was in no doubt that it related to intelligence work), she did not disapprove of it. The incident did not affect their friendship.

Shortly afterwards (perhaps a month or two) Mrs. SOLOMON received a telegram from Paris addressed to her by name at her flat in Carrington House. The telegram was unsigned. She could not remember its text but said it was in cryptic language and instructed her to attend a meeting at a named place in Paris. She was puzzled by the

/telegram . . . . .

DI 13/8 .  
24.8.62.

telegram but she ignored its instructions. At her next meeting with Kim she told him about the telegram and asked him whether he was responsible for it. She said that she got no precise answer but that Kim implied that he knew about the telegram and that it was connected with his work.

Mrs. SOLOMON explained that, at this time, she was the mistress of Alexander KERENSKY. On his visits to London KERENSKY lived with her at 32 Addison Road, and she herself paid frequent visits to Paris where she shared an apartment with KERENSKY. Kim was aware of this and had often met KERENSKY at her house. KERENSKY had confided in her that he did not like or trust Kim.

With the signing of the German/Soviet pact her attitude towards Russia changed. Kim's did not and she felt that, as a result, his confidence in her grew less. She threw herself wholeheartedly into war-work while he entered Government employment which was a further barrier between them.

In 1940 Kim met Aileen FURSE at her house. Despite her warning to Kim that Aileen was highly neurotic, they set up house together. Towards the latter stages of the war (perhaps 1943) she asked Kim whether he had told Aileen about himself. She was referring to his confession in 1938 when he was working for the Russians and she was in no doubt that Kim understood this. He told her Aileen did not know. She thought his answer was significant since it implied to her that he was still working for the Russians.

After the war she saw little of Kim until, in 1951, he returned to England after the flight of BURGESS and MACLEAN. She met him at his mothers house. She described to me how he looked at her appealingly. Although no word was spoken she was in no doubt that he was asking her to say nothing of what she knew.

Lizy PHILBY

Mrs. SOLOMON said that throughout the pre-war years she saw quite a lot of Lizy in company with Kim. She did not like her particularly and she grew to realise that the marriage was one of convenience. She described them to me as "professional partners". She said that, although nothing had ever been spoken, she was never in any doubt that Lizy was aware of Kim's work for the Russians and of his proposal that she should join him. She said that she had not seen Lizy since the war but that she occasionally heard about her from a German housekeeper she used to employ. She

/offered .....

offered to find out for me more about Lizy from her housekeeper and this I accepted.

Aileen PHILBY

Mrs. SOLOMON told me in great detail of Aileen's neurosis. As far as I can gather she was addicted to inflicting wounds upon herself and was in an advanced state of mental disorder. She accepted as true Kim's statement that Aileen knew nothing of his work for the Russians. Although I probed, she made no reference to statements about Kim which Aileen is known to have made to her psychiatrist.

Guy BURGESS

Mrs. SOLOMON met Guy as one of Kim's friends. She did not like him. After she had moved to Carrington House at the beginning of the war, Guy lived with Kim and Aileen in her house at 32 Addison Road. Her dislike of his habits was aggravated by a disparaging remark about Jews which he made in her presence and, as a result, she asked him to leave the house. She told me that she had never had any doubt that Guy was associated with Kim in his work for the Russians but she had always looked upon Kim as the dominant partner. She said that, although no word was ever spoken she was in no doubt that Guy was aware of Kim's attempt to recruit her.

After Guy's ejection from her house she heard nothing more from him until long after the war (she thought it might have been in 1948 - at any rate it was when he was working for Hector McNeil). On this occasion he telephoned her to ask whether she could put in a good word for a friend of his who was trying to get a job as an engineer with GESTETNERS. He knew that she was a friend of the GESTETNER family. She told me that she did nothing about this request but she thinks that, after BURGESS became a household word, she may have mentioned it to Mr. GESTETNER, the head of the firm. She thinks that GESTETNER told her that he was aware of the incident. GESTETNER is now dead.

Thomas HARRIS

I asked Mrs. SOLOMON if she had ever felt that others besides Lizy and Guy BURGESS were involved in Kim's spying. She said that she had no evidence to support her suspicion but she had always felt that Tommy HARRIS might be. She gave as the reason her inability to understand why Kim and Tommy were such close friends. She felt that intellectually they had little in common and their interests in life were so dissimilar. I asked when she first met Tommy. She said she could not remember. I asked whether it was long before the war and, after some thought she said that it was. I could get no precise date from her but she seemed to associate Tommy with the 1937/38 period.

TOP SECRET

Later in the interview, when she was explaining her fears about Kim's current activities, it was clear that she visualised Tommy as being implicated. As she said, "Majorca would be such a safe place." However, I am satisfied that she had no grounds for implicating Tommy other than those she had given.

Frank BIRCH (NT)

Mrs. SOLOMON mentioned that Frank BIRCH was Aileen's lover before Kim came on the scene. She went on to say that he had been responsible for introducing Kim to his job in British Intelligence. She was insistent that this was so although she hastened to add that she was not implying that he was aware of Kim's political views or his work for the Russians. She knew that BIRCH worked at Bletchley during the war.

Neil FURSE *Aileen's cousin*

Mrs. SOLOMON, referring to the flight of BURGESS and MACLEAN, admitted that she had no excuse for having failed to inform the authorities then of her knowledge of Kim. Her explanation was that "she did not want to become involved". She mentioned that Neil FURSE, who was still working at Marks and Spencers, told her that he was going to report his knowledge that Guy and Kim were close friends and invited her to do the same. She refused.

4. Before I arrived Mrs. SOLOMON had explained to Lord Rothschild that she was not going to answer questions about her friends unless she was satisfied that she had something significant to say about them. Later she made this point to me and I countered by asking whether she would object if I threw names at her which she could either talk about or not as she wished. She allowed me to do this. I tried her with Sir Anthony BLUNT, Goronwy REES, Michael STEWART and Edith TUDOR HART. She said that she knew BLUNT and STEWART but had nothing to say about them. She did not admit to knowing TUDOR HART or Goronwy REES (though she mentioned that, as we knew, his name had crept up recently in a conversation which he had had with George WIEDERWALD).

5. If she is to be believed, Mrs. SOLOMON's motive in coming forward at this late date derives partly from the pessimistic view she takes of the world situation (not very convincing) and partly from her belief that PHILBY is still working for the Russians and, on their instructions, writing anti-Israel propaganda (which I believe to be her true motive). She cited the recent articles which he has written in the Observer about President NASSER of Egypt. At the end of the interview she appealed to me to do all I could to put a stop to these articles.

6. I have the opportunity to see her again if I wish in September. If I do so, it is to be at her flat in Carrington House.

TOP SECRET

*Don't know*

D.1.  
8.8.62.

for A.S. Martin

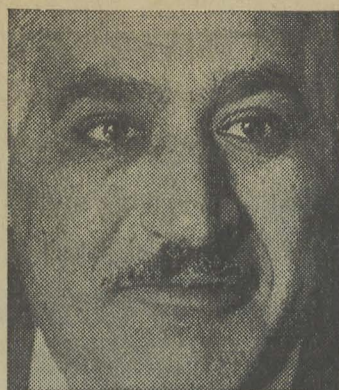
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*The Observer*

Date..... 22-7-1962



# NASSER'S PRIDE AND GLORY

**T**OMORROW the Egyptian Revolution will be 10 years old. The closing weeks of its tenth year were marked by the adoption by the National Congress of Popular Forces of a National Charter which is expected to serve as the basis of national policy for at least another 10 years. As a comprehensive statement of political principles and as a guide to action it is unique in the Arab world. It is also a deliberate challenge to the Arab "reactionaries."

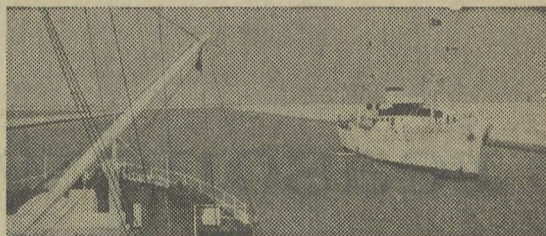
By the terms of the Charter Egypt is now officially a "co-operative socialist democracy." What of the reality?

If Socialism means nothing more than Government control, then Egypt is one of the most Socialist countries in the world. With the very important exception of land, the Government now runs all the basic enterprises of the country. It controls all banking and insurance, all foreign trade, the chief industrial, mining and constructional enterprises, all transport and communications, broadcasting, the Press and the plush hotels. It has also made substantial inroads into retail trade.

## Fringe benefits, but no political power

But what of the workers, who loom so large in Western Socialism? They have certainly gained since the revolution. There is a minimum wage which is rigidly applied, at least in Government-owned and Government-controlled enterprises. They enjoy more fringe benefits than ever before. They get a percentage of business profits, partly in cash, partly in benefits. But they have no political power. Although trade unions are regularly consulted by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, their functions are purely advisory. It is the Government which decides. There is no right to strike in Egypt. The first of the few people who have been hanged by the revolution were ringleaders in a strike action.

Nobody in Egypt seriously pretends that the country is already a democracy in any Western sense of the word. Officials insist that the drive towards economic independence and ultimately welfare is more important than conventional freedoms. It is true that the National Congress was elected by popular vote. But candidates put up for election were screened by the Government. It was also



By H. A. R. PHILBY

**The successful nationalisation of the Suez Canal and the completion of the High Dam at Aswan—these, says our Middle East Correspondent in a survey of the New Egypt, will be regarded as President Nasser's greatest positive achievements.**

clearly understood by all concerned that the purpose of Congress was to suggest means of implementing the Charter, not to tear it up.

Yet Congress is no sham in the context of Egypt. There was no need for President Nasser to summon it nor to weary himself by taking part in its debates. It reflects an anxiety to identify the people more closely with the work of the Government and to coax them out of their traditional lethargy into public life—always with the understanding that it is the Government which makes the rules.

## Alien, acquisitive and often cruel

When the revolutionary officers seized power in 1952 they had no body of doctrine to guide them. Some had been in touch with the reactionary Muslim Brotherhood; others with liberals, Socialists and Communists. Some had wavered between two or more of these movements. Being mostly of middle or lower middle class origins themselves, they knew all about the protest of those classes against the monarchy and its foreign friends. Seeing also the futility of parliamentary government during 30 years of independence they sensed that they, the Army, could best give effect to that protest. The event proved that they sensed correctly.

The original aims of the revolutionary command were negative: to remove all foreign influences and to destroy a corrupt ruling class which by supplying defective arms had contributed to bring disgrace on the Army in Israel. Their positive aims emerged after much fumbling from a situation which they inherited.

The revolutionary command was the first wholly Egyptian Government to rule the country for over 2,000 years. Some of the preceding

dynasties had become at least partly Egyptianised. But the masses had held themselves aloof from government, regarding it as something alien, acquisitive and often cruel.

Furthermore, Egypt was a country in which the contrast between rich and poor was as glaring as anywhere in the world. Its economy was lopsided, heavily dependent on one export (cotton) for foreign exchange and importing all heavy and many light manufactures.

In this situation, with alien rule at home and economic dependence on foreign countries, the revolutionaries saw the political and economic servitudes in an organic embrace at the root of all their evils. The remedy was to reverse the position: to throw out foreign influence and to build a versatile economy, better able to stand on its own. This prompted the drive towards industrialisation which would have dominated Egyptian thinking but for the alarming growth of population which made expansion of agriculture equally necessary.

## Home resources were squeezed dry

The corollary as the revolutionaries saw it was that they must keep power in their own hands at least until the back of the economic problem was broken. The Muslim Brotherhood and Communists were crushed and all party activity was banned. No pretence was made of consulting the people.

The programme called for a heavy capital expenditure. Home resources were squeezed dry to yield savings for investment. Trade and currency movements were strictly controlled. Prices and wages were successfully kept at steady levels (Egypt is by far the

27-7-62



P2

FROM THE PRESS SECTION.

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Date..... 22 7 1962

The Observer

cheapest country in the Middle East). Capital in private hands was progressively taken over. It was a case of Socialism creeping rather fast, but for pragmatic rather than doctrinal reasons. The doctrine came later, largely under Yugoslav influences.

These measures were not enough to finance the bigger schemes which the Government had in mind. Foreign aid was needed. But Nasser, still obsessed by the thought of foreign domination, narrowed his field of search by insisting on aid "without strings," which actually means "without conditions explicitly attached." The turning-point came with the Soviet arms deal in 1955.

Looked at with the phlegm of seven years' habituation, the outcry aroused in the West by the arms deal looks somewhat absurd. But there were reasons for it at the time. By one stroke of business the Soviet Union had become a Middle Eastern Power leap-frogging the "Northern Tier" and biting deep into a supposedly Western preserve; and its emergence as arms supplier to Egypt upset the Anglo-American policy of balancing arms deliveries to Israel and the Arab States. The first result was exactly what Mr. Khrushchev wanted; the second was exactly what Nasser wanted.

**Rescued by international action**

It was the Dulles era, when neutralism was immoral. The United States withdrew its offer to finance the High Dam at Aswan; Nasser replied by nationalising the Suez Canal; the British and French attacked Egypt together with the Israelis; Egypt was rescued by international action inspired in part by Mr. Dulles, who was even more shocked by the Anglo-French action than by the arms deal itself.

The excitement has now died down, except on the lunatic fringe. The permanent damage to Western interests in the Arab world is likely to be less serious than was feared largely because the West has recognised that Nasser and neutralism have to be lived with.

Yet in spite of Nasser's effective stand against Communism at home and gradual recovery of the West in Egypt, the Soviet Union remains the chief outside beneficiary of the squalls which beset the Egyptian revolution. The military equipment lost in Suez was replaced from Communist sources. Since 1958 the Russians have lent Egypt £186 million for industrial installation and for the construction of the High Dam at Aswan.

If the successful struggle for the nationalisation of the Suez Canal was the pride of the first 10 years of the revolution, completion of the High Dam will be the glory of the second decade. The two achievements (barring accidents) are likely

(Continued on Page 10)

P3

FROM THE PRESS SECTION.

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Date..... 22-7-1962

The Observer

# NASSER'S DECADE

to go down to history together as Nasser's greatest claims to fame.

Work on the High Dam began in January, 1960. The venture aims to increase cultivated land in Egypt by 30 per cent and to reduce the cost of electric power, especially for industrialisation, to a fraction of its present level.

Most discussion about the High Dam project now centres on two questions: Whether or not progress is up to schedule and whether or not the Russians and Egyptians are working well together.

## Continuing to pour in equipment

Both questions are somewhat unreal. In an enterprise involving at least ten years' work around the clock, schedules must be approximate only and elastic. As work goes on plans may be modified because of unforeseen difficulties, second thoughts or bright ideas. Engineers on the spot seem to have little doubt that the entire work, including a 12-unit power station, will be in position some time in 1970, give or take a few months.

The same with Russo-Egyptian relations. It would be absurd to suppose that an enterprise involving at least 10,000 men and two

(Continued from Page 8)

nationalities could be conducted with no friction at all. But the Russians are continuing to pour in equipment which the Egyptians, with Russian advice where needed, are bringing into action as fast as they can. Any disharmony that exists is clearly insignificant.

Successful gambles like nationalisation of the Suez Canal, great enterprises like the High Dam, appeal to the conspicuously human Egyptians. There is a touch of awe creeping into the popularity which surrounds Nasser. It is perhaps strongest with scientists, engineers and chemists, to whom he has promised technological paradise. But it is also strong with the Army and Civil Service, with the liberal professions, with universities and schools. "Who else would have dared all these things and got away with them?" It is now as difficult to conceive an Egypt without Nasser as a Yugoslavia without Tito or an India without Nehru—and Nasser is still a young man.

That, of course, is not the whole picture. Many have suffered grievously by nationalisation and sequestration. Whenever Nasser is said to be preparing a major speech a tremor runs through minority elements such as the Greeks and Armenians. (Of the 840 people whose property was sequestered after the secession of Syria a high proportion were of foreign extraction.) At the other end of the line there are the more desperately ignorant peasantry, many of whom have never yet heard of Nasser. Even in the Delta it is possible to find peasants in reasonable number who do not know that the monarchy has fallen.

Another source of pride for Nasser's supporters is the place

Egypt now occupies in international affairs. In spite of his failure to supplant "reactionary" Arab regimes, to keep control of Syria, to give effective support to African friends like Lumumba and Gizenga, to prevent Israeli penetration of Africa: in spite of all this Cairo is one of the great capitals of the uncommitted world, perhaps the greatest after aloof New Delhi. It is the headquarters of several international organisations such as the Arab League and Afro-Asian Solidarity Council. Scarcely a week goes by without an international conference somewhere in the city. It is the home of countless exiles from the Arab world and Africa.

## Aid from any quarter

Apart from the size and reputation of Cairo itself, the reason for this polyglot concentration is that Nasser faces problems which have their counterparts throughout the underdeveloped world (in Cairo one speaks of the "developing" or "progressive" world).

The spectacular fashion in which he is tackling them, destroying the rich, imposing austerity, accepting aid from any quarter and going his own way, even over the brink into war, has caught the uncommitted eye. Oddly enough it is his success in the internal field which has given him his international reputation; his foreign adventures have usually dimmed it.

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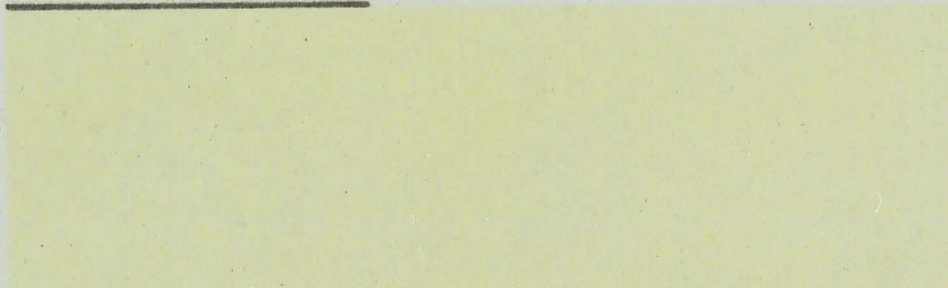
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Note for PF.604,692



I said that, lest Rothschild should appear to Mrs. SOLOMON to have been briefed by British Security, it would be better for him to attend the interview with no more detailed knowledge than was absolutely necessary. It seemed to me that Rothschild's object should be to prepare the way for a professional interview and that all he need do would be to take Mrs. SOLOMON up on her earlier remarks and ask her to relate all she knew about the PHILBYs. I added that I would be quite happy for Rothschild to be given all our information about Mrs. SOLOMON.



*AM*

D.1.

A.S. Martin

10.7.62.

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8

Original in PFG04692  
(Solomons)

707A

Reference.....

571

The attached note was handed to D.G.  
[redacted] on 5th July 1962.  
Lord Rothschild added

(a) that Mrs. SOLOMONS said  
that PHILBY had tried to recruit  
her to report on the White Russian  
community in the U.K.

(b) that PHILBY was now writing  
violently anti-Israel articles and  
she believed that he was doing this  
on Russian instructions.



E.M. Furnival Jones

D.  
5th July 1962

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707A

Flora SOLOMONS  
-----

Born at Ruisk, U.S.S.R., 28.9.98.  
Daughter of Gregori Ossipovich BENENSON.

1919 Married to Colonel Harold Josiah SOLOMONS, a Director  
of LENA Goldfields (now dead)

1939 Was Welfare Superintendent Marks and Spencers.

Believed at one time to have been Philby's mistress.

Certainly responsible for introducing Eileen and Kim  
Philby, and was a witness with Thomas HARRIS at their  
alleged marriage.

x This was  
genuine marriage  
in 1946.

[redacted] who described her  
as "an arrogant and domineering Jewess; the sort of  
woman who would exert strong influence not only over  
Eileen Philby, but Kim."

Was at one time mistress of Alexander KERENSKY, and  
could have had a Communist past.

Has now told Victor Rothschild that she knew that Philby  
was working for the Russians at the time of the Spanish  
Civil War.

I have discussed the above case with V.R., who advises  
that she would not take kindly to a formal interview by  
a Security Officer and that the best hope of getting  
information from her would be for him, as leader of the  
Jewish Community and friend of the State of Israel, to  
interview her about Philby, whose case she has introduced  
to him as currently an enemy of the State of Israel.

V.R. would be willing for the interview to be monitored  
and records provided to M.I.5.

5.7.62.

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Toba

**THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
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THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.**

**SECRET**  
**EXTRACT**

7042

-DI/EMCS  
257

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

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

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

Extracted on: 27.7.62. by: PF Section: R5

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

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

**SECRET**

*[Handwritten signature]*

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 APRIL 2024



7042

Quisby Document.

Written on separate sheet in case, you have to show red letter to Mumany. Too much noise to think - but long thought and Hope clear.

Anything may happen at any operation. If anything happens to me - it is 99% against - Joe sent this plan since everyone makes muddles & puts these things off.

There <sup>should</sup> be a balance to my account at Lloyd's Bank, St James Street, & Montreal Trust Company, St James Square, belonging to me. It will be much <sup>cash</sup>.

But as a souvenir want to send a quarter of total sum as tokens <sup>of love</sup> to these four, ~~quarters~~.

One quarter each to:

1. Liu Antkoms Blunt.
- 2.
3. Tollya Borisovitch Chishnikov - Russian name and address is below at \*
4. Kim Philby.

\* Антонина Борисовна

УСТУЖКОЕ <sup>his home</sup>

will forward <sup>his home</sup> other address. Tell that <sup>mine</sup> will have to do.

If 1, 2 or 4 don't want this, send his/her share to Tollya, number 4, who may need it more & it would be much - tho' a little Russian money here for him & because Mumany <sup>she sure</sup> would like her sofa table as family thing to go to Nigel, which I have arranged. Other furniture books clothes here also ~~arranged~~ disposed here in books to nephews.

Russian dining set to a Russian is arranged. Not family & it should ~~stay~~ stay here, Aunt Peggy's white Russian coat. Larry's books. Guy. not a copy.

Witness: Haye <sup>is in the</sup>

Handwritten signatures and notes including 'Handover' and '20/2/58'.

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Copy to 703B  
P.F.604,584

TOP SECRET

INTERROGATION.

055

2.10.61.

SMOLKA spoke of having to be back at the hotel by 4 o'clock but should he be wanted for more he could return again tomorrow. He mentioned having booked a passage back to Vienna on Wednesday.

A.M. Well, we may get through it very quickly.

S. Good.

A.M. Well, I think, the best thing I can do is to come to the point straight away and then we can chat, if you'd like to, later. What I want you to do is to try to help me to identify some documents. Well now, as you'll see when you read them that they're twenty years or so old now. Well, if I give you that lot -

S. You'll have to hold them - sit by my side.

A.M. Yes, righto. And, I've got another batch over here, and I've got the originals here, so that we can go back to the originals if we need to.

(Papers being arranged in a suitable position).

Pause  
S. Have you got the originals?

A.M. ...  
Well, I'll tell you straight away, if you look at page three you will know why .....  
Now ... is in manuscript and, I think, that is your writing.

S. Can you hold it?

A.M. Yes - .. (rustling of paper)  
Actually, I don't think the original will help you very much.  
That's the original, and that's the manuscript passage.

1 OVER

- S. Yes, all right, Mr. ... - this is my writing, I'm certain.
- A.M. I'm sure it is. Well, what I want to know is what it is? As you see, there are a great many of them -
- S. Yes.
- A.M. - all very much the same kind.
- S. What are the others?
- A.M. Well - there you are, there's another one. Well now, perhaps I should explain that although the others are of the same kind the real clue as you'll see, if you look closely, is the lower case M. Now, there is no doubt they were all on the same typewriter and, indeed, you can see it yourself here, you see, the M. appears in that form right the way through.
- S. (having his cigarette lit).
- A.M. Well now, carry on?
- S. Er - in '40, or so, BURGESS who was in the M.5.- whom I thought was in the M.I.5. told me to write down occasionally - he asked me to write down occasionally my impressions, and, so I did. Well, that - but since then, it seems, that he used to do them to .....
- A.M. Well, that was - of course, this is where they were found. They were found among many hundreds of documents that BURGESS left behind.
- S. Yes.
- A.M. Well, now, when did you first get to know GUY?
- S. In - er - ~~1939~~ '39.
- A.M. '39?
- S. He was (?Liaison officer) <sup>no!</sup> ~~between~~ the ~~M.I.C.~~ and B.B.C.
- A.M. Yes, yes. And, you used to - what?
- S. I was in charge of the Swiss section.
- A.M. Yes, but, I mean, as far as the documents are concerned, how <sup>how did he</sup> come he came to do that?
- S. He asked me one day - you see, he gave me the impression he was in M.I.5., and, he asked me to give him my impression on the ..... and then I did.
- A.M. Well, let's look at some more. That one - what will that be?
- S. That's not my writing that one.
- A.M. Well, obviously, <sup>say that it is</sup> (the experts ~~assume that~~)?

- S. Ehm?
- A.M. I'm assured that it's yours.
- S. .... (under tone)
- A.M. Well, I mean, as I say, it is an .....  
you know - ..... it's a very close similarity,  
but I'm told it definitely is your writing.
- S. Yes, well- I can't say no, I can't say yes.  
I mean, I tell you that I don't think it is, but  
you probably have investigated .....
- A.M. Well, then - some more - now, that seems as if  
it's an internal memorandum that you wrote for .....
- S. May I see ?
- A.M. Well, did that happen (in the same way)?
- S. I don't think so, no. What date is that?  
.....?
- A.M. No - 2nd of April '42.  
he may have been in the Ministry..
- S. I don't think I ...../ ...- I don't know, no.
- A.M. Well, at any rate, I take it that what you were  
doing was, in your own spare time, making notes  
and handing them over to GUY?
- S. That's right, - for about a year or so, year and  
a half.
- A.M. And he told you that -
- S. (cigarette lighting again).
- A.M. (Yours works much better than mine). *i.e. cigarette  
cigars*
- S. You can imagine that when I read the news of all  
that happened I had a lot of thoughts about the  
whole thing and I was wondering (what it was all  
about)? But, there it is, a situation like that -.
- A.M. Well, could we go back, do you think, and talk about  
your time in the U.K. from 1930 which is when  
you arrived.
- S. .... (talking together)
- A.M. Well, at any rate, we've established that those  
were things that you - which you produced for GUY,  
and, what he did with them you say you don't know.
- S. No, I don't know, but it puts a damn nasty  
construction on the thing now.
- A.M. Well -
- S. ....
- A.M. - I say, indeed it does. Well, can we go back  
and chat about your early days in the U.K.

- (S. wished to change the seating arrangement).
- S. You want me to go back from '30?
- A.M. Yes, if you would?
- S. Ehm- Exchange Telegraph.
- A.M. Well, you came here when you were -
- S. .... - London School of Economics for 6 months.
- A.M. Yes, yes, and you had a job with a newspaper, I think, ~~xxx~~ as well?
- S. No, while I was here a newspaper in Vienna asked me to write stories for them which I did ..... I wanted to become a journalist. I went back to Vienna in '31. I studied law. I got married and came back as correspondent for ~~HABER~~ (?) Presse. Stayed correspondent for ~~HABER~~ PRESSE and organised a giant news service for them and switched over to (Prague) in February '37, and, ~~HABER~~ PRESSE gave me the impression that they were very much Germans, so that ..... - and, I was their correspondent until '38 when the Germans marched into ..... - and then, I applied for a job with the Exchange Telegraph? and became their foreign news manager, if you like, and gave them the idea of starting these distribution centres in Switzerland - well, first in Prague then Switzerland then *Lieven* which I did, and I spent some time in Switzerland organising the distribution there and shortly .... up to the war- and, came back again, and from then on you've probably ....
- A.M. Well, then you joined the M.O.I.
- S. Joined the Ministry of Information during the war and stayed there until the-
- A.M. Well, now, what about that news agency that you started in '34 ?
- S. (Not) 34 - the Exchange Telegraph.
- A.M. No, something called the London Continental News -
- S. Oh the London Continental - well, I thought - I thought I was going to send stories on the Continent but it didn't go very far.
- A.M. Well, that went on for what - 3 years or so, and you were doing that -
- S. No - Oh - I'm sorry, yes, of course, you're right.
- A.M. I think, you did?
- S. Yes, I started it in order to supply news to the Exchange Telegraph - and to have a sort of frame work for it.
- A.M. Well, now, your partner in that was Mr. PHILBY?
- S. That's right.

- S. Well, PHILBY was the husband of -
- A.M. -of LIZZY ?
- S. - LIZZY, yes, who I knew as a child of a very young age, and, when I wanted to have an English director I asked him if he would join, he did, and he took no interest in it whatsoever.
- A.M. And, what was he doing (then at the time?) ?
- S. I think, he was on a paper called
- A.M. So that you were really running that by yourself?
- S. Absolutely, yes.
- A.M. Well, now, tell me about LIZZY? PHILBY married LIZZY FRIEDMAN as she was then.
- S. FRIEDMAN, yes, I knew her as KOLMAN (?)
- A.M. Her maiden name was KOLMAN (?) and then she married FRIEDMAN, and then she married PHILBY, and they came here in '32, I'm not sure?
- S. I don't know,- I think it was nearer '34 .
- A.M. But you knew LIZZY KOLMAN (?) as a girl -
- S. I knew her as a girl in Vienna, yes.
- A.M. - and, can you tell me anything about her? I mean -
- S. She was a <sup>lower middle</sup> ~~lower~~ class Jewish girl, and, we were friendly with them. <sup>Wendy Frei</sup> family .... and I was a correspondent with HATRA PRESSE here, She came one day and said - 'I've got married to - <sup>the ENGLISH boy</sup> - I think, ~~this boy of 19~~ - and, that's how we kept in touch for a while..... but they separated.
- A.M. Well, they separated in '39 , I suppose, -
- S. ....
- A.M. They were living in Hampstead at the time and you saw quite a bit of them, did you?
- S. I saw them <sup>a</sup> ~~certainly~~ <sup>know about</sup> not much really, and, he was hardly ever there, you see, he was ..... I had the impression that he did not like to meet - quite frankly ..... I have a feeling that he was rather anti-Jewish .
- A.M. But <sup>they were</sup> ~~they were~~ married?
- S. Yes, I know well that sometimes happens you know, his Father's <sup>(Wendy Frei) John Philby</sup> you know -
- A.M. Yes. Well, did you keep in touch with - well, with both of them, or with either of them until the war?
- S. We kept in touch with LIZZY but very tenuous because she lived in Paris, he was the correspondent of the Times <sup>in the Spanish Civil War</sup> and we saw her when we went through Paris, but not much.

(S. continued)

When was broke out she came back and he went as ....  
to the ? (B.E.F.) I think - and, we got the impression

My interpretation of it at the time was, that <sup>she</sup> ~~he~~ was,  
had been and is now, as you know, very Left Wing  
and ~~that~~ he was *not at all left wing* . . . .

A.M. What impression did you get of his politics?

S. My impression of PHILBY's politics - I've read the  
papers since then, you know -

A.M. Ehm.

S. - and so on, and I've certainly talked to people.  
My impression was that he was the. <sup>son of Sr. John</sup> ~~(Sensen of . . . ?)~~  
and that really broke through when it really came to it

A.M. Well, what do you think about his rôle in Spain, when  
he, as you say, he was the Times correspondent?

S. I didn't ..... - I just saw his despatches, I didn't  
like <sup>his</sup> point of view, and, you know about me probably,  
that I loathe .....  
but, with KIM I did not sympathise because of the  
very strong feeling that I had that he was on the -

A.M. -on the wrong side?

S. - on the wrong side, yes, and my sympathies were  
certainly. . . . *to the Spanish Govt.*

A.M. Well, now - how was it then that you came to tie up  
with him in this news agency?

S. Well, this was right at the beginning, you see, and  
I didn't know many people and I said to him one day  
~~XXXXX~~ ..... forming this little company to  
provide the Exchange Telegraph with news from the  
continent - do you mind? He said, 'I don't mind',  
and that was all, I hardly ever talked to him about it.  
But, you know, I - when you asked me about the Agency  
I'd even forgotten about it, it was called, London  
Continental News -

A.M. - that's right -

S. - and, what we needed it for, of course, was to have  
some - how do you call it, a fountain, that....  
the Exchange Telegraph ..... their message that  
would .... Prague, Germany .....  
who sent these messages.

A.M. Well, you knew that KIM was on FRANCO's side, in so  
far as his newspaper work went, at any rate - knew  
that he was accredited to the -

S. Well, of course, I was ..... at that time ....  
just sending the news. *despatches for the Times correspondent*

A.M. Why?

S. ...

A.M. I must say - you can get through more than I do!

- S. But..... good facilities.
- A.M. Yes.
- S. (wishes candle to be extracted from sac attached to his wheelchair)
- A.M. Well, when did you first get to know GUY, because, as you know, GUY was a very close friend of KIM's.
- S. Yes, that I gathered in the course of the first few months of the war. It was not my impression at first. I can't remember exactly where I met GUY, it may have been at the M.O.I. it may have been at some drinking do or something - I can't remember.
- A.M. And how did he - how did he put it to you, can you remember what he said to you when-
- S. - what GUY said to me?
- A.M. - yes - I mean, it was a strange request, I would say.
- S. Well, GUY always created the impression in the ministry that he was in M.I.5. - worked for M.I.5. You see, I was a very vain busy body, (and he'd had descriptions about me?) , and he said to me - 'do write this and, do give me your impressions of things and that I did, silly things, you know, obviously.
- A.M. How did you find the time for it?
- S. (Lots of time?) - more or less like a diary.
- A.M. I mean, ~~did you have a diary?~~
- S. No, no, it was more or less like keeping a diary.
- A.M. How did you manage to get it to him?
- S. Well, GUY was in the Ministry and then later on he was in the B.B.C. .... came to see me....
- A.M. Because some of them are after he left the Ministry.
- S. They are? Well, he once came to - we moved round so often in '39, '40, '41, '42 - he once lived in <sup>what</sup> my flat for a week in (???)WOLVERTON Court) and then I found on my return... <sup>g'd been had, yes</sup> But, I liked him as a person - he always struck me-
- A.M. -How long did you continue to do this for him?
- S. I don't think it was beyond '41. You see, our contact became very tenuous and so it .... - I think, '41, '42.
- A.M. When you read the story in the newspapers, as you must have done, ehm - you say, your mind went back to these affairs, did you understand then what had been happening?
- S. I thought ??(that I had, yes).



- A.M. Have you seen KIM lately?
- S. No. I haven't seen KIM since? ('42)
- A.M. *Do you know where he is?*
- S. He's what?
- A.M. *He is in the Lebanon*
- S. ?(Sorry, this is not the best view of the situation).
- A.M. (Well, I'll ..... as soon as I can -)
- S. With KIM I lost all contact in '40 or '41. I had the feeling - perhaps I'd better explain my feelings about the situation. I was in the Ministry and people were very nice to me, but on the whole I felt very strongly that I was a foreigner - er - by the way people ~~talked to~~ <sup>treated</sup> me.
- A.M. Yes, and you did have very strong pro- Russian sympathies.
- S. I was very - yes, I had pro-Russian sympathies -
- A.M. - ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ how would you have described yourself at that time?
- S. At that time I would have described myself as a fellow traveller.
- A.M. Ehm.
- S. But, you see, at the time these things did not take *such clear outlines*
- A.M. Oh yes - ....
- S. And, GUY went forward and went out toward me with a certain amount of friendship, of feeling of friendship - at least, I thought so, he was a ~~cultured~~ <sup>cultural</sup> personality, I was amused and I was captured by it.
- A.M. And ..... - can you tell me anything about GUY's circle - the friends of GUY (~~of the few~~) that you met ?
- S. m I think you've got to have -
- A.M. Well, I know GUY's circle, but what I would like to know is that part of the circle that you entered into ?
- S. I didn't get very far with his friends or ~~with~~ or in the M.P.I. - M.P.I. and the B.B.C., you know, did you want me to think about his friends at that time?
- A.M. Yes - you mean, you'd like time until -
- S. No, I think now, while we're talking about -
- A.M. Yes.

- A.M. Well, as names crop up *Throw them at me.* ....
- S. Yes.
- A.M. Well, we've already mentioned two haven't we - KIM and GUY ?
- S. Yes.
- A.M. Were they joined in your mind in any way?
- S. Not particularly, no. For instance, they came up to the house once in '40 after KIM came back from France.
- A.M. ~~KIM~~x yes.
- S. KIM came up ..... and GUY ~~was~~ *stayed and drank for* after a long time.
- A.M. Well now what about KIM's and GUY's political views - I mean, as they discussed them with you, you say that KIM left you with the impression that he was anything but a Communist-
- S. -Yes.
- A.M. - that his views far directed to the other way.
- S. Yes, yes. I can answer that so decidedly because this is the sort of thing we've been talking about at home ever since we read these things in the papers, and, I certainly had the feeling that he was .... - only my impression, if you want - I take it you're in M.I.5.?
- A.M. *Yes*
- S. My impression was that KIM was watching me, and GUY - I didn't have that feeling particularly - you see, as I've explained before, at that time, these lines of distinction were not as strong at all.
- A.M. How do you describe GUY?
- S. GUY, well, I was going to use a word that you won't like, I would say that he was a nut - a colourful and attractive nut.
- A.M. Yes, yes. But, behind it all presumably, I mean, his feelings were very strong on all subjects?
- S. Well, so I've heard since, and, I haven't read *Dr. Berg's* book, but apparently he was ..... Mind, you, I'm still very flummoxed by the whole appearance of this extraordinary person.
- A.M. You're talking of GUY now?
- S. Yes, - I mean, I have had a visit not so long ago from ~~PARDA~~ ??? who ..... in Moscow.  
*PARKER* *in Times correspondent*  
*/over*

2.10.61

-10-

- A.M. Yes.
- S. Who has seen GUY in Moscow, and I said to him - 'now what do you think is the matter with GUY?' He said - 'my impression is that GUY is just getting nuttier and nuttier', and then I said - 'how does that correspond with the book that's supposed to be written', - 'well', he said '.....' That was the sort of answer. But, I mean, I - if I were asked - 'was GUY an <sup>agent</sup>?' - and this is after all what you want - what you're after - ...
- A.M. I would be very, very doubtful.
- S. *You mean he didn't behave like one?*
- A.M. *An agent should not behave like an agent.*
- A.M. (laughter)
- S. But the twin set that you are putting up for discussion - GUY-KIM - ~~twin~~ set, did not appear strongly in my mind. You (can) ask me about other people?
- A.M. Well, I was going to say who was GUY friendly with in your days, I mean, to whom did he introduce you? Take it, I mean -
- S. Can we just associate freely -
- A.M. Yes.
- S. Ehm - ~~BRUSKI~~ (?) - one evening I went to - along .... a club .... that sort of thing. .... ~~BRUSKI~~ wanted to know whether I thought it was possible to go to the Russian ballet was there any chance of ... . What else - and - ANTHONY BLUNT.
- A.M. You knew ANTHONY?
- S. ~~xxxxx~~ Pardon?
- A.M. You knew ANTHONY?
- S. I met him twice, that's all, but, I mean, you ask me now to cast my mind back and to just let things pop up - and, I -
- A.M. Well, GUY had many circles as you know. There's one particular circle which I suppose broke through?
- S. I thought you were going to say one circle that I never....
- A. M. (laughter) Well, I don't know why it would not but, anyway, it seemed to break through -
- S. -There was an immense homosexual crowd.
- A.M. Yes, I mean, that broke through in all sorts of strange places.
- S. Yes, then I <sup>him</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>ahead</sup> once brought to our flat while we were ....
- A.M. That was JACK <sup>IE</sup>?
- S. I don't know what his name was.

- A.M. Ehm.
- S. I only know that he had a friend who was his boy friend ..... (cigarette lighting).
- A.M. Well, ANTHONY - ANTHONY BLUNT, you met him?
- S. I met ANTHONY BLUNT once or twice. I think, GUY was living in a flat with him, ~~xxxxxxx~~ (which belonged?) to SASSON or ROTHCHILD or something like that, and, there was a cocktail party ..... and JOHN..S. ~~RAUCH~~ was there, and, ~~PAT. RAW~~ SMITH, and ..... -
- A.M. It'll come back to you.  
Well now, as far as you yourself are concerned, at that time, you would have said that you were certainly a fellow traveller?
- S. Yes - at the beginning of the war  
/ Mind you, not ~~xx~~ / ..... / - you see, I was always sympathetic to Russia, you'll probably know that I wrote a book, but ..... -
- A.M. Yes.
- S. -Even in Vienna already I had faint sympathies, but the sort of sympathies that one felt under the shadow of Hitler and of the Nazi period, and the general experience of fascism.  
May I ask what.....
- A.M. ....
- S. Yes.....  
Well I .... - and, the job that I had got at the Ministry seemed to me, personally, to be a perfect job that suited my feelings of cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union against Hitler and when, after the war, things developed gradually asunder I had to - ? (many ~~head~~ searching and -
- A.M. Well, you went back to Vienna as soon as the war was over, didn't you?
- S. I went to Vienna as soon as the war was over, and, I decided that I wanted to go back to my country of origin, that I would like to settle there and write and, of course, many things intervened with ~~xxx~~ that - my family property ? (came back).... my Father was too old to <sup>take care of</sup> carry it and that coincided with the beginnings of my illness which (started?) 1947, so that, on the whole, to me the correct advice and balance seemed to be to withdraw from writing and to resign myself to being - I did resign myself to being an industrialist and, in fact, (I am one?). Later events showed me that my youthful (experience)? had been very useful.
- A.M. ~~xxxxxx~~ When - can you date that at all, I mean, was it any particular event ?

- S. No, no - you can't - I mean, you probably know that in the minds of men things develop gradually and that many events ..... but, it certainly began already in '48 when I was in (Dalmatia)? ..... (~~Radio Castle~~)? ..... and I still thought I'd finish that book after the trials..... you see, I ~~swallowed~~ the '37 '38 trials though how I could have ~~swallowed~~ them, now, looking back on it, I can't describe, I mean, ..... but the TITO thing already seemed to me very strange. And then, gradually, a number of other things happened and I ..... but, if you now ask me the question - 'what do you believe in' - this is a very difficult .... but I'm probably, as I'm undoubtedly nearing the end of my days, - probably a ~~TITOST~~. TITOST (?)
- A.M. Did you feel when you read about this in '51 there was anything you could add to the story, I mean, did you discuss it with anyone, ..... (outside noise completely drowns voices)
- S. .... discuss ....  
I discussed it with my wife and.....  
.....  
And, let me tell you, that I had the feeling I'd had a visit from (you) at that time, but-....  
..... one of my friends came from London to visit me and had a long conversation about the whole affair, he never told me that he was attached to M.I.5. but I attached him as such. Would it be indiscreet to mention his name to you?
- A.M. No.
- S. Well, it's JOHN (~~LING? - LEE?~~), and, (it seemed) that JOHN ~~LING~~ <sup>LEHMAN</sup> great interests in the BURGESS affair. I again felt my doubts whether they were principally official, as I had thought at the beginning of the conversation they were sort of personal, personal because he took along  
..... -
- A.M. Yes, he did.
- S. - and then I had a two hour talk with him and he told me, and, I told him what I thought, and later on, that same year -
- A.M. - Did you tell him about these things?
- S. Pardon?
- A.M. Did you tell him about these things?
- S. He never asked me. He didn't ask me about it at all. But, you won't believe it, but I'd forgotten this altogether until you showed it me now, and it really did not ..... to me.
- A.M. Yes - but, surely when the thing .....  
I mean, when the story became public -
- S. Ah - but, you see, when it first became public I thought that he acted in some drunken, idiotic explosion.

- A.M. Yes, I know, but it very soon became evident that that wasn't the case.
- S. I can't remember (why it was - I cannot tell)? But, I was surprised-(cigarette lighting)- you see, the only people who had ever asked me - where I had the feeling that they might have asked me in Vienna. was when ERIC HENDERSON rang me up from the Express, and, - later on, yes, when another mutual friend of GUY's and . . . and the Foreign Service news boys, came to see me, and that was the then Swiss Minister in Bucharest, KESSLER.
- A.M. KESSLER ?
- S. KESSLER.
- A.M. You knew KESSLER when he was here?
- S. Oh I knew KESSLER long before I knew anybody else, I mean, he was correspondent of the Neue Zurichser Zeitung right at the beginning of . . . .
- A.M. Yes. - Well, you really want to tell me that that made so little impact upon you ?
- S. It made little impact on me, yes.
- A.M. What do you think now?
- S. Well, I must say that I must think that GUY probably was passing things on and was using me to get information although the information that I -
- A.M. What exactly did he ask you for? Can you . . . .
- S. . . . . '...your impressions in conversations with people, and so on, you meet a lot of people' .
- A.M. What - a completely open-?
- S. Absolutely, yes. I mean, 'you're a journalist', he said. You see, I told you at the beginning what my impression was, and he said-'you're a journalist who mixes with a lot of people, give me your impressions'. I don't think -
- A.M. But I don't - there's one theme which runs through the whole of those documents -
- S. -yes.
- A.M. - and that is Russia. How is Russia . . . -
- S. I was - I was -
- A.M. -But, you weren't at that time, this is '41 - '42. You hadn't gone over to the Russian section then, had you?
- S. No, I took over the Russian Section -
- A.M. - you were still looking after Switzerland, I think?

S. I think I took over the Russian Section in the Autumn of '41 - that may have been because I was interested in that? You see, the period of Russian neutrality and the German - Soviet pact was, of course, one that I found it very difficult to -

A.M. *So I showed just*

S. - to stomach.

A.M. Well, when you got back to Vienna were your friends still in Communist circles, would you say?

S. Mainly, yes. You see, when I went back to Vienna I had a feeling that perhaps I was going ~~xxxxxx~~ home to my original country and that I would go .....  
and, I made contact with my childhood, youth, friends.....  
(his voice is drowned by outside noise).

A.M. Did you join the Party?

S. I didn't join the Party, but I had intended to join the Party, and, there were some extraordinary circumstances surrounding that. I did actually apply, and, (there wasn't even a chance??) then, and, very much later, when the CZECHS affair broke, which you probably .... -

A.M. - Ehm -

S. - the SLANSKI trial and so on - all my ex Communist friends, some of whom I had already lost contact with because, partly through changing my profession, and, becoming an industrialist, I was very much on the other side, partly through being ill I had lost - but, the rest - 99% - were (party members?)  
...

A.M. What about the Party here?

S. .... never joined them, I never wanted to join at all, never intended to.

A.M. You had friends who were members, had you?

S. I had ANDREW ROTHSTEIN who was a correspondent, -

A.M. Yes.

S. - and, I knew BILL RUST after the war once, but not particularly well, and what ... - Oh - SLATER, I think he's dead, SLATER, and, I - the sort of people one would meet in any case, and - ....  
it would run in with the professional line ... -  
but I never met any of the sort of people that -  
I met JAMES KLUGMAN in/- in '45 - who was then, I think,-

A.M. -..... - he was (still?).....

S. I think that .....

/Belgrade

/over ~~xxxxxx~~

(S. continued)

- S. When I met him I didn't even know that he was a communist - ... introduced him as the ... man, and then later on I heard that he was a Communist man, and was very important...  
....
- A.M. You went to Belgrade as a <sup>journalist</sup> delegate?
- S. For the Express, yes.
- A.M. Yes.
- S. It was not long after the war.
- A.M. Well, - my reason for asking you to come was to learn about those documents, ..... about those documents to hear what you had to tell me about BURGESS and the whole of that circle. I was interested in your relationship with KIM PHILBY, I still find that puzzling. Do you ever see LIZZY now?
- S. LIZZY comes to Vienna every two years or three years, she is (living very far)?
- A.M. She's still living in East Berlin?
- S. She's living in East Berlin at the ? DEFACH the German ..... and (synchronizing theatre)?
- A.M. She's still married to HONIGMAN is she?
- S. No, that broke down about 4, 5 or 6 years ago, she has a little daughter who lives with her, and she's getting very much middle aged, and, in Vienna I think she's a little more relaxed .....
- A.M. She's still a Communist?
- S. I ..... - and in East Berlin ....
- A.M. Yes, but, I mean, she still is at heart, there's been no change of heart?
- S. It's very difficult to say.
- A.M. What do you think she was doing when she was here in London married to KIM? - she used to travel a great deal, did you talk to her about it?
- S. No, I didn't, that's another thing -
- A.M. Did your wife talk to her? about that?
- S. I don't think so. She was living in Paris waiting KIM was (at the front?).
- A.M. Yes, yes, but long before then, the very early 30ties, soon after she married KIM?
- S. That I wouldn't know. You see, we met when she arrived, I think it must have been late in '34, when ..... - and we had the boy, and the baby - but this is a long time ago ..... trying to think.....



A.M. Yes.

S. I mean, these things  
But of course in my mind, naturally, 10 years ago when I read all this I was trying to add up the jig saw puzzle, but it didn't add up to anything much. I once asked LIZZY years ago - 'how can you be married to someone on the FRANCO side' ?

A.M. Well, how did they come to marry in the <sup>just plain</sup> United States?

S. That I don't know. You see we left Vienna in '33 - I left Vienna in '30 but I went back - I really went back to ~~Max~~ marry ANNA, .... and, we came in May '33, and, during that period we didn't hear from her at all, and, when she arrived she introduced us, and I don't think we took up much with them until about late '34, '35 or so.

A.M. Well, she was, as I say, a very much travelled woman and I should have thought you would have been bound to ask yourselves what she was doing? She did, of course, spend a fair amount of time in Paris as you say.

S.

A.M. This was after the marriage broke up, you mean?

S. No, no, no, you see, I don't know when the marriage broke up, I had the feeling that it was getting very, very thin, already on one visit when she came in 1936 or so, but - I mean, KIM, of course, one couldn't ask about such things, and .....  
You see, these mixed marriages are not.....  
I had my doubts that this/~~max~~ would ever work out  
marriage

A.M. It certainly.....  
Well, let's go back to GUY, can you think of anything that - assuming that you are on my side-

S. ~~xxxxxxx~~ On ?

A.M. - on my side -

S. Yes.

A.M. - that you would want me to know - about GUY - about any of that business?

S. Yes.  
(pause)

A.M. Well, I say 'assuming that you are on my side' - I'm not being rude when I say that, but it seems to me that anyone in your position is bound to have loyalties even if your heart has changed.

S. Ehm.

A.M. Is that worrying you in any way?

S. My loyalties would be very personal ones to a few Austrian friends, very few of them still are Communists, one or two who are still Communists and I consider to be .....

- A.M. But they are open Communists?
- S. Open Communists, <sup>9 + 15</sup> yes, I mean, like (FISHER ?) you see, (~~BILLY~~ FISHER)? I liked him ...  
But, you said, 'assuming I would be on your side' - had I got any further observations to make on what struck me about GUY ?
- A.M. Ehm.
- S. (pause) It's awfully difficult, you see, because there's such a kaleidoscope of (casual?) contacts that he had, and of course to me that was amusing. Let me think - ....
- A.M. Yes.
- S. Well, we may see each other again tomorrow, I'll think about it - do some ~~more~~ work? <sup>h home</sup>
- A.M. Would you talk to your wife about this?
- S. You wouldn't?
- A.M. Would you, I say.
- S. I would prefer not to.
- A.M. What would she think?
- S. She'd be worried and she's very attached to her childhood and to her youth, but, I think, ~~that~~ I'll have to, yes, in the circumstances.
- A.M. Well, she might be able to help with LIZZY PHILBY
- S. (Might not?)
- A.M.7 Did she know GUY?
- S. Yes, of course, and he came to the house once or twice .....  
but, she - he once broke out into tears and he started on the subject, you know, he started telling us about his homosexual situations, and, though she sympathized very much with that sort of thing, I think also that it <sup>is true. visited her</sup>
- A.M. Politically your wife moved with you, did she?
- S. My wife always moved with me ....  
(near?) people thought that she was far more to the Left than she was, or, that I have been, but, on the whole she went through the whole. <sup>g. a. nut</sup> with me, and, with the ups and downs.
- A.M. When you say it would worry her, you mean that the - that the implications of those documents would worry her?
- S. Well ~~n~~aturally the implication of my being involved in this, naturally.
- A.M. But, presumably she knows that you're here? Indeed, I imagine I spoke to her?

- S. I told her that I was coming to the War Office, and -
- A.M. And I imagine that ..... (talk. together)
- S. .... - I thought the War Office wanted to ask me about GUY, and the War Office would want to ask me about LIZZY, certainly, I also expected you to put questions to me about Austria, and- I thought that you would ask me questions about the Czechs <sup>tribals</sup> ~~and Slovaks~~. I mean, naturally, you wouldn't, but - I thought that, on the whole, you ..... that I was about and I had seen a lot and that you might want to ask me a lot of questions. But I'm still trying to answer your former questions. What, in fact, you are asking is - did nothing ever strike me as particularly odd politically?
- A.M. (That's right?)
- S. I think at the time these things weren't so clearly outlined at all, I mean, GUY discussed MARXISM with me.. at the Ministry and <sup>showed</sup> ~~so~~ that he knew a lot - some other people in the Ministry did too, we all (said a lot?) in fact.....
- A.M. Well, I think then, that if you are prepared to give me some more time perhaps you could ring me up tomorrow and let me know whether you would like to go further?
- S. Yes, yes, I will.
- A.M. -
- S. And, if you want to contact me in Vienna and you have the methods of doing so, - I don't know who the P.C.O is now - but, I have met one once three years ago at a party whom I thought I had met before.
- ~~Sxx~~ A.M. I don't know.
- ~~xxlxx~~ S. Anyway, look - we'll leave it like that, I'll ring you tomorrow -
- A.M. Do you think you will have more because I have no more questions - I mean, on the basis of what you told me today, I don't feel that ~~xxxxxx~~ we shall get any further.
- S. (It's just)? that I will try and think up more people as you asked me to mention to you, and whether there was anything that struck me as particularly odd.
- A.M. Well I'll ring the - and I hope you can come here again or I'll come to you -
- S. Yes, I hope to see you next time (at the place)
- A.M. This was the reason why I couldn't .... but I'm perfectly happy to do so next time. *OVER*

- A.M. (cont'd)  
But, as I say, Unless things do strike you I don't think there's going to be very much point in it.  
All right.
- S. /You've been extremely considerate and <sup>kind to me</sup>... because this is the first time in many years that I've gone alone into a room with a stranger, without any attention, but I must say .....
- ...
- A.M. Well, I had hoped that we were going to get a lot further than we have. I had hoped that the explanation of those documents wouldn't be quite such a blind alley as, indeed, it has turned out to be. Because, all I'm interested in, is the bottom of the story (until?) nothing more in my mind is (false)?
- S. (Naturally). ..
- A.M. Have you? - I don't think we've really got very much deeper? - Have I? -
- S. Did I say something then?
- A.M. I thought you were just about to ask me a question?
- S. No. No, I probably said - have you got any other questions, that's all.
- A.M. No.
- S. We've got a party with my old Ministry friends.
- A.M. You're going straight back to Vienna, are you?
- S. Yes, I'm going straight back to Vienna. Do you want to know the purpose for my stay?
- A.M. Well I don't know what the purpose is - quite frankly.
- S. I thought that you might be ..
- A.M. No, I knew that you - that there was this party tonight, indeed - otherwise I wouldn't have known that you were here.
- S. Wouldn't you like to join us?
- A.M. I don't think I will, no.
- S. Well, I met JOHN LAWRENCE who was our press attache (at the time) ..... and he suggested..... get together ...
- A.M. So, you really came over for that purpose, did you?
- S. No, no, no, I've come - I'm a manufacturer of steel ..... and our agent in Britain suggested early this year that we should form a <sup>distributing</sup> company here and Germany, and I said, yes, and I said I'd come ...  
If you ask me now, am I assisting to form a company in order to have an excuse for coming /over

S. (cont'd)

/for coming back to Britain, or whether I was coming to London in order to form a company I would be (very hard put to it?)

A.M. And, this is your first visit, since '45? Quite frankly I don't know!

S. No, no - no, I don't think you're playing.... No, no, I was here in '46, I was here in '47, I was here in '49, I was here in '50, and I was here in 51 ...

A.M. Have you really .... come here quite frequently?

S. And, then it stopped because - yes, you see, I had a nervous breakdown when I heard - but this doesn't interest you....

A.M. A nervous breakdown when?

S. In late '50, when this wasn't getting any better, and, in the Spring of '51 the doctors told me that I had to expect no cure, no improvement and, in fact, that it was going to get worse, and it took quite an effort to figure this, and, what my wife does not know is that this may not last very long now. But -

A.M. This you were told, I mean, there's no -

S. There's no possible cure and -

SMOLKA went on to talk about his illness, his two sons, one in business with him the other doing medicine, and he spoke also about his great pleasure at returning to England.

L.E.  
13.10.61

EXTRACT

703A

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

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

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

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

CP. P.F.  
9-1-61.

Copied to PF. 40, 408 - H. St. J. PHILBY

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

S. Form 81/rev. 12.53

EXTRACT

702A

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

Original in File No. : \* P. F. 604, 529. Vol. : 33 Serial : 1382a Receipt Date : 19. 10. 60.

Original from : Intercept letter. Under Ref. : - Dated : 10. 10. 60.

Extracted on : 31. 10. 60. by : C. J. P. Section : R. 5.

Extract from Intercept letter written by Guy BURGESS (Defector to USSR-1951) to his Mother Mrs J.R. Bassett, 14 Arlington House, Arlington St, S.W.1, mentioning Kim PHILBY.

.....

What fine notices St John PHILBY got in the Times - I saw in one paper that he had been here - I wish I had known as I liked him so much and he was so kind to me and I might have been able to say personally how sorry I was for the harm I had done his beloved son. And now its too late.....

.....

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

AR-R5  
31-10-60

698a  
699a  
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**THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT  
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF  
THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.**



SECRET

697a  
PR PF 604 584

Copy in PFY.604529 BURGESS

PFY.605431/LA

QV.663

20th April 1959

Dear Samuel,

We have in the past correspondence about one Francis Joseph THOMPSON, your last letter being dated February 16, 1956, under Ref. QV.663.

THOMPSON was Senior Security Officer at our Embassy in Washington, 1947 - 1952. He has now written his life story, covering a career in the Metropolitan Police, the R.A.F. (S.I.B.), and in Washington. In the section dealing with the last phase he devotes a chapter to Guy BURGESS, and I am enclosing a photostat of this. As H.A.R. PHILBY is mentioned by name, and a clear indication of his job also given, I am also sending a copy

The rest of the book does not appear to be

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

1 enclosure

DPK/PB

SECRET

28.4.59

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ACT 1958 APR 20 1959

of security interest, but as the book discloses  
such that THOMPSON got as a result of his service  
under the Crown, I have told Admiral Thomson, to  
whom the publishers submitted the whole book, to  
advise the latter to submit the relevant portions  
to the three authorities concerned. I thought  
however that you might like to have advance  
notice of this, so as to ensure that if and when  
the Foreign Office portion is submitted it gets  
the attention it deserves. I may say that  
THOMPSON is severely critical, much along the  
lines of his articles, a copy of which you sent  
us with your last letter.

Yours sincerely,

*D.P. Kennedy*

D.P. Kennedy.

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ACT 1958 *April 2024*

S. Form 81/rev. 12.53

EXTRACT

696a

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

Original in File No. : \* P.F. 605,431 Vol. : \_\_\_\_\_ Serial : 33a Receipt Date : 17.4.59.

Original from : Robert Hale Ltd., (Recd. from Admiral Thomson.) Under Ref. : - Dated : 15.4.59.

Extracted on : 28.4.59. by : DEW Section : R.5.

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

Ext. from covering letter from Robert HALE Ltd., Publishers & Exporters, 63, Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7., to Rear-Admiral G.P. Thomson (Retd) Services Press & Broadcasting Committee, 2, Belgrave Square, London, W.1.

... We are enclosing herewith the typescript of a book which we intend publishing in due course entitled DESTINATION WASHINGTON by F.J. Thompson.

We understand that you have already seen and approved of the majority of this book, but we should be grateful if you could now confirm that the version we are sending you is also acceptable.

... Ext. from typescript:

... At about this time he (BURGESS) had moved into H.A.R. Philby's house in a suburb of Washington, where he lived with the family, Mrs. Philby and the children, \_\_\_\_\_

P.T.O.

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ACT 1958 *Alru 2024*

It is no secret that most people had guessed Philby's job. It is easy to guess the occupation of similarly employed people in most Embassies throughout the world. There are at least one or two representatives of the many departments of the various British Security Services in all Embassies. With them are their special secretaries from England, and their own special safes - and the little Empire thus created is so conspicuous that all the Embassy staff and servants are quickly aware that they're doing something "hush-hush" outside the normal run of Embassy business. Call them what you like, by any combination of letters or figures, they are known, and their very methods of working, sometimes under the guise of other jobs, are the actual points which cause comment and discussion and lead to the truth becoming known. When I heard that Burgess had moved in with Philby I thought in amazement that even the Foreign Office had for once excelled itself in sheer stupidity. On the other hand, I tried to imagine that it was all part of some preconceived plan. Was Burgess being used by London as a spy? Did they in London know so much about him that they were letting him have his head in the hope that he would lead them to bigger fish? Was Philby playing a part to uncover a spy racket? Was this friendship between Burgess and Philby deliberately engineered by one of the Security Departments in London, and if so, which one - Military, Civil, or Foreign Office?

...

When long afterwards, the news of their joint defection to Russia reached Washington, and a tremendous posse of Security officials had been rushed across the Atlantic to lock the door of the long-empty stable, I was asked to search the Philby's house, where Burgess had lived. I went to the house with very mixed feelings; if the investigation had been handled by any other than amateurs, this job would have been carried out as one of the first steps in conducting the enquiry. However it had apparently not been done, and Philby had now left for the U.K.

As I fully expected, there was nothing useful to be found in that fairly large house, and although I went over it with great care, nothing came to light. Mrs. Philby was most helpful, and explained that Burgess's room had been cleaned up - it was a very bare and sparsely-furnished room in the basement - also everything was being packed in

P.T.O.

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## EXTRACT

696a.

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

Original in File No. :\* ..... Vol. : ..... Serial : ..... Receipt Date : .....

Original from : ..... Under Ref. : ..... Dated : .....

Extracted on : ..... by : ..... Section : .....

cont:

readiness for the family's imminent return to Britain.

Every scrap of paper was gone. There were no books, old letters, visiting cards, not even a bit of doodling on a blotter or telephone directory. The house had been well tidied up, and not a trace remained there to show that Burgess had ever set foot inside.

....

P. a.

For PF.604,584

<sup>S.N.W.</sup>  
total DIA.

695

NOTE FOR FILE

Aileen PHILBY died on 11 December, 1957.

("The Times") - *Cutting checked*

*Cedric Cliffe*

D.3  
13.12.57

C. A. L. Cliffe.

*Cliffe*  
*16/12/57*

DI (CTY)

FROM THE PRESS SECTION.

Date... 13 DEC 1957

THE TIMES

PHILBY.—On Dec. 11 1957, at Leylands, Crowborough  
AILEEN, wife of H. A. R. PHILBY, and beloved mother of  
Josephine, John, Thomas, Miranda, and Harry, and  
daughter of Hazel Alleyne.

PA R-604184

Copy in AF. 40408 Philby.

LASCAR

TOP SECRET

NOTE: In the absence of instructions to the contrary the original record will be destroyed one month after the date of delivery. Copies not wanted for filing or return to A.2.A. must be destroyed as secret waste, destruction being recorded on the Section Register.

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ACTION			

INFO.	

Responsible Section: D.1/C.T.Y.  
 A.2.A. Reference: K.S.13.  
 Date of Contents: 22.8.57.

Date and Time of Despatch:



22 AUG 1957

SPECIAL EXTRACT

09.07. George MATTHEWS was in the room. It was difficult to identify the second comrade in view of the fact that he barely spoke but think that it was Emile BURNS. Unfortunately, the beginning of their conversation was missed and their voices were extremely indistinct.

G.M: "(But?/Well?) the worst you'll ever have, in that respect was at the 20th Congress. They went to ... (think MATTHEWS started to say word and changed his mind but impossible to be sure) well, that's our line to India (House??/you know??/now??)."

E.B: "Oh yes."

G.M: "And all the Daily Worker reports for the first few days were based (on your long hand notes/outs?????) that I .....

*Handwritten notes:*  
 B.25  
 16-1-58  
 [Signature]

WARNING

No action is to be taken on this material without reference to the responsible section, nor may its contents be disclosed outside the Service without permission.

TOP SECRET



But I always find it very easy to get writer's cramp."

(Chuckles followed by short pause in conversation.)

E.B: "Who is PHILBY?"

G.M: "Well, he was - er - he was, I think, a diplomat at one time out there and he's been out there as a Foreign Correspondent. I think the Times(?) sent him out there this time or the Telegraph, (was it??). Anyway, he's been out there reporting. But he's one of these experts. I'm not sure whether he's ever officially been in the Foreign Office."

E.B: "Yes." (Type of grunted "yes" given by a listener to prove he's still listening to speaker.)

G.M: "You know in the Diplomatic Service - but he's one of these Middle East experts. He's written various books on the subject and so on ....."

09.09.

Silence.

S. MacDonald

22.8.57.

Reference.....

693A

NOTE

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An announcement appeared in the Daily Telegraph in June 1957 that Kim PHILBY's mother had died.

(Mrs. Dora PHILBY)

D.1.

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1.8.57.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
16-1-58

