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THE TIMES

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

LONDON TUESDAY JANUARY 1 1952

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THE outbreak of war in Korea in June, 1950, brought the free world face to face with the facts of power in the post-war world. Under the sudden shock of fresh aggression, governments and peoples accepted the need for rearmament. There was no such dramatic turning-point in 1951. There was only the slow and painful recognition that rearmament must be paid for. It was inevitably a dispiriting process, and it was inevitable also that as the bills began to come in the practicability, and even the necessity, of the rearmament programme should be questioned. It cannot be pretended that there was any popular enthusiasm for rearmament but there was a general grim recognition of its necessity.

The purpose of western rearmament is to prevent war: to build up the strength of the western Powers so that any potential aggressor will be deterred, not only from waging war, but also from courting the risks of war. This is a simple enough thesis, and a logical one, but the peoples of western Europe know from their experience that general rearmament is all too often only the prelude to war. It is this conviction that lies beneath much of the argument of Mr. Bevan and his colleagues. Their first pamphlet, *One Way Only*, which was published in June, spoke of the spectre which would haunt delegates to the Labour Party conference in October—the fear of war. "That fear," they said, "can either drive us to a despairing acceptance of the rearmament race—and so of the inevitability of war itself—or it can inspire us to hammer out a constructive peace policy." In face of such an attitude, one of the main tasks before western leaders at the end of 1951 is to present rearmament as a peace policy, which will lessen and not increase the risk of war: in short, to make a paradox credible.

ALTERNATIVES TO REARMAMENT

"Peace through strength" and "negotiation from a position of strength" have been effective enough slogans in their way, but they have not won any real conviction. In a way they are misleading, since they seem to imply that, once the western Powers have reached a "position of strength," they can call Russia to the conference table and come to a comprehensive, common-sense agreement. In fact, rearmament in a cold war offers no such hope: once the "position of strength" has been reached, it may have to be maintained for years and perhaps for decades, and far from there being any immediate agreement, covering all the points at issue between Russia and the West, there will only be the opportunity, as each point arises, to meet Russia on more equal terms. The cold war, precisely because it is cold, cannot be brought to an end by a peace treaty. Yet there can be little doubt that this is the impression created in the popular mind by the phrase "negotiation from a position of strength." The effect is important. The question begins to be asked whether the cold war could not be brought to an end by negotiation now, whether now is not the time for a "peace conference" between the great Powers.

It is not surprising that this argument appeared in *One Way Only*, for the main feature of this pamphlet was that it succeeded in drawing together, not just some, but all of the objections to rearmament. "A supreme effort must be made," it declared, "to negotiate a settlement with Russia in the next two years." If there seems to be in this sentence a rather facile assumption that such a settlement is possible it owes something at least to the idea that the purpose of rearmament is to make the negotiation of a general settlement with Russia practicable in three or four years' time. The aim of western rearmament need be put no higher than that it is intended to act as a deterrent, and as such it may be needed for many years after the "position of strength" has been reached. The scale of the rearmament programme must therefore be determined by the size of the forces to which it is opposed. In January Mr. Attlee estimated Russian strength at 175 divisions (all of them, added Mr. Strachey, "ready to be deployed to the west"), with 25,000 tanks, 2,800,000 men under arms and an air force of nearly 20,000 aircraft. There are reasons for believing that during 1951 Russia has herself embarked on a rearmament programme—starting from a "position of strength." In *One Way Only*, however, it was argued that the scale of the western rearmament programme was "based on a gross overestimate of Soviet strength." It was the appearance of this argument that gave the pamphlet its real importance.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON ARMS BILL

When Mr. Bevan resigned from the Labour Government on April 21 (followed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. John Freeman), he gave four reasons: That Mr. Gaitskell's Budget failed to apportion fairly the burdens of expenditure; that it provided for a scale of military expenditure which was physically unattainable and which was inconsistent with the maintenance of the existing standard of living and the social services; and that it envisaged rising prices as a means of reducing civilian expenditure. In the House of Commons he elaborated these reasons, but never once did he state that he thought the scale of the rearmament programme unnecessary. He and Mr. Wilson were both in the Cabinet which adopted the revised rearmament programme announced by Mr. Attlee in the Commons on January 29. This provided for a total expenditure over the next three years of £4,700m., compared with the earlier figure of £3,600m. The main parties accepted this revision, and it was not until the publication of *One Way Only* in June that Mr. Bevan and his associates added their disapproval to that of the Communists.

One point in Mr. Bevan's argument deserved and received special attention. This was his contention that the rearmament programme outlined for 1951 was physically unattainable. In the debate on defence shortly before the Christmas recess Mr. Churchill admitted that it would not now be possible to spend on defence all of the £1,250m. to which the country was committed for the current financial year. There was nothing surprising in the admission. There must inevitably, in carrying out a huge new programme of production, be some lag in the early stages, and some discrepancy between estimates and performance. If the goal which the Labour Government had set themselves had been less ambitious, performance would still have fallen short of it. In any event, Mr. Bevan's main contention was not that the scale of the rearmament programme was unattainable, but that it was unnecessary, and this came at just the moment when the first pinch of the rearmament programme was being felt. His arguments appealed, therefore, not only to the deepest instincts of the Labour movement but

also to the general, though hitherto inarticulate, resentment which the rearmament programme aroused.

It was inevitable that the Labour Party particularly should be bewildered by Mr. Gaitskell's Budget. The proposed charges on false teeth and spectacles, the need to call a halt to the Government's social policies, were as much opposed to all that the party had said in the past as the emphasis on rearmament was an offence to its radical and pacifist traditions. The effect of this was seen at the Labour Party conference in October, when in the ballot for the party's executive committee Mr. Bevan and three of his associates were elected by the constituency associations, while Mr. Shinwell (then Minister of Defence) lost his seat after many years' service. There can be little doubt that this ballot reflected accurately the support which Mr. Bevan has in the constituency associations of the Labour Party, but

PEACE BECOMES EXPENSIVE

the significance of this support is less easily determined. The members of the constituency associations are not so much the rank and file of the party as its politically active rank and file, and by nature and tradition stand to the left of the party leaders.

Power in the party resides with the annual conference, with the executive committee, and with the members of the Parliamentary Party, and in all three Mr. Bevan and his supporters are in the minority. The significance of his dissident movement is that, not for the first time, there will now be a struggle in each of these three bodies. It is a struggle between the trade unions and the spokesmen of the constituency organizations, and as on previous occasions it raises the whole question of the structure of the party, which at present, through the *bloc* vote, gives to the big unions a predominating voice in its councils. The bitter personal attack on several trade union leaders which appeared in *Going Our Way*, the second pamphlet published by Mr. Bevan and his associates, was evidence of the real interests which are involved. The exhaustion of the "welfare" programme on which it was elected to power in 1945, its defeat in 1951, and Mr. Bevan's revolt have brought the Labour Party to a turning-point in its history. Which way it will go is still uncertain.

MISCALCULATIONS IN THE BUDGET

The Party conference was held in October after the date of the General Election had been announced, and the normal conference agenda was abandoned. But this agenda had been published and on one point it was particularly illuminating. There were many constituency resolutions supporting Mr. Bevan; but these were not, in the main, concerned with his argument that the scale of rearmament was unnecessary but only with the secondary issue of the effect of rearmament on the social services and the standard of living. In short, the constituency resolutions were a protest against the Budget. It was recognized at the time of the Budget that in the coming financial year Britain's position would be considerably weaker than in 1950-51. The three main considerations governing the Budget, said Mr. Gaitskell, were the size of the defence programme, the disproportionate increase in the prices of imports over those of exports, and the check imposed on production by the shortages of raw materials. Although an increase in production could be counted on, it would not be enough to offset the new burden of defence expenditure and the worsening of the terms of trade.

By early autumn it was clear that Mr. Gaitskell had made a serious miscalculation. The rise in import prices had been much larger than he had expected, and the inflationary pressure of demand at home had caused an actual rise in real consumption at the expense of Britain's external position. On October 3 it was announced that the sterling area's gold and dollar deficit for the third quarter of 1951 was \$638m., compared with a surplus of \$54m. in the second quarter, and that in the same period the United Kingdom's gold and dollar reserves fell by \$598m. This was the position, as it was known to the public, at the time of the General Election—a fact worth bearing in mind when it is recalled how little reference was made to the economic situation during the whole of the Election campaign. In the light of these developments the Budget appears mild, and Mr. Bevan's criticism of it does not touch the heart of the matter. Mr. Bevan, in fact, was not concerned to offer a remedy for Britain's economic troubles. The argument of *One Way Only* presupposed that Government expenditure would be maintained at the level proposed by Mr. Gaitskell, but whereas Mr. Gaitskell intended to spend more on rearmament, Mr. Bevan would have spent more on false teeth, spectacles, and aid to the under-developed territories. In other words, the inflationary gap, so seriously under-estimated by Mr. Gaitskell, would have remained as large as ever, and Britain's external economic position been just as unhealthy.

In all the arguments about the new balance of payments crisis one misunderstanding has constantly reappeared. It is that the rearmament programme, as at present envisaged, is beyond the capacity of our economy. In 1938-39, after a three years' rearmament drive, eight per cent. of Britain's national income was being spent on defence. To-day eight per cent. is the starting point, and in the current financial year this percentage is supposed to be raised to 13. At the peak of the 1939-45 war, however, it was over 50 per cent.; there is, therefore, a great deal left in reserve. In fact, there is little reason why the economy should not stand the strains of cold war rearmament, if the nature of these strains is clearly recognized. There is to-day no reserve of unemployed as there was in 1938. It is idle, therefore, to place too much reliance on increased production; rising productivity is a hope and not a policy. Secondly, a defence effort which may have to be maintained for a long period cannot be carried out at the expense of the nation's capital—at the expense, that is, of exports and investment. Such a procedure is only tolerable in war because of the overriding

need to win it and because the period during which it will be necessary can be assumed to be limited. No such fundamental assumption can be made about a cold war economy.

Thirdly, in war it is possible to employ the inefficient instrument of direct physical controls—simply because there is no alternative when defence expenditure is taking more than half of the national income. Physical controls are as wasteful as they are clumsy. Some are inevitable, but when expenditure on rearmament amounts to only 13 or 15 per cent. of the national income it is foolish to invoke them more than is necessary. Lastly, Britain to-day has to meet the demands of rearmament when about 43 per cent. of the national income is already being collected in the form of taxes or rates. The country is very near the point where further taxation would merely defeat its own purpose by discouraging hard work. It is possible even that this point has been reached and passed already.

There remains, therefore, only one main source of national wealth which can be switched to defence expenditure. That is civilian consumption—including the spending of private individuals and the spending of Government departments for purposes other than defence. Mr. Gaitskell, himself, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, exposed the illusion that there is much to be had from taxation of profits. This, then, is the focal point of all the year's argument about paying for rearmament. How, and to what extent, can civilian consumption be cut? This should have been the main issue at the General Election, but it is perhaps too much to expect politicians, of whatever party, to go to the country offering only a reduced standard of living. Still, it was hardly necessary for political leaders to ignore economic realities so completely as they did.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S TASK

Mr. Gaitskell's speech at the Mansion House on October 3 was the last occasion before polling day on which the nation was given a serious warning of its plight. It was significant that when he was addressing the country in an election broadcast, and not through a gathering of bankers in the City, the economic situation in his eyes suddenly became less threatening. As soon as the Election was over facts again became relevant. In the first debate in the new House of Commons, Mr. Churchill gave a serious warning. "Confidence in sterling," he said "is impaired"—a fact which was given a dramatic emphasis a month later when rumours of an imminent devaluation of the pound caused the largest decline of sterling on the New York foreign exchange markets since the devaluation crisis of 1949. "The latest estimates show," went on Mr. Churchill, "that in 1952, on present trends and policies, without making any allowance for further speculative losses, the United Kingdom would have a deficit on its general balance of overseas payments of between £500m. and £600m., and that the loss to the central gold and dollar reserves in the transactions of the sterling area as a whole with the rest of the world would be appreciably more. This can only in time lead to national bankruptcy."

Between this debate and the beginning of the Christmas recess some preliminary announcements were made of the Conservative Government's policies. It was clear, however, that no comprehensive policy could be announced until after the recess (at the earliest) or (as is more likely) until after Mr. Butler, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has framed his Budget. Mr. Butler's decision to raise the Bank Rate (announced on November 7) was, however, taken as an indication that the new Government would place more emphasis on fiscal policies generally—and on a return to a stricter monetary discipline. In his broadcast to the nation before leaving for the Washington talks Mr. Churchill gave an emphatic warning that, unpleasant though some of the actions of the Government had already been, they were "only the beginning of what lies ahead."

In 1951 the answer to the question of how to pay for rearmament was postponed dangerously. Experience has suggested that there is no practicable or effective alternative to a substantial cut in civilian consumption; and it is this need that will largely determine the political pattern of 1952. Labour in opposition will be in a position to take such advantage as it wishes of the inevitably unpopular measures which Mr. Butler must (sooner—rather than later) adopt. Mr. Butler himself will be sorely tempted to postpone taking these measures. Much, therefore, will depend on the sense of responsibility shown by the Labour leaders and on the courage with which Mr. Churchill's Government face their task. There cannot be another year of evasion.

RAW MATERIALS SCARCE

SCARCITY and high prices of imported raw materials remained through 1951—and still remain—a source of anxiety, though the scarcities proved less disturbing to industrial production and international controls were more rapidly introduced than at first seemed likely. Supply of many materials nevertheless was less in 1951 than in the preceding year, and stocks in many instances were reduced. At the close of the year scarcity of steel was seen to be the most serious and influential of the material shortages. The scarcity was due in part to rising demands, including defence demands, but primarily to scarcity of scrap. Expansion of output in 1948-50 depended largely upon imports of steel scrap from Germany, and this source has now dried up. An agreement concluded after prolonged and difficult negotiations in September which established a complicated formula whereby a proportion of all German scrap supplies should come to this country had disappointing results. The prospect is that home production of steel will continue to be appreciably lower in 1952 than in 1950, but it is hoped that more assistance can be had from imports—especially from America—while exports will again be curtailed as they were in the latter part of 1951.

Early in the year it was the supply of sulphur and certain non-ferrous metals which caused most apprehension. In several instances this was due to rapidly rising world demand, which started early in 1950 with the American pre-Korea boom but was greatly accentuated after the outbreak of that war. Britain's purchases of raw materials had been restricted in order to improve trade balance after the devaluation crisis, and it proved difficult to increase purchases and stop the decline of stocks in face of rising demands. Consumption of copper in the third quarter of 1951 was one-tenth lower than a year earlier; consumption of zinc was nearly one-fourth less. Consumption of sulphur was also down by almost one-fourth, but as a result presumably of a greater use in acid manufacture of pyrites and spent oxide and other

RAW MATERIALS SCARCE (continued)

alternatives the consumption of acid was only five per cent. down in the third quarter, though there was a large deficiency earlier. Stocks of zinc, as well as consumption, fell seriously in the year, but stocks of copper and sulphur recovered.

Rearmament put an exceptional strain on supplies of nickel, tungsten, and cobalt, because of the large proportion of the total supply required for aircraft engines or other munitions. Demand for molybdenum was also exceptionally heavy, since it can be used in place of tungsten. The strain on the supplies of these metals is far from its peak.

During the year the use of scarce materials was severely restricted for some applications which were deemed less essential; zinc for galvanizing, for example, and nickel for chromium plating. Except for defence and export and analogous work consumers were only allowed to procure a percentage of the supplies used by them formerly. In the case of sulphur, for example, restrictions imposed in the spring allowed users only 88-90 per cent. of their 1950 consumption. The effects of such limitations on industrial output have been reduced by more economical use of the materials, better recovery of scrap and waste, and by substitution. Die casting, for example, has been replaced by older (and more costly) methods for many components, since zinc has not been available, and aluminium has been used increasingly in place of copper for electrical equipment. Fortunately the supply of aluminium has increased while other metals have become scarce; the consumption of virgin aluminium in the third quarter of 1951 was one-sixth higher than a year earlier.

As a sequel partly of Mr. Attlee's discussions in Washington in the autumn of 1950, an International Materials Conference met in Washington in April, and established committees for specific commodities to examine requirements of member nations for their commodities in relation to probable supplies and to suggest possible economies. The United

States, Britain, and France formed the nucleus of this body, but the central group was expanded in March to include Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, and representatives of the O.E.E.C. and the Organization for American States. The committee has also allowed non-member governments (outside the Eastern bloc) to present their views and requirements in some instances. Arising out of these surveys some emergency allocations of materials were made, and international allocation schemes have been established for eight commodities—pulp and paper, sulphur, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, and molybdenum.

The operations of the I.M.C. had an important stabilizing influence. Supplies of some commodities became more plentiful during the year. This happened, as mentioned earlier, with aluminium when Canadian output increased, also with rubber and timber, where consumption and stocks have both risen much. Hitherto imports of timber had been restricted largely for currency reasons. Raw cotton seemed likely to be scarce in the first half of the year, but the fears were dispelled by a large American crop, and plans for international allocation were dropped. Imports of wool were only limited by high prices.

While it was only possible to increase the volume of certain imports, increases in price were universal. The index of prices of imported raw materials rose to 176 in May and June, 1951, compared with the average of 100 for 1950. In subsequent months there was a fall reflecting partly perhaps the work of the I.M.C., and the October figure was 146. The increased burden which such prices represented made it necessary for the new Government to impose further restrictions on the imports of some materials. Steps have been taken in regard to some materials—notably sulphur—to reduce dependence on imports, and particularly on dollar imports by increased use of domestic resources or non-dollar materials, but the scope for this is limited.

BRAKES ON AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

It is ironical that the close of the year which established beyond doubt Britain's lead in all types of aircraft powered by gas turbines, military and civil alike, should find the country in danger of losing the fruits of this lead because of production difficulties. These arise from shortages of man-power, materials, and machine-tools. Of the three, machine-tools are likely to prove the least serious problem.

Both the air rearmament programme and aviation exports are in jeopardy; the full possibilities of both are unlikely to be realized unless drastic Government action is taken to get more workpeople into the industry without delay. When the three-year rearmament programme started, early in 1951, the number of people employed in the aircraft and associated industries was about 180,000. The *Economic Survey for 1951* stated that 175,000 additional workers were required for aircraft and Royal Ordnance factories.

Slow Recruitment

Although the respective numbers required by each were not given, the Select Committee on Estimates, in a report published last summer, disclosed that "of the orders placed approximately 90 per cent. are on industry and 10 per cent. on Royal Ordnance factories," so that it is reasonable to suppose that some 160,000 additional workpeople are needed for aviation factories. That brings the total labour force needed to carry out the programme to approximately 340,000. The rate of accretion has been only about half that necessary to reach the target total, and in some recent months recruitment has declined.

The late Government hoped that the less essential industries would lose workers to those engaged in rearmament. Not only has this not come about but the reverse has happened in some cases. Some firms are retaining labour by introducing short time, while firms in the same area engaged on armament contracts or exports have been unable to fill vacancies. The official *Bulletin for Industry*, published last August, gave the warning that "if this practice persists, or becomes more widespread, parts of the defence programme will be seriously held up."

Recruitment to the aviation industry has suffered because, in the past, it has sometimes proved unreliable employment. When the late Government cancelled orders for transport aircraft early in 1950 some firms had to dismiss men who found other work and are now lost to aviation. Others have left aircraft factories for industries offering higher pay. Still more have accepted employment in the United States and the Dominions. The aviation industry has also suffered through apprentices being called up for national service at the age when they were becoming useful. Lack of housing for workpeople is another difficulty. Few areas can provide the man-power needed for large

factories, and a lack of houses prevents people being "imported" into the area. Special priority for the aviation industry can be justified on two scores: It is the source of supply for the R.A.F., which is the country's first line of defence, as well as for the Royal Navy's air arm and the air forces of some Atlantic Treaty countries. It can also make an important contribution to the country's vital export trade, and raw materials converted into aircraft give a higher financial return than most other exports.

If the R.A.F. is to be completely effective it must have a balanced force. This demands not only fighters, bombers, trainers, maritime and reconnaissance aircraft, but transports. Substantial orders for fighters and bombers have already been placed, but the R.A.F. is woefully short of transports. Their importance was proved in the Berlin air-lift and in the recent ferrying of troops to the Middle East. Owing to restrictions on the activities of charter firms the "pool" of suitable civil aircraft available for such work has dwindled seriously during the past few years. In the last war we relied largely on the United States for military transports and we also abandoned the manufacture of civil airliners to America. From the results of this policy British civil aviation is only just recovering—and then mainly because of our world lead in gas turbine engines.

Already the air rearmament programme is falling behind schedule. The R.A.F. urgently needs to replace existing jet fighters, which are obsolescent and compare unfavourably with the Russian MIG 15. We are also well behind the Soviet in the production of jet bombers. We have better prototypes, but the types are not yet in service.

Because of the industry's preoccupation with rearmament our export trade in aircraft is likely to suffer at a time when, in the Comet and Viscount, we have the types of airliners likely to attract many foreign operators. Some companies overseas have stated that they are prepared to order British jet types if they can be guaranteed competitive delivery dates, which the manufacturers will find it difficult to give. In 1950 British aviation exports brought in £34m.; the 1951 total may prove to be even larger, but a high proportion of this arose from engines and spares for existing types and not from complete new aircraft, so that the prospects for 1952 are less good. The present time, when Britain has a lead of some years over the United States in jet aircraft, offers our greatest opportunity in the export market. Within the next few years the world's principal airlines will be switching over from piston-engined to jet airliners, and if we cannot supply them the American industry will soon be in a position to do so.

We must also continue to supply military aircraft and engines to friendly countries. Not only do they earn badly needed foreign currency, but use of British types by other air forces assists standardization and creates close bonds with the users. For all these reasons it is clearly of prime importance that the man-power and materials for production on which military and civil aviation depend should be forthcoming with the minimum delay.

TRADE UNIONS AND WAGES

When the year began the long period of comparative stability in wages and prices had been at an end for several months. Large sections of workers had secured increases in the concluding months of 1950. The index of wage rates had risen from 110 in September to 115 in January and the index of retail prices from 114 to 117. In the first months of 1951 increases in wage rates were obtained by most workers who had not received them at the end of 1950 and by April the index of wage rates was at 118. By that month, however, the index of retail prices was up to 121—for food prices alone to 131—and it continued to rise rapidly.

One after another the unions at their annual conferences in the spring and summer decided on new wage claims. Little attempt was made by the Government to arrest the race. In view of the increase in the cost of imports after the outbreak of the conflict in Korea it was felt that it was impossible, for the time being, to stabilize prices. The Chancellor of the Exchequer occasionally referred to the importance of continued restraint but there was no expectation that wages would remain stable while prices rose.

The Trades Union Congress accepted the view that in such a situation trade unions must endeavour to maintain the real wages of their members by demanding wage increases. They concentrated their attention on the advocacy of additional measures for the control of prices and profits, some of which—like the statutory limitation of dividends—had been accepted by the Labour Government but not put into operation before the General Election in October.

By November there had been a record increase of £5,940,400 in the weekly wage rates of 11,943,500 workers during the year, compared with £1,797,500 in the weekly wages of 6,752,000 in the corresponding 11 months of 1950. The index of wage rates went up 10 points from January to November, but the index of retail prices went up 12 points and the index for food prices alone 17 points.

The second post-Korea round of wage increases is now in full swing. Substantial rises have recently been obtained by the agricultural workers, railwaymen, engineering and shipbuilding workers, and miners, among others, and more claims are pending. There has been increasing but unsuccessful pressure for a beginning to be made by the Government in the implementation of the principle of equal pay for women.

The wage negotiations have been chiefly through with comparatively little industrial strife. The number of working days lost in disputes in the first 11 months was 1,650,000, compared with 1,361,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, a record low year.

Some of the working days were lost as a result of the prosecution of London dockers early in the year, an incident which contributed to a decision finally reached in August to bring to an end the old Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, No. 1305, which had been in operation since 1940, and replace it by a new Industrial Disputes Order. Under the new order strikes and lock-outs are no longer illegal, but there remains a tribunal for the settlement of disputes.

During the year the Minister of Labour accepted an interim report from the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommending that a new budget inquiry should be held as soon as possible to provide a basis for a new index of retail prices. In the meantime, it was proposed that temporary modifications should be made in the present index.

Employment was at a high level throughout the year. Though some pockets of unemployment and short-time working resulted from shortages of materials and other causes in the concluding months, unfilled vacancies for skilled workers for the rearmament programme became increasingly numerous, and the turn of the year found the Government considering the re-introduction of some form of control of engagement order.

MEDICINE

The year began badly with influenza, especially in the north of England, and with a worrying outbreak of smallpox in Brighton. But later the general health picture improved.

There appear to have been fewer cases of tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis kept surprisingly low in its incidence. Quarterly returns suggest that new low records for the infant mortality rate may have been reached. Steps have been taken to try to provide more emergency beds in hospitals in the winter months.

The organization and finance of hospitals under the National Health Service came in for criticism, with demands for more freedom and power for hospital boards and management committees. Doctors in the general practitioner service agreed that their dispute on remuneration should go to arbitration. A charge for National Health teeth and glasses was introduced.

Particular attention was paid during the year to the care of the aged sick and the development of "half-way houses" for those requiring less nursing attention than hospitals give, is watched with interest. The British Medical Association's annual meeting in Johannesburg was cancelled because of the possibility of a colour bar. The association launched in April a popular health magazine called *Family Doctor*.

LABOUR'S RULE ENDS

THE General Election of 1951 reproduced the close struggle between the two predominant and evenly matched party organizations from which Labour emerged a narrow victor in 1950. It was primarily a battle of giants. The Labour and Conservative Parties each mustered a force of 617 candidates. The Liberals, barely recovered from the massacre of their candidates in 1950, narrowed their front to 109 constituencies, and were successful in six. Candidates of all other denominations numbered only 33. Mr. Attlee took the unprecedented step of announcing the date of the election in a broadcast to the nation on September 19. Polling day was October 25.

The most persistent and deeply felt issues in the campaign were the rise in the cost of living and housing, but running athwart this main stream of debate were the serious developments in the Middle East. The dispute with Persia and Egypt's denunciation of the 1936 Treaty led to some bitter exchanges in which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Morrison, among others, fiercely disputed the charge of "warmongers" levelled against the Conservatives.

Mr. Attlee refused to be drawn into any controversy on foreign affairs and resolutely confined his speeches throughout a strenuous election tour almost wholly to the cost of living. This was also the main theme of the television broadcasts—the first use of the medium in a British election. Both the Conservative and the Labour broadcasters enlisted the visual aid of graphs showing the rise in the cost of living before and after the Korean war. Another issue which stayed the course was the controversy over the Conservative intentions towards the trade unions. The hostile interpretation placed on them by Labour spokesmen was adhered to throughout in spite of repeated Conservative repudiations.

The election showed that the swing to the Conservatives which reduced the overall Labour majority of over 150 in the 1945-50 Parliament to six after the 1950 election had retained sufficient momentum to push the Conservatives into the lead. They had an overall majority of 17, which was reduced to 16 by the election of Mr. W. S. Morrison as Speaker in succession to Colonel Clifton Brown, who retired.

The Labour Government thus relinquished office after a period of six years, during which they had written a chapter of abiding significance to the social and economic evolution of the nation. Undermined by the problems of transition from war to peace and the arrears left by six years of war, the Labour Government in 1945 swept Parliament into a burst of legislative activity which continued with little abatement until the Dissolution in 1950.

When Labour came into power the Education and Family Allowances Acts

were already on the Statute Book. The rapid passage of the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Bills and the National Health Service Bill enabled the new welfare State to be brought into full operation on July 5, 1948. The main features of the war-time system of financial control were perpetuated in such measures as the Bank of England and Exchange Control Acts. Coal, civil aviation, and telecommunications were nationalized in the first Session, to be followed in later Sessions by transport, electricity, gas, and, finally, by the Iron and Steel Act, the story of which is not yet complete.

The peak of controversy was reached over the Iron and Steel Bill and the Parliament Bill. The latter reduced the period of the suspensory veto which the House of Lords may exercise against Bills of which it does not approve. It was the only Bill the House of Lords refused to pass, but it received the Royal Assent under the procedure laid down in the 1911 Parliament Act.

These major enactments by no means exhausted the legislative energy of the Labour Government. There were also, among a host of minor measures, important Bills for penal reform, the encouragement of agricultural production, the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, the solution of town and country planning problems, and the introduction of peace-time conscription for national service.

Impressive changes were wrought in world and Commonwealth affairs during Labour's term of office. A bold leap over the constitutional deadlock in India brought into being the new Dominions of India and Pakistan under the India Independence Act. Under other Acts Ceylon achieved independence inside the Commonwealth and Burma outside it. In foreign policy, as hopes of collaboration between Soviet Russia and the west in building the peace faded and collapsed, Ernest Bevin played a patient and dogged role in promoting the closer cooperation of the western Powers, welcoming Marshall aid, and assisting in the creation of the system of collective security now growing to maturity under the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties.

The reduced circumstances in which the Labour Government found themselves after the 1950 election precluded any substantial addition to the prodigious achievements of the previous Parliament. Further nationalization measures were still-born. The decision, after 18 months, to appeal to the country brought relief to a harassed and weary Parliament. The return of the Conservatives to power seems likely to shift the emphasis from legislation to administration.

The new Parliament sat for only a few weeks before adjourning for a long Christmas recess, but in those few weeks both the Government and the Opposition rapidly accustomed themselves to their new roles: the Government comfortably survived two challenges on major items, and some ground was given for the hope that the difference between a Government majority of six and one of 16 may prove to be the difference between a frustrated and an effective Parliament.

HEAVY DEMANDS ON SHIPPING

FOR much of the year cargo shipping was under the influence of the abnormal demand for vessels to bring coal from the United States to the United Kingdom, which called for more than 100 transatlantic voyages; to load timber on the Pacific Coast of North America for this country and to transport immense quantities of grain to India from various sources of supply.

A great expansion of exports from the United Kingdom made it necessary for the liner companies to supplement their own carrying capacities by chartered ships. With the demand for cargo vessels from different quarters active and persistent, freight rates advanced sharply. In all, some 450 vessels from the United States reserve fleet were recommissioned at different times to help in the carriage of commodities, especially coal, to the Continent of Europe. Owners or charterers had to meet rising prices for fuel and Diesel oil, according to the terms of employment, and also higher rates of pay for officers and ratings, which came into operation on March 1. Further advances in the rates are to take effect on January 28.

Full use could not be made of cargo liners because of continued slower working at many ports than before the war. In addition, a prolonged stoppage of work in New Zealand ports immobilized an immense amount of refrigerated liner tonnage for about six months. At one time more than 50 overseas liners were lying idle in New Zealand or were being worked by ships' officers or by members of the Forces. The effects lasted long after the resumption of work and included delays in shipping exports from the United Kingdom. A serious interruption of meat supplies from Argentina deprived of cargo many ships which had been built for the route, and employment was sought for them in other directions.

The movement of passengers from North America to the United Kingdom was again heavy, and in other directions the accommodation in liners generally was fully occupied during the normal passenger seasons. The tendency towards quieter conditions at certain periods in different routes was again apparent and at such times some berths were available for passengers travelling between intermediate ports. A number of new passenger liners were commissioned,

notably for the Furness, Orient, British India, and Union-Castle Companies.

Important developments occurred in the ownership of tankers by independent companies which charter their ships either for periods of time or for single voyages to the oil-producing and marketing companies. Heavy contracting for tankers was also responsible for much of the great activity in the United Kingdom shipyards. More than half of the contracts in the order-books of the large builders are now for this type of ship, although in the latter part of the year owners of dry cargo ships showed their confidence in the future of the freight markets by contracting for further vessels. At the end of September the orders in hand amounted to the unprecedented total of over 6,250,000 tons, of which more than two-thirds had still to be laid down.

AGRICULTURE

THE year brought changes that checked the rise in output which has been a satisfactory feature of British agriculture in recent years.

The acreage of grain sown for the 1951 harvest was reduced, partly because of bad weather in the previous autumn and a very late spring and partly because farmers decided to increase the acreage of temporary grass at the expense of tillage. The result was a marked fall in the output of grain, potatoes, and vegetables. Milk production in England and Wales, but not in Scotland, also fell during the year, and egg production declined.

Higher feeding costs through the removal of the feeding-stuff subsidy were not recouped in higher prices for milk and eggs. Bacon pigs were treated more generously and production continued to increase. Another adverse factor from the farmer's point of view was the further rise in wage rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board in October. The rise of 8s. in the weekly wage and higher overtime rates will add £20m. a year to agriculture's labour bill, and it must be expected that the lines of production that require most labour will be further affected.

Price adjustments to the extent of £26m. were made in December to meet in part the extra costs falling on farmers, but this interim measure is unlikely by itself to give a fresh stimulus to higher production. Lack of feeding-stuffs and the excessively high cost of imports is a major handicap to the expansion of meat and egg production, which is both desirable and attainable.

ROYAL FAMILY'S ANXIOUS DAYS

IN the lives of the King and Queen and their family 1951 was a year of mingled sorrow and gladness, feelings that were reflected in the hearts of millions of their peoples throughout the world. The King's severe illness, of which the public first learned in September, necessitated a major operation. He made an uninterrupted recovery, and it was announced at the end of November that, with the Queen, he hoped to take a sea voyage in the battleship Vanguard in early spring.

Most memorable of the year's royal activities was the Canadian tour of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, punctuated by an equally successful flying visit to Washington as President Truman's guests. The King's illness caused a second cancellation of their Majesties' projected tour of Australia and New Zealand, originally arranged for 1949. Princess Elizabeth and her husband will make the tour as their deputies, leaving England at the end of January and visiting Kenya and Ceylon on the outward journey.

The King had taken his full part in state and public affairs earlier in the year, except that in March a feverish chill kept him to his room for some days. On May 3 he declared the Festival of Britain open from the steps of St. Paul's. A few days later their Majesties welcomed the King and Queen of Denmark on a state visit, and in June the King of Norway was their guest.

On May 24 the King installed the Duke of Gloucester as Great Master of the Order of the Bath at Westminster Abbey. That evening he was found to be suffering from influenza. On June 1 a medical

bulletin stated: "There is now a small area of catarrhal inflammation in the lung, but the constitutional disturbance is slight." His Majesty's doctors advised a prolonged convalescence, and his first official engagement after this illness was an investiture at Buckingham Palace on July 31. Two days later their Majesties left for their summer holiday at Balmoral.

A radiologist and a chest specialist flew to Balmoral on September 1 to see the King. A week later his Majesty visited London to allow the radiologist, Dr. George Cordner, to make a fuller examination, and the King returned to London on September 15 for further treatment. Three days afterwards a bulletin signed by nine doctors was issued. "During the King's recent illness," it ran, "a series of examinations have been carried out, including radiology and bronchoscopy. These investigations now show structural changes to have developed in the lung."

An operation for lung resection was performed on Sunday, September 23, at Buckingham Palace, by Mr. C. Price Thomas. A bulletin stated, "Whilst anxiety must remain for some days, his Majesty's immediate post-operative condition is satisfactory." Crowds waited before the palace on that and succeeding days, and messages of sympathy arrived from near and far.

Subsequent bulletins recorded gradual but uninterrupted progress. On September 27 the King authorized the appointment of five Counsellors of State—the Queen and her daughters, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal—to act temporarily for him, and they con-



The King with Prince Charles, the first photograph of his Majesty after the operation taken on the third birthday of Prince Charles.

tinued to act till early in December. It was announced on October 7 that the post-operative period had passed without complication, and on October 20 the 20th bulletin stated that his Majesty had been up in his rooms for a few hours

daily during the previous week. A further fortnight of steady improvement was recorded in the next, which noted that he could now attend to certain affairs of State. His Majesty's first journey after the operation was a week-end visit to Royal Lodge, Windsor, at the end of November. On December 14, his fifty-sixth birthday, the King conferred knighthoods on Dr. Geoffrey Marshall, who had attended him throughout his illness, and Mr. Price Thomas. On Christmas Day he broadcast the message that he has never omitted since 1939. It was recorded.

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh were to have gone to Canada by sea, but because of the King's operation they went instead by air and thus were able to carry out the full programme only seven days later than originally planned. They reached Quebec city, official starting-point of the visit, on October 9. Their coast-to-coast rail and air journey occupied 35 days, and they visited some 50 communities, including all 10 provincial capitals, fulfilling innumerable engagements, formal and informal, and being greeted with enthusiasm everywhere.

The arduous tour was broken for three days at its western end by a holiday on Vancouver Island. Returning by a different route to Montreal, they flew thence to Washington on a two-day visit, spending both nights with the President and Mrs. Truman at Blair House, their temporary home. The Princess and her husband made the happiest impression in the United States.

The Festival of Britain celebrations were actively encouraged by the presence of one or more members of the Royal Family at the principal events. The Queen performed such missions at Belfast, Cardiff, and King's Lynn. Other duties which her Majesty carried out alone included the opening of the University College of North Staffordshire, the conferment on her of an honorary degree by Manchester University, and the laying of the first stone of the National Theatre.

Princess Margaret, who celebrated her twenty-first birthday on August 21 at Balmoral, graced many public occasions both in London and the provinces. In November she paid a short private visit to Paris.

As High Steward of Windsor the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess, opened the Festival celebrations of the royal borough. During the King's indisposition in June his Majesty was represented by his brother when the King of Norway arrived in London by water, and in his later illness his brother deputized for him at investitures and on other occasions. The Duchess of Kent fulfilled many engagements, notably in support of the R.N.L.I. and the W.R.N.S.

The Princess Royal also gave unwearied service to the causes with which she has identified herself, especially in Yorkshire. She was installed as Chancellor of Leeds University and travelled to Austria to present the 1st Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, with new colours.

Queen Mary, who was 84 on May 26, reopened in January the Assembly Hall of Church House, Westminster. The carpet which Queen Mary completed two years ago, to be sold overseas to earn dollars for Great Britain, brought in the net sum of £35,354.

The Duke of Windsor's memoirs were first published in Britain in volume form in the autumn. During business visits to this country his Royal Highness saw the King in June and again in November.

WORDS OF THE YEAR

NOWADAYS, it is true, none is obliged to set himself in cold blood to the task of minting words or phrases for eking out the language, except those whose proper business it is to discover what is new and therefore nameless. But there is no more peace for the lexicographers than for the wicked. Each year produces a few words of fresh fashioning, as well as a crop of new meanings for old words, all bidding (1885) to make the grade (1930) for a probationary place at the back of the dictionary. The year 1951 is unlikely to be an exception.

Among the politicians none seems to have shown the witty invention of Sheridan, the phrase-maker who dubbed the Bank the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. But the year has seen the birth and, perhaps, the death of MacArthurism, a word that for some compendiously labelled one kind of Far East policy, and Titoism, as the months passed, came to stand for the withdrawal of almost any ideological planet from its orbit.

Mothball Reserves

For the rest, the politicians appear to have been busy in confirming modern twists to the meanings of ceiling and target, and in firmly establishing the American shortage, at the expense of the Middle English scarcity. Mothball has been exhaustingly over-worked throughout the year to signify the conservation of ships and arms, and it may not be long before there are mothball food reserves, which are likely to be stockpiled rather than stored, or even stocked.

There are indications that the Army, a resourceful importer and exporter of words, is beginning to lose its old fine command of Hindustani, and presumably all Panks are now borrowing freely from the Malays, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese. Much war-time military slang survives, and if it continues viable—a politicians' current darling—time may confer respectability. Junior officers still stop rockets, and from the new Secretary for War downwards the balloon still goes up, or, rather, does not go up. The drill is still the right or effective way of doing anything and everybody is as anxious as ever to be put in the picture.

Fleet Street has failed in its fond attempt to have paratroopers known as skymen (1944); paratroopers would not be found jumping with such a romantic words on their lips. Their attitude to their business is seen in

the rather heartless phrase, a stick of men, on the analogy of bombs.

The Festival of Britain promised to be the most likely word fashioner. There appeared to be possibilities, for instance, in the Dome of Discovery and the Skylon figuratively used, but they seem not to have caught the fancy even of the Cockneys. Perhaps the word from South Bank that will win a permanent place in the dictionary is telekinema.

Television has contributed curiously little to the stockpile of language, no doubt because Alexandra Palace recruited technicians and terminology from the film studios. Perhaps for the ordinary viewer (looker-in has lost the battle) the only coinings of importance are telefilm and telecast. Sound radio (wireless declined farther towards archaism) has done much during the year to naturalize disc-jockey, and it must also bear responsibility if, in time, recapitulate loses its last three syllables.

Canasta has begun to influence the language, if slightly. It has spread the usage of natural ("Miss Leigh was a natural as Cleopatra") as a noun, and figurative jobs have been found for meld, a combination of three or more cards of the same rank. In the

fickle world of women's fashion, Bikini acquired a distinct connotation as adjective and noun.

The publication in *The Times* of Mr. Eric Shipton's photographs of hoofprints on the more inhospitable reaches of Everest brought back into currency the Abominable Snowman. Comedians were alert to discover its usefulness as an expression of unqualified repugnance, for the creature is reputed by superstitious Tibetans to be monstrous, man-eating, and mysterious; but, on the whole, it is unlikely to share honours with Frankenstein, which long ago won a lodgement in the language. *The Times* must have helped, also, in fixing a new place name, for throughout the year the dispatches of the Anglo-Scandinavian Antarctic expedition were addressed from Maudheim, the base established and named by the party on shelf ice off Queen Maud Land.

None may predict the fortunes of any of these words of 1951. The newcomers that the purists would most warmly welcome are often, in the brutal end, swept aside by gate-crashers that have nothing to commend them except the suffrage of the people. As the year has shown, even Emily-coloured, for all the distinction of its sponsor, will not be suffered to take a place in the language without a prolonged struggle.

CHANGES IN EDUCATION

IT was a year that saw more ended than begun in education. Schools started on the new General Certificate of Education, but the emergency training scheme for teachers stopped, its task accomplished. Government intervention forced the Durham authority to abandon its policy of demanding compulsory union membership from teachers. Mr. Tomlinson's highly successful tenure of the Ministry ended with the General Election. His successor was not in the Cabinet.

Technology was much discussed. A White Paper promised a College of Technologists but suspended judgment on a technological university. In the schools dearer text-books, gaps in the dental service, and the slow recruitment of women teachers all prompted anxiety, as did early leavers from the grammar schools. Against much criticism the L.C.C. went ahead with its comprehensive schools. Good progress was made in providing places for the growing school population, but building restrictions at the year's end raised new fears for the 400,000 places still needed by 1953.

Miss Florence Horsbrugh's appointment as Minister added piquancy to the demands of women teachers for equal pay. Several authorities adopted the principle in their allowances for senior posts under the new Burnham Award. These allowances caused wide differences in the salaries specialist teachers could expect in different places, and by the winter, as the cost of living rose, teachers

were asking for a revision of the basic scales.

Their request came when there was much anxiety lest the new Government might seek a major saving by shortening the school life. Its first cautious pronouncements on economy, however, suggested that the essential fabric of the service would be unimpaired; and as if to show that hard times would not daunt enterprise the B.B.C. was preparing as the year ended to experiment with television for schools, while local authorities were addressing themselves with new vigour to the needs of the handicapped child.

NATIONAL PARKS

FUTURE historians may perhaps note 1951 as the year in which, on legal foundations laid in 1949, a practical beginning was made with both National Parks and National Nature Reserves. Of the former, the object of which is primarily one of amenity, five have so far been established by the National Parks Commission, though the machinery of their administration remains to be perfected and tested. They are the Lake District, the Peak, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, and Pembrokeshire Coast.

The National Nature Reserves are primarily scientific in purpose and their establishment and maintenance are among the duties of the Nature Conservancy, a body set up, like the National Parks Commission, by the Act of 1949. The nature reserves have been rather slower in starting, but in November the first of them was declared—an important area of 10,500 acres of mountain, with fragments of ancient Caledonian forest, adjoining Loch Maree in Ross-shire.

NATION-WIDE FESTIVAL

THE Festival of Britain, in all its official documents and emblems, was invariably designated "Festival of Britain, 1951," and its headquarters organization took some pride in having as their telephone number Waterloo 1951. The man in the street, being to-day very fond of figures in general and of round figures in particular, would have chosen 1950 for a festival, under the mistaken conviction that that year marked the turn of the half-century. But 1951 had already been selected because it was the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Much emphasis was then laid on the fact that the new festival was to be something quite different from the old exhibition.

The King's Wish

The King himself best expressed the spirit of the festival in his inaugural speech broadcast to the world from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral. "In this festival," he declared, "we look back with pride and forward with resolution." The festival was, moreover, a nation-wide event and the King had earlier expressed a hope that every family in all parts of the country would have some share in it. The royal hope became well and truly fulfilled, and for many years to come 1951 will be remembered by all sorts and conditions of people as the year of the festival.

In this national setting South Bank Exhibition stood out as a centrepiece—the national symbol of the festival within the capital. London had its own separate exhibitions, just as other cities had theirs and just as the arts and science made their separate contributions at the national museums. South Bank enabled the visitor to look back with pride and forward with resolution on nearly every aspect of this country's life, and local details of the same picture were filled in by the host of other celebrations organized by cities and towns, villages and hamlets, throughout our land.

Regional Contributions

At South Bank 8,455,863 people paid for admission during the festival season. The Festival Gardens and Fun Fair, in Battersea Park, which remained open rather longer, had 8,031,321 visitors. It is clear from these impressive figures that the two main national features of the Festival of Britain made a wide appeal. So, too, did local celebrations in many parts of the country, especially where they happened to take place in good weather. Glastonbury, in Somerset,

may be taken as a typical example of how the festival inspired English towns to renewed pride in their history and traditions, in the natural beauty of their surroundings, and in their present workaday life. At Glastonbury, as in many other towns, the programme of events was so successful that much thought has since been given to the idea of holding an annual festival.

Many of the festival exhibitions were unique in their scope and quality. At Brighton, for example, the Regency Exhibition brought together a massive and valuable collection of Regency treasures such as has never before been assembled in one place. The little Kentish town of Tenterden, honouring the memory of William Caxton, its most famous son, held an exhibition of printed books that would have attracted high praise even in London. The metropolitan borough of St. Marylebone, unafraid of being imaginative, devoted an exhibition to Sherlock Holmes on the very site of 221B, Baker Street, and the project attracted worldwide interest.

Miniature History

In the Exhibition of Exhibitions the Royal Society of Arts at its home in the Adelphi staged a perfect miniature history of the art of holding exhibitions; it is a much younger art than most people would think, but it has been added to enormously by the festival activities of 1951. The year's list could be expanded into a long and highly interesting catalogue.

The festival inspired also numerous projects more permanent than exhibitions. The Royal Festival Hall remains, an impressive modern addition to London's cultural life, where much else of South Bank is now passing away. St. Paul's garden, forming a beautiful open space on the east side of Wren's cathedral, was designed for the festival and will be enjoyed by posterity. So, too, will the trees that in many parts of the country were planted by urban and rural authorities to mark the festival year.

Deep in the English countryside little villages celebrated the festival in the same spirit as larger communities, and there are many places where the wayfarer will find a thatched bus shelter by the roadside, a seat on the village green, or pleasant flower-bed beside the village hall—all inspired by the festival of 1951 but enriching permanently the amenities of our countryside.

The Arts and Entertainment

IN art the year belonged emphatically to the Arts Council since it had charge of nearly all the exhibitions of painting and sculpture arranged for the Festival of Britain and also commissioned a number of works from painters and sculptors for the occasion.

It was naturally part of the Council's aim to show that British artists, like British architects and industrial designers, were living in 1951; most of the commissioned works, and many also of the large paintings which the Council invited 60 artists to paint, could be more or less confidently dated round about this year. An anthology of the work of 50 painters, held in two parts at the recently re-decorated and reopened New Burlington Galleries, gave the visitor to the Festival a more comprehensive view of the present state of British painting and an Arts Council exhibition at the Tate Gallery displayed at large the achievement of Mr. Henry Moore.

But the Council also arranged or encouraged many exhibitions both in London and the provinces of the work of artists of the past; at the Tate Gallery were shown paintings by Hogarth, the Elton leaving portraits, and William Dobson's portraits, and elsewhere there was a large exhibition of English water-colourists, the tempera paintings of Blake, and much else.

The winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened in January, was a most instructive display of modern French painting during the last 50 years, and in December there opened at Burlington House an exhibition illustrating the first 100 years of the Royal Academy. A second open-air exhibition of sculpture, British and foreign, was held in Battersea Park. For the centenary of Turner no very large exhibition was held, but his paintings from Petworth were shown at the Tate and a remarkable collection of his watercolours at Agnews.

Music

The Festival of Britain caused to be presented in London during May and June a panorama of the whole musical life of the country and the round of the provincial festivals was more varied, more extensive, and more comprehensive than ever before.

Vaughan Williams and Britten contributed two new full-length operas in *The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Billy Budd*. Arts Council commissions produced another opera, *John Sweeney* from George Lloyd, and two ballets, Lambert's *Titus* and Atwell's *Harlequin* in April.

The most important single event was the opening on May 3 of the London County Council's new concert hall on the South Bank, with a service and concert attended by the King and Queen. Enormous pains had been expended on producing a hall in conformity with modern ideas and scientific principles, and though there has been animated discussion on its acoustic properties it immediately revealed its value. The Colston Hall at Bristol and the Free Trade Hall in Manchester have also been restored to use with new interiors during the year.

The London season of the Arts was planned to be representative of every aspect of musical activity. There were half a dozen concerts a night for seven nights a week for the whole of the two months in addition to an exceptionally extensive Wagner season at Covent Garden and opera seasons running concurrently at Sadler's Wells and the Savoy Theatre. The influx of foreign dancers has also been greater than usual. The profession of musical events has confronted criticism with a problem it cannot solve with the present restriction of space in all periods. Musicology has initiated a valuable new enterprise: *Musica Britannica* is a publication, under the most exacting editorial standards, of English music hitherto unobtainable in print. The first three volumes were the Mulliner Book of the sixteenth century, Locke's and Gibbons's masque, *Cupid and Death* of the seventeenth, and Arne's masque *Comus*, of the eighteenth, centuries. Abroad the resumption of the Bayreuth Festival and the performance of Stravinsky's opera with an English

text, *The Rake's Progress*, at the Venice Festival have been the principal events. The visit of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra to the Edinburgh Festival was also an international occasion.

Theatre

Through another year the actor has kept his ascendancy over contemporary playwrights and even over producers.

When the sieve is shaken little remains in it but pieces of acting. Many of them belong to classic plays—Mr. John Gielgud as Leontes, Mr. Michael Redgrave as Prospero, Sir Laurence Olivier as Caesar and Marc Antony, Miss Vivien Leigh as the Shavian and the Shakespearian Cleopatra, Mr. Donald Wolfit as Lord Ogleby and Tamburlaine, Mr. Harry Andrews as Bolingbroke, Mr. Alec Clunes as Henry the Fifth, Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Electra. Fewer, and perhaps the more to be cherished therefore, to new plays—Dame Sybil Thorndike (making remarkably much of what in other hands might have been a thin part) and Dame Edith Evans in *Waters of the Moon*; Mr. Joseph Tomelty in *The Passing Day*, a piece by Mr. George Shiels brought to London by the North of Ireland Festival Company; Miss Gladys Cooper in *Relative Values*, a new play by Mr. Noel Coward; Mr. Denholm Elliott in Mr. Christopher Fry's *A Sleep of Prisoners*, and Mr. Peter Ustinov in his own comedy *The Love of Four Colonels*. Mr. Eynyn Williams contributed a brilliant impersonation of Charles Dickens reading passages from his own novels.

As part of the Festival of Britain York, Chester, and Coventry rescued three mysteries from four centuries of practical oblivion with a success which encourages the hope of further revivals. The York plays, largely owing to the direction of Mr. Martin Browne, were especially impressive. At Stratford the plays of the Lancastrian revolution were presented in sequence, an experiment which handsomely justified itself. Fault was found with one or two notably well cast revivals in London, and drama at the Edinburgh Festival fell below the standard reached in previous years. Of new plays the only one of genuine distinction was Mr. Fry's verse drama, *Kiss Me, Kate* and *South Pacific* were the American contribution to the light musical stage.

Films

The year will be remembered for films from the Continent rather than for the work of Hollywood or the British studios.

Since the war Italy has been in the habit of carrying off the honours, but now the balance has swung back to France, and *La Ronde* and *Edward and Caroline* rank high among the year's delights. Nevertheless, the individual prize must go not to France but to Sweden for Alf Sjöberg's production of Strindberg's *Miles Julie*. It is a film compounded of style and distinction and the performances of Ulf Palme as Jean and Anita Björk as Miss Julie challenge that of Mr. José Ferrer in the American *Cyrano de Bergerac* as the best of the year. Mr. Walt Disney returned to the screen with his version of *Alice in Wonderland*, which was good cinema but bad Alice, but in general Hollywood found inspiration hard to come by and was inclined to seek refuge in the Biblical, the spectacular, and the inter-planetary adventures of the comic strip. *David and Bathsheba* followed hard on the heels of *Samson and Delilah*, and it was the acting of Mr. Gregory Peck as David in the former film which enabled it to get the better of the duel.

Economy and sound finance have been the watchwords in the British film industry, and while the financial position may be better, the crop of films it produced was disappointing. There were, however, the ambitious Powell-Pressburger film *Tales of Hoffmann*, which received more public support than critical acclaim, *The Man in the White Suit*, and *The Lavender Hill Mob*.

Literature

The literature of England in 1951 was not stagnant but leaves some sense of indistinctness and indirection.

This is not due to any dearth of publications, nor to their lacking variety, but to adverse conditions, economic and psychological, such as have been sufficiently diagnosed in previous years, and are not yet much alleviated. The dislocations of the war period, again, are seen to have affected the imaginative resources and developments of younger writers who appear capable enough of brilliant work on occasion and of limited range, but less frequently of continuity and the spacious plan worked out with full materials.

Among the books inspired by the war Mr. Monsarrat's *The Cruel Sea* claimed ready response as a panorama, a tale, and an interpretation. The novel, grown more expensive, kept its popularity. Mr. Priestley proved his exuberance anew in celebrating the Festival of Britain with a "comic-epic" *Festival at Fairbridge*. The sustained excellences of Mr. Pritchett's fiction were acknowledged in the reception of his *Mr. Belloc*. In biography one distinguished example, Mr. Harrod's *John Maynard Keynes*, came from Oxford, and a Cambridge equivalent was possibly *Leslie Stephen*, by Mr. Noel Annan. Poetic sensibilities distinguished Mr. Stephen Spender's autobiography *World Within World*.

While scholarly productions usually revealed American origin, some were home growths; an edition of *John Clare's Prose Works* by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tibble was very properly such. That of *A. H. Clough's Poetical Works* was the combined work of scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Walter de la Mare's meditative book, somewhat in the tradition of Fitzgerald's *Omar Khayyam*, and entitled *Winged Chariot*, was the culmination of the year's poetry in England.

Museums

Further progress was made in the slow process of reopening the national museums.

Important galleries were restored and rearranged at the British Museum, among them the Mausoleum exhibit, British and Asiatic antiquities, and the King's Library; at the Natural History Museum (notably the Bird Gallery and the new General Herbarium); and at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where rooms devoted to paintings, ceramics, and Renaissance and Georgian arts and crafts were opened.

The National Maritime Museum's east wing, finished in 1939, was opened for the first time in July, and in that month also the London Museum reopened in its new temporary quarters in Kensington Palace—though these are unfortunately far less spacious than its old home at Lancaster House.

Many museums, both in London and the provinces, gave space to temporary displays organized in connexion with the Festival of Britain. Reading University began to collect material for a museum of rural life, and new museums were opened at Warwick, Carisbrooke Castle, and elsewhere.

Broadcasting

The B.B.C. did a splendid job in bringing the varied pleasures of Festival year into the homes of millions of listeners in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Music was, perhaps, its major contribution. Between them the Home and Third programmes covered an immense amount of ground—much opera, including the important new works, a vast amount of orchestral music, and regular performances of known and little-known chamber works. On the literary and dramatic side there were many good things and notably the specially commissioned translation of the *Aeneid* by Mr. Cecil Day Lewis.

Television's best efforts were again the presentation of ceremonial and sporting occasions. It scored a notable success with the General Election. Studio productions improved, but there must be better things to come.

SPORTING RECORD

IT was a truly resplendent year for English rowing, and for that all honour to Cambridge. The exceptional qualities of the University crew made a deep impression on the Tide-way when they came down to prepare for the Boat Race. The first attempt to row the race was disastrous—Oxford sank soon after the start. Two days later Cambridge rowed away from their rivals, the official distance being 12 lengths. Cambridge then went to America, where they triumphed over both Yale and Harvard. At Macon later in the year the crew won the European championship, beating Holland, Denmark, and Yugoslavia in the final.

England's success at Henley, where foreign competitors, more numerous than ever, took away only the Thames Cup, was also due in large part to Cambridge men. In 1950 competitors from abroad had carried off five of the seven trophies for which they were able to compete. In 1951 Lady Margaret won the Grand Challenge Cup, Pembroke College won the Ladies Plate, Trinity Hall the Visitors' Cup, Caius the Wyfold Cup, the Silver Goblets went to a Cambridge pair, and T. A. Fox of Pembroke College, won the Diamond Sculls. Added to these Cambridge successes were the victories of Bunnell and Bradley (Leander) in the Double Sculls and of Thames in the Stewards' Cup. Later in the year Fox also won the Wingfield Sculls.

Though outclassed on the river Oxford had otherwise a very good year. Their victories over Cambridge included cricket, Rugby, Association football, the sports, sailing and hockey. Cambridge won the

In May) and the Ryder Cup (at Pinchurst, United States, in November) were both won by the United States. The amateurs made a very brave fight of it, but our professionals suffered a severe reverse. It was, however, compensating to have kept the Open championship at home with the well-deserved victory of Max Faulkner at Portrush. If ever an Open was won by sheer hard work, training, and perseverance, it was Faulkner's. He held on to an early lead to win by two strokes from Cerda, of the Argentine, his aggregate being 285. Locke, who won in 1949 and 1950, was sixth. In October Faulkner completed a notable double by winning the Masters' tournament at Wentworth.

In the Amateur championship a trier was also rewarded—R. D. Chapman winning in an all-American final with Charles Coe. It was Chapman's third final. The English Amateur championship was won by G. P. Roberts (Southport). The Ladies' Amateur championship was won by Mrs. MacCann (Eire), and Miss J. Bisgood (Parkstone) won the English Ladies' Amateur championship. There was a warm welcome at St. Andrews for Francis Quimet when he played himself in as the first American captain of the Royal and Ancient.

After a flat-racing season in which there had been a good deal of uneasiness over suspected rogues on the turf the doping of horses was brought forcibly to public attention. On December 7 Lord Rosebery announced that one of his horses had been doped to stop and he offered £1,000 reward for information that would lead to establishing the identity of the offenders.

Fortunately the decline in crowds at the meetings, which had been continuing since the peak period of 1945-46, largely ceased. Most courses returned much the same figures as in the previous year, and



THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CREW IN AMERICA.—Back row (left to right): J. N. King (spare man), R. F. A. Sharpley, Mr. H. R. N. Rickett (coach), J. G. P. Crowden, D. D. Macklin; Front row: H. H. Almond, D. M. Jennens, C. B. M. Lloyd, J. F. K. Hinde, W. A. D. Windham, E. J. Worledge.

golf match. Together the two Universities beat Yale and Harvard at athletics.

In Australia last winter England lost the Ashes, but in a manner which suggested that there was a good deal of life in the old dog yet. For much to every one's delight—the Australians were generous in their praise—England gained a handsome victory by eight wickets in the fifth Test match at Melbourne at the end of February. This was a fitting reward for a team which under the robust leadership of F. R. Brown never stopped trying. Brown himself was always in the thick of the fight and in Test matches he took most wickets after Bedser.

A summer of very mixed weather took away some of the pleasures of the cricket season at home. The South Africans were our guests and a number of rain-spilt days no doubt contributed to the large number of drawn games—20 out of 30 first-class matches. Five were won and five lost. The Test matches were not without excitement and one at Lord's was spirited "friendly." After winning the first by 71 runs South Africa lost three and drew one.

For the first time in 40 years Warwickshire won the County championship with a team distinguished by its bowling and the professional leadership of Dollyer. Hutton continued on his masterly way and, at the Oval in July, completed his hundredth century; and a minor curiosity of the season was that for the first time since the war no player completed the double of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets. This winter an M.C.C. team is touring India and Pakistan. The first two Test matches against India were drawn. In Australia the West Indies are down 2-1 after three Test matches.

The South African cricketers were followed by the Springboks paying their first visit for 20 years. In the early matches the tourists gained several impressive victories, but on November 10, at Twickenham, they were surprisingly beaten 11-9 in an intensely exciting game with London Counties. They seem to have taken this defeat to heart, for a fortnight later, in their first international match, at Murrayfield, they fairly slaughtered Scotland by 44 points to none. Their victories over Ireland and Wales were harder.

In the Rugby season of 1950-51 Ireland won the international championship for the third time in four years, and the County championship was won by East Midlands.

In the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley Newcastle United beat Blackpool 2-0 and thus won the Cup for the fourth time. The first division champions were Tottenham Hotspur. It was their first success. England's unbeaten home record was upheld by a draw with Austria at Wembley.

The two major international golf matches for the Walker Cup (at Birkdale

in a few cases receipts were up. However, with cost of labour and material mounting, prizes had to be reduced occasionally. This did not apply at Ascot where the King George VI Stakes and Queen Elizabeth Stakes were amalgamated for the festival year into the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Festival Stakes with the record prize for Europe of £25,322 for the winner. Several French horses were sent to try to remove it from the country, but Supreme Court—English bred and trained—was much too good for them. He beat Tanieme, who afterwards won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France by 61 lengths.

One classic race went to France when M. Boussac took the St. Leger with Talma. This win, together with some lesser races late in the autumn, enabled M. Boussac to finish at the head of the owners' and breeders' lists in this country for the second year. No outstanding horses of any age or distance were noted, but it was an average year. G. Richards was again leading jockey with nearly twice as many winners as the nearest rival.

British athletics had a good year. In July R. Bannister, the Oxford miller, accomplished his best performance by winning the A.A.A. mile in 4min. 7.8sec., after winning the Benjamin Franklin mile at Philadelphia in April in 4min. 8.3sec. In international matches Great Britain beat France, and in the late summer there was a successful, though somewhat exhausting, tour of the Balkans. The big surprise of the year in boxing was Randolph Turpin's win on points over Ray Robinson at Earl's Court in July. It gave Turpin the world middle-weight title, but he lost it when the two men fought a return in New York. Jack Gardiner won the European heavy-weight title in March when he beat Weiden of Austria, but in Berlin in the autumn he lost it to Hoff. Don Cockell secured the European light heavy-weight title by beating Yvel of France.

British horsemen continued to hold their own in international competitions and at home much time and effort was devoted to discovering talent for the Olympic teams for Helsinki in August, 1952. Colonel Llewellyn, who again gained several successes on the redoubtable Foxhunter, was chosen to lead the British show jumping team and a number of tests were held to determine the composition of the team for the three days' test.

Wimbledon was notable for the early upsetting of seeded players. The men's singles again went to America, R. Savitt beating K. McGregor of Australia in the final. But McGregor and Sedgman won the doubles. Miss Doris Hart emulated Miss Louise Brough's achievement in 1950 by winning the women's singles and sharing the spoils in the doubles and mixed doubles. Australia won the Davis Cup for the ninth time.

CHURCH AFFAIRS AND APPOINTMENTS

PRONOUNCEMENT by the Pope of rules for the conduct of Roman Catholic midwives and obstetricians, and in particular that the direct pre-natal killing of a child as a means of saving the mother's life is unlawful, aroused world-wide comment and criticisms.

Conversations were resumed between members of the Church of England and representatives of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and reports were published entitled *Relations between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland and Church Union in Ceylon*. Talks were held in Oslo between representatives of the Churches of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland and of the Church of England.

The Convocations further revised canon law; the Lower Houses were dissolved at the General Election and elected afresh. The Church Assembly rejected a motion for an inquiry into the standing of Freemasons in relation to the Church, considered a scheme to provide every beneficed clergyman with £500 a year net, plus an official house and minus official expenses.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was welcomed on his return from a tour of Australia and New Zealand, and the Archbishop of York visited Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. The Archbishop of Canterbury inaugurated the Church of the Province of West Africa

at a service in Freetown Cathedral. The Archbishops set up a commission on ecclesiastical courts.

Among other events were:—The withdrawal of almost all European missionaries from China, and reorganization of missions in Israel and Jordan; announcement of financial details of the revenues of the Church; the decision by the Lord Chancellor that the Bishop of Sodor and Man is not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords; celebration of the 250th anniversary of the S.P.G.; approval by the Royal Fine Art Commission of Mr. Basil Spence's winning design for the new Coventry Cathedral; final proposals for rebuilding the City of London churches and reorganizing their parishes and the lodging of a private Bill, and launching of appeal funds for St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and St. Olave's, Hart Street, E.C.; return to Westminster of the Stone of Destiny, which was taken from Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1950.

Elections and appointments included: The Right Rev. E. R. Morgan, Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, to be Bishop of Truro; the Ven. K. E. N. Lamplugh, Archdeacon of Lincoln, to be Bishop Suffragan of Southampton; the Rev. W. N. Panapa, a Maori, to be Bishop of Aotearoa and Bishop Suffragan to the Bishop of Waipatu; the Very Rev. G. L. G. Mandeville, Dean of Barbados, to be Bishop of Barbados; the Rev. D. L. Redding, rector of Middle Brighton, Melbourne, to be Bishop of Bunbury,

Western Australia; the Right Rev. R. S. Taylor, Bishop of N. Rhodesia, to be Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. F. O. Green-Wilkinson to be Bishop of N. Rhodesia; the Rev. R. N. Coote, a missionary in the diocese of Gambia and the Rio Pongas, to be Bishop; the Right Rev. L. Stradling, Bishop of Masasi, to be the first Bishop of S.W. Tanganyika; Canon F. Woods, vicar and rural dean of Huddersfield, to be Bishop Suffragan of Middleton; the Ven. A. Chadwell, Archdeacon in Korea, to be Assistant Bishop; the Rev. S. S. Tomusange to be Assistant Bishop on the Upper Nile; the Rev. J. H. S. Wild, Master of University College, Oxford, to be Dean of Durham; the Rev. F. L. Hughes, Chaplain General to the Forces, to be Dean of Ripon; the Rev. V. J. Pike to be Chaplain General to the Forces; the Rev. F. E. Lunt, rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford, to be Dean of Bristol; the Rev. H. G. M. Clarke, rector of Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone, to be Provost of Birmingham; the Rev. G. E. Gordon, rector and rural dean of Middleton, Manchester, to be Provost of Chelmsford; the Rev. M. M. Hodgins to be the first Archdeacon of Hackney; Canon C. K. Sansbury, warden of Lincoln Theological College, to be first warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; the Very Rev. G. J. Gray, rector of St. Mary's College, Blairs, to be Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

NO BRIDGE TO THE EAST

THE year 1951 brought little relief to the cold war between East and West. It may be counted a gain that the war in Korea, which at the beginning of the year seemed likely to spread, was first limited and then all but stopped. Even so, no armistice has yet been signed and the danger is still very great. In Europe the only two tentative meetings between Russia and the western Powers ended in failure and no progress was made towards an agreement on Austria or Germany. Instead the emphasis was on increased preparations for defence. In this the chief interest lay in the efforts of the western Powers to find some way in which western Germany could contribute to the defence of Europe and in the efforts of Russia to prevent this.

Before the year opened the Soviet Government had already proposed that the Council of Foreign Ministers should meet to discuss the rearmament of Germany—or rather the continued disarmament of Germany—and the western Powers had replied by suggesting that representatives of the four Powers should first meet to draw up an agenda. It was their contention that the rearmament of Germany could not be discussed by itself, but only against the background of Soviet policy and Soviet armed strength. After a long and rather desultory interchange of Notes, the Foreign Ministers' deputies finally met in Paris on March 4 to draw up an agenda for a Council of the Foreign Ministers themselves. This conference was a failure. The two sides could agree neither on the list of subjects for discussion, nor on the order in which they should be taken. After weeks of futile and tedious debate the meeting broke down on June 21 because the Soviet representative insisted that the North Atlantic Pact and American bases in Europe should be included on the agenda as a separate item.

REASONS OBSCURE

The real reason for the Soviet action was not clear at the time and is hardly clearer now. They may have decided that no agreement on Germany was possible or they may have come to the conclusion that the rearmament of western Germany was less of a danger than the rearmament of the United States and the growing strength of the Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe. In any case the rearmament of western Germany seemed more remote in June, 1951, than it had done in the autumn of 1950.

France was preoccupied with her General Election, which took place on June 17, and all plans for a European army were held up until the result was known. Helped by a new electoral law, which favoured alliances between parties, the moderate parties of the "Third Force" once again secured sufficient seats in the Assembly to enable them to form a Government—but it was a Government

still weaker than before. In addition to the Communists, who retained most of their votes though they lost many seats, they were faced with the opposition of General de Gaulle's R.P.F. which had become the largest party in the Assembly at its first attempt.

A new French Government was not formed until August 11, when M. Pleven succeeded where several other candidates had failed. Once confirmed as Prime Minister, however, M. Pleven and his Foreign Minister, M. Schuman, set to work with renewed energy to bring about their ideal of a closely integrated European community based on the "Schuman Plan" for coal and steel and the "Pleven Plan" for a European army. The Schuman Plan had been completed earlier in the year but was not ratified by the French Assembly until December 13. (It has still to be ratified by the German Federal Republic.) The Pleven Plan was the subject of a conference in Paris between the six member nations—France, west Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg—which had begun work in February and had presented an interim report in July. This proposed a single European army in which the largest national units would be divisions, fused into European corps and equipped with the same weapons and uniform. It was a bold scheme which, in the view of the French Government, required a supra-national political authority with some of the powers of a federal government.

THE KOREAN WAR

In the meantime these events, though highly important for the future, had been overshadowed by quite different events at the other side of the world. The year began with the United Nations forces retreating in Korea as the result of the unexpected Chinese intervention. On January 3 Seoul was abandoned. A United Nations proposal for a cease-fire was rejected by the Chinese Government and on February 1 the United Nations Assembly adopted a United States resolution condemning China as an aggressor. (This was done only after much discussion and some opposition from many western countries.) Once again the war was renewed with increasing fury and the United Nations began a slow advance northwards. On March 14 they recaptured Seoul and on April 3 they recrossed the 38th parallel.

Differences between the United States and her allies on the conduct of the war were then forgotten in the still sharper differences between the United States Government itself and General MacArthur, the American Commander-in-Chief, whose increasing independence had long been a source of trouble. This came to a head with the publication, on April 5, of a letter from the General urging the opening of a second Asian front, and the use of Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa against the Chinese

Communists. On April 11 President Truman relieved General MacArthur of his command and appointed General Ridgway in his place.

While this controversy raged in the United States—and to a less extent in Britain also—the Chinese Communists made two more attempts to drive the United Nations forces into the sea, only to be forced back each time after suffering appalling losses. By the end of May South Korea was once more clear of the enemy and the United Nations forces had crossed the 38th parallel for the third time. The war seemed to have reached a deadlock when, on June 23, Mr. Malik, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, suggested in a broadcast speech that it might be possible to have a cease-fire "providing for a mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th parallel." This suggestion was taken up cautiously by the United Nations; General Ridgway offered to discuss an armistice with the Communist commanders in the field; and on July 7 representatives of both sides actually met at Kaesong, a small town on the 38th parallel.

MANY SET-BACKS

Unfortunately, this good beginning was not maintained. The two sides quickly quarrelled about the conditions under which the talks were held. Even when this point had been settled no progress could be made because the Communists insisted that the armistice line should be based on the 38th parallel itself, while the United Nations command maintained that it must be based on the actual position of the two armies which was considerably to the north of the 38th parallel in many places. This dispute was not settled until November, when the Communists at last gave in, though not before the talks had several times been on the point of breaking down.

Even then a complete agreement was not in sight. The armistice line was only the first point on the agenda, and the United Nations Command refused to stop fighting until the two sides had also agreed on an exchange of prisoners and on the machinery for supervising the armistice. They agreed, however, that the line would not be changed if the other matters were settled within 30 days. This period expired on December 27 without an agreement having been reached.

For a time it seemed that the Communists might be holding up the talks until the conference on the Japanese Peace Treaty which had been arranged for the first week in September at San Francisco. In effect this was hardly a conference at all, for the United States Government, in consultation with the other western Powers, had already prepared a draft which it was not willing to change. This draft, which freed Japan from almost all restrictions and gave her the right to rearm, was strongly opposed by the Soviet Government and Communist China and seriously criticised by other Asian countries. Even certain Commonwealth countries had their misgivings,

which were hardly allayed by the conclusion of a Pacific Security Pact between the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, before the conference opened. In the end the treaty was signed with much less trouble than had been expected. India did not attend the conference but all the other Asiatic countries who had been invited signed without demur. The Soviet delegate, after an initial protest, seemed to give up the struggle though no Communist nation signed the treaty.

The signing of the Japanese treaty and the lull in the Korean war once more transferred attention back to Europe. Immediately after the conference at San Francisco the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the United States met in Washington to consider their policy towards Germany. They decided to replace the Occupation Statute by a new relationship with western Germany on condition that Germany contributed to the common defence of Europe. They also agreed that Germany's contribution should be made within the framework of the Paris Plan—or Pleven Plan—for a European army. This was on September 14. Unfortunately a number of difficulties quickly appeared. First, the new contractual agreements between the three Powers and the German Federal Republic took much longer to work out than had been expected. A general agreement was drafted and approved by the three Foreign Ministers and Dr. Adenauer in Paris on November 22, but could not be published until the detailed agreements on such matters as occupation costs and the status of the western forces in Germany had been completed.

FRENCH ANXIETIES

Secondly, the east German Government seized the chance once more to distract German opinion by holding out new and tempting offers of all-German elections. This led to a confused debate and finally to a proposal that the United Nations Assembly should appoint a commission to inquire into conditions in the two halves of Germany. Thirdly, it soon became plain that the plan for a European army required political decisions of a far-reaching kind.

The French Government's conclusion that the European army would not work without a supra-national political authority was supported by the German and Italian Governments but not by the Governments of Belgium and Holland, who feared to surrender sovereignty so completely. At the same time grave doubts arose whether the French Assembly itself would accept a plan which logically meant the end of the French army. This in turn led to fresh appeals to Britain to change her policy and join the "European defence community"—appeals which were rejected as firmly by the Conservative Government as by the Labour Government before it. So strong was this feeling at the meeting of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg that M. Spaak, its

chairman, resigned in protest. On December 17, however, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden visited Paris, where they were able to assure the French Government that Britain, though unable to take part in the Schuman and Pleven plans, would associate herself "as closely as possible with the European defence community in all stages of its political and military development."

At the end of the year the six European nations in the plan had still not decided on the exact form this community should take, although another meeting of Ministers in Paris resulted in some progress. For this reason the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty could take no important decisions when it met in Rome in November, and there were still no signs that German soldiers would soon take part in the defence of Europe.

DISARMAMENT PLANS

A further element of confusion was added by the meeting of the United Nations Assembly in Paris, where disarmament and not rearmament was the chief topic of discussion. As soon as the Assembly met Mr. Acheson put forward a far-reaching plan for disarmament in the name of the western Powers and was answered by Mr. Vyshinsky for the Soviet Union, who, after first pouring scorn on the western proposals, presented counter-proposals of his own. The two plans seemed sufficiently close on paper—in reality they were far apart—to encourage the idea that they might be reconciled by a meeting between the four Powers. The four Powers accordingly met and actually reached agreement on the subject of a new Disarmament Commission to take into account all types of weapons. A resolution appointing such a commission was then adopted by the Assembly, but since the Soviet Union and the western Powers still differed as to how disarmament should be carried out, there was little hope of any great progress.

Although differences and difficulties among the western Powers were, as usual, un concealed while the Soviet bloc presented its customary appearance of solidity to the world outside, this state of things was not the whole picture. In fact there was much evidence of economic strain in the satellite States of Eastern Europe, and in December came the startling news that Mr. Shinsky, the former secretary-general of the Czech Communist Party, and once the most powerful man in Czechoslovakia, had been arrested for "conspiring against the State." On the other side there was a very real increase in the strength of the western Powers in Europe in spite of the delay in rearming Germany. For this reason many statesmen, including Mr. Churchill, expressed the belief that the danger of war was less than it had been before rearmament had begun. They did not fail to note, however, that in these 12 months Russia had been able to provide China with sufficient first-class aircraft, tanks, and guns to make her a serious fighting force—and this in spite of the armaments race in which she herself was engaged.

MIDDLE EAST IMBROGLIO

THE political condition of the Middle East deteriorated in 1951 with little exception or intermission. As the year opened relations between Israel and her Arab neighbours were restless and unsettled. The hopeless situation of the masses of Arab refugees from Palestine was a continuing source of disturbance. Western attempts at pacification were viewed with the deepest suspicions by the Arab League; these suspicions extended to any attempt to prepare a system of defence of the Middle East against a possible external aggressor.

Israel, in spite of increasing economic difficulties, was able to continue an energetic policy of immigration, resettlement, and public works and to maintain something more than vigilance at her points of contact with the armies of her Arab neighbours. One of the Israeli development projects, the drainage and irrigation of land between Lake Huleh and Lake Tiberias, led to a conflict with Syrian patrols and retaliatory bombing by Israeli aircraft of Syrian positions near El Hamma. This developed into the most serious border incident of the year; only after some weeks of intermittent fighting was a cease-fire accepted in May. Israeli and Jordan troops came into conflict in the same area in June. In August the publication of a scheme for the water development of the Jordan Valley, prepared for the Jordan Government by a British firm of engineers, drew further attention to the manner in which the economic improvement and the pacification of the area are inter-related.

For the kingdom of Jordan the year was disastrously marked by the assassination of its founder, King Abdullah, who was shot down on July 20 as he entered a mosque in Jerusalem. King Abdullah's refusal to join in campaigns of hate against Britain and the West, the relative realism of his dealings with Israel, and his annexation of eastern Palestine into his kingdom in the previous year, had made him bitter enemies. After a brief Regency the succession was settled in September in favour of the elder son, who was proclaimed King on his return from medical treatment in Switzerland. One of King Talal's first acts of policy was a visit to King Ibn Saud, a gesture designed to end an old dynastic estrangement.

The need for a defensive system in the Middle East on the flank of the North Atlantic Treaty system occupied the attention of the western Powers, and in October the North Atlantic Treaty was

extended to include Turkey and Greece. This settled the British, United States, French, and Turkish Governments made known their intention to form a Middle East Command for which the support of the Middle Eastern countries would be invited. The first intention was that the headquarters should be in the Suez Canal zone, which would thus be converted from a British to a combined base. The Egyptian Government, however, dissatisfied with the course of its conversations with the British Government about the future of the zone and of the Sudan, resolved to abrogate the treaties with Britain unilaterally and to oppose any further exercise of British rights in the zone or in the Sudan. This was done at the beginning of October, and when the four-Power invitation to join the proposed Command as a founder member



was presented to Egypt a few days later, it was at once rejected. Britain refused to accept abrogation, reinforced the canal zone, and stood firm there in spite of harassing tactics and the withdrawal of Egyptian labour. The four Powers announced on November 10 the principles on which they proposed (in spite of this rebuff) to proceed in setting up the Middle East Command, taking elaborate care to avoid offence to the national feelings of the Arab States. These States were, however, in a difficult position. Egypt had rejected the plan without consulting them, and demanded that as loyal associates in the Arab League they should reject it too. Most of them, reluctant to commit themselves to the Egyptian attitude, left their position undefined and awaited events.

Oil production in the Middle East continued to increase and with it the economic importance of the region to the western world; but relations between the oil companies and the Governments in the region underwent radical change. A new agreement between the Arabian American Oil Company and the Saudi Arabian Government, announced at the beginning of January, provided for a "fifty-fifty" division of net profits

between the two parties. By the end of the year a similar principle had been adopted in Iraq and Kuwait; the Iraq agreement awaits ratification by the Iraqi Parliament. In Persia the "supplemental agreement" on oil royalties negotiated in 1949 had been withdrawn from the Majlis (on December 26, 1950) in the face of bitter political opposition, and the Government of General Razmara found itself powerless to negotiate further. General Razmara was murdered on March 7, and at the end of April Dr. Mousadeq became Prime Minister on a policy of expropriation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. He carried out this policy inflexibly, in disregard of British protests and of the interim judgment of the International Court. An intervention by Mr. Averell Harriman on behalf of President Truman

led to the mission of Mr. Stokes on behalf of the British Government to Tehran in August, but this proved fruitless. The Persian oilfields and the refinery at Abadan had by now come to a standstill, the last of the British technicians left Abadan at the beginning of October, and a British appeal to the Security Council produced no settlement. The Persian oil was quickly replaced from other sources; relations between Persia and Britain were left, however, in a deadlock.

A new Arab State, the Kingdom of Libya, came into existence as the year closed. The manner of preparing a Constitution came in for severe criticism. It had been found impracticable to hold elections without exceeding the time-limit laid down by the Assembly of the United Nations; the National Constituent Assembly had therefore been not elected but nominated, and its 60 members consisted of 20 representatives from each of three provinces of very unequal size. The work of preparing a Constitution was, however, completed and the Constitution adopted. The transfer of powers into Libyan hands from Britain in the two northern provinces and from France in the Fezzan was completed on Christmas Eve.

ASIA'S OTHER WARS

THE political pattern of eastern Asia is being shaped by two designs that threaten to conflict. One is the plan for international security in the Pacific area that the western Powers have drawn around the peace treaty with Japan; the other is the steady consolidation of the People's Republic of China into a formidable military machine which might act as driving force for the diffusion in other parts of Asia of political ideas based on Asian resistance to western influences. So far these two designs have come into open conflict only in Korea; even here, Chinese intervention has been kept on a footing that leaves to the North Korean authorities the responsibility for resisting the United Nations. Elsewhere Peking has avoided open intervention outside its own borders except in Tibet, which is officially regarded as part of China. Even in Indo-China the support given to Ho Chi-minh and his party is given on Chinese, not on Viet Nam, territory.

The Japanese people, who would have paid a far heavier price than was asked from them to bring the allied occupation to an end, are now free to follow their own policy. At the moment they have renounced war and are glad to escape the burden of rearmament, which might well have overloaded an economy that is severely strained by the loss of the primary commodities once derived from the overseas territories they have renounced. They have undertaken in the peace treaty to conform to international practice in their trading methods; their observance of this obligation will be watched with some anxiety by Britain and other countries. They have a great opportunity to meet the needs of south-east Asia, which is short of consumer goods, without injuring western nations, where labour is more expensive. But until political conditions allow Japanese trade with China to be resumed fully, economic difficulties will remain acute. Fortunately the Japanese Government is in a strong position and fears no internal disorder.

Communism has ceased to be a disturbing factor of any note in Japan; but its influence remained considerable in Indonesia, Burma, and Malaya. The Indonesian Government, although it is working steadily to rehabilitate the national economy, is still cursed by internal disorders in which the Communists play an active part, and has been obliged from time to time to take strong action against them.

In this it enjoys the support of the great majority of the Indonesian people, who look on the Communists as a faction, not as a national party.

This also holds good of Malaya, where Malays, Chinese, and Indians as a whole dislike and fear the terrorists. In spite of this, the local authorities have so far failed to put down the movement, whose leaders devised new tactics to meet the Briggs plan and staged a series of spectacular outrages culminating in the murder of Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner. A new campaign to intimidate labour on the mines and plantations became so serious that Mr. Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, visited Malaya himself towards the end of the year. His conclusions are likely to lend urgency to the demand in Britain and in Malaya for an all-out effort to repress terrorism, which is now handicapping the production of essential commodities vital both to the economy of Malaya herself and to the dollar-earning capacity of the sterling area.

In Burma, also, the Communists are a mere fraction of the population. The Union Government is making steady progress in restoring order; but a kind of Robin Hood tradition still survives in Burma to challenge the authority of the central Government in rural areas. The dangerous Karen revolt, however, has lost impetus; the majority of the community now welcome the Government's legislation for the creation of a Karen State as an integral part of the Union. Economic difficulties are still serious; but exports of rice are maintained, and a partnership between the Government and foreign capital in working certain important industries promises good results.

There are no signs that the People's Government of China is greatly interested in any of these countries, or is helping their Communist splinter-groups. But unfortunately for the French, Peking has taken a different view of Viet Nam, where it believes that Ho Chi-minh deserves help as the leader of a genuine national movement. During the year General de Lattre de Tassigny has made good progress both in his military operations against the Viet-minh rebels and in his plan to create a Vietnamese national army to buttress the Viet Nam State that has now become an independent member of the French Union. Among his greatest difficulties is the help that China is giving to defeated Viet-minh partisans, who are allowed to refit and rearm inside Chinese territory. His success depends on the possibility of convincing the mass of the Vietnamese people that their association with France offers full and effective realization of the nationalist aspirations they share with so many other Asian peoples.

COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS

EARLY in January Commonwealth Prime Ministers met in London for an exchange of views on international affairs. The conference was particularly concerned with Far Eastern problems. In June Defence Ministers were in London for talks on the Middle East and in September Ministers concerned with supply and production came to London for a conference on raw materials. In February the consultative committee on the Colombo plan for economic aid to south and south-east Asia met in Colombo and the plan came into operation in July.

CANADA.—Politically, the first half of the year was dominated by the keen debates over the working of the Anglo-Canadian Wheat Agreement of 1946-50. The charge that the British Labour Government had treated Canadian wheat growers unfairly was warmly pressed by the Opposition and was warmly countered by the Liberal Government; and the eventual award of \$65m. by the latter to compensate the farmers, mainly in the prairie provinces, for their sales under the agreement at lower than world prices is still a matter of controversy.

UNPOPULAR BUDGET

The rapid rise in the cost of living placed the Government under heavy pressure, against which an unpopular budget, providing for onerous taxation, had to be forced through. The Special Force created under the legislation of the previous year to meet the Korean emergency was successfully raised on a voluntary basis, Quebec, traditionally opposed to military service overseas, sending its full quota. The growing sense of responsibility for the maintenance of international peace was reflected in the meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Alliance at Ottawa in September, and expressed in the Ottawa Declaration of principles of cooperation.

At the opening of the new session in October legislation was promised which would empower the Canadian authorities to proceed with the St. Lawrence seaway scheme, if necessary, even without the participation of the United States. This step, which affects mainly Ontario, may have enhanced the popularity of the Progressive Conservative Government in that province, which at a General Election in November almost extinguished the representation of the Opposition parties in the legislature.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Nationalist Party's doctrine of apartheid was given further elucidation early in the year, when Dr. Malan introduced and passed a Bill to remove coloured voters from the general roll and give them communal representation by European members, as was formerly the position of natives, now totally disfranchised. The Speaker ruled that this legislation was within the powers of Parliament, and the Governor-General duly gave his consent; but the Opposition took the first steps to test in the Courts their contention that it is unconstitutional. Meanwhile the "Torchlight Commando," an organization of ex-Service men, pledged to uphold the imperial connexion, organized great demonstrations in the principal towns against the Bill.

A still larger imperial issue was raised by Dr. Malan in April, when he publicly challenged the right of the Government of the United Kingdom to raise formerly dependent communities, particularly in

Africa, to dominion status. This debate continues. Informal notice was given that the Nationalist Government intended later to assert their claim to the transfer to their authority of the three High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. This transfer, to which according to Dr. Malan Great Britain is pledged by the South Africa Act, was not to be claimed until there was in power a British Government with stable parliamentary support; whether Mr. Churchill's administration meets the requirement remains to be seen.

In the later months of the year the movement to merge the Nationalist and Afrikaner parties was consummated. It seems best interpreted less as a surrender by Mr. Havenga to Dr. Malan's policies than as a bid by Dr. Malan for additional support on a side that will enable him to resist the pressure of the extreme republican wing of his party, led by the Transvaaler, Mr. Strydom.

DOUBLE DISSOLUTION

AUSTRALIA.—The obstinate friction between the Liberal and Country Party majority in the House of Representatives and the Labour majority in the Senate at last created in March the technical situation in which Mr. Menzies could claim a double dissolution from the Governor-General. It was only the second such dissolution since the creation of the Commonwealth. At the General Election of April 28 the Government coalition was returned with control of both Houses, and were at last in a position to pursue their double policy of defence preparation and extirpation of seditious elements.

Before and after the election, however, they were acutely embarrassed by the alarming progress of inflation, the result particularly of the great increase in the world price of wool, as well as of the more general factors that have been operating in so many other countries. An anti-inflation conference at the end of July served to emphasize the demand of the trade unions for price controls without wage pegging; but the Government showed by their Budget in September that they hoped to master the economic crisis by fiscal means. Though promising large administrative economies, they proposed to increase taxation and raise an estimated revenue of over £1,000m.

The smouldering industrial unrest, which is undoubtedly kept alive by Communist influence, was little abated during the year; but the opposition of the Labour movement to any repressive legislation was mitigated by the dissent of its large Catholic section, which favours no quarter for Communists. At a referendum in September, however, the proposal for a constitutional amendment, under which the Federal Parliament could have made Communist associations illegal, was defeated by the objection, which scarcely ever fails, to "more power for Canberra."

NEW ZEALAND.—In New Zealand also industrial relations were the main home interest of the year. The Government was faced with a strike on the waterfront, which ended only in mid-July, having lasted five months. Here, too, the Labour movement was divided, for the Federation of Labour, which includes the majority of trade unionists, opposed the strike. Nevertheless, the Government's drastic use of emergency powers to handle the situation roused the bitter criticism of the Parliamentary Labour Party. On July 11 Mr. Holland launched a counter-offensive against his opponents by asking

for a dissolution and a vote of confidence from the country. This step, which is rare in New Zealand practice, justified itself by returning the National Party to power with an increased majority. Plans were announced for the country's largest industrial project—a £25m. scheme for a newsprint, paper, pulp, and timber plant.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN.—For much of the year feeling between these two countries was not cordial, and at some moments it ran dangerously high over Kashmir. This state of affairs greatly distresses the other partners in the Commonwealth, who have made repeated efforts to arrange an amicable settlement along lines which both sides have bound themselves to the Security Council to follow. So far these efforts have not succeeded. In spite of the wild talk of war in which the hotheads in Pakistan, impatient of the cool and prudent policy pursued by their Government, occasionally indulged, it may be doubted whether the risk of open hostilities was ever as great as western observers feared.

The danger to ordered progress that tension between them holds for both was illustrated in India by the inflammatory and irredentist pronouncements of the Mahasabha and its activist adherents, and in Pakistan by the assassination of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who was shot on October 16 by an adherent of the fanatical Khaksar sect. The tragedy profoundly shocked both countries, and was followed by a relaxation of tension that gave hope that although the labours of Dr. Graham, the new United Nations mediator for Kashmir, finally failed of success before the end of the year, India and Pakistan may yet work out some solution between them for the Kashmir plebiscite.

KASHMIR DIVIDED

That unfortunate country remained divided between Indian and Pakistani spheres of influence; but its different communities are now showing a certain impatience at the idea that their political destiny is being shaped by others. In the Indian sphere, Sheikh Abdullah has built up a strong position for himself by redistributing the land, by remedying grievances of long standing, and by insistence on the right of Kashmiris to determine their own future. He has called a "constituent assembly," which seems to represent majority opinion at least in part of the State; but only an impartial plebiscite can show how far his undoubted gifts of leadership will carry the bulk of the people towards India. His opponents of the Azad Kashmir movement have been handicapped by quarrels; but they undoubtedly represent the feelings of a section of the population that is conscious of fundamental unity with Pakistan.

In another country far-reaching development projects have been planned and partly executed. The elections which have begun in India represent the greatest experiment in Parliamentary democracy that the world has yet seen: an electorate of 170 millions will record its vote. Pakistan, though handicapped by the hostility of Afghanistan, is continuing its enlightened policy for the free development of the Frontier tracts and the recent elections in the North-West Frontier Province overwhelmingly affirmed loyalty to the Pakistan Government.

In their external policies, the two countries have different interests. India looks mainly eastwards and south; her relations with Burma, Indonesia, and indeed with China, are friendly. Pakistan is showing herself a constructive force in her efforts to reconcile Arab nationalism with the needs of regional security.

SEARCHING YEAR IN AMERICA

THE year in the United States was dominated by investigations, by grand debates on foreign policy, and by searching inquiries at home into crime and corruption. In the foreign field, the Administration succeeded in beating off two major attacks. The first came from Mr. Herbert Hoover and the "retreatists," who took fright at events in Korea and concluded that the United States should concentrate on making the western hemisphere impregnable. This ghost of the old isolationism had hardly been exorcised before a very different spectre appeared. General MacArthur, the U.N. commander in Korea, publicly criticized the Administration's refusal to risk an extension of the war by taking more drastic measures, such as the bombing of the "privileged sanctuary" north of the Yalu. With characteristic courage, President Truman, in order to uphold the supremacy of the civilian authority, dismissed the almost legendary hero of the Pacific and thus allowed him to come home to lay his case before the people.

A Prodigious Welcome

General MacArthur was accorded a prodigious welcome, but the exhaustive Congressional hearings on his dismissal failed to support his contention that his proposals had had the support of the President and Mr. Acheson. General Marshall, the Secretary of Defence, Mr. Acheson, the Secretary of State, and the chiefs of staff, patiently explaining the risks of the MacArthur policy, carried conviction, though it was felt that General MacArthur might have been retired with more tact. Congressional feeling ran too strong, however, particularly among the Republicans, who had hoped that General MacArthur would demonstrate once for all the bankruptcy of the Administration's policy in Asia, for any agreed report to be issued. Nevertheless, with the conclusion of the hearings it began to be evident that General MacArthur had had his day and that the American public had a clearer understanding of the responsibilities imposed on the United States by the leadership of a great coalition against aggression.

The year also seemed to mark a turning of the tide against Senator McCarthy, whose allegations of Communist influence in the Government had been the sensation of 1950, and brought fairer sailing to Mr. Acheson, the Secretary of State, who had been the primary target of both the McCarthy and MacArthur campaigns. At one point many observers felt that the Secretary had become so controversial a figure that he would have to go. But the signing of the Japanese peace treaty—in large measure the work of a Republican, Mr. John Foster Dulles—provided a personal triumph for Mr. Acheson and television brought it into millions of American homes.

More for the Services

Disputes over policy in Asia and the long splitting of hairs over the sending of reinforcements to Europe did not prevent Congress from giving surprisingly solid support to the Administration's major measures. Foreign aid appropriations were reduced only from \$8,500m. to \$7,300m. The services were granted almost everything they asked, including not only nearly \$60,000m. in appropriations, but also the extension of conscription, the lowering of the age for military

service, and the acceptance, in principle, at least, of universal military training. When General Marshall retired in September he was entitled to feel that the United States and the free world had started to move along the road to military security.

In domestic affairs, on the other hand, the Administration's prestige sank lower and lower under a series of revelations of governmental corruption and inaction. Senator Fulbright, himself a Democrat, undertook, in spite of Presidential discouragement, the task of cleaning improper influence out of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the giant government lending agency. Another Democrat, Senator Kefauver, laid bare a national criminal network, nourished by the profits of illegal gambling and able to control local governments, many of them in big Democratic cities. The television of the crime hearings in New York attracted fabulous audiences; it demonstrated the power of the new medium and the care which must be taken lest abuse of it impair the rights of accused persons.

The worst blow to the President was the revelation of widespread corruption in the Internal Revenue. The increasing likelihood of a Republican victory seemed to favour the chances of Senator Taft of Ohio, the favourite of orthodox Republicans and the first to throw his hat into the ring for the Presidential election of 1952. A number of other Republicans, however, doubtful of Senator Taft's ability to win, and frightened of the effect upon American policy should he be elected, were, as the year ended, confident of their ability to draft General Eisenhower.

Checking Inflation

For purely domestic matters there was little time. The Administration's anti-inflationary programme was roughly handled by Congress, although cuts in civilian production, rising demands for defence and industrial expansion, and mounting incomes made the renewal of inflationary pressures likely. Congress approved a new tax increase, the third since the outbreak of the Korean war, but it gave the President only half he had asked for, and a deficit of some \$5,000m. appeared likely for 1952.

In extending the Defence Production Act, Congress made prices harder to control by adopting the Capelhart amendment and by abolishing slaughtering quotas; it also relaxed credit controls. However, in the second quarter scare-buying ended as rapidly as it had begun, saving mounted, and the Federal Reserve system succeeded in abandoning the pegging of Government bond prices, which had pumped credit into the banking system. Coupled with an unexpected lag in defence production, these factors postponed, at least for a time, the inflation which had been expected. But the deference of Congress to business and farm interests made the trade unions extremely restive under wage controls and the Administration seemed certain to have to make fresh wage concessions, beginning with the steel industry, to avoid a series of strikes.

Opinion in North America and elsewhere where a free Press is valued was deeply shocked by the Argentine Government's seizure of the distinguished independent newspaper *La Prensa*. A campaign of trade union boycott and intimidation began early in the year and the climax came when the workpeople, who had no dispute with the management, tried to force their way past the pickets and resume work. Shots were fired and there were casualties. A few days later, on March 20, nominees of President Perón took control of *La Prensa*, and its owner, Dr. Paz, left the country.

SEEKING HARMONY IN COLONIAL AFRICA

DURING 1951 efforts were made on numerous fronts to put into effect policies directed at producing stability in Africa on a basis of partnership between races.

In colonies where no European settlement existed Africans assumed a larger responsibility for running their own affairs with European help; in those where a mixed community exists plans were discussed for enabling all races to move towards a more equal share in power.

Last autumn the then Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and Colonies, Mr. Gordon Walker and Mr. Griffiths, went to the Victoria Falls Conference to discuss Central African Federation with Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and other local leaders, including Africans.

The task was simpler in West Africa because there, the population being almost entirely African, advance is limited only by the degree of ability of the Africans to administer their own affairs and to agree among themselves. In the Gold Coast elections were held under the new constitution in the spring resulting in an overwhelming majority for the Convention People's Party. Their leader, Dr. Nkrumah, was released from gaol and accepted the leadership of Government business.

In Nigeria elections went on throughout the provinces during the summer and autumn: Dr. Azikiwe's National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons failed to obtain effective majorities in either west or east. The next step is the formation of the new central and regional organs of government. In Sierra Leone the new Legislative Assembly met in November; the constitutional reforms had been resisted by the Creoles on the grounds that the natives of the Protectorate were

too backward to have such a high proportion of representation. A new constitution was also granted to the Gambia.

There were greater difficulties in East Africa owing to the racial stresses between Europeans, Indians, and Africans. In Kenya these were smoothed out by Mr. Griffiths, who visited the colony in the early summer. It was agreed that there should be an interim readjustment of the legislature in which an African should soon be placed on the Executive Council, while the Europeans should for the time being retain their parity over all other races in legislative council, pending a general re-examination of the constitution. Publication of the report some months later recommending racial representation on a 7-7-7 basis in the Tanganyika legislature produced vociferous opposition from a section of the European community.

FEDERATION MOVES

The most important step of the year was the attempt to initiate a federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in order to promote the political and economic stability of Central Africa. Early in the year a conference of officials drawn from the United Kingdom and these three territories prepared in London a draft scheme which included safeguards for African interests. The principle of these was that there should be a Minister for African Affairs—described in Southern Rhodesia as the "chickoo in the nest"—in the federal cabinet who should be appointed by a governor-general and retain wide powers in relation to native affairs.

In August and September Mr. Griffiths toured Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, where he found African opinion much opposed to the whole project. Mr. Gordon Walker toured Southern Rhodesia. The subsequent conference at Victoria Falls

produced no decisions, since the British Government were pledged to consult African opinion, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Griffiths had persuaded Africans from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to attend, and when they did they refused to take part in discussions. The Southern Rhodesian delegation (which included no Africans), for their part, came without having fully explored how far they were prepared to go with the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, a statement was issued at the end of the conference committing the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments to favour federation in principle, and it was agreed to meet again in July, 1952, to carry the matter further.

South of the Limpopo there was unease during the year in the High Commission Territories. Dr. Malan announced in September that he would make the incorporation of these territories into the Union an issue in the next general elections. In Bechuanaland, the exile of Tshekedi and Seretse Khama from the Bawangwato reserve was maintained. In the summer there were minor disorders, and three "observers" who visited the reserve reported that the tribe were opposed to the return of Tshekedi, at any rate without Seretse. Nevertheless, Lord Ismay, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations under the Conservative Government, announced in December that an attempt would be made in the New Year to reintroduce Tshekedi to the reserve as a private citizen.

On the whole, it was a year of advance, coupled with incipient unrest, throughout British Colonial Africa. Whereas on the west coast there were signs that the new constitutions were being put into effect peacefully, and with a determination to make them work, elsewhere there were signs of racial stresses spreading from the South into Central Africa, and even having their repercussions in East Africa.

RADIO ASTRONOMY DEVELOPS

ONE of the most striking new fields of research developed in the past year or two is the subject that has been named Radio Astronomy. It is concerned with the long electromagnetic waves—"radio" waves—emitted by the heavenly bodies.

During the recent war radio stations observed jamming when the activity of the sun, as indicated by sun spots, was high, and since then radio waves coming to the earth from outer space—the sun, the galaxy and nebulae outside the galaxy—have been intensely studied by teams led by Mr. Ryle at Cambridge, by Dr. Lovell (for whom a special professorship in Radio Astronomy was created a few months ago) at Manchester, and by Dr. Pawsey at Sydney.

The observations are made at wavelengths of from a few centimetres to several metres; the use of such long wavelengths involves special experimental difficulties when it comes to locating the direction of the incoming radiation. These have recently been partly overcome and it is now established that radio waves are emitted not only by the sun, but from some 50 sources in outer space, called radio stars. Their directions do not coincide with prominent visible stars—in fact, there is no star of greater than the fourteenth magnitude near either of the two most intense radio stars.

The whole question of the nature of these radio stars and the mechanism by which they emit is under active investigation. Radar methods are also being applied by Professor Lovell to the detection and study of meteors.

Great interest has been aroused by a recent communication from the great

theoretical physicist Dirac, who was awarded the Nobel prize in 1933 for his work on the quantum theory. In this he asks "Is there an Ether?"

In the past century an ether was universally postulated to account for the passage and properties of light waves; after the coming of the first theory of relativity it was abandoned on account of arguments which seemed unassailable. Dirac now contends that, if the most recent developments of the quantum theory are taken into account, the existence of an ether is reasonable; nay, more, "with the new theory of electrodynamics we are rather forced to have an ether."

But those few who always preserved a loyalty to the old ether will have some difficulty in understanding the arguments that support their faith and may say *non tali auxiliio*.

In the atomic world researches on the use of radioactive isotopes, on the elusive mesons, on neutron diffraction and various other aspects of nuclear constitution have pushed steadily forward all over the world. An announcement of general interest made in November was that the heat generated by nuclear fission in the largest atom pile at Harwell is being used for heating a building of some size, the first industrial utilization of atomic energy to be made public here. On December 29 American scientists disclosed that they had produced electric power from atomic energy for the first time.

The work under Sir Robert Robinson at Oxford and Professor Woodward at Harvard has resulted in the synthesis of cortisone, a substance which is of such great potential importance in pharmacology. The quantities in question are too small to be of significance in medical practice, but the work constitutes a great scientific advance.

THE YEAR'S NEWS IN BRIEF

JANUARY

- 1 Australian Jubilee Year opened with a message broadcast by the King.
- Dr. E. S. Jansen succeeded Maj. van Zyl as South African Governor-General.
- 9 A Supreme Court of Appeal for East Africa was inaugurated at Nairobi. Groundnuts plan in East Africa modified.
- Sir John Balfour appointed British Ambassador to Spain; the previous Ambassador was withdrawn in Dec., 1946.
- 10 Australia retained the ashes by winning third Test match at Sydney by an innings and 13 runs.
- 15 Two Roman Catholic bishops sentenced in Czechoslovakia to hard labour for life; one bishop sentenced to 24 years' hard labour, for alleged treason and espionage.
- 17 Changes in British Government: Mr. A. Bevan from Health to Labour; Mr. Isaacs from Labour to Pensions; Mr. Marquand from Pensions to Health.
- 31 Decree confiscating property of Alfred Krupp cancelled.
- Death of Kim Chek, Commanding General of North Korean forces.
- Dr. Vargas sworn in as President of Brazil.

FEBRUARY

- 2 France signed agreement with India ceding the territory of the free city of Chandernagore.
- Arab States, except Jordan, signed a security pact.
- 5 First general election in Gold Coast.
- 8 Australia won fourth Test match at Adelaide by 274 runs.
- 12 The Shah of Persia was married to Miss Soraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari.
- 16 Defence estimates presented to Parliament: Navy £278,500,000; Army £418,800,100; Air £328,750,000.
- 24 Oxford boat sank in University boat race; Cambridge won re-row on 26th.
- 25 The twenty-second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that President may serve only two elected terms.
- 28 England won fifth Test match at Melbourne by 8 wickets.

MARCH

- 6 A Three-Power Declaration in Germany authorized Federal Government to establish Foreign Ministry; Dr. Adenauer appointed Foreign Secretary on 15th.
- 7 In Korea the U.N. forces opened a general offensive on 55-mile front; Seoul recaptured by S. Korean forces 14th.
- The Prime Minister of Persia assassinated.
- 8 The Persian Parliamentary Oil Committee recommended nationalization of the oil industry.
- 9 Government changes announced: Mr. H. Morrison Foreign Secretary in place of Mr. E. Bevin; Mr. Bevin, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Addison, Lord President of the Council.
- 10 Oxford won university sports at the White City (72½ points to 53½).
- 16 Special issue of five-shilling pieces to mark the Festival of Britain announced.
- 17 The Vatican announced the excommunication of all Roman Catholic members of the Czechoslovak Government and all priests supporting the Government.
- 18 Treaty setting up "European Coal and Steel Community" (Schuman Plan) signed in Paris.
- 20 Argentine Government took over control of the newspaper *La Prensa*.
- General Eisenhower announced appointment of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery to be deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.
- 21 Cambridge won university golf match by 10 matches to four, with one halved.
- 22 The Persian Senate approved unanimously the decision to nationalize the oil industry.
- 26 Conference of American Foreign Ministers opened in Washington.
- 27 Belgium decided to release Generals von Falkenhausen, Reeder, and Bertram.
- 29 U.S. entered into agreement with France for establishment of American air base at Chateauroux.
- 31 The financial year closed with an ordinary Budget surplus of £720m.

APRIL

- 2 General Eisenhower assumed effective command of Atlantic Treaty forces in Europe.
- 7 Grand National won by Nickel Coin.
- 10 Mr. Gaiskill presented the Budget for 1951-52; income-tax increased 6d.; purchase tax increases; tax on distributed profits increased; petrol tax increased; charges in Health Service for denture work and spectacles; old-age pensions increased.
- 11 Dismissal of General MacArthur announced by President Truman; Lieut.-Gen. Ridgway appointed C-in-C, United Nations Forces in Korea.
- 13 The Coronation Stone, which was removed on Christmas Day (1950), was returned to Westminster Abbey.
- 14 Mr. Ernest Bevin, Lord Privy Seal and formerly Foreign Secretary, died.
- 18 The President of Portugal, Marshal Carmona, died, aged 81.
- 21 Mr. Bevan, Minister of Labour, resigned from the Government; this was followed on the 23rd by the resignation of Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Freeman, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply, resigned on 24th.
- Football Association Amateur Cup won by Pegasus, defeating Bishop Auckland (2-1).
- 22 Communist forces in Korea launched an attack on a hundred-mile front, U.N. forces withdrawing. After a hull Communists resumed offensive on May 16.

- 22-25 Battle of Imjin river in Korea; gallant stand by The Gloucestershire Regiment.
- 23 A one-year supplementary Anglo-Argentine trade and financial agreement signed in Buenos Aires.
- 26 The oil commission in Persia resolved to effect nationalization of Persian oil immediately.
- 27 A United States-Danish agreement signed in Copenhagen for common defence of Greenland.
- 28 Dr. Moussadek appointed Persian Prime Minister.
- Indian population announced as 356,891,624.
- Football Association Cup won by Newcastle United, defeating Blackpool (2-0).
- General Election in Australia; Coalition majority reduced in House of Representatives but increased in Senate.
- 30 Dr. Frank Graham appointed new U.N. Mediator in the Kashmir dispute.

MAY

- 2 Germany admitted to the Council of Europe.
- Two Thousand Guineas won by Ki Ming.
- 3 The Festival of Britain declared open by the King from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral; the South Bank exhibition was opened to the public on May 4; the Festival Pleasure Gardens were opened on May 28.
- 4 One Thousand Guineas won by Belle of All.
- 8 The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in England on a state visit.
- 12 The Walker Cup won by United States, by 6 matches to 3, with three halved.
- 22 Agreement announced between Poland and Russia under which Poland had ceded to Russia part of the Lublin area in exchange for part of Drobych Province in the Ukraine.
- 25 United Nations forces in Korea advanced on all fronts; 38th parallel crossed on 26th.
- 27 Dr. Körner (Socialist) elected President of Austria after a second ballot.
- 30 Derby won by Arctic Prince.
- General Election in Eire; Mr. de Valera elected Prime Minister on June 13.

JUNE

- 1 Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret arrived in Belfast on four-day visit to Northern Ireland.
- Oaks won by Neatham Belle.
- 2 The Green Jackets' war memorial unveiled at Calais by Duke of Gloucester.
- 4 The King ordered to rest; all public engagements cancelled.
- 5 King Haakon of Norway arrived in England on visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.
- 7 In the absence of the King Princess Elizabeth took the salute at the King's Birthday Parade.
- Seven Nazi war criminals at Landsberg (Germany) hanged.
- 11 Five Japanese war criminals hanged for atrocities against Australians.
- 12 South Africans won first Test match at Trent Bridge by 71 runs.
- 17 French General Election. After the longest interregnum since the war M. Pleven formed a government on August 11.
- 21 Commonwealth Defence Ministers' conference opened in London; agreement on defence of Middle East.
- 23 Mr. Malik, the Russian delegate to the United Nations, broadcast appeal for settlement of Korean war.
- On 29th General Ridgway offered talks on armistice (see July 10).
- The athletic meeting between Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, won by Oxford and Cambridge by 9 events to 4.
- England won second Test match against South Africa at Lord's by 10 wickets.
- 29 An Order in Council setting up a new Nigerian Constitution was promulgated by the King.

JULY

- 1 The Colombo Plan came formally into effect.
- 4 Roll of honour of United States service men and women dedicated in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 6 Mr. R. R. Stokes appointed Minister of Materials (new post).
- 8 Italy proclaimed end of state of war with Germany.
- Paris celebrated its 2,000th anniversary.
- 9 State of war between Great Britain and Germany officially ended.
- 10 Armistice talks in Korea opened at Kaesong; suspended by Communists on August 22, the talks were resumed at Panmunjom on October 24 (see November 26).
- England won third Test match against South Africa at Old Trafford by 9 wickets.
- 11 Preliminary reports of the census gave total population of England and Wales as 43,744,924 and that of Scotland 5,095,969.
- 13 The foundation-stone of the National Theatre was laid by the Queen in the South Bank Exhibition grounds.
- 16 King Leopold of Belgium abdicated in favour of his son Prince Baudouin, who took the oath and became King on 17th.
- 20 King Abdullah of Jordan assassinated in Jerusalem.
- 22 General Craveiro Lopes elected President of Portugal unopposed.
- 23 Marshal Petain died, aged 95.
- 26 Chancellor of the Exchequer forecast Bill to control dividends for period of three years.
- Netherlands ended the state of war with Germany.
- 28 British and Commonwealth troops in Korea organized into one new division, the 1st Commonwealth Division.

- 29 The Society of Friends good will mission to Russia returned to London.
- 31 Fourth Test match at Headingley left drawn.

AUGUST

- 1 Mr. Morrison's article explaining British political values and foreign policies published in *Pravda*.
- 2 Yugoslavia ended state of war with Germany.
- 9 Total enemy casualties in Korea up to July 31 estimated at 1,237,872.
- 17 County Cricket championship won by Warwickshire.
- 18 England won final Test match at Oval against South Africa by four wickets.
- 21 Princess Margaret's twenty-first birthday.
- 22 The British delegation in Teheran broke off negotiations with the Persians.
- 31 A Canberra jet bomber broke the record for an east-west Atlantic flight (4 hours 19 minutes).

SEPTEMBER

- 1 The Pacific security pact between the United States, Australia, and New Zealand signed at San Francisco.
- General Election in New Zealand; National Government returned.
- 6 The Emir Talal proclaimed King of Jordan (King Abdullah was assassinated in July).
- 8 Japanese peace treaty signed at San Francisco.
- Japan and the United States signed a security agreement at San Francisco.
- 9 Greek General Election; on October 27 a Coalition Government formed under General Plastiras.
- 12 General Marshall resigned as Secretary of Defence in the United States Government.
- 15 St. Leger Stakes won by Talma II.
- 20 The North Atlantic Council meeting in Ottawa agreed to admission of Greece and Turkey to N.A. Treaty.
- 23 An operation on the King successfully carried out at Buckingham Palace.
- 24 The conference of Commonwealth Ministers on raw material problems opened in London.
- 27 The King signed a warrant authorizing the appointment of five Counsellors of State; appointment revoked on December 10.
- The refinery at Abadan came completely under Persian control; most of the staff of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company left Abadan for Britain on October 3.
- 30 Festival of Britain at South Bank closed.

OCTOBER

- 2 Mr. Bevan and his supporters secured first three places on National Executive of Labour Party.
- 4 Parliament prorogued. General Election on October 25. The Father of the House—Lord Winterbottom—retired from active politics.
- 6 Sir Henry Gurney, the British High Commissioner for Malaya, killed by bandits.
- 8 Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Canada.
- 11 The Bank of France raised the discount rate from 2½ to 3 per cent.; raised to 4 per cent. on November 8. A long-term meat agreement with Australia signed in London.
- 13 Four-Power proposals for establishment of an Allied Middle East Command presented to Egypt. The British Government also presented proposals for the future of the Sudan. Both proposals were rejected by Egypt on 15th.
- 15 First use of television for electioneering in Britain.
- 16 Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister, assassinated at Rawalpindi.
- 17 The 16th British Parachute Brigade began arriving by air in the Suez canal zone from Cyprus.
- 19 The Allied High Commission in west Germany announced the transfer of control of foreign trade and constitutional matters to the Federal Government.
- United States ended state of war with Germany.
- 25 General Election in Great Britain; State of Parties (including delayed Barnsley election): Conservatives and Associates, 321; Labour, 295; Liberal 6; Others, 3.
- 26 Mr. Attlee tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the King; Mr. Churchill accepted invitation to form Government.
- The transportation to Libya by air of 19th Infantry Brigade Group began.
- 27 The Egyptian Government abrogated the 1936 Treaty and the 1899 Condominium agreements and amended the Constitution changing King Farouk's title to "King of Egypt and the Sudan."
- A new post of Minister for Welsh Affairs established.
- 30 Mr. Churchill announced cuts in Ministers' salaries.
- 31 The Kashmir Constituent Assembly held its first meeting.
- Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Washington from Canada.
- For first time since 1895 election of Speaker challenged: Mr. W. S. Morrison elected.

NOVEMBER

- 2 Office of Minister of State, Scottish Office (Earl of Home), established.
- 3 The Festival Gardens and Fun Fair at Battersea Park closed.
- 4 American golfers retained Ryder Cup (held since 1935) by defeating Great Britain 9-2, with one halved.
- 5 The King conferred the Order of Merit on Mr. Clement Attlee.

- 6 New Parliament opened by Royal Commission.
- General Assembly of United Nations opened in Paris.
- 7 Reductions in imports announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Butler); Bank Rate raised to 2½ per cent.; Excess Profits Tax to become effective from January 1, 1952.
- 8 The United States, France, and Britain submitted disarmament proposals to Assembly of U.N. in Paris.
- Sir Leslie Bovey installed as Lord Mayor of London.
- 9 U.S. casualties in Korea announced as 99,226, of which 15,002 were killed.
- 11 General Perón re-elected President of Argentina.
- 17 Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to England after their visit to Canada and the United States.
- Dr. Chaim Weizmann re-elected President of Israel.
- 22 The three western Foreign Ministers and Dr. Adenauer, in Paris, approved draft general agreement on future status of Germany.
- 24 Amalgamation of two largest British motor-car manufacturing companies (Morris and Austin) announced.
- A 10-day airlift of 2,400 troops from Britain to Cyprus began.
- South African Rugby team beat Scotland at Murrayfield (44 pts.-0).
- Armistice negotiators in Korea agreed on provisional demarcation line.
- 30 Russia and three western Powers agreed to hold private discussions on disarmament; on December 11 the four Powers reported to General Assembly on outcome of talks.

DECEMBER

- 3 Dr. Adenauer, the Chancellor of German Federal Republic, arrived in London at invitation of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.
- 8 South African Rugby team beat Ireland in Dublin (17 points-5). Oxford won university Association match (2-1).
- 11 Oxford won university Rugby match (13 points-0).
- 12 50th anniversary of Marconi's first successful radio message across Atlantic.
- 13 Egyptian Government announced decision to recall Ambassador to United Kingdom.
- 15 Decision to repay American and Canadian loan instalments on December 31 announced.
- 17 Trading in foreign exchanges renewed in London after 12 years.
- 19 United Nations voted in favour of western Powers proposals for a disarmament commission and for commission to inquire into German elections.
- 22 Forty-two war criminals in Germany released.
- South African Rugby team beat Wales (6 points to 3).
- 24 Libya became an independent State.
- 25 Australia suffered their second defeat in 29 Test matches since the war when West Indies team won by six wickets.
- The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company signed new agreement with Government of Iraq.
- 28 Australia retained Davis Cup by defeating United States team (3-2).
- 30 The Mutual Security Agency took over functions of the Economic Cooperation Administration.
- 31 Mr. Winston Churchill left England for talks with President Truman. The International Refugee Organization ended its official existence.

Obituary

We have to record the following among the deaths in 1951:—

King Abdullah of Jordan, Queen Amelie of Portugal, the Dowager Empress Sadako of Japan, Prince Carl of Sweden, ex-Crown Prince William of Prussia, Prince Antoine Bibesco.

Mr. J. B. Chisley, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Marshal Pétain, Field-Marshal Baron Mannerheim, the Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Aundh, Sir W. Campion, Sir V. Perowne, Sir Arthur Street, Baron Shidehara, Sir H. Butler, Sir J. Magowan, Marshal Carmona, Senator Vandenberg, Signor Bonomi, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Count Henri Carton de Wiart, Mr. T. Wiles, Sir A. Selby-Bigge, Sir A. Montague-Barlow, Sir G. Clerk, Lord Inverchapel, Sir A. Caldecott, Rind Beyer, Sir G. Leveson Gower, Sir James Mitchell, Baron von Weizsäcker, Lord Dugan, Sir Ernest Clark, Lord Budeley, Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha, Sir Henry Gurney, Lord Addison, Sir Odo Russell.

Nina Duchess of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Sligo, Rear-Admiral the Marquess of Bristol, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Perth, the Earl of Stratford, the Countess of Strathford, Countess Brassey, Lord Elibank, Lord Exmouth, the Rev. Lord Mountmorres, Lt.-Col. Lord Gough, Lady Snowden, Lord Cochrane of Cults, Lord Gishborough, Lord Macleay, Lord Wallden, Lord Tennyson, Lord Merrivale, Lord Holden, Lord Lamington, Lord Maenan.

Sir C. Mander, Sir J. Wood, Sir E. Tennison-D'Eyncourt, Sir M. Stewart, Sir A. Cory-Wright, Sir R. Burton-Chadwick, Sir W. Goodenough, Sir G. Macdonald of the Isles, Sir J. Barbour, Sir D. Cameron of Lochiel, Sir A. Probyn-Jones, Sir H. Grayson, Sir F. Williams-Wynn, Sir J. Greenly, Sir F. Molamure, Sir F. Joseph, Sir G. Epps, Sir A. Gordon-Smith, Sir E. Alderson, Sir H. Hake, Sir C. Ashford, Sir H. Gray, Sir G. Bracken, Sir T. Thomas, Sir H. Stockley, Sir S. Chapman, Sir Leo Page, Sir E. MacLagan, Sir J. Ridley, Sir Smedley Crooke, Sir J. Brunyate, Sir W. Hadwick, Sir W. Hildane, Sir H. Stokes, Sir P. Frank, Sir D. Bray, Sir W. Stampe, Sir F. Mitchell, Sir P. Buck.

Mr. A. Rowntree, Mr. L. Ellsworth, Miss G. Davies, Lt.-Col. Penikoff, M. Antonin Besse, Mr. R. J. Flaherty, Colonel de Basil, Miss G. Tuckwell, Mr. Stephen Early, Rev. Dr. Millar Patrick, Mr. Raoul Dautry, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Mr. G. Whitworth, Mr. Alwyn Parker, Miss Gordon Holmes, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury.

Other Members of Parliament who died were: Mr. E. Martin Smith, the Rev. G. S. Woods.

In the Forces the following deaths were among those recorded:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir R. Tyrwhitt; Admirals: F. G. Kirby, Lord Suffield, P. W. Nelles, Sir C. Briggs, Forest P. Sherman (U.S.A.), Sir Max Horton, Sir C. Morgan, Sir H. Tweedie, E. Hyde Parker, Sir Michael Hodges, L. C. S. Woolcombe, Sir C. Barry; Vice-Admirals: C. Osborne, Sir B. Hall, Sir Baldwin Wake; Rear-Admirals: R. Rowley-Conwy, Tufton Beamish; Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood, Field-Marshal Sir T. Blamey; Generals: Sir C. Fergusson, A. J. Georges (France), Sir P. Strickland, Sir J. Coleridge, Sir G. Weir; Lieutenant-Generals: Queipo de Lano (Spain), Sir C. Godwin; Major-Generals: Sir E. Swinton, R. J. Blackham, Sir F. Maurice, Sir T. Marden, Sir H. Everett, Sir C. Boucher, Sir R. Montgomery, D. Cayley; Brigadier-Generals: Sir Loftus Bates, C. G. Dawes (U.S.A.).

Brigadier P. Hansen, V.C., Capt. C. Bonnar, V.C., Mr. L. Keyser, V.C.

Among artists and architects who died were: Miss B. Bland, Mr. C. Hartwell, Dame Ethel Walker, Mr. B. Priestman, Mr. W. de Glehn, Sir J. West, Mr. R. F. Wells, Mr. A. J. Davis, Mr. A. Szyk, Mrs. Bruntton-Angles, Mr. E. Gillick, Mr. W. Forsyth, Mr. F. Lessore, Mr. N. Gray, Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. A. N. Tagore, Mr. F. Newbould.

Among members of the legal profession who died were: Mr. V. Aronson, Sir J. Fenton, Sir J. Andrews, Sir G. Branson, Mr. R. F. Bayford, Mr. Justice Doffy, Sir W. Procter, Sir C. Findlay, Mr. J. B. Sandbach, Mr. D. Hopkin, Sir Harilal Kania, Mr. W. Hedley, Mr. J. Horridge.

Among those lost to literature and music were: Mr. Sinclair Lewis, Mr. H. de Selincourt, Dr. A. H. Mayor (James Bridle), Mr. H. Lenormand, M. André Gide, Mr. R. C. Trevelyan, Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole, Lady Fortescue, M. Emile Chartier, Mr. W. C. Sellar, Mr. P. Cheyne, Mr. Hermon Ould, Herr B. Kellermann, M. Alphonse de Chateaubriant, Mr. Monckton Hoffe, Mr. Algernon Blackwood, Mr. Graham Moffat, Mr. H. St. G. Saunders.

Mr. I. Philippowsky, Prof. G. Oldroyd, Mr. H. Bauer, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mr. S. Koussevitzky, Prof. A. Schoenberg, M. N. Sergueev, Mr. A. Schnabel, Mr. Constant Lambert, Dr. Fritz Busch, Mr. Sigmund Romberg, Mrs. W. Knatchbull, Dr. E. H. Fellowes.

Among members of the medical profession who died were: Dr. H. French, Sir Lenthal Cheate, Sir A. Hall, Dr. G. Cathcart, Prof. G. E. Gask, Dr. G. Rewcastle, Mr. I. Back, Sir W. Johnson, Prof. G. Grey Turner, Dr. Geoffrey Evans, Dr. Serge Veronoff, Prof. C. G. Lowry, Dr. W. Broadbent, Mr. E. B. Dowsett.

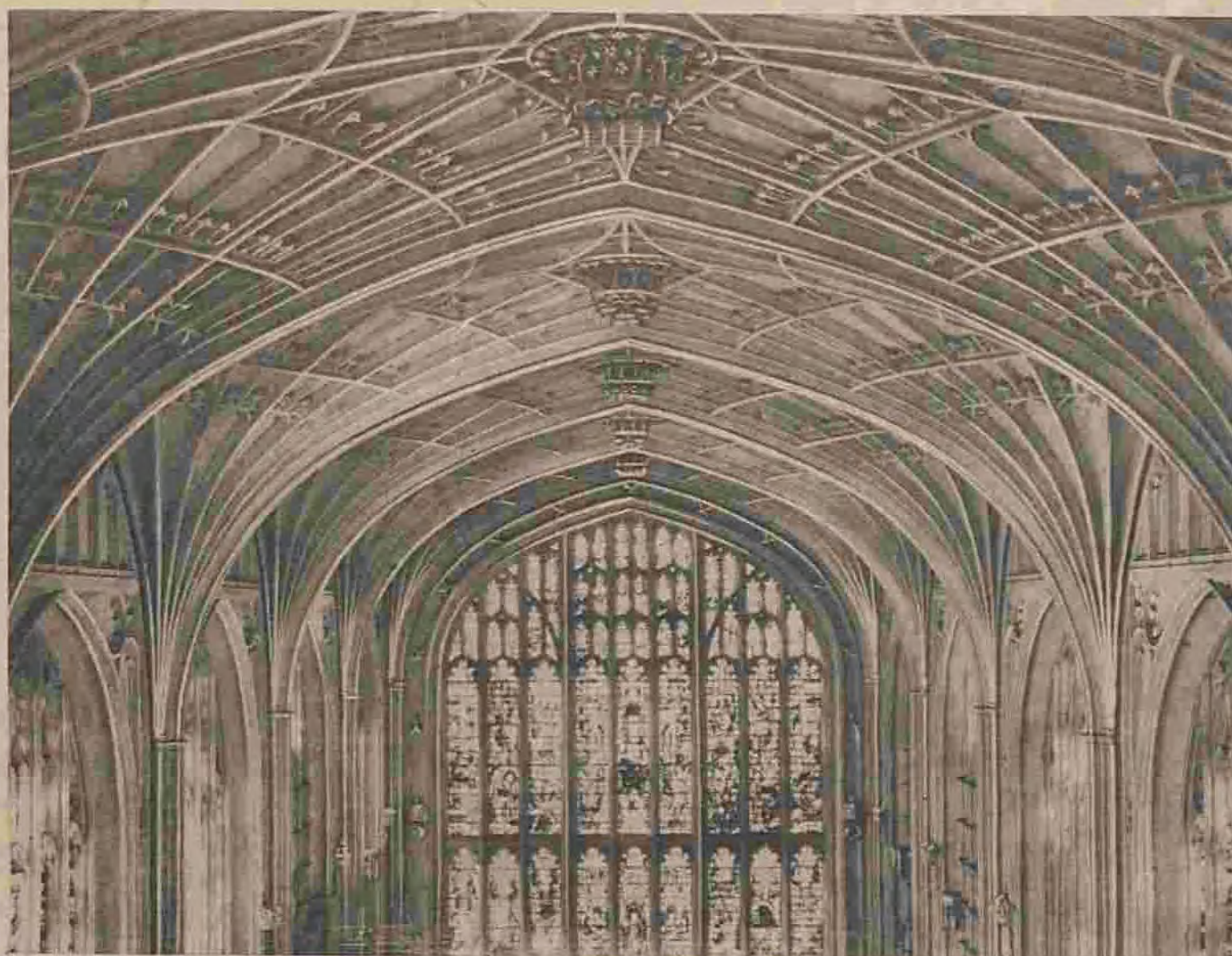
Newspapermen who died included: Mr. A. Inwood, Mr. H. Peet, Col. Washburn, Mr. Melville Cheate, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. D. D. Braham, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. A. S. Wallace, Mr. W. R. Hearst, Mr. Philip Jordan, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. C. V. R. Thompson, Mr. B. Crossfield, Mr. A. Moreland, Mr. J. McQuillan, Mr. H. G. Fell, Mr. L. Matters, Mr. J. J. Sargent, Mr. H. Ross, Mr. D. Sutherland.

Religious leaders who died included: Cardinal Marchetti-Selvaggi, Archbishop Germanos, the Right Rev. Dr. N. S. Jones, Dr. J. Ewing, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. H. Browne, Commissioner D. Lamb, the Rev. F. C. Devas, the Very Rev. R. J. Drummond, Cardinal Sapieha, the Rev. Dr. W. Stanton-Jones, the Very Rev. R. H. Malden, the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. White, the Rt. Rev. Dr. E. N. Lovett, the Rt. Rev. F. Western, the Rt. Rev. W. F. Brown.

Among those lost to science and scholarship were: Dr. J. F. Bethune-Baker, Dr. L. J. Comrie, Dr. G. C. Richards, Prof. G. Kon, Miss E. H. Major, Dr. E. E. Day, Miss K. Jex-Blake, Dr. R. Broom, Mr. B. H. Sumner, Dr. H. J. Cody, Dr. L. Wittgenstein, the Rev. Dr. H. Salter, Dr. H. V. Routh, Dr. J. Erskine, Miss M. Alford, Prof. A. McKenzie, Mr. R. H. Hodgkin, Prof. H. Potter, Mr. R. L. Douglas, Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, Mr. H. C. Marillier, Prof. A. J. Allmand, Dr. J. Milne, Prof. A. Yahuda, the Rev. Dr. H. Workman, Prof. F. Oliver, the Rev. K. N. Bell, Prof. J. Gratian, Dr. R. Aitken, the Hon. Alice Bruce, Prof. A. L. Mellanby, the Rev. E. E. Raven, Prof. H. S. Raper.

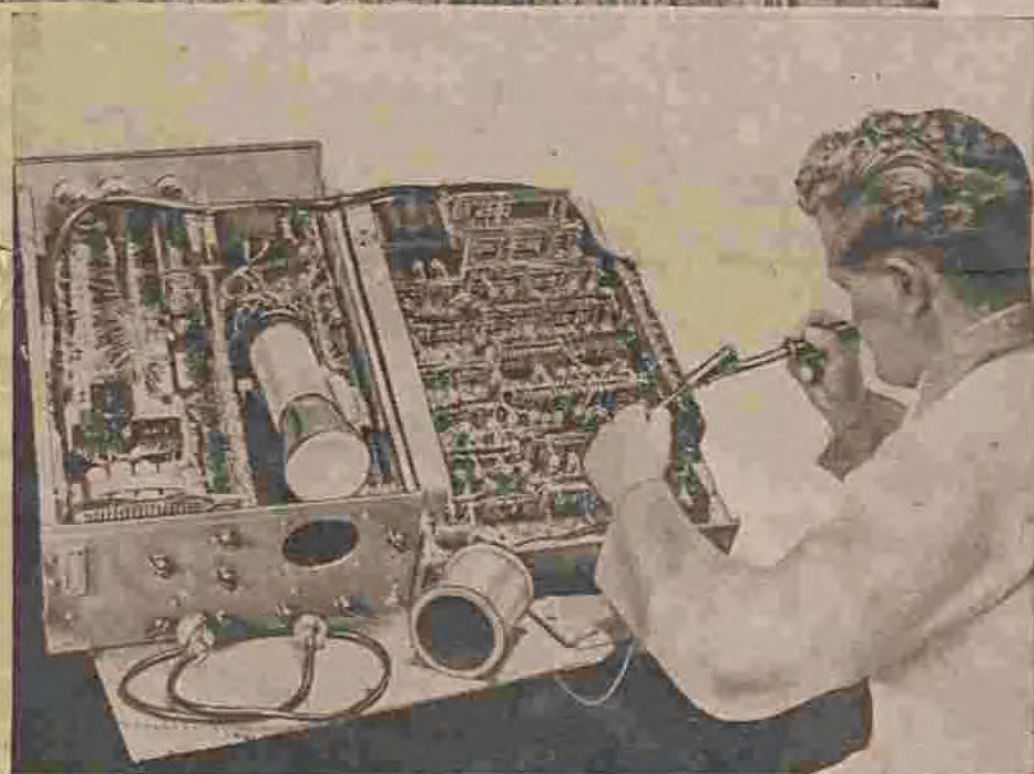
Among members of the entertainment profession who died were: Mr. H. Baynton, Miss O. Netherole, Mrs. Hilton Philipson (Miss Mahel Russell), Lady Beerbohm, Sir C. Cochran, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Ivor Novello, Mr. Fred Kitchin, Mr. Edward Rigby, Miss Vesta Victoria, Mr. Harry Hemsley, Mr. W. H. Berry, Mrs. J. A. Paterson (Miss Marie Ault), M. Louis Jouvet, Mr. Ronald Frankau, Mme. Ludmila Pijoff, Mr. Francis Lister.

Sportmen who died during the year included: Mr. F. A. Tarrant, Mr. J. Olliff, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. R. Edwards, Mr. M. Inman, Mr. W. B. Roberts, Mr. W. G. Quiffe, Herr K. Hoffman.



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A Pye technician at work on the intricate wiring of a TV wave-form generator.

King's College Chapel dominates the Cambridge scene and seems, indeed, to symbolize the very spirit of the place. The magnificent fan-vault roof, built between 1508 and 1515, owes its supreme beauty equally to the genius of its designer, the master mason John Wastell, and to the traditional skill and craftsmanship passed on from earlier generations. In like manner the scholars of the University, jealously guarding the learning of the past, have by experiment and research continually advanced to new knowledge.

Founded over fifty years ago by one of the leading instrument makers of the Cavendish Laboratory, Pye Limited are proud that their home is in Cambridge. Traditionally high standards of engineering and craftsmanship, allied to the most enterprising scientific research — these qualities, in laboratory and workshop, have built the world-wide renown of products bearing the name of Pye.

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1953.

1st January.

While there seems to have been a rise in prices of about 6%, certain things have been easier to obtain and in some cases have been cheaper. I cannot speak about my suit this year, as I have not had one, but there should be some reduction in the price in view of the reduction of Purchase Tax. I have no doubt, however, that the tailors have found a way of keeping the price up!

It is still difficult to see how as a country we are going to get out of our financial embarrassments without a serious reduction in our living standards. Already the rearmament programme has had to be slowed down. Winston, in a broadcast on his discussions with Eisenhower, has used the slogan: "Not aid, but Trade", implying that we can only pay in goods, and then only if the American tariff walls are pulled down. While this would be of considerable assistance, it is doubtful whether it would be a complete solution to the problem. The present Government seem to be determined to cash in on our lead in aircraft design, and it looks as if at least some of our resources will be switched from cars to aircraft. Already regulations permit the purchase of more new motor cars on the home market - second-hand cars are at a discount.

Communism here does not seem to have made much progress. The membership now stands at about 35,500, but while the Press always seems to be in difficulties, it invariably succeeds in just keeping its head above water, doubtless due to donations by some wellwisher. The Trade Unions are taking an increasingly strong line, and in one or two cases have banned Communists as office bearers. We calculate that there are roughly 504 Party members holding some sort of official position within the Unions. The Front organisations go on, and while it is difficult to estimate exactly what effect they have on the population as a whole, we are inclined to think that the majority are a bit bored with such organisations as the Peace Council.

In espionage we have had a few minor successes, notably the MARSHALL case, involving KUZNETSOV, an employee of the Soviet Embassy. It is the first, I think, since the war where having established that KUZNETSOV was a man ready to receive information, we succeeded in tracing his contact, MARSHALL, through a successful Watching operation. KUZNETSOV was not too clever and there is every indication that the technique in the future will be made more watertight. First of all the agent makes a chalk mark at some pre-arranged point, indicating that he wants to make contact. This is answered by a car with a certain number being parked at a particular point at a certain time, and followed by a pre-arranged rendezvous. Such meetings are as rare as they can possibly be made, and in the interim messages and money are passed by being left at a pre-arranged spot in the open and picked up subsequently by the agent without any meeting actually taking place. There has been a tendency during the last year for Soviet officials to meet and dine with Service personnel and, in some instances, to join Clubs. This has been noticed not only here but in Canada, and possibly elsewhere. It may signify that Soviet officials abroad have been reprimanded for not producing more information, or that there is a dearth of information in general. Soviet officials may well have said that they cannot hope to get information unless they are given greater freedom in making contact with nationals of the country in which they reside. It does not follow, however, that

this is the only means by which information is collected, and it may well be that espionage on the old lines, through the establishment of some Company dealing in East/West trade, also forms a basis for the collection of information. We know, for example, that the Communist Party in Italy is financed by this means, through a surplus balance, and we think it possible that similar operations may be going on through a Company known as WEX in this country, but such proof as we have is only negative.

In Europe the Communist situation is perhaps less acute. In France the expulsion of MARTY and TILLON has caused a considerable upheaval. While there is no evidence yet of a very marked split, the French Government still seems to have difficulty in putting its financial house in order and getting its citizens to pay their taxes. Whenever a really crucial issue arises on this point the Government seems to fall. The Gaullists, too, seem to be divided in their views and at last it looks as if they were going to enter the Government arena in a coalition.

One of the major difficulties in France, however, during the past year has been the situation in Indo-China. While the French are holding their own rather precariously, there seems little prospect of their being able to clear up the situation and make a graceful retirement unless they are going to fall down on their commitments in Western Europe. The question is largely one of finance, and instead of reducing their standards of living and forcing their own nationals to pay, their tendency is to try and squeeze some more money out of the Americans. If they could hand over to the Vietnamese without any serious loss of face, I think they would do so. Meanwhile, the Americans are giving them considerable logistic support in Indo-China. Neither they nor we, however, are anxious to put in any personnel in case this might lead to direct Chinese intervention, as in the case of Korea.

The other danger spot in Europe is perhaps Italy, although I think it may be said that the position is slightly more stable than it was.

In the Middle East we have gone through a period of serious disturbances in the Canal Zone. It was hoped that the abdication of the King and the advent to power of Neguib might lead to an equitable settlement, but latterly the position has deteriorated and negotiations in the Sudan have reached rather a critical stage, when the Egyptians seem to maintain their attitude that before serious discussions can take place about the Middle East defence organisation, British troops must be evacuated from the Canal Zone. While it might have been possible to do a deal with Neguib, he is clearly surrounded by violent Egyptian nationalists who force him from time to time to make provocative statements.

We should, I think, be prepared to move if we could get satisfactory guarantees about the maintenance of a base in Egypt in the event of hostilities, which would involve leaving behind a number of troops on a care and maintenance basis. Meanwhile, it would not surprise anybody if the Ikhwan were to precipitate matters by a renewed outbreak in the Canal Zone. They have already shown signs of eliminating any personnel known to be giving assistance to the British in the collection of information.

In Persia the situation has reached an impasse. There seems to be no prospect of having any Government there except an ultra-nationalist or Communist one. Meanwhile, the Americans are getting worried lest the precarious state of Persian finances may lead to the advent of the

Tudeh Party and the incorporation of Persia as another Soviet satellite. This leads them to put forward suggestions, and even to operate behind our backs, with the result that Mossadeq still thinks that he can play one Party off against the other.

The Americans do not seem to appreciate the fact that the dollar loans will not be used by the present regime to improve the lot of the population; the money will merely stick to the fingers of the ruling classes. A large amount of the money that the Anglo-Iranian have paid to the Persian Government in the past has suffered a similar fate. Another thing which the Americans seem to fail to appreciate is that weakness in Persia merely sets up a general reaction in other states in the Middle East who have control of oil supplies - this has already happened to some extent in Iraq, and it may well happen to the Americans themselves in Arabia.

In Malaya there seems to be a distinct improvement in the situation, largely due to the energy, and the strength of character of Gerald Templer. There is no doubt that he has put heart into the officials and the population, as a result of which the number of outrages has considerably decreased and evidence is forthcoming that the M.C.P. has been forced to change its tactics. The country is, however, far from being out of the wood, and there is still a great deal to be done. Jack Morton, as co-ordinator of Intelligence, seems to be working well and there have been complimentary remarks about Ian Carrel, who is seconded to the Police. Leighton, too, our S.L.O., has done a very good job.

In Korea the stalemate still prevails, probably until Eisenhower makes his position clear. It seems likely that the Chinese stepped up the fighting about the time of the Primaries in the United States, in the hope that Korea would be made a definite issue in the American elections, and that one side or other would commit itself. The Korean war was already unpopular and there is evidence to show that the Chinese offensive operations were merely designed to cause casualties. From this it may be assumed that the Russians and the Chinese, or certainly the Russians, think that a continuation of hostilities for the time being was more to their advantage than an Armistice, even though the latter would get them the right to build aerodromes in North Korea. The Chinese have a force of over 500 MIGs and the North Koreans, 75. In addition a certain number of twin-engined jet light bombers of Russian design have made their appearance. This build up in training is steadily going on; if, therefore, there is an Armistice, and the Northern forces have the right to construct aerodromes, they will be able to re-open hostilities with a good deal of tactical air support. This whole position is now being reviewed. Meanwhile, Eisenhower has made no pronouncement, but presumably he will have discussed the matter with Winston, who is at present in the United States.

The Indian proposals, which were on the whole reasonable, were turned down by the Russians in the United Nations in such a way as to make it fairly clear that, for the time being at any rate, the Russians felt that a continuation of hostilities was in their best interests. In so doing they have clearly lost a certain amount of face with their own supporters, but this has been largely counter-balanced by the stupid approach of the correspondent of the New York Times to Joe Stalin, asking him the same old questions. Joe has, of course, expressed his anxiety for peace, and his readiness to discuss matters with the Americans and ourselves. If he gets no response he will be able to say that he has made

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a gesture which has been rejected.

There is still no solution of the Kashmir problem and both sides complain that we do not give them support. Pakistan is in fact considering a withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

I have read Hill's legal opinion in the case of Alan Ernest OSBORNE, who was interviewed by Simkins a few days ago and under caution made something in the nature of a confession of espionage in 1941. The case arose on account of a review of the case of Oliver GREEN, who, while in prison for forging petrol coupons, had confessed that he was a Soviet agent. A search was instituted at the time, and as a result a document was found giving particulars in OSBORNE's handwriting of somebody called "J.K.N.", subsequently identified as John Kennard NESBIT. The implication was that NESBIT was a suitable person to be approached. Both OSBORNE and NESBIT were serving in the same Regiment.

Hill does not think that OSBORNE's confession could possibly even constitute a prima facie case against him, particularly after a lapse of nearly 11 years. Certainly no case could be mounted without involving GREEN, to whom an undertaking was given that his case should receive no publicity and that no prosecution would result from anything he had said. We have decided, therefore, not to put the case up to the D. of P.P.

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Stourton came to see me. He is taking over as No. 2 in the Police Division of the Colonial Office from Abbiss. I told him that the only weakness in his organisation seemed to me to be a lack of access direct to higher authority. He said that it had been well rubbed into him when he was offered the job that his job would only be advisory.

I said it seemed to me that that made it all the more necessary that his advice should go in at the top and not at the bottom. He entirely agreed, but it is of course for Muller to put this over.

I asked him about Nigeria, and in particular about Kirby-Green. He said that it was of course difficult for Kirby-Green to follow on top of "Tin-Eye" (Stephens), who had on the whole been a success. This

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surprised me a little, since I have had such glowing accounts of Kirby-Green from D.O.S. He told me that Kirby-Green had blotted his copybook rather badly shortly after his arrival, by advocating an L.I.C. and intimating to the Governor that this Committee would have the authority to make recommendations which the Governor would see carried out. The Governor, quite naturally, did not appreciate the views of a newcomer who was telling him that he was going to be run by a committee. He apparently reacted very strongly. Stourton said that he saw him the same day and that he was absolutely furious. Kirby-Green subsequently told Stourton all about it.

The thing eventually blew over and I think relations are now fairly good.

Highett, on the other hand, seems to be a great success with the Police. Stourton did not know how he got on with the Governor, but he had heard no complaints. His wife, too, is very much liked and seems to fit in well with the wives of Police officers, who are not always easy!

2nd January.

A telecheck shows that a man called McGRATH, acting on behalf of the Argentine Ambassador, is trying to claim the services of NUNN MAY for the Argentine atomic project. McGRATH is by way of persuading NUNN MAY to go with him to Ireland to-morrow, and has booked passages by Aer Lingus for himself and NUNN MAY, and for one other whose name will not be disclosed until the last minute.

We notified the Home Office and Dick and I went over to a meeting called by the Home Secretary. The situation was all the more serious, since the P.M. is just about to arrive in the United States. If he were greeted by Press reports that NUNN MAY had left the country for Ireland, he would clearly start off on a bad wicket. Various proposals were put forward about enlisting the assistance of Higgs, a Conservative M.P. who is a solicitor acting for NUNN MAY, and also making statements to the Press. The Foreign Office, although seriously concerned, had no suggestions to offer. Finally it was agreed that the best plan would be for us to go down and see NUNN MAY immediately in order to ascertain his state of mind and his reaction to McGRATH's proposals, if in fact the had been made.

I confessed to a certain amount of schaden-freude when Ruck, of the Immigration Service, admitted to the unfortunate position brought about by the withdrawal of any control of Irish traffic. The fact is, of course, that such limited effectiveness as there might be in withdrawing a man's passport has now been completely removed, since he could always go out to Eire without papers. In spite of this, however, we are trying to pass legislation to control the exit of British suspects, and in addition proposals are being made to reopen the system of weekend excursions to the Continent.

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3rd January.

Dick and I saw the Home Secretary again to report progress about NUNN MAY, who had been seen by both Dick and Skardon last night.

After some difficulty they had succeeded in getting into the house. The opposition was due to the general persecution by the Press, who had camped themselves in Chalfont St. Giles. In the end Dick and Skardon had a meal with NUNN MAY, his brother and sister-in-law a rather tough Yorkshire woman. It transpired that only a quarter of an hour earlier NUNN MAY had received a letter from McGRATH suggesting that he should go away with him on the following day for a holiday in Ireland. There was mention of the Argentine project. NUNN MAY said that he had no intention of going, and they left with a complete understanding that he would make no move without informing and taking advice from ourselves. He intended to see the Ministry of Labour the following week about getting employment. Dick was completely satisfied as to NUNN MAY's bona fides in this matter.

Later on, however, the NUNN MAY's had received a call from McGRATH, who had stayed for some two hours. He was pleasant and persuasive but made no headway. We learned later from Bingham that, having failed about the Argentine, he had decided to turn the interview to good account by publishing a story to the effect that NUNN MAY had booked passages to Eire but had finally got cold feet because, it was alleged, he believed that certain people were out to do him in. This story had been offered to the Sunday Empire News.

The Home Secretary was pleased with the results of our efforts and also, he told us, was the Foreign Secretary, to whom he spoke on the telephone.

We thought that it might be a good thing for the P.R.O. at the Home Office to speak to the Sunday Empire News and explain to them that McGRATH was a fraud, in spite of the fact that we knew that in journalistic circles he was regarded as unreliable. Largely on Newsam's advice, the Home Secretary decided to leave things as they were. In the event the Empire News did not publish; had they done so, however, the story would inevitably have broken in the United States much to Winston's annoyance.

5th January.

Burt came to see me at my request. I showed him a letter which had been drafted to the Commissioner:

- a) about using the Scotland Yard wireless cars for tracing the whereabouts of Soviet diplomats, and
- b) about notifying us immediately if any Soviet or Satellite diplomats got into the hands of the Police.

There had been a case of one of the Russian cipher clerks having been found drunk, minus his wallet and a certain amount of his clothing, of which he had been relieved by a woman. Had we been able to see him we might have been able to guide the episode into more profitable channels.

Burt entirely agreed with our proposals and undertook to give them his backing. He thought, however, that it would be a good thing if I saw the Commissioner personally and explained our reasons in greater detail.

Drew came over to tell me about Operation MINCEMEAT. The Foreign Office had had a telegram from Madrid stating that Ian COLVIN, a free-lance journalist, had been probing the MINCEMEAT story, which is mentioned in Rommel's Diaries shortly to be published. He had seen a former Abwehr officer called LENZ or LEISSNER, who had confirmed the incident, and he had already got on to the part played by Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

Drew and Reilly had considered this telegram and replied to Madrid that they should be told that he had been scooped by the Daily Express and that a much more authentic version of the story was shortly being published.

Meanwhile, Montagu, who had received a further approach from the Evening Standard in November, was urged to accept the offer on the grounds that it would be better that he should publish a controlled version, which would avoid such awkwardnesses as the handing over of the body to us by Bentley-Purchase, the Coroner.

I said that while I agreed we were presented with a fait accompli, the impression created by Montagu publishing the story under his own name would be extremely bad among the many officers in our Service who had loyally abided by their undertaking to keep their mouths shut. Would it not, therefore, be possible for Montagu and Cholmondeley to collaborate and for the story to come out under Cholmondeley's name, or under some pseudonym? Drew said that he would consider this.

Montagu is hoping to make £2,500 on the deal, but might graciously slip £500 to Charles Cholmondeley. Drew wanted to know what we thought about Cholmondeley. Hill and I thought it was entirely a matter for him to decide. Technically both he and Montagu were still in Government service. I made it clear, however, that if I were faced with a similar situation, nothing would induce me to accept a penny.

At the Appointments Board to-day D.E./A reported that a letter had been received from S.L.O. Salisbury asking for nominations for the post of Defence Secretary to the Governor of Nyasaland. D.O.S. agreed that he would see the Governor and get more particulars of the latest date by which the appointment should be made.

I mentioned that there had been an allocation of Coronation Medals to the Service and that selection had to be made of the recipients. It was agreed that D.E./A would circulate a note asking for suggestions and would also epitomise the principles of giving the Medal in so far as they would assist selection.

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Overseas Postings.

The following were agreed:-

- 1)
- 2) D.O.S. would write to S.I.M.E. asking for the co-operation of Colonel STEPHENS and Mr. OUGHTON in preventing an overlap of their end of tour leave. It was further agreed to recommend that Colonel STEPHENS be appointed in charge of the Port & Travel Control Group vice Brigadier HINCHLEY-COOKE on retirement of the latter, and that he should be asked to extend his S.I.M.E. tour until the autumn in order to be able to take over in sufficient time.
- 3) Major STONE to be posted to Washington vice Mr. PATTERSON at the end of the year.
- 4) D.O.S. would invite Mr. U'REN to open the projected station at Aden, and to go to Aden either for one tour of two years or for a special period of one year. If Mr. U'REN did not accept, Mr. D. STEPHENS to be selected for the post.
- 5) Mr. JOHNSTONE-JONES to be posted to S.I.M.E. vice Mr. A.R.T. STUART who would be posted to A. Division after expiry of his leave.
- 6) Mr. C.A. HERBERT to be permitted to return to the U.K. at the end of his first tour.
- 7) Mr. COLLIARD to be permitted to return to the U.K. at the end of his tour and Mr. SERPELL to be posted to S.I.F.E. as S.O.C. vice Mr. COLLIARD.
- 8) Mr. K.M.D. MILLS to be invited to undertake a second tour in Jamaica.

Organisational Plan.

This was discussed and it was agreed that a composite draft of the scheme as well as of the covering notes would be circulated.

I saw Sir Harold Scott to-day when I showed him a draft of a letter to himself regarding the use of Police wireless cars in for tracing the whereabouts of Soviet diplomats, and for notifying us immediately if any Soviet or Satellite diplomats get into the hands of the Police. I gave him certain additional details and emphasised the importance of the problem from our point of view.

He said that he would give the matter his most careful consideration, and that if it were possible for wireless cars to help in any way he would make the necessary arrangements. He was, however, worried about the leakage of information angle. He pointed out that the list of cars in possession of wireless patrols referred almost entirely to cars that were missing, and the normal action, therefore, was to report them in order that they might be returned to

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their owners and enquiries instituted. In our case, of course, the action would be different, and it would not be long, therefore, before wireless patrols knew precisely what they were doing.

I said that we had considered the implications of this and, while it would be most regrettable if anything of the kind happened, it was a risk I thought we should have to accept. We should, however, like to give further consideration to the point after he had examined the problem and before any measures were actually put into force.

As regards the second question, Scott did not think that this would present any serious difficulty, provided the man was not held unduly after he had proved his identity.

I went to meet the D.G. on his return. He told me that he had a private audience with the Pope, for over an hour, and that he and his family had been decorated. I gave him the gist of the NUNN MAY case.

6th January.

Hill told me that he was having trouble over INTERAVIA, who keep on publishing confidential information about our aircraft construction. INTERAVIA is run from Switzerland by a Jew called HEIDEMANN, and the suggestion had been put forward that he should be given copies of our D. Notices. Hill thought it was wrong to give these to a foreigner, and I agreed. Meanwhile, there is a suggestion that either HEIDEMANN, or his representatives here, should be seen by Admiral Thomson and persuaded from further publication, which has already brought us into bad odour with the Americans. The American representative of INTERAVIA has apparently agreed to submit any data that he may obtain.

Hill tells me that he has attended a meeting with Foreign Office and other legal advisers on a suggestion that Kenneth de COURCY should be prosecuted for trying to solicit information from Hadow, our Consul in Los Angeles. De COURCY had suggested that this information should be given off the record, or if Hadow liked, on the record. Hadow had replied, rather stupidly, saying that while he would be only too glad to help, he had no knowledge of the background surrounding the departure of BURGESS and MACLEAN.

The meeting had agreed that in all the circumstances there was no chance of a successful prosecution. Hadow would be told to write a letter to De COURCY, correcting his previous one, and Consuls would be circulated asking them to notify the Foreign Office before replying should any approaches be made by De COURCY.

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The impression on the Americans of this kind of thing is, of course, lamentable.

7th January.

We had an Appointments Board to-day, when we saw four candidates.

8th January.

At the J.I.C. to-day Drew made a statement about the MINCEMEAT case, but made no reference to my suggestion that Montagu should not publish under his own name. I raised this point and said how much we deprecated the whole incident, which was a shocking example of someone in the Intelligence know who was making money out of a publication of a good story which he had acquired in the course of his official business. This would be bound to arouse considerable irritation among many of those who had abided by their undertaking when they left the Service. The Committee was thoroughly sympathetic and asked Drew and me to explore the point.

At the Appointments Board to-day D.E./A reported that an interim reply had been received from East Africa about the suggested Kikuyu translator, and that the D.G. had given authority to proceed with her recruitment. It was agreed that she should not be admitted to the 6th Floor.

D.E./A reported that the D.G. had approved the postings recommended by the Board Meeting of the 5th January.

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After considering the question of MINCEMEAT again, I agreed with Hill and Hollis that if Montagu was going to publish the story in detail and a copy of his version, according to Drew, was already with the Daily Express, it would be obvious to everyone who the author was under whatever name the publication was made. I therefore telephoned to Reilly and to Drew, saying that, lamentable as the whole incident was, I did not think that there was anything more we could do. I mentioned, however, various points in the story which struck me as being in singularly bad taste, particularly certain remarks attributed to Winston, which I am quite sure he would not like.

Hill tells me that Jowett has approached the D. of P.P. for all papers connected with spy trials. He is writing his memoirs and wants to include details. The D. of P.P. has refused to give the papers, but does not think he has heard the last of it.

Hollis tells me that the interpreter, one PILLEY, whose real name is [redacted] has a brother who is a close friend of Bob STEWART. Unfortunately this did not emerge at the time that PILLEY's name was passed over the records. As PILLEY was recommended by the Foreign Office, for whom he has done a considerable amount of interpreting, he may be all right, but his brother certainly is not. Enquiries are being made.

Dick is not too pleased, as PILLEY sat in on his lecture on the work of B. Division given to the Tripartite delegates.

9th January.

James Robertson and David Stewart came to see me about the case of an American citizen known as [redacted] who is a free-lance journalist working to "Time" and "Life". He has arrived here from Switzerland and was in fact in Switzerland at the time when the money came through to MACLEAN's wife. The Americans have positive information from BRIDE that [redacted] was a spy in 1944 or 1945. We propose to use all technical facilities and to keep him under observation.

I saw Newsam about the [redacted] case. He talked to me a good deal about the publicity that M.I.5 was getting. He thought it extremely undesirable and expressed his intention of doing anything he could to damp it down. He had no concrete proposals to offer however.

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10th January.

Hollis tells me that there is a move on foot to open no-passport excursions in the summer. It seems to me very remarkable that the Foreign Office should be talking to the Americans about refusing a passport to Alan NUNN MAY, who, incidentally, has not got one, while he can perfectly well go out through Eire without any papers and, if these excursions are going to be run, his exit to the Continent would not be detected either. Meanwhile, they are talking about a Bill to prevent the exit of suspects, although how they propose to detect them if they are carrying no papers has not so far been explained.

12th January.

Cumming and Kearn came to talk to me about Chinese defectors. The War Office are worried about deserters from the Chinese Army being turned back in Canton and wish to get this put right, pending proposals by the Dixon Committee to encourage any overt propaganda to cause Chinese defection. There is already a certain amount of covert propaganda. If the Foreign Office proposals are to be adopted, we shall probably get a large number of dubious Chinamen who will be hoping to get a wad of money and a peanut store in Singapore. Nobody has considered yet who is going to pay for this.

John Marriott and Miss Bagot came to see me about a number of documents relating to Communist activities in Egypt, obtained on a cover address used by

_____ has recently visited Egypt. He posted the documents from Paris as he did not wish to have them taken off him on arrival at the port. I agreed to allow photostats of these documents to be sent to the Middle East.

13th January.

The D.G. is seeing the Home Secretary, as Eden wishes to raise the case of NUNN MAY again in the Cabinet. He wants to be assured that all possible measures are being taken to prevent NUNN MAY leaving the country, and to settle him in some useful employment.

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Burt telephoned to say that the Commissioner of Police had agreed to the wireless cars being used for keeping observation on Soviet cars, and that Burt would arrange for the reports to be made to Special Branch and passed on to us immediately.

I said I thought that this was satisfactory, since if there were any leakage it would be attributed to the general surveillance on the movements of Soviet diplomats proceeding outside the 25-mile limit without permission. I had, however, at the Commissioner's request, referred the matter to the Foreign Office from whom I expected a reply shortly.

We learned from Colonel Ross, of some Australian mission over here, that FARGIN, one of the Soviet Assistant Military Attaches, is ripe for defection. James Robertson is going to see Ross and get full particulars.

We have also heard of a Roumanian defector in Switzerland called [redacted] who has been attending some health conference there. He has defected to the Swiss; the Roumanians have asked for him to be handed over, but the Swiss are [redacted] sending him over here.

James Robertson tells me that the Watchers have made a mess of the [redacted] They were challenged by the Security Officer at Claridges and told that [redacted] knew that he was the subject of attention. [redacted] is now saying that his room has been searched, which is not true.

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Hill is sending his comments on Montagu's draft story to Drew, and will make it clear that we will accept no responsibility for the course of action that is being taken.

I attended the L.S.I.B. (Senior) meeting this afternoon.

14th January.

At the J.I.C. this morning the papers regarding Chinese defectors and deserters were discussed. It was decided to deal only with the question of preventing the authorities in Hong Kong from turning back deserters. The War Office had asked for this action pending some recommendations, not specified, by the Overseas Committee to Ministers on a more progressive policy for the encouragement of Chinese defectors and deserters in general.

The other questions are to be put back to the Working Party on Defectors, which I have urged should be summoned as early as possible.

Meanwhile, a telegram is being sent to Hong Kong asking the Governor to consider allowing Army deserters to enter the Colony if they can satisfy the authorities as to their bona fides. The basis of the War Office complaint

that such deserters have been turned back in the past, is not known and I have asked specifically that figures should be supplied. We may well find that there have been only two deserters in the last six months.

I have made it clear that if by any chance the Governor agrees to the admission of deserters but refuses to allow them to settle themselves in the Colony, we have no authority at present to disburse funds for resettlement. J.I.C./52/28 of 16.4.52 - Instructions for the future handling of Soviet and Satellite Defectors - specifically excludes Chinese; it would, therefore, be necessary first to define a Chinese defector and to decide whether a deserter, high or low level, is to come within that definition. Secondly, where defectors are to be resettled (in this connection Gerald Templar has defined the limited category which he would be prepared to accept in Malaya), and thirdly, the fund from which the resettlement expenses are to be paid.

On this last point we have no authority to use the grant that we have already been given for the settlement of Soviet and Satellite defectors here. We could, of course, use this fund for Chinese defectors as well, disbursing such amounts as are required by H/SIME, but we should have to enter a caveat to the Treasury that additional sums might be required.

As to the general proposals foreshadowed by the Overseas Committee, we should I think agree with J.I.C.(F.E.) (52) 29 (Final) of 10.10.52, subject to our amendments being accepted.

If the wider proposals of the Overseas Committee come up, we might well draw attention to the dangers of general encouragement to Chinese by overt propaganda. If the Chinese are led to believe that by coming over they will get a few hundred pounds and facilities for opening a peanut store, the whole business is likely to become a racket. We might mention, too, that as the primary object of the operation is to get information, it would perhaps be better to push on with the proposals for a Chinese Interrogation Centre in Hong Kong, which at present seem to be hanging fire.

I discussed with Hollis and with Dick the question of the future Head of SIME. It seemed to me there were only four candidates - Furnival Jones, John Marriott, James Robertson and Graham Mitchell.

F.J. would do the job well, but it seemed desirable that he should first have B. Division experience, and that B. Division would profit from his knowledge of C. Division. He would be well suited for the head of B.I. I doubted whether either Graham Mitchell or James Robertson were ideal for the job of H/SIME, but it seemed to me that John Marriott would do it admirably. It would be good for him and good for SIME. I am afraid, however, that for family reasons it will be a bit of a wrench, but I doubt if we can help this.

I have written to Drew setting out my views on MINCEMEAT. I told him that we had always been opposed to the publication of stories of this kind for the following reasons:-

- a) It is never a help to any Intelligence organisation to let a potential enemy know its methods, or allow him to think that these

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methods have been applied successfully. The more he is left in the dark the better.

b) If one person is allowed to publish such a story with impunity, and indeed to make money out of it, it becomes increasingly difficult to prevent others from doing the same thing with or without permission.

c) If "sources" are involved they may be jeopardised and will feel that the authorities are either not to be trusted or incapable of giving them protection.

I have explained that as our sources are not involved we cannot comment officially on Montagu's story, the more so since he was an officer of N.I.D. at the time and should, therefore, according to the Lord President's ruling given on 1st August, 1946, get clearance by his own Department or the Board of Admiralty. I understood that this had already been done.

Such comments as we could give, therefore, on Montagu's draft were off the record; we were merely trying to make the best of a bad job.

Meanwhile a note from Drew has come in giving the extract from Rommel's diary, showing the action taken on receipt of the MINCEMEAT information. In editing this diary, Cyril Falls has said that MINCEMEAT was a plant by the British designed to cover the invasion of Italy and mentions the connection between the story and Duff Cooper's book "Operation Heartbreak".

15th January.

Barton rang up to read me the telegram he was sending to Hong Kong about deserters. He is asking for facts and figures and is suggesting that meanwhile they should be given entry.

Hill told me that Admiral Thomson had had a successful interview with HEIMANN, a German refugee Jew, who controls INTERAVIA. HEIMANN has agreed to the appointments of a representative of INTERAVIA here who is satisfactory to us, and to the submission of any information that he collects for censorship by the Air Ministry before it goes to Switzerland. In return HEIMANN wants the S.B.A.C. to withdraw their ban on advertisements of British aircraft in INTERAVIA's publications. If this is finally agreed, D. Notices will still be maintained. A crisis had arisen because the Press were threatening to disregard D. Notices because things they were asked to keep secret were appearing in INTERAVIA's journal.

David Boyle, who has characteristically wormed his way into the Earl Marshal's office, wants us to do some private vetting of people connected with the Coronation. Some similar suggestion had come from the Ministry of Works.

X We are refusing to have anything to do with this, since the proper channel is S.B., who have the full responsibility.

We are circulating to the J.I.C. quite an interesting memorandum on the behaviour of Russian diplomats in making contacts, both with officials and outside parties.

I mentioned to Dick and James Robertson that we might usefully try and ascertain whether any of the new Dominions have had approaches either here or in their own countries.

At the Appointments Board to-day D.E./A reported that the number of files from the Registry in action with sections on 7th January, 1953, was 7,850. It appeared that a number of files could be released if sections would not await replies before returning the files. It was agreed that a circular should be issued and that Directors should be given the figures of files in their Divisions.

D.E./A. reported that he had received a suggestion from the Ministry of Works to the effect that Eastcote should be earmarked for our use in event of emergency. It was agreed that the Ministry of Works should be informed that we did not consider this a suitable place either from the point of view of the nature of the building or its proximity to London. This was done and the Ministry reply was that they were not surprised. I stated that I would raise the question of our wartime location at the J.I.C. and asked that P.A./D.G. should advise me of the present position from the J.I.C. papers.

D.E./A reported that the D.G. had not yet arrived at a decision as to whether or not Mr. SERPELL should be posted to the Far East and asked that the Directors should consider alternatives. There was some discussion on this but no conclusion was reached.

The Board agreed that Mr. R.A. HENLEY should be posted to S.I.F.E. and that the projected posting of Mr. ELLIOTT should be abandoned - (see minutes of 8th January). The date on which Mr. HENLEY is to proceed will be fixed later as it is affected by other moves.

The Board agreed that _____ should be posted to B.I.A. on joining the office on 2nd March.

D.O.S. reported that Mr. U'REN had asked not to be posted to Aden, and this was agreed. The Aden vacancy would be further considered.

16th January.

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A telegram has come in from S.I.M.E. about a clerk in the R.A.F. who has given away plans for Operations RODEO and FLAIL to an official of the Egyptian Police in Ismailia. He was apparently detected by the R.A.F. Police. He is now being interrogated by the D.S.O. Meanwhile, all have been warned that these two plans, which are concerned with the protection of British lives and property in Alexandria and Cairo, have been compromised.

The clerk's name is R.C. ASTON, of whom we appear to have no trace. If he was in possession of these Top Secret reports in the ordinary course of his duties, he should have been vetted. If not, there has clearly been a serious lack of security at Air Force H.Q.

Haldane Porter came to tell me that the Home Office had received an enquiry from the Department of Justice in Eire, asking particulars about one TOLSTOY, who has a farm in Southern Ireland and a boarding house in Dublin.

TOLSTOY has a rather bad record of collaboration with the Russians at the time of the occupation of Hungary. In 1950 or 1951 he moved to Brussels and subsequently to Eire.

Much speculation is going on about the recent arrests of doctors in Moscow, who are accused of being responsible for the deaths of ZHDANOV and other Soviet leaders including several Generals. It is significantly mentioned in the Moscow communique that five of these doctors are Jews and their names are linked with the Jewish Relief Organisation, known as "Joint"(?).

It seems fairly clear that the trial of SLANSKY and other Jews in Czecho-Slovakia, who were said to be working for the Zionists and the Imperialist Powers, was a curtain raiser for the trials that are now being staged in Moscow. It is, however, difficult to see at the moment the exact reason for the prosecution of the doctors. Some suggest that it may be an attempt to curry favour with the Arab world, others that it foreshadows some link up with Nazi groups in Germany. In this connection, the British authorities, with the connivance of the German Government, have just arrested five leading Nazis alleged to have been plotting against the Bonn Government. There is a further possibility that the Moscow trials may develop into accusations against BERIA, and that some of the doctors may plead that they were acting on instructions from the M.G.B.

17th January.

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To-day we learned of the arrest of DEUTINGER, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs in Eastern Germany. This move had been expected for some time and seems to be the end of any form of coalition. It corresponds to the NAGY period in Hungary and the MASARYK period in Czecho-Slovakia. The Government in Eastern Germany will probably throw off any pretence of representing the more moderate elements and become wholly Communist in structure and policy. It probably means, too, that Russia has given up any idea of stopping the rearmament of Western Germany or the unification of East and West on her own terms.

The other sensation in to-day's paper is Neguib's coup d'etat. He has abolished all political parties and confiscated funds. He has also arrested a number of Army officers. There is to be a transition dictatorship for three years. If reports are right, that Neguib is really anxious to effect a satisfactory settlement with the West, this may

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be a good move. It depends to a large degree on how firmly he is prepared with his Junta and in particular with the Ikhwan.

19th January.

I had lunch with "George" Jenkin. He told me a certain amount about his experiences in Malaya, and there is little doubt I think that had he survived he would have been able to do a very useful job under Gerald Templar - in fact Gerald has adopted most of his ideas. His main difficulties were with Gray and with Gurney. He liked Gray personally, but did not think he had the right experience for running a Police Force. He thought that Gerald Templar would ultimately make a success of the job if he could solve the problem of getting co-operation from the bulk of the Chinese. This meant, above all, getting the Chinese to join the Police and to work loyally for them. It might be that the success which Gerald was having in the bandit field would encourage Chinese co-operation generally, but this would undoubtedly take a considerable time.

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At the D.G.'s meeting we considered the question of Serpell's appointment to S.O.C. S.I.F.E. Various alternatives were considered and further enquiries are to be made of the Australians as to whether they really have anything to offer Arthur Martin. The fact is that to some extent we are reaching a point of stagnation in regard to appointments overseas. There are many people who have served already, are not physically fit, or cannot go for family reasons.

20th January.

I gave my usual talk to the Police course at present going on.

Dick asked me whether I minded if an approach were made to Montagu in the matter of Jewish reactions to the arrests in Moscow. I said that if he hoped to get anything out of Montagu, who is I think Secretary to the Anglo-Jewish Association, he should certainly go ahead. My grievance against Montagu, for the publication of the MINCEMEAT story, should not stand in his way.

I had a long talk with [redacted], who is now in S.I.S., about the mechanisation of Post Report records. I explained to him exactly what we were doing on the security side and made it clear that the codification of some 200,000 reports would be a colossal task and one on which we could not

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justify expenditure, seeing that our security needs were already met.

It transpired that _____ first task was to select some 1,500 from the Post Report category in order to build his Pioneer Corps. I said that I wondered whether he could justify mechanisation on that alone; it would, for example, be open to him to apply to a Chief Constable for a list of people in his area between certain ages, and he could then, if necessary, interrogate them, a task which he would have to perform in any case before making a final selection. He is going to think this over. Meanwhile, I have promised to let him know whether the Aliens Branch have any nationality cuts, and how the Police file their reports.

21st January.

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I saw Reilly after the meeting and asked him to let me have a reply to my letter about our using Police wireless cars for reporting on certain Russian cars which we knew to be employed by Embassy intelligence personnel. I said that if any difficulties were raised, he might say that if a leakage did occur it could fairly easily be explained as part of the regulations for ensuring that Soviet personnel did not go outside the 25-mile limit without permission.

I talked to Cumming and Kearn about Chinese defectors. There is to be a meeting of the Working Party next week. The first necessity is to define a Chinese defector and to decide whether deserters are to be included. We shall then have to consider the question of finance. Meanwhile, there appear to be several new defectors in the offing who may ultimately eat up a considerable portion of our fund. None of them seems to be particularly exciting, but they might prove useful. They may be the first fruits of the anti-Zionist moves which have been taking place in Czecho-Slovakia and Russia.

22nd January.

Whittick rang up to say that Colville of the P.M.'s office had approached him in regard to the search which was being conducted in the Cabinet Office for microphones. In fact, Hollis and Clayton had been over to see them. The search is due to apprehension on the part of the P.M. that a similar technique as has been applied against the British and American Embassies in Moscow might be applied to certain offices here. Evidently Colville wanted to be quite sure that Hollis and Clayton were all right.

At the Appointments Board to-day the following matters were discussed:-

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2. Deputy Head of S.I.F.E.

It was agreed that Mr. Morton Evans should be approached with a view to accepting the position of Deputy Head of S.I.F.E., and failing him, Mr. Martin should be offered the appointment.

3. It was agreed that D.E./A. should proceed with negotiations for sending Mrs. Towndrow for temporary duty of six months to S.I.F.E.

4. The end of April was fixed as the date for posting Mr. Henley to S.I.F.E., subject to Mrs. Towndrow accepting a posting to Singapore. If she did not accept, the matter would be reviewed.

5. D stated that on further consideration I did not feel that we should ask for representation on the Imperial Defence College course beginning in January next. This was agreed.

6. The Board agreed that at their next meeting a decision should be reached on the officer to be posted to Aden, and the appointment of an officer to succeed H/S.I.M.E.

23rd January.

Mann came to see me. He said that he had been asked questions by various Chief Constables about the significance of the arrests in Prague and Moscow. Was there anything that he could do?

I told him that the position was at present somewhat obscure. On the other hand, it seemed clear that a number of Jews had been arrested and accused of being associated with Zionist activities which were supported by the Americans. It seemed to me a little doubtful whether the arrests denoted/anti-semitic policy. They were more likely to be due to a general tightening up of security in the present state of world tension. Zionism, like Roman Catholicism, to some extent constituted a State within a State and had, therefore, in Russian eyes to be eliminated. The effect, however, on Jewish members of Communist Parties might be considerable, since they would always have the feeling that they were under suspicion. There had already been reactions of this kind within the Communist Party here, but it was early yet to say what the final effect would be.

I said that this interested me, because there had been some discussion here about dividing our Service up into Home and Overseas. Personally I had always been against this because people who are left overseas too long develop separatist tendencies and become highly critical of Head Office, whose work they cease to understand. The *raison d'être* for having S.L.Os abroad is, to a large extent, to carry the principles and experiences of Head Office to a Colony, and to adapt our methods to local conditions.. It was also our purpose to keep a Colony aware of the wider implications of subversive movements which might at any time have an impact on local movements, and obtain from the Colony all available information which would assist in building up the wider picture of international subversive movements.

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26th January.

I have had two talks with [] of M.I.6, who was anxious to know what progress had been made regarding the proposal for mechanising Post Report.

I told [] that as far as the security side of the question was concerned, we were satisfied that the present procedure was giving us all we wanted. In the general interest, however, we had explored the whole

position, since it seemed a pity that the information of interest to other Departments contained in these reports should not be in a form which would make it readily available. For a variety of reasons, which I explained to him, it did not seem to us that we should satisfy the various needs which had been put forward by other Departments without an enormous amount of work and probably, in many cases, without going back to the alien for further particulars. If, however, M.I.6 for their own purposes felt that there was some advantage in codifying the existing reports, and they had the manpower to do it, there was a complete set of reports in the Home Office to which they could have access.

_____ said that he would like to consider this before the project was finally abandoned. I have given him access to all the data in our file.

27th January.

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Burt came to see me to-day. He told me that he had recently made an approach to Morgan Phillips, from whom he hoped to get certain details which would assist him in his arrangements for the protection of Tito. Morgan Phillips has apparently met Tito on several occasions.

Morgan Phillips had subsequently sent Burt a note which he had received from Arthur Bax, Secretary of the Labour Party Press and Publicity Department. Burt is lunching with Morgan Phillips again next week. He thought the liaison, which had the approval of Ronnie Howe, might be a useful one.

I told Burt that some little time ago the T.U.C. had expressed a desire to have some contact with ourselves in an unofficial way. We had made it clear that while we were always ready to receive information, it would be quite impossible for us to enter into any kind of exchange which might facilitate the task of the T.U.C. in getting rid of their Communists. In this we had received the full backing of Sir Robert Gould, who agreed that it would be most unwise to enter into any exchange of the kind, since T.U. leaders could not be trusted where their own interests were concerned and they would be almost certain to misuse any information that was given to them, with possibly disastrous results.

Burt said that he had no intention of giving Morgan Phillips any information and that his attitude in this respect was in line with our own. He would, however, continue the liaison and let us have any information of interest if it came his way.

 Hill talked to me about various cases of leakage which he is handling. One had arisen through a Foreign Office telegram to the Argentine on meat transactions, which had been used to wrap up some article handed in to the Gas, Light and Coke Company for repairs! Norman Brook had taken this matter up in a big way and had written to all recipients of the telegram asking them to account for its present whereabouts.

It seemed to me and to Hill that the answer must lie in the arrangements which the Foreign Office make for the destruction of their confidential waste.

28th January.

Dick and Malcolm came to see me about the line I was to take at to-morrow's J.I.C. on D.S.I.'s proposal for the Higher Scientific Committee which would deal with the application of science to the procurement of intelligence.

Lennox called to-day. He knows Norman Edwards, Managing Director of "Answers" which comes under the Amalgamated Press (Camrose). Edwards' wife was formerly Nina Batchelor, employed in an outside capacity during the war in the control of double agents under TAR.

Edwards consulted Lennox in regard to the possibility of getting Alan NUNN MAY to write a series of articles for "Answers" under an assumed name. These articles would be in simple language and deal with the possibilities of applying atomic energy to industry. Edwards' approach to NUNN MAY would be through the latter's brother, whom he has met as a fellow member of the Savile Club. He has in fact discussed the matter with the brother, who has in turn discussed it with Alan NUNN MAY. Alan NUNN MAY seems agreeable and is meeting Edwards this week.

Lennox has tentatively told Edwards that he can see no obvious objection, provided some competent person in the Ministry of Supply approves the articles, but he undertook to try and obtain advice. Meanwhile, he has asked Edwards to let him know from time to time about Alan NUNN MAY's general state of mind.

Incidentally, Lennox disclosed that he had been asked by Drew to let know about any individual who might contemplate going to Soviet Russia at any time in the future, presumably so that Drew could use the man for the purposes of deception. Lennox had evidently thought NUNN MAY was a possible starter.

I think I have made it fairly clear to Lennox that as far as NUNN MAY is concerned he would be wasting his time, and that any attempts to mislead the latter on the progress of atomic energy would be useless and almost certainly harmful.

I attended D.F.P.'s cocktail party, where champagne only was drunk! I met Mc Grath, D.F.P. representative in the Middle East, who seemed to be a sensible person. I also had a talk with Charles Cholmondeley. He told me that I should be receiving a letter shortly from his solicitor, making it clear that he had refused to benefit in any way from the publication of Operation MINCEMEAT. I said that I was very glad to hear this and that I was absolutely sure that he was right. I had frankly been rather disgusted by the whole business. I asked him how far he thought that D.F.P. could operate with any value in peacetime. He said that while of course the problem was extremely difficult, - the more so since it was never possible, as it was during the war, to know the effect of operations - he did think that in the present state of tension in Russia no Soviet intelligence organisation could afford to ignore any piece of information, however improbable, it might appear. Russian subordinates would be far too afraid not to put information forward to higher authority; it would therefore get into the files and might to some extent confuse the issue.

Drew told me that he had succeeded in extracting 30% of Montagu's earnings from the Daily Express as Crown copyright, and that this sum might amount to as much as £1,000. From this I assume that Montagu must be getting nearly £3,000 for his story.

At the J.I.C. to-day a paper by D.S.I. and 'G' on the formation of a higher committee for the development of scientific aids to the collection of Intelligence was debated with a certain amount of heat for an hour and a half. The Chairman strongly supported our claim for membership of the committee, but for some time D.S.I. stubbornly maintained that his plan had not been intended to include counter-intelligence, on the purpose and operation of which he seemed to be completely at sea. He finally had to accept the Chairman's ruling, that the Security Service conducted considerable operations here of an offensive kind by technical means, and that our interest in the present proposals was at least as great, if not greater, than that of other members of the Committee.

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It will be seen from the Minutes that we are now included as one of the principal users, our sphere being described as "counter-intelligence", and the acquisition of intelligence in the U.K.", and that we are definitely included in the list of members of the higher committee.

After the meeting was over I had a private talk with D.S.I. I said that I thought his attitude was due to a misapprehension of what our functions were. We welcomed his proposals for the setting up of the higher committee, for the reasons that I had stated at the meeting, since we were vitally interested in the procurement of information by scientific means in this country to assist in our investigation into Soviet and Satellite activities and the activities of subversive movements. Apart from this, we had a defensive interest in any methods for the procurement of intelligence in order that we could guard against such methods being used by the enemy. Lastly, there would inevitably arise the question of the use of such methods after satisfactory tests had been carried out. It would, for example, be a pity to run the risk of compromising them through operations abroad if they could be more profitably used at home. This, however, would be a matter for discussion later on.

I had the impression that what I said was rather an eye-opener to Jones.

Strong telephoned to me to say that he had been horrified by the J.I.C. meeting, that he entirely agreed with my point of view, and that he thought it essential that Service and J.I.B. user interests should also be represented on the committee.

I gave him something of the history of our operations in the scientific field and said that it seemed of little use for high-grade scientists to meet together if they did not know precisely the problem to which we wished them to apply their minds.

I had a talk with Geoffrey Patterson, who is just over from Washington for a short time. He told me that the F.B.I. had a number of spies on their books which they had traced as a result of BRIDE. They could not, however, take any action at the moment as they had not been able to get supporting evidence to give the necessary cover.

Burt telephoned to say that he had had lunch with Morgan Phillips, but that at the moment he had nothing further to communicate.

I sympathised with him over the BENTLEY case. He said that the behaviour of the Press and M.P.s had really been shocking; people seemed to think that it was the Home Secretary who was condemning BENTLEY. BENTLEY had been condemned by a Jury and sentenced by a Judge, and the Home Secretary's sole duty was to consider whether there were any grounds which would justify his intervening. He had to take everything into consideration, including the protection of the public against the present crime wave.

30th January.

I saw Hill about the Anglo-Austrian Trading Company. I have addressed a minute to Dick, saying that I think our next move is to approach the Inland Revenue and, although this may not tell us how TERN disposes of his profits, we should at least pursue the case as far as we can. This had led me to think that we ought to do all we can to ascertain the cost of the Communist Party and of C.P. publications in this country, with a view to getting some estimate of the net loss of the consequent subsidy that must be coming in from abroad. But, more important still, is to ascertain the channels through which it comes. I feel that there is a rather serious gap in our information about

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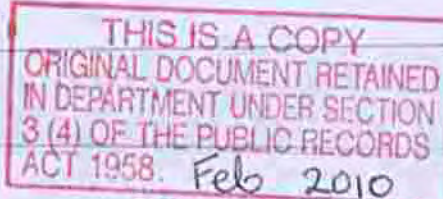
Communist finance, and that we ought to do all we can to fill it.

At the Appointments Board to-day the following decisions were reached:-

- 1) To accept Mr. SAVAGE's offer to return to duty in mid-February and to post him to B. Division.
 - 11) _____

 - 111) Mr. HENLEY's departure for S.I.F.E. to be deferred until August, in order to give time for the changes in 11) above to take place.
 - iv) Mr. D. STEPHENS' posting to Aden was confirmed but it was agreed that no action should be taken on this decision until Mr. Kellar's return in mid-February.
 - v) Lt.Colonel FURNIVAL JONES was nominated as H/S.I.M.E. vice Brigadier Stephens. D.C. will discuss the matter with FURNIVAL JONES before the recommendation is submitted to the D.G.
2. It was agreed that I would circulate the papers of a candidate, _____
 3. I said that H/S.I.F.E. had suggested that Mr. CRACE should be detailed for service with the Special Branch in Singapore. It was agreed to circulate the papers and discuss the proposal further.
 4. D.B. was able to state that Mr. WADE's service had been entirely satisfactory and the Board agreed to proceed with his transfer from the Police to the Security Service at once.
 5. It was agreed that at Monday's meeting with the D.G. Brigadier MAJOR's application to remain in the Service after reaching the age of 60 should be raised; also the question of Brigadier HINCHLEY COOKE's retirement.
 6. In view of the fact that Mr. MILLS and Mr. HERBERT are both due to leave the Caribbean Area within one month of each other, it was agreed that D.O.S. would write to Mr. MILLS and ask him to extend his service for a few months in order to spread the carry-over.
 7. The draft Organisation Chart was agreed with slight amendments, and the draft notes were circulated for observations.

2nd February.



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I had a word with Reilly and told him that after the meeting last Thursday I had had a talk with D.S.I. I thought that he was now more aware of the part that we played in offensive Intelligence and of our consequent interest in the scientific committee which he was proposing should be set up.

There have been further arrests in Moscow, which seem to indicate a security drive. Various people are being accused of careless talk and careless handling of papers.

This rather tends to confirm the view that the trials in Prague and Moscow denouncing Zionists are preliminary security measures designed to eliminate any organisation which constitutes a State within the State.

3rd February.

Hill talked to me about a leakage of information through Reuters, disclosing certain discussions between ourselves and the Americans with regard to the evacuation of the Canal Zone. It seemed that Reuters had had access to a Foreign Office telegram which had been given distribution to other Departments. Brook had ordered all Departments to account for their handling of the telegram. Reuter's correspondent had approached the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office on the previous day: both had said that they could make no statement, which might have been tantamount to an admission that discussions had taken place. Both denied that they had given any details. It had been ascertained, however, that RHODES of the Foreign Office had attended a party given at the Saudi Arabian Legation, at which Reuter's correspondent was present, and that both these individuals were on friendly terms. It was immediately after this party that the contents of the telegram were disclosed.

RHODES has denied giving any information, but he has not been questioned about his access to the telegram.

Hill had a conference yesterday with the Air Ministry about D. Notices. Tentative proposals put forward by HEIMANN of INTERAVIA in his discussion with Admiral Thomson have been turned down and the Press have been asked to conform strictly to D. Notices. Meanwhile, we are to investigate the free-lance aeronautical journalists here and their connections with INTERAVIA.

C. Division, in discussing certain vetting problems with the Home Office, have reached the conclusion that Home Office physical security is in a fairly weak state, and they feel that a full investigation is necessary. It is suggested that I should approach

Newsam. As Critchley of the Establishments Branch in under Wood, I think it would be more appropriate to discuss it with Wood first. Newsam might be a little sensitive if he thought we were prying too deeply into Home Office affairs. I think it will be necessary to prepare the ground before I tackle him.

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4th February.

At the J.I.C. we discussed a progress report by A.I.9 on escape and evasion. It seemed that we could use our good offices with Dollis Hill to provide a certain number of pocket wireless sets. We are also going to work out a scheme for code advertisements through the Daily Worker.

Graham Mitchell has lectured at Porton on security. They seemed to be concentrating on the nerve gases, which appear to have a pretty devastating effect. He was told that during the war our gas masks were not proof against arsine, a gas with a considerable arsenic content. At one period we heard that the Germans were buying considerable quantities of arsenic from Sweden. This led to a panic and a withdrawal of all our gas masks for special treatment. The Germans heard about this and concluded that we were going to use arsine against them; they therefore proceeded to withdraw their gas masks. In point of fact, the arsenic which they bought from Sweden was for some completely different purpose and had no significance at all! I believe the cost of treating all our gas masks ran into millions.

I talked to Hill about a new paper which had come in from the Registrar for Scotland, on the subject of registration in war time. He studied the report by the Maxwell Committee; he had come to the conclusion that if certain particulars were added to food rationing documents it would provide a better basis for National Registration than any other. Prima facie, I think we would agree, provided the documents are carried and that there is some central point at which verification can be effected.

5th February.

At the J.I.C. (Directors) meeting to-day there was a long discussion about campaign studies. The Chiefs of Staff in their paper on global strategy envisage a devastating blitzkrieg during the first month of any future war, but they and other Departments appear to require forward planning after the first month. Such planning would depend upon the position of the enemy's forces and our

own, and on a knowledge of our resources. For the purposes of planning, therefore, it is necessary either to have a purely arbitrary estimate or to know what the effect of bombing by the American Strategical Air Force is likely to have. As we do not know the strength of their bombs, their capacity to deliver them, or the targets on which they intend to drop them, it is quite impossible to make anything in the nature of a calculated estimate of the position at the end of the first month.

We also had a discussion on the latest American declaration about Formosa. Some attempt is to be made to calculate the effect, particularly on Hong Kong, of various possible American moves. It emerged during the discussion that the American Director of Naval Plans had told his opposite number here that the Americans were contemplating an amphibious operation in North Korea with a view to cutting off large Chinese forces. It was estimated that this might cost the United Nations about 40,000 in casualties, and it was hoped that it would lead to favourable armistice negotiations.

There were other suggestions about using Chinese nationalist forces in Korea, and for operations against Chinese mainland. It is difficult to see how such operations in the long run are going to get us much further or reduce the United Nations commitment in South Korea, even if an armistice is achieved.

I gather that Dulles in his conversations here has expressed a lively interest in the defence of Hong Kong.

At the Appointments Board to-day the following staff appointments were decided:

MARTIN. D.B. said he would request a replacement for this officer, but the post would be vacant in early March as MARTIN would require to make a tour of the Sections in the office, and also would want embarkation leave. A.I. was asked to consider the question of an A.O.W. or a Grade 1.

HAMBLIN. Agreed that the post of S.L.O. Australia should be left vacant whilst HAMBLIN was on leave.

MILLS. He has rejected the request to extend his tour of duty by three months, therefore his successor will have to arrive in June 1953. It was decided that D.C. should sound Felix JOHNSTONE on the subject.

HERBERT. A relief will have to be found for the post of S.L.O. Trinidad. D.B. said he would examine the situation as to who could be found from his Division.

It was decided that H/S.I.F.E. should be supported in his proposal to lend an officer for duties with Singapore Special Branch. D.O.S. will write to S.I.F.E. on this subject.

Lectures. I asked that a review of the Lectures given by the Department to outside groups or other Departments should be made. Divisional Directors should supply A. Division with a list of the lectures given during the course of a year, giving officers and subjects. P.L.S. will submit their direct.

Hollis heard from Dean, in Gambier Parry's organisation, that fairly recently no less than 72 microphones have been unearthed in the various residences of our diplomatic mission in Bucharest.

It is a strange thing that we do not seem to hear about these things from Carey Foster. The microphones were of American manufacture, dated about 1946. Some of them were placed at the end of radiators. Perhaps they are ones which the F.B.I. have installed in the Roumanian Legation in Washington! If this is the case we had better send them back to Micky Ladd with thanks!

6th February.

I attended the Defence (Transition) Committee meeting, at which the question of national registration in time of war was discussed. It was finally decided to accept Maxwell's recommendations. These imply that a national register would be required in time of war, and that a document of identity would have to be carried by everyone. The only point of dispute was whether this national register should be based on the records of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Food or the National Insurance records.

The Registrar for Scotland, Hogan, had put in a six-page report recommending that they should be based on Ministry of Food records. For a variety of reasons, which have been carefully gone into by Maxwell's committee, the principle being that food rationing might have been abolished before the end of a war, whereas national insurance would almost certainly continue, it was decided to accept Maxwell's recommendation that the national register should be an extension of the national insurance records, complicated as this might be.

It emerged during the discussion that some 750,000 ration books were reported lost every year. One of the main reasons was the uncontrolled traffic to Ireland, and the fact that a number of people succeeded in getting hold of two ration books.

9th February.

At the D.G.'s meeting I told him about the results of the meeting of the Defence (Transition) Committee held last week. We had been satisfied so long as there was some central point to which we could refer for names, date of birth and address, and that each person was under an obligation to carry his document of identity in time of war. It was a matter of comparative indifference to us whether the basis of these records was Health, National Insurance or Food.

Horrocks mentioned that the whole problem would be considerably simplified if everybody had a number which could be used for National Registration, Food, Insurance, etc. This is, I think, the aim of the authorities, but it will doubtless take years to achieve. They will have to retain the National Insurance numbers as at present and use others for the remaining 25,000,000 of the population who do not come under that scheme.

I saw Newsam about the KERR case.

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10th February.

I went to an Investiture this morning to receive my C.B.

12th February.

At the J.I.C. to-day Reilly mentioned a suggestion which had been circulated (under C.O.S. 53/32 of 30.1.53.) that there should be an integrated effort between ourselves and the Americans in research on eavesdropping devices, such as those proposed by Brundrett a short time ago.

I took the opportunity of making it clear that in the previous paper put up by Brundrett to the Chiefs of Staff and approved by them, it had been stated that the liaison channel was via the F.B.I. to ourselves. This liaison referred solely to the microphones discovered in Moscow and had no bearing on the wider field of research. We had notified the Secretariat, but the report had already been sent to the Chiefs of Staff.

It appears that by 2 a.m. to-morrow we may be at war with the Argentine! For some time they have been infiltrating their nationals into islands on the outer perimeter of the Falklands, which we regard as our dependencies. It seems that they have now gone too far and that action is to be taken. Some of them have camped on the football field of one of the larger islands and are to be removed. H.M.S. Snipe, a sloop, is proceeding to the area in order to give the local authorities the necessary support. The Americans have been told and take the matter calmly, but may of course react more violently later.

Reilly mentioned that Dulles is urging that the French should exert all their energies to building up the Vietnam Army, although it is admitted that they may want some logistic support in holding the ring until this has been achieved. This seems to be more or less in line with Eisenhower's policy of making the Asians fight the Asians.

Trafford Smith mentioned to me that there was some concern in the Colonial Office about the suggestion that Johnson, the former Inspector General of Police, had put in a long report about improvements in Kenya, none of which had been implemented, and that if they had the Government would have been in a much stronger position to deal with the present emergency. Trafford Smith said that in fact all Johnson's recommendations had been accepted and put into force.

In discussing the Perimeter Review, it was mentioned that the German reactions to our censorship revealed that the evidence against NAUMANN and Co. had been negligible. This was satisfactory as it would probably help our case in continuing censorship until the German Government were in a position to take it over themselves. Dulles, during his recent visit to Germany, had a discussion with the leaders of the S.P.D.. He was somewhat surprised that they still maintained their opposition to the European Defence Committee.

In Korea it was mentioned that, according to Tokyo, the build up of some 80 twin-engined jet bombers, IL 28s, by the Russians constituted a threat to our forward airfields and other installations. The Air Ministry do not agree; they think that the Russians would not risk the loss of one of these new types, which would almost inevitably result. Some members of the Committee thought that the supply of armaments to China must constitute a serious drain on Russian resources. Kenneth Strong did not agree; he thought it was merely an example of the power and resilience of Russian economy. Meanwhile, of course, the Russians are milking their Western satellites.

In Egypt a settlement appears to have been reached on the question of the Sudan, much to everyone's surprise. Even the Governor of the Sudan, who has been very bellicose and critical of Stephenson in Cairo, thinks that the deal is a reasonably good one.

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At the Appointments Board this afternoon I drew attention to a letter from Kellar, from which it appears that he has had a pretty poor reception from the Governor and the Colonial Secretary in Aden. He was asked precisely the same question that I have been asking ever since the Aden project was mooted, namely, "What precisely are the problems which necessitate your presence here?". D.O.S. said that a letter had just come in from Kellar which might contain the answer. I said that we had been proceeding all along on the assumption that the Governor wanted an S.L.O. in Aden; we now learned that he did not. It seemed to me that the whole question ought to be reviewed in the light of this new information, and that the D.G. should give us his decision on Monday.

D.E./A. reported that, while a certain number of the security measures recommended for Hanover Square could and would be put into force, the Ministry of Works were in difficulties when it involved anything in the nature of structural alterations because of the lease. For this reason grilles or bars to the windows were out of the question. We had already asked the Ministry for 4,000 sq. ft. more space, and in these circumstances it was agreed that we should bring more pressure to bear on the Ministry to give us one building to contain the whole of the overflow staff which would be more secure than Hanover Square, but should not be further away from Leconfield House.

The Board agreed not to reopen the case of Mr. MOCKETT.

The Board agreed that D.E./A. should see Cdr. JOHNSTONE and inform him of the posting to Jamaica for two years in the first instance. An attempt should be made to arrange this posting at a date which would facilitate take-over from Mr. Mills.

D.B. reported that he was short of a Head for B.I.V. D.C. undertook to consider the possibility of transferring Cdr. AUBREY for this post. D.E./A. indicated his willingness to loan either Mr. WAKEFIELD or Miss DURNFORD for temporary help.

The Board agreed that D.O.S. would write to H/S I.F.E. and ascertain whether or not the post of Police trainer which is at present held by [redacted] would have to be filled on the expiry of the latter's tour, or whether it was likely to terminate then or shortly afterwards.

D.O.S. called attention to the necessity of finding replacements for Trinidad, Egypt and Ceylon.

It was agreed that the question of the retirement of Brigadier HINCHLEY COOKE should be raised on Monday, 16th.

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13th February.

I prepared a note for the D.G. about the impasse reached at the Appointments Board this week on the question of Aden. After discussion with Hollis, we decided merely to seek the D.G.'s reconsideration of the case on the basis of:

- (i) The Governor's luke-warm support;
- (ii) the unimpressive nature of the Intelligence needs in Kellar's memorandum;
- (iii) the indifferent accommodation, which could only be for a single officer, and
- (iv) the shortage of trained staff due to the loss of people like MacDonald, Broadbent, Carrel and Morton.

16th February.

At the D.G.'s meeting to-day my note on Aden was discussed.

The D.G. went through the various points about Intelligence needs in Kellar's memorandum, which he thought substantiated the case for opening a post at Aden. He did not think that we should pay any attention to the Governor's misgivings.

I gave the reasons why we thought Kellar's statement about the Intelligence needs was unimpressive. For example, in Aden it is difficult to see what an S.L.O. could do without a proper S.B., and so far as the hinterland was concerned it was merely a matter for M.I.6 rather than for ourselves. It had occurred to us that the job could be done quite simply by a visiting officer from S.I.M.E.

Dick White reinforced this argument, although we all agreed that if you sent a good security officer to any part of the Empire he could always find something to do. We had, however, to balance up this need with more pressing ones at the present time.

The D.G. finally ruled that the post should be opened as and when a suitable officer could be spared, and that he must be a single officer. Dick White agreed to sound out De WESSELOW when he returned from leave. It was possible that he might be anxious to go abroad, but if he were not he could justifiably plead that he had only returned from service abroad about two years ago.

17th February.

I lectured to the Police course of Railway Police, W.D.C. and Admiralty Police, who seemed generally alert and interested in the work that we were doing.

We have an interesting case running connected with a C.F. member named Edward SMITH, who is training two Cypriots in wireless procedure, who it is believed are to open an illicit station in Cyprus. They are being instructed in high-speed morse.

I have sent a note to D.B. on Communist finances, a subject about which we seem to be singularly ignorant. I feel fairly confident that the Party and its Press must incur a considerable deficit which is unlikely to be made up entirely by well-wishers such as Eva RECKITT and NAHUM. My feeling is that even if only a trickle of information is coming in, we should do all we can to ascertain the channel through which it passes. If at some later date the flow of funds increases and action is required, we shall look rather silly if we are ill-informed on this somewhat important subject.

18th February.

Boddington came to see me to-day. He had two questions. One, he had seen Peter Reid, Chief of Staff Portsmouth, in connection with the Fleet Review in June. He himself would be responsible for attempts by any unauthorised persons to obtain access to dockyards, but he wondered whether we should wish him to stimulate the Police to check up on alien registration in the area, since it seemed that there would be a number of foreigners who would be interested in gaining information. Both Dominion and Allied ships are to take part in the Review in addition to Russian. I said that I would think about this and let him know.

The second point related to sabotage enquiries that he had been carrying out on certain of H.M. Ships. He sent a copy of his report to the C-in-C and one to N.I.D., and he wondered whether a copy should be sent to us as well. I told him to consult Hollis.

I attended an interminable meeting of the J.I.C. Deputies to-day, which ended in the old wrangle between the War Office and J.I.B. on the one hand and the Air Ministry on the other, on the subject of the likely uses to which the Chinese, Soviet and North Korean Air Forces might be put.

The Air Ministry argued that although these Air Forces could quite easily attack our forward air bases, causing them considerable damage, they would not wish to risk retaliation on their bases in Manchuria. They think, moreover, that the Russians would not wish to have one of their I.L.28 twin-engined jet bombers knocked down over U.N. territory. They do not seem to take much account of a new situation which might arise

if our policy in Korea became a more aggressive one. There is already talk of large scale landings in the rear of the Chinese forces. Our forward aerodromes in Korea are easily detectable by night, since they do not, apparently, exercise any Air Raid Precautions ; they are in a blaze of light.

Our other paper related to the situation in Indo-China. An attempt was made to estimate what was necessary from a purely military point of view to clean up the whole situation. It was felt that the Vietnamese forces with a limited French Staff could not be built up to contain the Viet Minh forces until 1957. and that at least three more French Divisions would be needed to clean up the situation before it could be handed over to the Viet Nam Government.

The Foreign Office - I think rightly - felt that to say that the French could maintain the status quo with their existing forces was unrealistic, since a whole number of other political factors were likely to operate.

The war in Indo-China is just as much a running sore in France as the war in Korea is to the United States. The fact is that the French Government would like to clear out of Indo-China, provided they could do so without losing too much face. They do not see much fun in building up the Vietnamese Forces and sending extra troops at the expense of their European commitments if at the end of it all they are to hand over to Viet Nam without compensation.

19th February.

I had a talk with R.V. Jones after the J.I.C. Directors meeting. He seemed to be considerably annoyed about Jack Easton's letter, making it appear that M.I.6 had always counted on the Security Service being an interested participant in the proposed work of the new Scientific Intelligence Committee and, a propos of this, showed me a copy of the S.I.S. draft of the paper which is now before the J.I.C. He drew my attention to para. 5. from which the Security Service were omitted as members of the main committee.

I said that we too had been surprised, since Jack Easton had a wide knowledge of our office and its interests.

 I had a word with Brigadier Lewis of the Jersey Police. He has no Communist problem of any importance in his area. He did, however, draw my attention to the fact that it was quite easy for anyone to get out of this country via Jersey to the Continent without being detected. There is I think only a distance of fifteen miles to the French coast and there are many fishing boats which operate from the Island. There is of course no control by Immigration between this country and Jersey.

20th February.

An airman flying from Aden was picked up by the Police on arrival here for cheque frauds. He produced a dossier which he said he had found in the aeroplane; it purported to contain information and formulae relating to atomic energy projects and the discovery of some new substance. It somewhat curiously, came from Mr. Trgvyee Lee and was addressed to Eisenhower, Churchill and to Mr. Turtle!

The only comment here was "Mock-turtle soup", but the formulae nevertheless is being looked at!

21st February.

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23rd February.

I lunched with Dick Butler, who asked me once more about Charles Cholmondeley. He said that Cholmondeley hoped perhaps that one day he might stand a chance of coming into our office, and I rather gathered that he had it in mind that if he accepted something from Montagu this might prejudice his chances.

I told Butler that these must be two entirely separate issues. There could be no question of Cholmondeley coming to us and suggesting that we were under some obligation to him because he had turned down £2,000 from Montagu. He, Butler, however, was in some difficulty in giving Cholmondeley advice, seeing that Drew had approached the Air Ministry who had given a clearance for Cholmondeley to receive the money if he wished to do so. I said I thought he should confine himself to giving purely legal

advice, which would be to the effect that if Cholmondeley accepted the money, he would not in any way place himself in jeopardy. For the rest, I thought he should say that it was simply a matter for Cholmondeley's own conscience. I could only say that if I were in the same circumstances I should feel extremely uncomfortable about receiving any share of Montagu's proceeds, however great they might be. Butler said he entirely agreed. He then told me that Montagu was to get £2,750 down from the Daily Express, plus £400 for the syndication rights, plus an additional sum for publication in the Readers Digest. He was getting £1,500 down for his book, plus Royalties, and he had the film rights, concerning which no deal had yet been made. In other words, he stood to make at least £5,000, £1,500 of which he was prepared to give to Cholmondeley.

At the D.G.'s meeting I raised the question of our representation on the Overseas Committee, from which D.O.S. intervened to say that he had already written to Mason suggesting that we should be ex-officio members.

The D.G. seemed to approve.

At the Appointments Board to-day it was agreed that [redacted] should be posted to Aden for the normal period of four years.

I gave a short review of the Courses and Lectures which the Service was called upon to give. It was agreed that the lectures to the following Colleges should be regarded as general lectures and should be given by members of B or C Divisions:-

Imperial Defence College
Royal Naval War College
Military Staff College, Camberley
R.A.F. College, Bracknell, and possibly
Royal Marine Headquarters, Portsmouth.

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Lecturers for the remainder should be chosen on an ad hoc basis as at present.

It was agreed that D.O.S. should write to Brigadier Stephens asking him to remain in S.I.M.E. until the autumn, returning to U.K. in sufficient time to take over from Brigadier Hinchley Cooke.

The Board agreed not to proceed with the application of [redacted] because of his age.

It was agreed to post [redacted] to Trinidad.

24th February.

Lt.Col. Pigot and W/Cdr. Alldis of the J.I.C. visited the office. I gave them the usual kind of talk. They then went on to see the other directors. I think they were generally interested in what they heard.

At the D.S.I.E. meeting there was a suggested amendment to the BRUSA Agreement, which is to be discussed shortly in Washington. The suggestion was that each party should disclose its vetting procedure.

At present we vetted the complete staff of D.At.En. (11,000), plus 3,000 in other Departments who were considered to have access to really vital information. This Department now vets any Government official who in the course of his normal duties is handling confidential information and upwards.

The meeting took note that we agreed that we should have to face the issue and agree to the suggested amendment in the BRUSA Agreement.

I spoke to Lohnis after the meeting and put him fairly fully in the picture about our vetting relations with the Americans. He will not be drawn into any discussion about procedure or standards.

After the meeting Fressanges told me that he was extremely perturbed about the security arrangements in the Air Ministry, and would be very glad if the whole Department could be given the once-over by somebody from the Security Service. I said that we would certainly do this if he would arrange for us to receive a letter from the Permanent Under-Secretary.

The D.G. left to-day for the U.S.A and Canada.

25th February.

has been interviewed and denied that he had ever had contact with the Russians or carried out any espionage mission in the U.S. He is clearly worried, since his position here is a difficult one. He is practically penniless with a wife and two children, and the Home Office have refused him permission to take up employment. He would clearly be unwise to go to the U.S., since even if he could clear himself of espionage with the F.B.I., he would certainly be brought up before the Committee of Un-American Activities and ultimately would have to face the charge of perjury. It seems likely that he will return to the Continent.

Roger visited Norman Brook, Carey-Foster and Reilly about Carey-Foster's suggestion for a revival of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Security with a permanent high-powered Chairman and Secretariat.

While we all agreed that some central authority on security might put more drive into the various measures which have been laid down by the Treasury, e.g. Positive Vetting, we were a little doubtful whether the Chairman and Secretariat would have a full-time job. Brook warned against somebody of the Swinton type, who would be getting across everyone's

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tracks. It was finally agreed that a Working Party should be set up to consider the whole question, and Reilly, rather gallantly, offered to take the Chair.

26th February.

At the J.I.C. to-day D.M.I. announced that Dudley Hogg was to be D.D.M.I. vice Johnstone. Hogg was in pretty close touch with S.I.M.E. when he was in the Middle East.

A.C.A.S.(I) was anxious that the Air Ministry should supply the officer for the Tripartite Standing Group Committee. He thought this important, since many of our commercial aircraft will be using our most advanced types of engine which we intend to employ in our military aircraft.

It was mentioned by A.C.A.S.(I) that ten T.U.4s had recently joined the Chinese Air Force.

Reilly said that so far there had been no serious reaction to the eviction of Argentinians from Deception Island. I gather that the Island had no particular strategic importance; it was really a matter of prestige. We originally took the Falklands from the Spaniards, but our claim in International Law was thought to be sound.

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27.2.53.

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A short time ago the Gas Light and Coke Co. returned a carbon of a Government telegram about meat transactions in the Argentine, which had been used to wrap up a spare part of a gas stove. Norman Brook had circulated all Departments to ascertain what had happened to their copy of this telegram. Brook had now written to us to say that a secretary in the Cabinet Office was responsible. She had taken her work home and had thrown the carbon in her wastepaper basket. This had been used by the nurse to wrap up a spare part of the stove. It is satisfactory that the case has been solved, but we have written back to Brook suggesting that it would be salutary if, without mentioning the name of the Department, other Departments could be informed about what had happened and their attention drawn to those paragraphs of the regulations which prohibit the taking of documents out of the office. We also asked that we might be authorised to use this incident in our security talks to Departments, again without mentioning names.

I saw Robertson, Reid and de Wesselow about the case of LAIRD. It was a question of the interpretation of BRIDE about which there had been considerable argument. On scrutiny of the text it seemed to me that New York must have informed Moscow of what they had arranged with LAIRD in order that Moscow could pass on the arrangement to their contact in Los Angeles; from which it follows that LAIRD must have been aware of the clandestine nature of his mission. Personally I do not think there is any room for doubt.

I also discussed with Robertson the position reached in the SHAG case as the result of a minute put up to me by Dick concerning a proposal to hand over a number of Air Ministry files. I intend to read these files in order to get the feeling of the whole case. Meanwhile I thought it would be useful if we could get out a clear statement of the C.E. advantages incorporating:

- a) the information already obtained;
- b) the information we hope to obtain in the future; and
- c) the advantages in war, keeping in mind that it might be necessary to keep the case running for 5, 10 or 15 years.

Robertson seemed to think that we could quite easily keep the case going by supplying lower grade information. Drew, on the other hand, felt that we had to keep the information on a high level if he was to be in a position to pass over the high grade deception required by the Chiefs of Staff. In any case, it seems to me that we must be

/absolutely....

absolutely clear about our responsibilities. If we are asked to vet these files from the security angle and do so, we are to some extent accepting the responsibility. On the other hand, I have an uncomfortable feeling that unless this traffic is looked at objectively by someone who is in the whole intelligence picture we may be losing more than we gain.

I had a long talk with Alec Kellar about his visit to Africa and the Middle East. He still seems to conceive a role for the S.L.O. which to me seems to be outside the S.L.O.'s province. Whatever trouble has arisen in the Colonies, it has almost invariably been due either to there being no Special Branch or an inadequate Special Branch. I am inclined to think a strengthening of the position of the Inspector General of the Police in the Colonial Office is likely to produce the best answer. The Inspector General should be a man of considerable standing with direct access to the Under Secretary of State and the Colonial Secretary, and should have under him three or four first-class officers of the type of MacDonald. These officers should be sent out to ensure that everything possible was done to build up Special Branch work, and they could work in close touch with our S.L.O. The difficulty of course is that Special Branches were allowed to lapse at the end of the war and that in many Colonies where there is a Legislative Council with blacks in office it is a matter of considerable difficulty to introduce white Special Branch officers. This is, of course, not the case in places like Kenya, where such appointments can easily be made. In the Gold Coast and Nigeria, on the other hand, there are very great difficulties. Personally I do not see how an S.L.O.'s office can in any sense be considered a microcosm of Head Office. In London we are the focal point for all information relating to espionage and subversive movements, and we have our own sources which are better than those of the Police. The Police are in fact subsidiary. In a Colony, however, the Police are the main, if not the entire, producers of information and no S.L.O. without detailed local knowledge of the people and their language should try to compete with them. He cannot as a rule have any centralised sources, technical or otherwise, of his own, and the only way in which he can really help is by advice and by supplying information about international subversive movements which might impinge upon indigenous movements within the Colony.

28.2.53.

Robertson and Stewart came to see me about the _____ case. It had been arranged that Walsh, an official at the Embassy, when questioned by _____ about the record against him in America, should stall and try and give the impression that there were facts in the United States in support of what the British told him. Unfortunately, T.C. shows that Walsh did not play his

/part.....

part very well and that there is some doubt whether will now seek an interview with a higher official in the Embassy. It had been arranged that if he did this Johnnie Cimperman would be brought into the question.. John would then have the opportunity of going over his whole career in considerable detail, and James will see Cimperman and endeavour to get the case back on the rails.

Carter, of the A.S.I.O., has been doing a course here and came to say goodbye.

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I lunched with Dan de Bardeleben. We discussed the situation in Korea. He is clearly in favour of action, which would go as far as the bombing of Manchurian bases and take the risk of Russian intervention. This matter will doubtless be the subject of discussion between Eden and Dulles in Washington.

I had a Directors' Meeting today and Hollis raised the question of the security of the project to explode another atomic bomb. Air Vice-Marshal Elmhirst has been appointed by Lord Cherwell to take charge of the security of the operation. Duncan Sandys was apparently anxious that we should send out an officer, but we had pointed out that A.S.I.O. handled their own security very satisfactorily at Montebello, and that we had an officer in Melbourne who would cooperate in this new project as he had done in the previous one. Subsequently, however, we discovered that Derek Hamblen was coming on leave. He will however be back in Melbourne by August 1st and Hollis will see Elmhirst and ascertain with him whether this arrangement is satisfactory. It would obviously be very difficult for us to send out another officer without giving offence to the Australians.

Hollis also mentioned that there would be a Cabinet Meeting on Thursday to consider the paper by Duncan Sandys on the extension of the purge system to industry. We considered this matter to be fraught with considerable danger. Under clause 59 of our contractual agreement, with the Ministry of Supply have

/the right.....

the right to object to certain individuals being employed on their work. It is thus for the employer either to refuse a contract or to move the individual to some other job in his factory, or if he cannot find him other employment to dismiss him. If we bring these people under the purge procedure, it means that someone, presumably the employer, has to tell him that he is accused of being a Communist or associated in such a way with Communists as to cause reasonable doubts about his reliability, and if he so desires he can go before the Three Advisers. This would seem to lay the Government open to libel action and if such a case were brought we should be called upon to produce the evidence. This would land us in an impossible position since the evidence would be of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of its being used in court.

It is suggested that we should brief Sir Harold Parker and that possibly I should see the Home Secretary, who is Chairman of the Committee, and leave with him a memorandum and explain the contents.

A report has been received from the Middle East from a well placed source in the Ikhwan which indicates that Cuckney and some others are on a list for assassination. It is possible that this report has been deliberately planted on us in order to dislocate our organisation; more probably, however, it is true, but the action may well not be contemplated unless the negotiations for our withdrawal from the Canal Zone break down. In any case it is difficult to see what we can do except to ensure that Cuckney takes all reasonable precautions, which no doubt he is doing.

Hill came to talk to me about the check on HERRING. I explained to him what had happened and he agreed that for the time being the action was right in confining ourselves solely to communications coming from abroad. Hill has very strong views about extending the purge to industry and is surprised that the Treasury Solicitor has not been brought into the discussions.

3.3.53.

I had a word with D.O.S., firstly about Cuckney. I thought we ought to get some assessment from Stephens about the reliability of the report in which it was mentioned that Cuckney was on a list for assassination by the IKHWAN, and that we might say that we presumed that Cuckney would be taking such precautions as were practicable. It did not seem to me that we could do more than this. Personally I doubted whether the IKHWAN would attempt to carry out their threat unless the negotiations with the English over the Canal Zone finally broke down.

As regards the passing of the information to the Americans about penetration of their Embassy in Cairo, it seemed to me important that this should be handled by S.I.M.E. who should endeavour through Foulkes to control any security measures which might result, otherwise the source was likely to be in danger.

I then discussed the successor to Leighton S.L.O. Malaya. We had suggested Tolson or Fletcher. Courtenay was inclined to think that Fletcher was a little too inexperienced and had approached Tolson, who said that he was not anxious to leave Singapore. D.O.S. and I agreed that the final decision should rest with Courtenay, but that possibly the S.L.O.'s job would have reverted to its original status and would not therefore be beyond the capabilities of Fletcher, who would have Carrel within the Force to give him guidance and information.

The wireless this morning announced that Stalin has had a stroke. I gather that King Street are already preparing their black edged paper; presumably they have forgotten as far as we are concerned that it will come out white!

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Hollis tells me that there has been a serious leakage by March 2010. some committee under Professor Wilson Smith of University College. This Committee, appointed by the Medical Research Council has been considering a number of questions connected with biological warfare and has heard a good deal of evidence from Porton. Their minutes not only disclose our weaknesses in protection against bacteria but also the lines on which we have been experimenting ourselves in this field. Wilson Smith's secretary had the minutes in a filing cabinet and over a period of 24 hours they were found to be missing and have not since been recovered. There is no security whatever in the building and anybody could have walked into her room and taken the file away. It is doubtful therefore whether the case can be solved. The lesson is that no such committee ought to be set up without proper security precautions being worked out in advance.

Hollis has prepared a revised draft for the Home Secretary on the proposals by the Minister of Supply to extend the purge appeal system to industry.

Stewart has had a 5 hours interview with [redacted], but got no

further. He is a little inclined to think that there may be some loophole, although all the evidence that he obtained supports the identity of [] with the character in Bride. It is possible that on thinking this over [] may come forward with some kind of explanation.

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5.3.53.

I saw the Home Secretary today and handed him a copy of Hollis's brief on extending the purge appeal system to industry. This we subsequently discussed. I explained to him the implications of para. 2 (a) from the point of view of our sources of information, and said that it seemed to us that once the Minister went further than clause 59 of the contract he was on a slippery slope and so in fact were we. The Home Secretary said that that particular section of the law which would apply was an extremely intricate one and in his experience it would be wise not to become involved in it. I explained the implications in full of para. 2 (b) and (c). It would be virtually impossible for us to disclose our sources to such a tribunal, and without a full knowledge of the facts they could perform no useful function. The Home Secretary fully accepted the views expressed in para. 2 (e) and agreed that if the new procedure were instituted security would undoubtedly suffer. I told him that neither the Joint Advisory Council nor, I believe, the Ministry of Defence or the Treasury were in favour of the proposals. I feel confident that he will oppose them himself.

I told the Home Secretary about the leakage case affecting bacteriological warfare.

At the J.I.C. D.S.I. asked me whether I could let him see the files on POWELL, the Cosmic ray expert, with whom he was in fairly frequent touch. I said that I thought we would probably have a memorandum about him, which I would let him see.

We discussed first the case of Korea. The Directors of Plans were anxious to know whether, if an amphibious operation were successfully carried out and resulted in capture of a large portion of the Chinese forces and their supplies and the line subsequently established across the neck of Korea, it would be likely to lead to an armistice, and if so whether such an armistice would be in the nature of an uneasy truce. Considerable doubt was expressed by the D.M.I. and others whether such an operation would be successful unless we intended to increase our commitment and were prepared to accept considerable losses. This seemed also to be the view of the Directors of Plans, but assuming that the operation were successfully carried out the Committee took the view that it would not necessarily lead to an armistice, and certainly to no more than an uneasy truce. They felt further, that to hold a line across the neck of Korea would in many respects place us at a disadvantage since the Chinese could build up considerable forces in Manchuria, particularly tactical air support which could carry out an offensive at short notice. It seemed almost certain that if an

/amphibious....

amphibious operation were carried out the Chinese would use their Manchurian based aircraft and that therefore an attack on aerodromes in Manchuria would follow.

Stalin's illness was discussed and also its possible effects. Our Ambassador in Moscow seemed to think that Molotov was more likely to succeed than Malenkov, but like everyone else he has nothing to go on. It seemed to me a little curious that in their Press announcement the Soviet authorities had signed the bulletin as a Committee and that they had in fact mentioned that Stalin had lost his power of speech. This might possibly be ~~that~~ an indication that the question of his successor is still fluid.

Reilly said that Kirkpatrick had had an interesting conversation with Adenauer after his return from Rome. Adenauer had been particularly depressed by the attitude of Bidault who, having agreed to the terms of the communique, had, on his return to Paris, been talking in a different since. He thought that Bidault was insincere and indecisive. He felt therefore that the four powers should ratify as soon as possible and that something should be done to win over the French socialists. It has occurred to me that this might be the clue to what appears to be the interest of the Russians in an individual previously mentioned as 'Joliot'.

D.A.C.S.I. mentioned that a Polish pilot had made a forced landing in a M.I.G. 15 on the island of Bornholm. A technical team from the Air Ministry is leaving for Bornholm today to examine the plane. This is the first opportunity we have had of looking at a M.I.G. 15 since the one was fished out of the sea off the Korean coast more than a year ago.

6.3.53.

Stalin died early this morning, but there is no announcement about his successor.

I discussed with Roger the question of courses for immigration officers. They have 300 candidates and want a course once a month for 25. Hollis will discuss the syllabus and see whether it is not possible to reduce the numbers.

We have had a letter from Fressanges in which he states that he would like us to second a security officer to the Air Ministry to look into the whole state of their security over a period of 6 months. In this, he says, he has the concurrence of Barnes, the P.U.S. I am afraid we shall have to take on this job, but I do not think it is quite what Fressanges imagines it to be since a good deal of the work under our guidance will have to be done by his own staff. We cannot possibly be expected to estimate the need to know in the passing of papers.

47.

There is a case going on down at Margaté, known as the Widow Twankey case, where [redacted] gave information about the mysterious doings of her husband, who is of Czech origin. A search warrant was obtained and interrogation was carried out. We have also taken away a large number of documents for inspection. So far there is no positive evidence of espionage, but [redacted] creates a bad impression.

7.3.53.

Malenkov has been appointed as Stalin's successor, the three leading personalities being himself, with Molotov Foreign Affairs and Beria, who has taken over the Ministry of the Interior in addition to his former job. We would on the whole have preferred Molotov as being an older man and one who has had some experience of the outside world. Malenkov, who is 52, has never left Russia.

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9.3.53.

We had a staff meeting:

- 1) The Board were informed that there was still some doubt about [redacted] fitness to take up the appointment at Aden. There is every hope that this will be resolved within the next few days.
- 2) The Board agreed to see candidates for appointment singly if necessary as soon as the necessary preliminary enquiries had been made.
- 3) The case of Major FRANKLIN of S.I.M.E. was discussed and, while it was agreed that the appointment of an administrative officer to S.I.M.E. was a necessity, it was decided to defer discussions of Major FRANKLIN's case until the return of D.E/A.
- 4) The proposal for the appointment of another security officer to J.I.D. S.I.M.E. [redacted] was discussed, and D.O.S. said that he was having further discussions with S.I.S. and would report back. D.D.G. suggested that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
- 5) D.B. raised the question of I.D.C. lectures. Mr. Thistlethwaite had been asked by the Commandant to speak on certain aspects of Communism. It was felt that one lecture from this office covering all the aspects of its work should be sufficient.

/D.B. undertook....

D.B. undertook to arrange that Mr Thistlethwaite should discuss the point with the Commandant when he gives his lecture next week, and if possible obtain a copy of the syllabus.

Bridges rang up about a woman named Freda GRIMBLE, who wishes to consult the Department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to discuss the rising cost of living. She comes from the National Assembly of Women, the Chairman of which is Monica FELTON, and three quarters of the Executive Committee are Party members. The organisation is sponsored by the International Womens' Day Committee. I gave Bridges the above facts, for which he seemed grateful.

A Cabinet Meeting which discussed the extension of the Purge system to the industrial field has decided in our favour by turning down the proposals of the Minister of Supply. The Home Secretary had our case well in mind and was supported by Harold Parker, by the Treasury and by the Minister of Labour. It was quite clear to all that Duncan Sandys' proposals would get everyone into trouble.

Boddington came to see me. He mentioned that Mr. F.N. Smith, Assistant Secretary in the Admiralty, Labour Division, who handles all our vetting cases, would like to make our acquaintance. I said that I would see him and pass him on to interested sections.

10.3.553.

Hollis attended a Working Party with Reilly in the Chair to discuss whether there was any merit in reviving some form of security executive. No conclusions were reached. There is to be a further meeting next week. We feel very strongly that if any such body is set up it should have a proper way into the Cabinet, otherwise its decisions will never be implemented.

Walker, formerly of lights and pigeons, came in to see me. He lives in Cannes where he works as an architect. He had just conducted a tour of 15 women from the American Section of the World Federation of Women. They visited the Middle East, India, Malaya, and Japan, and they all returned with a half-baked view of world affairs! In Cairo they drank coffee with Neguib and then asked him if they could keep their cups, to which he assented!

The Widow Twankey case is still unsolved.

113.53.

Goodwyn rang me up about a proposed Foreign Office telegram to Eden suggesting that he should tell Dulles about the leakage in the American Embassy in Cairo. This had been reported to D.S.O. Canal by an IKHWAN agent. I told Goodwyn to endeavour to ensure that if the Americans were to be told we should give them the information in Cairo and try to control any enquiries that they might make within the Embassy, otherwise it seemed likely that our informant would be blown.

At the J.I.C. today, D.S.I.'s report on 'Scientific Development and Research in Russia' was discussed. On the somewhat meagre evidence available he had concluded that, with a few notable exceptions, there was not much original thought in research. It seems that the Russians, aided by Germans, had been copying British, German and American equipment, which in some cases they had improved upon. The M.I.G. 15 was a case in point. The Committee felt however that there were no grounds for complacency since Russian security was so good that it might well be that they had new weapons of which we had no knowledge. They did in fact have a new tank, but over a period of years it has been quite impossible to obtain any details about its performance. It was mentioned that the Poles were very insistent in their demands for the return of the M.I.G. which had been landed by a Polish pilot on the island of Bornholm. The Danes were getting a bit windy and insist that our investigations should be completed by Monday next. They do not want us to fly the aeroplane as they think they would be in serious difficulties if the pilot had to make a crash landing. Efforts are being made to persuade them to give us an extra week, and the opportunity to test the plane in the air. The pilot, after interrogation, will probably be sent on here. He has already said that there are many other pilots in the Polish Air Force who, given the opportunity, would act in the same way as he had done.

I have today sent a telegram to Derek HAMBLEN telling him to fly with his wife via the Pacific as he had previously arranged.

A telegram has come in from Stephens acknowledging receipt of a letter about his appointment to the Port and Travel Control Group at the end of this year, and asking whether he could come over for consultation. I am not quite sure whether this is a good idea.

Lucas Tooth wants to see someone from the Security Service about a matter which, I have no doubt, will be of little interest!

I discussed Air Ministry security with Hollis. He thinks that COLLARD should do the job and meanwhile we should try to get an interview with Barnes to map out the task.

12.3.53.

I sent a telegram to STEPHENS today in D.O.S.'s name saying that we would prefer him to state his observations in writing about D.O.S.'s letter concerning STEPHENS future, since, on grounds of expense, a visit seemed unnecessary.

B.I.O.G. is to undergo some kind of reorganisation as a result of the Working Party's report. [redacted] of S.I.S., who represented our interests, has suggested that we might possibly supply an officer on the security side to assist in building up the German organisation. We have to consider whether we can supply anybody or alternatively whether there is anybody in B.I.O.G. or S.I.S. who could be trained up to carry out this task. On the basis of our activities in support of our Armed Forces in the Middle East, it would be logical for us to have someone in Germany as long as the occupation forces remain.

13.3.53.

I have obtained further information from my informant about the two Germans who met MOSLEY at the Russell Hotel in Dublin on February 9th or 10th. If their names are correctly transcribed from the hotel register they are SCHLASS and GOERKE Hellenuk. MOSLEY is fairly frequently at the Russell. SCHLASS, who is said to be interested in tweeds, is a resident in Dublin and also meets Germans at the hotel.

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There has been a frightful flap over a telegram despatched from the J.I.C. Germany to J.I.C. London based on information received from the Americans that 14 Yugoslavs are coming over via Rome and France to land illegally in motor boats to assassinate Tito. Unfortunately, this telegram was sent to the P.M. who was not unnaturally rather concerned. Had we been consulted we should have been able to say that the information came from a February edition of a Yugoslav monarchist paper published in Rome, the editor of which is not highly regarded even by his own supporters. I think it is a case of the wish being father to the thought. We

/had this...

had this report more than a week ago and passed it to the Yard. Fortunately I was able to tell Montague Browne of Downing Street in order that he could reassure the P.M. that the matter, for what is was worth, was in hand. I also took the opportunity of making it clear that Scotland Yard were the focal point for all intelligence in regard to Tito since they were responsible for his protection. We have informed the J.I.C., who are circulating a note to all recipients of the telegram.

I had a discussion with Dick, James and Anthony about the SHAG case. Having reviewed the matter very carefully I felt that some directive from the Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defence or from the Chiefs of Staff should be issued making it clear that we had no responsibility for the information passed except in so far as it might endanger the security of our agent. I felt, however, that the cumulative effect of the information it was proposed to pass now might be to disclose a good deal about the whole workings of the intelligence machine. It seemed to me that this matter could be considered by the Chairman of the J.I.C. From what Reilly told me yesterday, it was clearly his impression that we examined the information to be passed from the point of view of the security of Intelligence as a whole. It was agreed that I should speak to Drew first and then have a talk with him and Reilly. My memorandum on this subject is in file PF.603,341, vol. 5.

14.3.53.

Burt rang me up to say that the Commissioner of Police had been summoned to Downing Street at 3 p.m. this afternoon. I said that I thought his visit would probably have something to do with the telegram from B.I.O.G. I told Burt that we had already sent him this information more than a week ago, and that we had not rated it very highly. The P.M. is, however, very sensitive about the dangers of Tito being assassinated and quite rightly intends to see that every possible precaution is taken.

16.3.53.

There was a Staff Board meeting today:-

According to a telegram from the Governor of Nyasaland Brigadier Major has turned down the offer of the appointment of Defence Secretary after a visit to the area. The Governor has asked us to loan an officer or to suggest another candidate. The Board felt that it was out of the question for us to loan an officer. Mr. White will make enquiries about a Staff Officer recommended for employment here by Colonel Cumming, and if this fails some approach could be made to the W-r Office, who must have many suitable retired Brigadiers on their list.

D.D.G. mentioned a telegram from Brigadier STEPHENS suggesting a personal visit home to discuss his future appointment. A reply has been sent asking him to put his observations in writing.

/D.D.G.....

D.D.G. asked about [] D.O.S. stated that he had been cleared by the doctor and that he would be leaving some time after the 20th April.

D.B. raised the question of the advisability of our appointing an officer to Germany to assist the Germans in building up their security organisation. It was agreed that however desirable this might be we were not in a position at the moment to supply an officer. The matter might perhaps come up for consideration later when his duties might be combined with those of E.D.C. security.

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17th March.

Dick, James Robertson and David Stewart spoke to me about a letter which they were proposing to send to the Home Office on the case of []

We have said that after the most careful examination of this case there is still a margin of doubt as to whether [] at any time

has acted consciously as an agent of the Soviet Government. The Home Office have to make up their minds whether they are going to allow [redacted] who is an American citizen, to establish himself in this country. They will doubtless be influenced by the fact that he has a British-born wife.

I gave my usual lecture to the current Police course.

I saw Mr. E.N. Smith, Assistant Secretary in the Admiralty Division at Bath, who handles our vetting enquiries. I subsequently passed him on to Graham Mitchell. I endeavoured to give him something of the general background of the type of case which he had to handle. Although it did not necessarily follow that every Communist was a spy in the accepted sense of the word, there was always a risk that if he had access to secret information he would discuss his work with his local group, and that facts of interest to Iron Curtain countries might percolate through to Headquarters who would pass them on to the Russians if they thought them to be sufficiently important.

We have had a telegram in from Walter Bell in Delhi, telling us that a mike has been discovered in the private residence of the American Ambassador, who has so informed the Canadian Ambassador.

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Hill came to talk to me about a redraft of the Bill designed to stop suspects from leaving the country for a limited period in order that they can be interrogated. There were two points:-

- (i) that the case of BURGESS and MACLEAN had been cited as an example of the value of such a Bill. While this was true in the case of MACLEAN only, it was a point which could not possibly be used in any debate if the Bill were ever presented to Parliament. The Foreign Office had, of course, maintained, on account of the source of our information, that nothing serious was known to MACLEAN's detriment prior to his departure.

- (ii) The fact that the Bill was tacked on to the Official Secrets Act. This seemed dangerous, since it might lead to a debate on the whole Act, with the consequent whittling down of our powers.

I said I thought that both these points ought to be mentioned.

Hill also spoke to me about the case of KUCHENMEISTER, who wants to come over from Ireland to attend his daughter's wedding.

I did not think that we could object on strictly security grounds, provided the Home Office were determined to deport KUCHENMEISTER if he refused to leave the country after the wedding. For the reasons that we had previously given to the Home Office, we did not wish KUCHENMEISTER to bed himself down again in the machine tool industry.

18th March.

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Jack Mann came to see me. I asked him about the defacing of pillar boxes in Scotland which were marked E.II R. He said that as far as the Police knew, these operations were not being carried out by the Scottish Nationalists, but by the Scottish Republicans. Messages had in fact been received by the Police purporting to come from Scottish Republicans, who seem to be more or less the counterpart of the I.R.A. in Ireland although nothing very much seems to be known about them. On the other hand, this information does not altogether fit in with the fact that in some cases all that has happened is that the 'II' has been changed to 'I'. In one case, however, the whole pillar box was blown up with a stick of gelignite. The matter is causing some concern in Scotland.

Mann also wanted to know whether we felt that in certain cases the Railway Police should be admitted to local S.B. conferences. I said that this must be entirely a matter for the G.C.s concerned; I could, however, see no objection in principle or any reason why their admission should constitute a precedent for representation by other Police Forces such as Dock Police or W.D.C.

19th March.

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At the J.I.C. (Directors) meeting to-day information was given about the incident which occurred two weeks ago when a Polish pilot flew his M.I.G.15 to Bornholm. The 'plane had been picked to pieces by a team of British and Danish experts and the fullest possible particulars have been obtained about its construction and performance. There were no real surprises. We had not been permitted by the Danish Government to fly it and, indeed, this might have been fraught with considerable danger after all the dismantling and testing operations. There is some doubt whether the 'plane will ever fly again!

The pilot is an impetuous youth of twenty-two and seems perfectly genuine. Before his departure he had collected all the documents that he could which he thought might be of use. Although he knows all about his own 'plane, it is not likely that he will be able to say much about the general organisation of the Polish Air Force. He knew of at least one, and possibly other colleagues, who might attempt to do the same thing if they got the opportunity. The penalties, however, of an unsuccessful attempt are very severe. A Russian who had attempted to fly to the West had come down on one of his own airfields, thinking that he was in Allied occupied territory. He was taken out of the 'plane and shot.

The Polish pilot, who is being brought over here, has given details of standing instructions in regard to Allied aircraft over-flying Soviet territory. Two M.I.G.s are kept in readiness on all aerodromes in the vicinity on the frontier and there is a regular drill. One aeroplane fires warning shots in front of the hostile aircraft and endeavours to force it to land; while the other takes up a position in the rear. If the warning shots are not obeyed, the rear aircraft opens fire. It is a criminal offense to let an Allied aircraft escape if it crosses the frontier.

An interesting point in connection with the Lincoln is that although it had strayed well over the frontier by the Baltic, it was in fact not intercepted for 40 minutes, at a time when it had regained the Corridor. Its navigational error was due to a bad Met. report on the strength of the wind. About the same time a Mosquito was operating over Soviet territory and may have caused some confusion in the Radar screens, but this should not have occurred if the Radar defences had been as efficient as our own.

There was some discussion about a statement in the Perimeter Review, to the effect that leave was stopped in Eastern Germany on the 26th February, from which it might be deduced that Stalin became seriously ill on that date. The announcement was only made on March 1st and Stalin died on March 4th. No leave was cancelled in Austria until March 1st! []

[] This may be an indication that bourgeois life in Austria has had a considerable effect upon the Soviet soldier.

Serpell talked to me about the case of one [], who has made a confession about espionage for the Czechs.

[] is a well-known Communist here, who has for some time been engaged in espionage for the Czechs. He was being conducted across the frontier when his car broke down. The Austrian police intervened and

handed him over to the Russians. The Russians knew nothing about his mission, but eventually he was able to clear himself. He was allowed to return after many vicissitudes and after the Russians had given him a cover story. He became thoroughly frightened and confessed on arrival back in this country.

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A suggestion for the engagement of Major FRANKLIN as Administrative Officer in S.I.M.E. on a civilian basis was discussed. D.E./A made the point that he could not envisage FRANKLIN as an administrative officer at Head Office and he did not feel that FRANKLIN's standards would necessarily conform to those desired by any subsequent Head of S.I.M.E. The Board agreed that the most that could be offered to Major FRANKLIN was an engagement in a civilian capacity for one year and that he should work in S.I.M.E. only. This decision should be conveyed to him, subject to the agreement of D.O.S.

The Board agreed that there was not a sufficiently strong case to depart from normal procedure of recruiting younger officers in favour of Mr. CHOLMONDELEY. D.E./A would inform B.4 of this decision.

D.E./A mentioned that a reply had been received from the P.U.S. to the War Office, stating that he could not accept our general proposal that the female staff should travel First Class in Troopships. The Board agreed that D.E./A should discuss this further with the D.G. on his return.

D.C. drew attention to the need for staff to supplement 6. Division.

D.C. reported that Brigadier HINCHLEY COOKE had asked if it would be our policy in the event of war to recall ex-members of the staff who had been retired on grounds of age. The Board agreed that Brigadier HINCHLEY COOKE should be informed that any such recall in the event of war was most unlikely.

There was some discussion on the request of the Governor of Nyasaland that we should loan an officer to act as Defence Secretary, and as it had been agreed that we could not do this, the Board agreed that we should inform the War Office of the vacancy and ask if they could nominate any suitable retired Officers who would like to have the appointment. This would be done subject to any comments D.O.S. may wish to make about the advisability of notifying the Governor of the action we propose.

Holmes came to talk to me about two letters from C.C. Kent regarding requests received from a Special Investigation Officer of the U.S. Air Force stationed at Manston for information regarding certain individuals in the vicinity. I told Holmes to see Kirby Gillette, the officer in charge of U.S.A.F. O.S.I. in this country, and try to tactfully talk him out of the requests mentioned in the second letter from C.C. Kent.

I wrote to C.C. Kent and told him that we had various channels of liaison with the U.S. Embassy, one of which was between the Police Liaison Section here and Colonel Kirby Gillette. The amount of security information passed to O.S.I. regarding individuals was strictly limited and dependent upon the facts presented in each case. When Police are approached for information regarding individuals we suggest that they inform the O.S.I. agent concerned that he will receive a reply from his own head office, or advise him to make the enquiry direct through that channel. At the same time we are pleased to be informed of the nature of any such enquiry and to be given any relative security information that the Police have about it. This, of course, interfered in no way with the direct contact between O.S.I. and the Police on purely criminal matters. In this particular case we had no information here about the individuals mentioned by O.S.I.

20th March.

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 I had a general talk with Furnival Jones about Communists in the aircraft industry.

In the case of De Havillands the position is weak, since De Havillands have no secret contract. On the other hand they have aircraft in the development stage and might produce a world-shaker at any moment. We have, therefore, after considerable difficulty got them to agree to accept a vet of their employees.

The attitude of the Ministry of Supply is in many ways rather weak. If, for example, a skilled carpenter is engaged in making "mock-ups" of some highly secret plane, he is not regarded as being of sufficient intelligence to grasp the vital principles. He is therefore felt to be only dangerous in so far as he might steal secret plans or act as a talent spotter. This, the Ministry of Supply feel, is an acceptable risk, but as Furnival Jones says, if the Air Ministry knew that there were no less than 60 Communists employed at De Havillands they would have a fit.

This led me to discuss our responsibilities in a matter of this kind. It has always been our policy to assist and advise Ministers, and if we go beyond this we do begin to constitute ourselves as something of a Gestapo, with the risk that Departments will dry up on us. It is our belief that security can really only be improved by persuasion. On the other hand, it does seem to me that security in Ministries is not taken

seriously, and that this can only be done by the appointment of a really high-powered Security Officer in each Ministry with direct access to the Under-Secretary of State or to the Minister.

I have been summoned to a meeting on April 15th with Bridges and his colleagues in connection with the appointment of the D.G.'s successor. Dick has received a similar summons.

Hill attended a meeting of the Travel Bill designed to give powers to prevent a British subject from leaving the country for a period of 14 days pending interrogation. This Bill had been opposed by Cornish, clearly on the instructions of Newsam. Cornish got a rough passage with Norman Brook, who said that he could not see that such a Bill would constitute any serious infringement of the liberty of the subject.

Hill was satisfied by the Treasury Solicitors that the making of this Bill a part of the Official Secrets Act would not cause the Act to be debated as a whole in the House of Commons. He also arranged that the reference to MACLEAN and BURGESS, as an example of the uses to which the Travel Bill might have been put, should be removed when the proposals went forward to the Home Secretary and the Foreign Secretary.

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Michael Serpell tells me that there is a possibility that the Czechs might continue to employ [redacted] after he has remained in "quarantine" for about eight months. According to [redacted] own story, he had originally intended to inform the Czechs and the Russians about the bad organisation of the C.P.G.B., and that it was only later that he discovered that his services were required for espionage.

A Pole employed at Oxford railway station has received a crude approach from the Polish Assistant Military Attache. He has been asked to report on local aerodromes.

23rd March.

I gave a lecture to some Colonial Police. I was surprised to learn that in mandated territory, such as Tanganyika, no registration of aliens is allowed. As the territory comes under the United Nations, it is, so to speak, internationalised. Nevertheless, the Police do their best to exercise some control over the whereabouts of aliens in the Colony.

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24th March.

Drew has been away sick for nearly two weeks, returning only yesterday. He called here to-day at my request to discuss the passing of documents in the SHAG case.

I told him that the Air Ministry files, copies of which it was proposed in certain circumstances might be passed through SHAG to [redacted] had been submitted to me since they seemed to raise certain issues about our responsibilities for security clearance. As we understood the position we were only looking at these files from the point of view of the security of our own agent. (Would they, for example, be regarded by [redacted] as typical deception material, owing to their being largely out of date, or would they eventually lead the agent into a cul-de-sac should he be asked to produce further information showing more recent developments on the questions therein discussed?). We did not, however, regard ourselves as in any way responsible for giving a security clearance for the information these files contained; this we considered to be a matter for Drew himself.

Drew agreed that this was the position, although he did say that in certain respects we had drawn his attention to security issues which might arise in regard to information passed through our channels.

I told Drew that I had looked at his Charter and that, although he had to obtain clearance from the Chiefs of Staff for policy and plans, there was nothing which specifically related to "build-up" material of the kind in question. If by any chance, therefore, something went wrong, it seemed to me that it would be impossible for my Director General to take cover either behind the terms of this Charter or behind Drew himself. I had been reinforced in this view by a conversation I had had with Patrick Reilly, who was apparently under the impression that the security clearance of all information rested with the Security Service. In my view, therefore, it seemed desirable that we should have something in writing which would leave no room for doubt about our position.

I then told Drew that in reading the files from the point of view of our own agent, certain points had occurred to me which seemed to affect intelligence as a whole. There was a good deal about the structure of the whole intelligence machine, its procedure, and its chain of command. In addition, there were a number of points which, from fairly continuous attendance at J.I.C. meetings, I knew to be highly classified by the Directors of Intelligence from the point of view of security. In this connection, I instanced the discussions of the Chiefs of Staff, the composition of the J.I.C., and the references to our relations with Sweden and Finland. I wondered, therefore, whether Reilly, who had considerable responsibilities for the intelligence machine as a whole, had given his approval.

Drew said that he had this point well in mind; that the documents had been passed by Clutton of the Foreign Office, and that he had spoken to Searight of the J.I.C. Secretariat, telling him that if matters came to the point he would be dumping the files on the latter's desk for J.I.C. clearance. He did not, however, want them to become a matter for discussion in the J.I.C. itself, otherwise he would never get anything approved at all. He said that he was under the impression that a decision had been reached not to pass over the files about Sweden and Finland. He could not be quite sure of this, and he admitted that he personally had not read every word in the files.

Drew agreed that we should discuss the points I had raised with Reilly, and I am arranging to do this as soon as possible.

James Robertson and Simkins came to discuss with me the passing over of documents in the SHAG case, as I was anxious before seeing Reilly to know what B.2's views were about handing over the documents at all.

They said that as things stood at the moment they thought that it would certainly be preferable to stall on handing over to the files held personally by STIGMA. This they thought could plausibly be done on the grounds that if by any chance something went wrong the leakage would be definitely traceable to STIGMA himself.

I have made an appointment to see Reilly at 11 a.m. on Friday next.

Wood of the Home Office rang up to-day to say that, through Franklin the Deputy Under-Secretary, he had obtained clearance from the Ministry of Agriculture for the employment of NUNN MAY in one of the agricultural establishments.

Franklin had apparently consulted Sir William Slater, Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council, who, while agreeing in principle, had suggested that possibly other places might be more suitable than Rothamsted. In this connection, he mentioned Long Ashton, near Bristol, where certain experimental work is going on in connection with radio-active elements in soil. There is also some other establishment in Scotland.

I told Wood that I was seeing the Chairman of Rothamsted to-morrow and also the Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council, when I would let him know the results of my conversations.

Wood mentioned, incidentally, that if NUNN MAY's appointment to any of these agricultural establishments became known and was the subject of criticism in the House, the Government would be prepared to say that the appointment had their approval and support.

25th March.

I saw Victor Rothschild, Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council, to-day and told him of the proposal that NUNN MAY should be given employment at Rothamsted. As I surmised, he had already heard of this proposal through the approach that had been made to Sir William Slater, Secretary to the A.R.C. He seemed a little doubtful whether Rothamsted would give NUNN MAY the outlet that he required. It was possible, however, that there were other places where agricultural research is being conducted which might be more suitable. He did not feel that he could express any definite opinion about this until he knew precisely the nature of NUNN MAY's qualifications. It was therefore agreed that he would consult Sir William Bragg on this point and communicate with me further. Meanwhile, I would inform Willie Radnor, the Chairman of Rothamsted, of our conversation and ask him not to proceed further until these particulars had been obtained.

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I am sure that he will do everything he can to help us.

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We had an Appointments Board to-day, when we saw one
We have decided to take him on and he will be posted to C. Division.

Hollis and I had a meeting with Sir Polliott Sandford and other members of his staff to discuss the request by Fressanges that we should look into Air Ministry security.

The suggestion seems to be welcomed in the Air Ministry, although at the outset the meeting I think they expected us to go rather further than we anticipated. The extent of their positive vetting has clearly caused them to think that their "need-to-know" restriction on top secret material has reached almost unmanageable proportions.

I made it clear that while our officer might pose some pertinent questions during the course of his enquiries, it would have to be a matter for the Air Ministry itself to decide.

25.3.53. I attended the J.I.C. (Deputy Directors) to-day. There has been some difficulty about allowing the Polish MIG pilot to publish his story owing to intervention by the Danish Minister. This has, however, been overcome by the Foreign Office.

We discussed the joint paper of D S I and the Ministry of Supply on axial flow and an agreed paper is to go forward for discussion with the Americans in Washington. The paper stresses the point that although our research prospects are extremely rosy - in fact we already have an engine with a 12,000 pound thrust on the drawing board - we cannot keep ahead in the fighting line unless we can afford to produce sufficient quantities for delivery to the R.A.F. It is estimated that if the Russians could obtain a complete engine with working drawings they could probably reproduce it and boost (?) it up in a period of two to three years.

He said that when he went to Siam he had a dual mission: (a) to prevent Siam from becoming a jumping-off ground for Soviet or Chinese Communist imperialism, and (b) to buy rice.

The Ambassador thought it might be helpful to the Committee if he first gave a brief sketch of the position in Siam as he saw it.

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I made it clear that while our officer might pose some pertinent questions during the course of his enquiries, it would have to be a matter for the Air Ministry itself to decide what the "need-to-know" in their Department was. We were told that the Air Ministry would be taking over guided missiles after Easter, and that this would present them with a further set of security problems.

We agreed to look at their physical security and volunteered the services of John Collard as from July 1st. Meanwhile, the Air Ministry would let us have exploratory memoranda on various aspects of their problems, which we could study pending Collard's return, and we on our side would suggest certain matters on which we should like to have preliminary data. Collard would have a room in Whitehall Gardens for the period of his enquiries which we estimated in their initial stages might take about a month. We could then put in a memorandum which would doubtless be the subject of further discussion and further enquiry.

26th March.

At the J.I.C. to-day Mr. Wallinger, H.M. Ambassador to Siam, attended the meeting, when he gave a talk on the general situation. He said that when he went to Siam he had a dual mission: (a) to prevent Siam from becoming a jumping-off ground for Soviet or Chinese Communist imperialism, and (b) to buy rice.

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I am sure that he will do everything he can to help us.

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The suggestion seems to be welcomed in the Air Ministry, although at the outset the meeting I think they expected us to go rather further than we anticipated. The extent of their positive vetting has clearly caused them to think that their "need-to-know" restriction on top secret material has reached almost unmanageable proportions.

I made it clear that while our officer might pose some pertinent questions during the course of his enquiries, it would have to be a matter for the Air Ministry itself to decide.

25.3.53. I attended the J.I.C. (Deputy Directors) to-day. There has been some difficulty about allowing the Polish MIG pilot to publish his story owing to intervention by the Danish Minister. This has, however, been overcome by the Foreign Office.

We discussed the joint paper of D S I., and the Ministry of Supply on axial flow and an agreed paper is to go forward for discussion with the Americans in Washington. The paper stresses the point that although our research prospects are extremely rosy - in fact we already have an engine with a 12,000 pound thrust on the drawing board - we cannot keep ahead in the fighting line unless we can afford to produce sufficient quantities for delivery to the R.A.F. It is estimated that if the Russians could obtain a complete engine with working drawings they could probably reproduce it and boost (?) it up in a period of two to three years.

He said that when he went to Siam he had a dual mission: (a) to prevent Siam from becoming a jumping-off ground for Soviet or Chinese Communist imperialism, and (b) to buy rice.

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I made it clear that while our officer might pose some pertinent questions during the course of his enquiries, it would have to be a matter for the Air Ministry itself to decide what the "need-to-know" in their Department was. We were told that the Air Ministry would be taking over guided missiles after Easter, and that this would present them with a further set of security problems.

We agreed to look at their physical security and volunteered the services of John Collard as from July 1st. Meanwhile, the Air Ministry would let us have exploratory memoranda on various aspects of their problems, which we could study pending Collard's return, and we on our side would suggest certain matters on which we should like to have preliminary data. Collard would have a room in Whitehall Gardens for the period of his enquiries which we estimated in their initial stages might take about a month. We could then put in a memorandum which would doubtless be the subject of further discussion and further enquiry.

26th March.

At the J.I.C. to-day Mr. Wallinger, H.M. Ambassador to Siam, attended the meeting, when he gave a talk on the general situation. He said that when he went to Siam he had a dual mission: (a) to prevent Siam from becoming a jumping-off ground for Soviet or Chinese Communist imperialism, and (b) to buy rice.

The Ambassador thought it might be helpful to the Committee if he first gave a brief sketch of the position in Siam as he saw it.

Siam was as big as France with a population of 18,000,000 of which 3,000,000 were Chinese. It had a budget roughly the size of that of the L.C.C. The Siamese were the Siamese were the biggest rice producers in the world; they had always been well fed and their standards of living were improving. The fact that they had never been subjected to Colonial rule caused them to be free from any inferiority complex and gave no basis for Communist propaganda of the kind directed against Colonial peoples. The Siamese individual had no real interest in politics; in fact his general tendency was to avoid being a politician. The people were traditionally and honestly Monarchist.

The ordinary peasant in the country knew about the King, but many of them might never have heard about Pibuhl. On the other hand, they knew about General Pao because his policeman was present in their village. Generally speaking, the Siamese were fatalistic in outlook, a characteristic which in fact formed part of their religion.

The relations between the Chinese individual and the Thai individual were good, and there was a considerable amount of inter-marriage, but as a bloc the Chinese were feared. This was not a fear of Communism, but a fear of China as a powerful State.

The Government could best be described as a lot of self-seeking gunmen, with sharp rivalries between individual leaders. Although this situation created political instability, it was not as bad as it might seem. Pibuhl was a strong man, and probably the only man to run the country; there did not seem to be any alternative to the present regime.

Apart from Pibuhl there were three prominent figures:

- (i) General Serit, who commands the troops in Bangkok. he is rarely sober, but appears to have the gift of leadership in addition to considerable business acumen.
- (ii) General Wrong (or Wong), Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force and also Minister of Communications.
- (iii) General Phao, Director General of Police and Deputy Minister of the Interior. In addition to his official duties he owned the biggest financial house in Siam, which is run almost entirely by Chinese. He was regarded as a somewhat sinister figure.

Liaison with the Police on the frontier at a low level worked well, but General Phao, for reasons best known to himself, did not seem to take the Chinese Communist menace very seriously. The Ambassador had had a two-hour conversation with him just before leaving, but had not been able to make much headway. The courses which S.I.F.E. were giving to the Police were, in the Ambassador's opinion, a good thing, although he doubted whether on their return the students would get much encouragement from General Phao.

The Ambassador said that the wealth of the country was certainly on the increase, but that much of it went into the pockets of Ministers. The development of the country's resources was going ahead, but would certainly move faster if all the taxes collected were put to their proper use.

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The Siamese Navy, such as it was, seemed to be reasonably good; two of its frigates had given a good account of themselves in Korea. The Air Force was not at all bad and had produced good pilots, although they had not been tried out in combat. The Army aimed at having nine Brigade Combat Teams; they were equipped with tanks and small arms but were short of artillery. They were being trained by the Americans, who found them receptive.

The Ambassador did not think that Siam would fold up if the Vietminh succeeded in capturing Tonking. They would, however, be seriously worried. He thought that the will to resist had increased very considerably since he first went to Siam and that, with American assistance in training and equipment, Siam could be converted into a bastion against Chinese Communist aggression. For this reason he was anxious that as much as possible should be done to exchange information and to improve Service contacts. Just before he left he and Malcolm MacDonald had had an interview with the Siamese Foreign Minister, when a definite request had been made for Staff talks.

The D.N.I. made the following points on his visit to the United States:

- a) The U.S. Air Force maintain, partly, it is believed for political reasons, that for the next few years the U.S.A. would be Russia's principal target in the event of war. This view is not wholly shared by the Army and the Navy. In the long term a good deal of thought is being given to the question of Russian potential versus American potential.
- b) The Canadians are being pushed more and more by the Americans to increase their northern defences, and the Canadians may find it difficult to meet both this commitment and their European commitment.
- c) The Americans seem to be coming round to the view that there is no immediate military solution to the stalemate in Korea, and that the only long-term policy is to try and drive a wedge between the Chinese and the Russians - in other words, they are approximating more to the British point of view.

At the Appointments Board meeting to-day I stated that a suggestion had been made that Clerk in Defence Security Office, Cyprus, should visit London for a course of instruction. No decision on this proposal was reached and the Board agreed to circulate the papers and take the matter at next week's meeting.

I stated that I was most anxious that we should obtain all possible information about Woburn Abbey as an evacuation premises in order that an early decision might be taken. D.E./A said he would deal with this.

The Board agreed that no general circular should be issued to members of the staff inviting them to submit for X-Ray examination until such time as there was a certainty that those who applied for it would get a reasonable chance of ready examination.

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The Board agreed that Mr. SUTCLIFFE should be invited to return to S.I.F.E. for a further period of two years in order that he should continue with his work on Police training. When he is in England on leave he should have an attachment to Head Office for a course of instruction.

D.O.S. reported that S.I.S. were prepared to consider the introduction of attached Service Officers into the J.I.D. in S.I.M.E. as we did not see the possibility of supplying a further Security Service officer.

D.O.S. stated that proposals had come from S.I.S. to introduce further officers to assist the S.L.O. in Karachi and to assist Mr. Cuckney in the Canal Zone. There was a general discussion on relations with S.I.S. and the Board felt that at the moment we could not raise any objection to these proposals.

We had a rather useful discussion about the present trend in S.I.S.

We felt, therefore, that on British or Commonwealth territory we should take a firm line about doing our own job, and that on foreign territory we should maintain the right either to establish an officer or to have free access to our opposite numbers. More often than not the latter procedure was the most satisfactory and the least expensive. If it can be properly established a certain amount of the need for integration would disappear. Integration has probably been a necessary step in establishing confidence between ourselves and S.I.S. and in getting them to disclose their sources of information from foreign territory in which we have an interest. Such disclosures would have to go on but there is clearly a tendency amongst certain senior officers in S.I.S. to feel that their participation in the preparation of memoranda, such as those produced by S.I.M.E. and S.I.F.E. is not really their business.

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27th March.

Drew and I saw Reilly on two points which have arisen in the case of SHAG. The first relates to the responsibilities of the Security Service in passing high-grade information. The second to the clearing authority for information which would seem to affect the Intelligence machine as a whole.

Drew and I outlined the position to Reilly, who I think had the impression that Drew was perhaps taking too much responsibility on his shoulders. I showed Reilly the file about _____ and also the file containing _____ both of which seemed to me to raise matters affecting Intelligence as a whole and the Ds of I. in particular.

Drew then said that he was under the impression that it had been agreed to exclude these files from those which SHAG was to hand over. I said this was not my understanding, since all these files had been sent over to us for inspection.

Drew gave me the impression of being nervous about whether these files had been properly cleared, since he had previously informed Reilly that they had been shown to Clutton and that if things had ever come to the point, he intended to dump them on the table of Searight for further clearance. Personally I am quite convinced that all Clutton has seen are a few Foreign Office telegrams contained in the files which were the subject of discussion between D.B. and Reilly some days ago.

Reilly was clearly uncomfortable about the whole position and decided to call a meeting of the three Service Directors, Drew and ourselves to discuss the position on April 10th. Meanwhile he asked me to prepare a short note stating the points at issue.

Victor Rothschild rang me to to-day to say that he had not yet been able to make contact with Sir William Bragg. He had, however, written him a letter, a copy of which he would send to us. He rather gathered that Sir William Ogg did not view the employment of NUNN MAY at Rothamsted with any great enthusiasm, but I do not think we need worry too much about this, since we have the support of the Chairman.

The D.G. returned from Canada to-day. I put him in the picture in regard to the purge in industry. Cuckney's position, Stephens' suggested visit to the U.K., Fressanges' proposals about Air Ministry security, the Prime Minister's interest in the security of Tito's visit, Coronation seats for Commonwealth Security Conference delegates, the progress of the Travel Bill, and our efforts to obtain employment for NUNN MAY.

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I attended a cocktail party given by Patrick Reilly to introduce his successor, Patrick Dean. The whole of the J.I.C. and J.I.S. were present. I should imagine that Patrick Dean, who was a lawyer and came into the Foreign Office during the war, would prove a worthy successor. He has just done a year's course with the I.D.C. and had previously handled affairs relating to Germany.

30th March.

I saw George McClellan. He told me very privately that there had been some pressure from Ministerial circles in Canada to retain his services in the Intelligence Branch at Ottawa. He did not know what the outcome would be, but for his own good he should probably take charge of a Division as he will shortly come up for promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

George thought that Communism, generally speaking, was on the wane in Canada; the membership was down, there was financial stringency, and the young worker, who is earning high wages, was reasonably satisfied with his lot. The public in general were much better educated about Russian intentions.

I asked George about the position of Mike PEARSON. When he spoke to me before there had been some suggestion by Elizabeth BENTLEY that at one time PEARSON was a conscious agent of the Russians. In point of fact, all that can have possibly happened is that PEARSON may have expressed his views to a representative of the Canadian Film Bureau called SEISS (?), who was a hanger-on at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and that SEISS (?) had passed these on to BENTLEY. At most, therefore, PEARSON was an unconscious agent, but considerable allowances had to be made for Elizabeth BENTLEY's imagination, which was increasing now that she had run out of factual information.

George gave two reasons for the Americans opposing Mike PEARSON as Secretary General for U.N.O.; firstly, that they might wish him to take the post, but fear that if they supported him Russia would oppose him, or secondly, that they resented his outspoken remarks about the U.S.A. and therefore did not want him as candidate.

31st March.

George McClellan came to say good-bye. He is off to Canada to-night.

 Brigadier Hirsch rang up about an article which had appeared in de COURCY's "Weekly Review", in which he foreshadows Russian plans for the air invasion of this country. Apparently General Dempsey, Home Forces, is anxious to see this. Hirsch had already consulted D.D.M.I., who tried to warn him off.

I told Hirsch that de COURCY's sources were in some cases known to us, and they were of an extremely dubious kind. Moreover, he was an obvious target for all the fabricators of information in Europe.

It might even be that de COURCY was being deliberately fed by the Russians with flesh-creeping material, as they doubtless wished the Western Powers to believe that they were far more advanced militarily and economically than in fact they were.

I gave him the details of de COURCY's so-called blueprint, which operationally amounted to no more than a statement by his Moscow observer, that the Russians were training 6 paratroop Divisions with war establishments of 10,000, and two of which were to land in Kent, one in the Liverpool-Manchester area, and two or three in the Midlands.

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1st April.

The D.G. is leaving for Kenya on Friday. There is a rumour that O'Rourke is to be got rid of and replaced by Macdonald. The D.G. wishes to be in a position to offer another Intelligence Officer to Kenya to take Macdonald's place in this eventuality. Philip Ray appears to be the only possible candidate, although he can ill be spared.

The Air Ministry want the Polish MIG pilot to fly a Vampire in order that he can compare its performance to that of a MIG 15. He will be accompanied by a co-pilot and will not have sufficient petrol to reach an Iron Curtain country. We told Fressanges that as far as we could see the pilot was a good security risk.

James Robertson, Simkins and Winterborn came to see me about POWELL, the scientist who is to be visited over the weekend by NUNN MAY. After careful consideration the case, from its political and technical aspects, we decided that the risk should not be taken. An additional factor was that they both contemplate a good deal of hiking, when, presumably, all their confidential talks would take place.

2nd April.

Bill Magan and McCall came to see me about checks on Ferdinand SMITH, a native of Jamaica who is employed at the W.F.T.U. office in Vienna. It is believed that he is contemplating another visit to Jamaica and that he will be resident here for a few days. He is a man of some importance.

I have agreed to the imposition of all possible technical facilities. B.5 will have him under observation as well.

David Stewart talked to me about the _____ case. Further BRIDE seems to confirm the view that _____ did, at one time at any rate, act as an agent. The Home Office are turning down his request to remain in this country. Skardon is to see him again before he goes and was anxious to know whether we could offer him any inducement to come clean.

After talking to Hill, it seemed to me clear that anything of the kind would be dangerous. If he did tell us a long story implicating himself up to the hilt, we should look rather foolish. On the other hand, it might be argued that it is better to get the information than remain permanently in doubt.

Martin came to say good-bye. He is going as Deputy to H/SIFE.

7th April.

The latest announcement from Moscow is to the effect that the doctors are being released and that certain members of the State Security Department, RIUMEN is one, are to be prosecuted for fabricating false evidence against them. IGNATIEV, the present head of the department, is also being removed, both from his job in State Security and from the Central Committee of the Party. An amnesty for those serving sentences of less than five years has been declared, although there are reservations, particularly in the case of counter-revolutionaries. Apart from this there are to be reductions in the price of food and manufactured goods.

All this seems to suggest that the present regime feel it necessary to rally the population around them. It also shows that there must have been disagreement with Stalin only so long as he was alive no-one dared to resist him. It may well be an indication that the Russians have realised that their action against the Jews has done them a considerable amount of harm abroad.

These internal measures are coupled with a considerable show of comparative cordiality in foreign relations, which is viewed with some scepticism by the Western world. We and the Americans are now being allowed to remain in our Embassies in Moscow. General Chukov has asked for a conference in order to obviate the shooting down of aircraft in the border zones of Germany. The Russians have intervened with the Koreans to obtain the return of our civilian prisoners, including Holt, our Consul, and the Chinese are anxious to exchange sick and wounded Ps of W. and subsequently to resume armistice talks.

Personally I am inclined to think that both the internal and external measures are due to fear. The present Russian Government wishes to consolidate internally, and probably realises that her aggressive tactics against the West might involve them in a world war for which they are not yet prepared. In addition, of course, they may hope to throw a spanner into the works of E.D.C., which is already in rather a dicky state, and to cause a slump and unemployment in the West through a relaxation of rearmament. There has already been a severe drop in the Stock Market both here and in New York.

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I spoke to James Robertson and Simkins about the SHAG case, in case there was any further development. It had been suggested by Drew that there should be a consultation with the J.I.C. before we had committed ourselves to recruitment. We all agreed that we could not be fettered in this way. On the other hand there might be a stage in the case where we could be usefully consulted, bearing in mind that it is rarely possible to know in advance what the trend of any particular case is going to be.

8th April.

I had a prior consultation about the future of B.I.O.G. with D.B. and D.C., when we agreed on the line that I should adopt.

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9th April.

At the Appointments Board to-day we were informed that there was still some doubt about [] fitness to take up the appointment at Aden. There is every hope that this will be resolved within the next few days.

The Board agreed to see candidates for appointment singly if necessary as soon as the necessary preliminary enquiries had been made.

The case of Major FRANKLYN of S.I.M.E. was discussed and, while it was agreed that the appointment of an administrative officer to S.I.M.E. was a necessity, it was decided to defer discussions of Major FRANKLYN's case until the return of D.E /A.

The proposal for the appointment of another security officer to J.I.D. S.I.M.E. [] was discussed, and D.O.S. said that he was having further discussions with S.I.S. and would report back.

Satellite countries

D.B. raised the question of I.D.C. lectures. Mr. Thistlethwaite had been asked by the Commandant to speak on certain aspects of Communism. It was felt that one lecture from this office covering all the aspects of its work should be sufficient. D.B. undertook to arrange that Mr. Thistlethwaite should discuss the point with the Commandant when he gives his lecture next week, and if possible obtain a copy of the syllabus.

I went to a cocktail party given by _____ of A.S.I.S.

10th April.

I attended a meeting of the J.I.C. to-day to discuss the future of the British Intelligence Organisation in Germany. I made four points:-

1. The function mentioned in the comments of the Director of Security B.I.O.G. on the report of the delegation, i.e. to investigate espionage cases in detail and to bring the case to a conclusion by either causing arrest of the suspect, passing the case at a given stage to the BfV for such action as the BfV can take, merely recording the case for action on a more suitable future occasion or abandoning the case completely, would clearly have to be performed by somebody.

or by Section 3 from its own resources, or by Section 3 in conjunction with the German authorities. It seemed to me that the last method would be the most appropriate; the case would then be properly recorded in the archives of C.R.I.

2. The records of C.R.I. would have to be kept alive if they were going to be of any value for the purposes of vetting. This would mean that interrogation reports from Section I, censorship reports from Section 2, _____ and reports on Right Wing movements would have to be carried in C.R.I. These records would be drawn on not only by Section 3 for the purposes of vetting, but would have to be available for enquiries by our Allies, the Germans, and other Departments, in the same way that the records of M.I.5 were used in London. This would not merely imply a routine look-up, but a proper assessment of the information in the files and probably further enquiries through the B.f.V. and its counterparts in the Länder.

3. If Section 3 was responsible for assisting the Germans in the structure and development of the B.f.V. and L.f.Vs, it would inevitably become the channel for communication between the Germans and Allied organisations and would have to act on the basis of a fairly full knowledge of what was going on in the British Zone.

4. If the "help and guidance" referred to in para. 98 of the Delegation's report is to be given, it would have to be done on the basis of a full knowledge of Intelligence in the Zone and would probably need an expert to visit an installation in order that he could give advice on suitable protective security measures.

For all the above reasons, it seemed that Section 3 of the organisation would have to be considerably strengthened.

The Chairman felt that in the light of the above and the general misgivings of the Committee about the proposals of the Delegation on the security side, a Working Party consisting of M.I.5, M.I.6, the Security Division of B.I.O.G., a Service representative, and a representative of the High Commissioner's office, should look into the matter in greater detail and make recommendations. He asked whether D.B. could be made available to take the Chair, to which I assented.

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I attended a meeting to-day called by Patrick Reilly to discuss policy on the passing of documents to double agents, which had arisen in connection with the SHAG case. Patrick Dean, Carey Foster, George Clutton and Drew were present.

It was generally agreed that some special authority was needed to clear documents which were bound to have some effect on the Intelligence machine as a whole. Reilly felt that the burden of scrutinising in detail documents of the kind in question would be too great for the overworked Chairman of the J.I.C., but that a Panel should be set up, consisting of D.F.P., M.I.5 and the Foreign Office, with the Chairman of the J.I.C. in the Chair and the power to co-opt others who might be vitally concerned with the information to be passed. D.F.P. would be responsible for presenting such documents in a form in which they could be easily assimilated, attention being drawn to those parts of them which seemed to involve security risks.

It was made clear that the occasions on which such a Panel would have to be called were likely to be fairly rare. D.F.P. is to prepare a note on these proposals, which, after approval, will be submitted to the Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defence, who will clear the matter with the Chiefs of Staff.

While, therefore, we shall have no direct responsibility for passing over information of this kind to the enemy, it will be open to us at any time to suggest that what we are asked to pass over should be submitted to the Panel.

13th April.

Hill came to talk to me about the Cyprus case of a trooper who is under arrest for theft. Amongst this man's kit a number of letters were found addressed to an individual called "CAIN". Parts of the letters were in a very simple code and disclosed this trooper's activities. He had been undergoing a course with S.I.S. Through the local Police we have recovered the letters from "CAIN", who said that he thought that his friend was "round the bend". Whether his disclosures with regard to S.I.S. could form the basis of a charge under the O.S.A. is for local consideration. The Army have a charge against the trooper for theft.

14th April.

I had a talk with Dick about Gerald Templer's request for case officers in Malaya. He acknowledges our contribution, but proposes that ex-attached officers to S.I.M.E. and S.I.F.E. might be useful

We feel that ex-attached officers are not likely to be much use, since they have had no experience in running agents and we understand that M.I.6 are only prepared to put forward one man who would be employed on running agents from the Malayan side of the Siamese border.

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There was another point which I felt important, namely, that if we contemplated putting in more people into Special Branch, we should be confident that they would be in a position to make their entrance felt. If there was a deadweight on Malayan policemen on top of them this might not be the case.

Leighton is due back on May 6th and we might well wait to hear what he has to say. Meanwhile, I would make a very tentative suggestion on the above lines at the J.I.C. on Thursday.

We subsequently discussed this with D.C. and D.O.S., who were in agreement.

There was nothing that really concerned us at the L.S.I.B. meeting to-day, except a definition by the Junior Board of those categories within the organisation of SIGINT who should be subjected to positive vetting.

I told the Committee that the matter of positive vetting for all top secret categories was under discussion, and that while we were in general

agreement, that something of the kind was necessary, it would be essential to exercise far greater control for what really was top secret. Certainly the Air Ministry, and I think most other members of the Board, were in favour of positive vetting for all integrated personnel, and there was strong feeling by the Chairman that perhaps all these people should be as drastically reduced as possible. He congratulated the Security Service on having effected a small reduction on their figure which is now down to 169. The Air Ministry figure is the highest at about 560.

15th April.

The D.G. returned to-day from Kenya. He seemed well satisfied with the progress that had been made in dealing with the MAU MAU. Macdonald was doing extremely well and the co-operation of all was first class. Information had been received which it was thought might enable the authorities to make a big round up of most of the leaders in the very near future.

 Warren, C.C. Bucks, called in to see me to-day.

 I attended the Appointments Board which was considering the D.G.'s successor. Bridges was in the Chair, the other members of the Board being Strang, Newsam, Harold Parker, General Brownjohn, Brook, and a representative of the Civil Service Commission. Bridges took me through my curriculum vitae, when I explained various appointments that I had held. He then asked me what qualifications I thought were appropriate for the Director of this Service. I said that while this was a little difficult for me to answer, I felt strongly that somebody was needed who had a fairly intimate knowledge of the workings of the machine. While one expected ideas to germinate in all stratas of the organisation, it was necessary for the head to do quite a lot of thinking on the subject, particularly in the direction of improving our methods of obtaining information.

Strang asked me about our foreign relations. I explained how we met our opposite numbers in Europe in the S.I.C. every three months, and how we had facilities to go over and discuss matters with them when cases of mutual interest arose. I also explained our relations with the Dominions and the extent of our organisation overseas.

Newsam suggested to me that most of our information came from the Police. I said that this was a complete misconception; that the bulk of the information was obtained from our own sources, and that it was we who were directing the Police to fill in the gaps or to make special enquiries in regard to particular cases. He then asked me whether I did not think the most important function of the D.G. was not in the choosing of staff. I said that it was an extremely important function, but I thought that we had a good staff and that we had been recruiting the right sort of people. I might, of course, have said that the D.G. has only attended one Appointments Board in the last six years, but I felt that this was rather too personal!

Norman Brook asked me about languages. I said that I had found French and German very valuable to me in the days when I had a good deal of it to read, and that it was, of course, extremely useful when discussing matters

with the French and Belgians, and that I had used my German quite a lot in the visits that I had paid to that country over a period of years.

General Brownjohn asked me about our relations with the Police, which I explained in some detail, making it clear that it was we who gave them instructions and direction, but that from the point of view of action, namely, prosecutions, we did not use them very often. The reason was that our work was much more long-term: it was our business to learn about the enemy's Intelligence organisation and subversive movements in order that we might advise on appropriate action at a time of crisis.

Harold Parker asked me what I thought we ought to be considering during the next five years. I said that one of the things was the improvement of technical means for obtaining Intelligence. Working within a democracy against a totalitarian state, whose security precautions were pretty watertight (I gave examples) was by no means an easy matter. I explained how difficult it was to follow a man who was on the look out for it. It was for this reason that we were turning more and more to scientific means. He remarked that S.I.S. were tending in the same direction.

Bridges asked me at the end whether I had any other points which had not been covered, and on reflection I rather regret that I did not say something about the morale of the staff and the importance of making people feel that it was possible for them to rise to the top. However, this is a point which I know has been well drummed into Bridges by J.C. and others.

There were many other things which I feel I might have said, but this I am afraid is inevitable. The meeting lasted half an hour, although

Dick followed me, and I think he is despondent about his performance, he may have done a good deal better than he thinks. He got in one very good crack at Newsam. He said that he thought that the head of the organisation ought to be a technical man, to which Newsam replied: "Surely you do not suggest that your previous Director General had an intimate knowledge of the workings of the machine?". Dick said "No, they did not!", at which all those present roared with laughter.

The other candidates were Kenneth Strong, Ferguson, Dunn of Ryton, Ronnie Howe, and Johnson of the Colonial Police. The impression that both Dick and I had is that Kenneth Strong will get the job. He will certainly be backed by Brownjohn and Harold Parker, and may be regarded as the Chiefs of Staff candidate. Dunn is Newsam's candidate, and Ferguson and Johnson are, I believe, the D.G.'s. Ronnie Howe probably made his application through the Home Secretary, whom he knows fairly intimately.

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16th April.

At the J.I.C. to-day, Stewart, Secretary of the J.I.C. F.E. was present, when a number of points were discussed for the improvement of Far Eastern Intelligence.

I told the Committee that we were prepared to explore whether it was possible to give General Templer any further assistance. There was quite a long discussion about Hong Kong. The upshot was a recommendation that the L.I.C. should be left as it is to deal with internal security matters, but that another Committee, chaired by the new Political Adviser, should be set up to co-ordinate efforts to obtain information from China. Representation would in most cases be identical with that of the L.I.C.

Eric Jones asked me for guidance in replying to a letter from the Soviet Air Attache, inviting him to attend the showing of a film at the Soviet Embassy. They had addressed him as "Group-Captain" Jones at an address which he first occupied in August 1946, but left six months ago. It is a little difficult to see how they got his private address.

I said that I would look into the matter and advise him.

The LUBZINSKY case has been under investigation as a joint operation with the French Surete. LUBZINSKY of E.M.I. was seen as well as his relative in Paris. In neither case have we got very far.

While LUBZINSKY of E.M.I. admitted that the facts seem to fit himself, he could give no satisfactory explanation. He did not strike his interrogators as being evasive but merely puzzled.

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It was agreed that D.O.S. should try to arrange for Mr. HELME to relieve Mr. HUGHES in Burma, after the former had completed his tour of duty in Bangkok.

D.O.S. reported that D.G. had instructed that Mr. SUTCLIFFE should be posted from S.I.F.E. to East Africa for about three months in order to initiate Special Branch training here.

D.O.S. stated that General DUNLOP was intending to call on him and he anticipated that this was in connection with employment. It was agreed that if this proved to be the case, General DUNLOP should see D.E./A who would report in due course to the Board who would decide whether or not any offer could be made to General DUNLOP.

Consideration was given to the draft agenda for the forthcoming Commonwealth Security Conference, and in view of the suggestions that had been made by B. and C. Divisions, it was agreed that a Working Party should be appointed consisting of Mr. Kellar, Mr. Marviott and Lt.Col. Farnival Jones (with powers to co-opt others). They would thrash out an acceptable agenda as quickly as possible.

20th April.

I gave a lecture to the Registry on the history of the office.

21st April.

I gave a lecture to the current police course.

I had a longish talk with Oughton, who has just returned from the Middle East. I asked him about the J.I.D., the kind of information it was getting and whether it was overworked. He said that as regards Persia there had been very little information since the departure of Briance.

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information from Cyprus was not very satisfactory owing to the lack of a Special Branch. Muller had recommended that one should be set up, but the Legislative Council had turned it down, and Ashmore, the Commissioner of Police, was as everyone knew, apathetic.

Relations between the management of S.I.M.E. and J.I.D. had much improved since the departure of [redacted] since Wethered, being a Security Service man, was less inclined towards separatist tendencies. J.I.D. had previously rather taken the line that they were a law unto themselves, and that enquiries about their work from the management of S.I.M.E. was something of an interference.

Oughton referred briefly to his row with [redacted] which he thought was particularly childish. He had merely expressed the view that before rejecting a proposal for co-operation with the Abyssinians on counter-intelligence matter, the Head of S.I.M.E. should have been consulted. However, this matter had subsequently been regulated.

On the question of the post in Aden, Oughton was clearly open to argument and I think he appreciated that such work as was required in Aden, Argeisha and Khartoum could just as well have been conducted by a visiting officer from S.I.M.E. as by the establishment of a new post.

Oughton had been asked by Stephens to elucidate certain points in regard to Stephens' new appointment to C.4. There was evidently a slight feeling that we were not satisfied with the running of S.I.M.E. Stephens, moreover, wondered whether the job was going to give him enough scope and whether it was his final job in the office. He would clearly like to feel that he would be given another opportunity of serving abroad, possibly as Head of S.I.P.E. He prefers service abroad to service at home, and I think realises that he is not an easy person to fit into Head Office. He is, however, a soldier and will do what he is told. I told Oughton that C.4, with its Port and Travel Control Group, is quite a big job, and I thought it would give Stephens the scope he wanted. It would not necessarily preclude the possibility of his serving another term abroad.

Oughton thought that Cuckney's unit had been built up to a satisfactory position, and that it was obtaining reasonably good information.

22nd April.

At to-day's J.I.C. we discussed a paper on German activities abroad. There is some anxiety about what they are doing in Egypt, particularly in view of reports that some of the late Nazis are training the Egyptians in guerilla activities. Speaking in general, I said that what they were doing now was in a way somewhat similar to their activities after the first world war. The Army was in disgrace, many of them went abroad to Spain, South America and elsewhere. Soldiers of Fortune like von SEECKT appeared as organisers of War Lord armies in China and Intelligence began to re-form under the Ubersiedienst, first operating on commercial matters and later on military matters. We might well expect the same thing to happen again, particularly since the Germans already had a Secret Service and a Security Service.

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I discussed with Cumming an invitation that he had received to attend the Committee chaired by Brundrett, on methods to improve the procurement of Intelligence by scientific means. It was difficult to understand why we had been asked, since in the papers to be discussed we were not included as members, nor were we put down as recipients of papers. It seemed to me that we should be full members by virtue of the fact that the resources of the research laboratory at Dollis Hill were to be put into the general pool. We had set up this research laboratory and obtained the necessary funds from the Treasury. We should, therefore, have some say in the tasks allotted to it and see that our own interests did not suffer.

Patrick Dean, Reilly's successor as Chairman of the J.I.C., paid us a visit and was seen by the D.G., D.B., D.C. and D.O.S. I gave him the usual talk about the organisation.

23rd April.

Kenneth Strong spoke to me after the J.I.C. about his interview at the P.U.S.'s committee in connection with the appointment of head of M.I.5. He said that he had seen me coming out and going in and imagined that I had seen him, which I had not. He did not seem particularly satisfied with his interview and was anxious that nothing should be said about his application for the post. I might well have replied that there had been a good deal in the Press, and that reports had reached us from Washington months ago that his appointment was a fait accompli. Certainly members of his staff know all about it, and in fact McEwan had told me that he was very elated about his prospects of success before the interview. I said that the difficulty was that, with the exception of Norman Brook, none of those present had the slightest idea of what the Security Service did.

I attended the Brundrett Committee, when apologies were tendered to us for not having included us in the membership of the Committee. This was to some extent due to their being no very specific direction from the Chiefs of Staff. I gathered afterwards from Patrick Dean that this had been spotted by Reilly, who had intervened at the last moment.

Brundrett had at first thought that our presence on the Committee was to be debated at their first meeting, but had subsequently been persuaded that we should be members and be asked officially to attend as such.

Lockspeiser, as head of D.S.I.R., was unable to be present and I think that the general view was that representation from that body was not called for. There was an added difficulty that if Lockspeiser did not attend, certain of his deputies were considered wholly unsuitable - I gather for political reasons.

The next meeting is to discuss the programme and members were requested to put forward suggestions.

I attended a cocktail party for the Police course.

24th April.

Holmes came to talk to me about the police course. After discussion with John Marriott he had come to the conclusion that it might be wise to split these courses in future as between higher ranking officers, including Assistant C.Cs and the actual Special Branch workers. One reason for this was that awkwardness arose over the discussion on Vulnerable Points. These Points were mentioned in Police War Instructions, held in the safes of C.Cs but were not divulged to the lower ranks. Certain references to V.Ps. therefore, were not wholly comprehensible to junior officers.

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It was agreed that I should mention the whole matter to Newsam when I see him next week. I also intend to suggest to him that whoever is appointed as head of M.I.5 should be given protection from the Press. An opportunity should be taken to inform the Press at the highest level that there is every reason why, in the interests of national security, the name should not be published. It will, of course, be known to the Press, but there is no reason why they should mention it or report the movements of the head of the organisation on every possible occasion. The head of M.I.5 should be treated in exactly the same way as the head of the Secret Service.

A letter has gone to Sir Thomas Lloyd about the activities of Ferdinand SMITH on behalf of the W.F.T.U. in the Caribbean. SMITH intends to set up a W.F.T.U. publications office in order to beat the ban on Communist literature. We rather foresee trouble in the Caribbean and another demand for M.I.5 officers to put the local S.Bs in order.

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27th April.

D.E./A reported that Lt.Colonel KIRBY GREEN had been informed that he was perfectly fit and could return to West Africa. In these circumstances the projected posting to West Africa of Mr. LOFTUS BROWN is cancelled.

It was agreed that the papers about General DUNLOP should be seen by D.C. in order that the question may be disposed of at the next Meeting, after D.C. has considered whether General DUNLOP could be used in C. Division.

D.E./A reported that we had been offered extra accommodation on the 6th floor of Queen Anne's Chambers, and proposed that an officer of C. Division should inspect the premises together with Mr. Spencer. This was agreed, although the difficulty of arriving at a final conclusion on this building before the appointment of a new D.C. was foreseen. D.E./A will explore further the possibility of obtaining one building which would accommodate the whole staff in view of there being no chance of the building being completed for the next ten years.

The revised Agenda for the Commonwealth Security Conference was agreed.

81.

There was a general discussion on the D.G.'s request for nominations to the rank of Senior Officer. D.E/A will prepare a seniority list based on the date of first attachment to the Service. up to the 1st January, 1946.

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28th April.

I talked to Hornby about Operation Post Report, as I now have to send in a report, long overdue, to the J.I.C. on our failure to find justifiable means for mechanising the work already done. Some 220,000 reports have been made, although they are not all typed. One copy is for the Home Office, one for the Aliens Branch and two copies are sent to the Police. The Police make further enquiries and send on one copy with their comments to us, with a recommendation for internment or restrictions in time of war. We check these reports against our own records and reach a final decision on which recommendation is made to the Home Office. A further 70,000 people are to be Post Reported, these include some 10,000 Chinese, White Russians, Stateless subjects, Germans and Austrians who arrived before the war. We have

found mechanisation impossible for two main reasons:-

- (i) Because Immigration Officers in conducting their interrogations have not the time to fill in the pro forma, which would be required for punching Hollerith cards & if all Intelligence needs were to be met. This pro forma would have about 60 columns.
- (ii) Because of the labour involved in codifying the existing 220,000 reports, which would tie up nine or ten of our staff for a matter of several years.

One of the main difficulties is in defining the area from which an alien has come. For Intelligence purposes there are 23 areas behind Iron Curtain and in many cases it would be necessary to go back to the alien and discover precisely the area with which he was well acquainted

I am telling the J.I.C. that with some reluctance we can only recommend that the project of mechanisation be abandoned.

[redacted] came to say good-bye before going off to Aden.

29th April.

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Kenneth Morton-Evans came to see me about Communist Party finance, and in particular the Daily Worker. While he thinks that the paper may be running at a loss of anything up to £1,000 a week, it will always be difficult to compute the exact amount and in particular the sources from which it comes. He thinks, however, that it may derive from certain investments which have been made in the past and also from a number of wealthy well-wishers. It may be, therefore, that no actual remission of funds from abroad is really necessary to keep the Communist Party and its Press going. Bob STEWART is probably the only person who could really give the answer, and the Party itself is considerably worried about the chaos that would result if he suddenly died.

The Daily Express has come out with a front page article with the headline "Future M.I.5 Chief Named". There follows an account of the career of Johnson, the former Inspector of Police in the Colonial Office and now one of the Home Office Area Inspectors. He is described as being the D.G.'s nominee. The report is being denied by the Home Office.

Pressengas rang up about the returning British Ps of W. from Korea. At a meeting of the Defence Committee the Prime Minister had ruled that they were not to be subjected to extensive interrogation but were to be allowed to proceed to their homes. It seems that most of them are thoroughly fit. One of them, Trooper Surridge, is said to have broadcast in a manner favourable to the Chinese. No action would lie against him

except by court martial under Section 40 of the Army Act - "Conduct to the prejudice of Good Order".

On the whole I am inclined to agree that it is better to leave him alone.

I.R.D. are in touch with the Press and will be seeking interviews.

Fressanges seems to think the return of Communist-indoctrinated soldiers is a very serious matter indeed. Since, however, they are all to be discharged, I find it difficult to get worried about them. The possibility is that the majority will be deindoctrinated in their local towns or villages. Those who are not so affected will go into our "sausage machine" and may add a handful to the 35,000 odd members of the Party in this country.

30th April.

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At the J.I.C. (Directors) meeting to-day Mr. Graves, our Ambassador in Indo-China was present to give an account of recent events in Indo-China. He said that Tonking could no longer be regarded as the key of South East Asia; the invasion of Laos by the Vietminh not only by-passed the Delta threatened Annam and Cambodia, but was a serious menace to Siam, which politically was in a rather doubtful state. If Siam sent the dangers in Burma and Malaya would be considerable. The offensive spirit had gone out of the French Forces since the death of De Lattre. French policy, dictated from Paris, was a defensive one of the Maginot Line type and the initiative had definitely passed to the Vietminh. The prospect of getting more French troops to Indo-China seemed fairly remote, the more so since the French have so far refused to send conscripts. They have, however, sent out Leclerc, who is regarded as the most forceful member of the French Chiefs of Staff. It is difficult at the moment to say whether he is going to recommend that the existing forces should go over to the offensive, or whether his mission is solely concerned with the provision of more air crews and operations to rescue the French garrisons.

The French attitude is in some ways understandable; they are being asked to sacrifice French lives and to spend considerable sums of money building up the Vietnam administration and armed forces, and when this work has been completed to hand over to the Vietnamese without any tangible compensation. They feel to some extent that they are being asked to make these sacrifices in the general interests of the N.A.T.O. powers who are

trying to curb the expansion of Communism in the Far East. On the other hand, they realise that any assistance in the shape of fighting forces would be likely to bring in the Chinese and to open up a new Korea. Both we and the French, therefore, are reluctant to see the matter debated in the Security Council. Indeed, it is doubtful whether at the moment there is a case to go before the Council, since although the Chinese and Russians are supplying arms to the Vietminh, there are no Chinamen actually operating with the Vietminh forces. Meanwhile, however, the Americans are giving all the logistical support they can

The Vietminh revolutionaries were set up by the Japanese during the occupation and their suppression is an internal matter for the French Government. Sovereignty rights have been granted to all the states of Indo-China and are only tempered by the military situation.

We had an Appointments Board meeting to-day. As requested by the D.G., four Officers were selected for promotion to Senior Officer rank. The Board agreed to the selection of Mr. W.J. SKARDON because of the specialist nature of his duties and the excellent manner in which he performs them. They also took into account the fact that he had been attached to the Department from the Metropolitan Police from August, 1940 until 10th March, 1946. After some discussion the following names were also agreed for recommendation to the D.G.: Mr. J.A. COLLARD, Mr. W.H. OUGHTON and Mr. R. THISTLETHWAITE.

The Board agreed that General DUNLOP should be invited to meet them at their next meeting on Thursday, 7th May.

The Board agreed that Mr. J.A. ALLEN should be recommended for establishment.

It was agreed that Major H.C.M. STONE should leave for the United States on 1st January, 1954, as suggested by Mr. PATTERSON, provided that this did not interfere with the arrangements already made. D.E./A. would discuss this with Major STONE.

D.E./A. asked when Mr. R.A. HENLEY could be released from B. Division as his projected date of sailing for Singapore is 1st August. D.C. pointed out that Mr. J.A. ALLEN, who is to replace Mr. HENLEY in B. Division, could not be available before 15th July. D.B. undertook to consider the question.

The proposed visit of [redacted] to London was again mentioned. I said I would refer his file to D.O.S.

D.C. mentioned that Mr. J.A. COLLARD had asked for other experience in the office than to return to C.2. It was agreed that he should be informed that his posting was under consideration.

D.C. stated that it was necessary for Lt. Colonel FURNIVAL JONES to visit the United States and that he would not be available for the first week of the Commonwealth Security Conference.

1st May.

D.B., D.C. and I are all rather worried about the four appointments to Senior Officer before reorganisation has taken place, because we do not feel that they will be wholly intelligible to the staff. Dick is proposing to discuss this matter with the D.G. with the suggestion that the appointments

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might be postponed until after the reorganisation has taken place. It is important that these appointments should be the right ones, the more so since there are only up to three or four vacancies within the next ten years.

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Two Dutchmen, Colonel Swartjes and Mr. Bos, came to see me. They have been attending a counter-sabotage course here and seemed satisfied with the information that has been given to them. They wanted to see our reports on particular installations, but after consultation with Roger we agreed that this was not possible. We could, however, tell them what parts of various types of installation needed special attention. They said that there was some indication of a small group of Communists in Holland who had been trained on S.O.E. lines during the war and had subsequently had courses in Western Germany. They were not active now but might become so in time of war. I said that any positive information which they obtained on these lines would always be of interest to ourselves.

4th May.

I talked to De Quehen about his job. He seemed to think that the Federation in East Africa would settle down in the end, although from the native point of view it meant the end of their aspirations for self-government on Gold Coast lines. Nevertheless, it was possible at some future date that they might be given, by gradual degrees, some measure of self-government under the Federation. Huggins could not say anything about this even if he had it in mind without meeting with violent opposition from the white population. There were indications that the local Chiefs, who had ultimately been inclined to support the Congress Party, were coming round to Federation, or at least sitting on the fence. They were beginning to see that perhaps their personal interests might lie more with the white regime.

I talked to Hill about Lord Jowett's desire to publish in his memoirs details of the various spy cases which had occurred during the war. The D. of P.P. has turned it down but referred the papers to the Home Office. We shall oppose publication on the grounds that many of the cases might look rather thin because our evidence could not be produced. It had also to be borne in mind that both the Jury, and to some extent the Judge, may have been slightly influenced by the general circumstances at the time. The publication, therefore, of these cases now might lead to a certain amount of criticism. It would be rather like judging the FUCHS case in the light of to-day instead of in the light of 1940.

I had a long discussion with Kellar about overseas matters. He told me that he had just been lecturing to the Registry and had tried to make it clear to them that we were not solely concerned with Communism in the Colonies but also with indigenous movements which might have a security interest. I said that this was a rather difficult point; it did not seem to

me that as things were at present we had any responsibility for organisations like the MAU :AU, although in an emergency we were only anxious to do everything we could to help. In every case where trouble had arisen it was almost invariably due to a bad S.B. organisation. If the Inspectorate of Police in the Colonial Office had any function at all, it should be able to put this right. This was not to say that our S.L.O. could not provide assistance on the basis of our experience, but it was difficult to see how we could go beyond this point without taking full responsibility for security in the Colonies. This would mean that we should have to take over the S.B. or create an M.I.5 in the Colony. Personally I could not feel that this was either possible or desirable.

I went over to see Patrick Dean. He promised to endeavour to obtain authority as soon as possible. I assured him that as far as one could see there could be no embarrassing come-back from the Russian side.

5th May.

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At the D.G.'s meeting we discussed the four promotions to Senior Officer. I explained our process of reasoning and the many difficulties we had encountered in regard to officers who joined us during the war, either in uniform or on attachment. The list that had been published about two years ago had undoubtedly created misgivings in many peoples' minds since it seemed to operate unfairly against those who had given long and loyal service but were downgraded in the seniority list because, through no fault of their own, they had been in uniform. It was for this reason that we had decided to put all those who had joined us after the beginning of the war to a single date - 1.1.46. We had then considered the names of later seniority than 1.1.46 in case there were any special cases which merited consideration. The only one in this category had been SHARDON, who in fact joined us in 1940 and might well have argued that had he been asked to stay on at the end of the war he would have been pleased to do so. His case differed somewhat from that of Haldane Porter, who of his own volition left us at the end of the war in the hope of making a career for himself in the Foreign Office. It was only when he found that he could not get in through the Foreign Office back door that he came back to us. Another difficult case was that of Ronnie Reed, who was

attached to us from the B.B.C., later became established, and was finally put into uniform to do a job on the second front. It might be possible to review all these names again and in each case arrive at some arbitrary date, but the issue was further clouded by a decision of the late D.G., that although officers in uniform should, for the purposes of pension, be given half their period of service, those who remained as civilians should calculate their pensions from the date of joining. We had, however, considered all these names primarily on grounds of merit and experience, age had also been a consideration and seniority.

It was clear here that there was a fundamental difference between ourselves and the D.G., who felt that seniority was the primary consideration - I think on the grounds that once a man had been passed over he was no longer eligible for promotion. Prior to this Dick had urged the D.G. to leave these promotions until after the projected reorganisation on a 3-Divisional basis had taken place.

The D.G. clearly did not like the four names we had put forward. He said that he would review them with D.E/A. and we understood that the whole matter would be reconsidered at a further meeting. There was then a discussion about making further promotions to Senior Officer grade, but no decision was reached.

I saw Sir William Slater to-day. He will be seeing the head of the Macaulay Institute this week and will discuss with him the proposal that NUNN MAY should be given appropriate work at the Institute. He said that both the head of the Institute and his deputy were thoroughly sound in every way and were the kind of people who would keep a friendly eye on NUNN MAY and do what they could to assist in his rehabilitation. Compared with Rothamsted the staff is small.

If the head of the Institute is in agreement, Sir William Slater proposes to write to NUNN MAY and suggest that he should call in regard to a possible opening under the Agricultural Research Council. If NUNN MAY likes the idea, he will suggest to him that he should go up to Aberdeen, see the Principal and discuss the work that he will be called upon to do.

When he sees NUNN MAY, Sir William Slater, who is a kindly person, will make it clear that there can be no proselytising in the Institute. I assured Sir William that, as far as we could see, NUNN MAY was in the right frame of mind and determined not to get up against the authorities in any way in future. His chief preoccupation was to get back into harness in some job which would give even limited scope for his capabilities.

I shall be hearing from Sir William Slater as soon as he has seen the Principal of the Macaulay Institute.

6th May.

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7th May.

D.E./A reported that Brigadier MAJOR and Mr. BROADBENT had joined the Home Guard in Kenya and that the D.G. had approved this.

The Board agreed that if he were physically fit Mr. SAMS might be offered part-time employment in A.7. He would be seen by D.E./A.

D.C. reported that, in connection with the visit of the Commonwealth delegations to key-points, he proposed to arrange visits to H.M. Stationery Office at Harrow and the General Electric Company at Stannore, and a luncheon at the Denham Golf Club. This was agreed by the Board, and also

that steps should be taken to obtain a suitable Coach from the Ministry of Works Pool.

D.O.S. reported that Leighton had arrived, and it was agreed that he should be seen and asked for information about the Special Branch in Kuala Lumpur.

The Board agreed that Mr. R.A. HENLEY should be released from B. Division on 22nd July and would therefore be available to travel at the end of August.

In view of the general position in S.I.F.E., D.O.S. will cable to H/S.I.F.E. asking whether or not Mrs. TOWNDROW will remain for a further period of one month.

The Board agreed in principle that officers intended for overseas should attend M.I.6 courses whenever this proved to be possible.

8th May.

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I also talked to him about Lord Jowett's request to publish details of the spy cases which came within his purview during the war. I said that we were opposed to this because we believed that the cases would appear somewhat thin and discreditable to British justice. The reasons for this were two-fold firstly, secret evidence which left no doubt about the individuals guilt could not be produced in Court, and secondly, as the cases were judged in the atmosphere of the time, when both Judge and Jury might have shown some bias. Newsam said that he appreciated these points but that his task in dealing with Lord Jowett was made extremely difficult owing to the P.M. having published details about the Tyler KENT case in his book; he would, however, do what he could and would certainly ensure that the manuscripts were submitted for censorship before publication.

Before I left Newsam said that he was sorry that it had taken so long to reach a decision about the D.G.'s successor. It had been a matter of getting Ministers together, but he hoped that the matter would be settled about the middle or end of next week.

Skardon told me that he had seen NUNN MAY, who had applied for a research job at Cambridge with some Company, but that a good many preliminary negotiations would have to take place before any decision was reached. He told NUNN MAY that we were still endeavouring to obtain him a post under the Agricultural Research Council.

11th May.

I telephoned to Sir William Slater yesterday to ask whether he had heard from Rothamsted. He said that he had been exploring the possibilities at certain other institutions, in particular Reading, but without success, and that he was writing yesterday to Sir William Ogg. I told him that I hoped he would get a favourable reception since I had recently spoken to Lord Radnor who seemed quite ready to do all he could,

even though NUNN MAY might be something of an embarrassment.

I impressed upon Sir William Slater the urgency of getting this matter settled, since inevitably NUNN MAY's resources would be running out before long. He said he would telephone to Sir William Ogg and that he would let me know the result as soon as possible.

12th May.

I had a talk with Leighton who has just returned from Malaya. He is full of admiration for Gerald Templer, who by his drive and enthusiasm had done extremely well both on the operational and political front. He thought that real progress had been made and that, for the time being at any rate, the Government was on top of the bandits. At the same time there were many defects in the Special Branch machine; the records were in a bad state and there was little chance of getting them right until the emergency was over. The reports were coming in in considerable quantities and the names written in Chinese were linked up in a rather ad hoc way by Chinamen within the Special Branch. They were the only people who could do this work and they seemed to do it with reasonable efficiency and fair security. A research group had been formed in which Carrel was working, and when their picture was complete the names were carded according to an American system and the report considered from the point of view of penetration. He instanced a particularly good report on the 'agitprop' department of the M.C.P. They had located the leader of this party, who was a member of the Executive, and steps were being taken to get an agent in alongside him. It was proposed to do the same with other branches of the Party. For this task, however, there was a shortage of trained case officers. There was also a shortage of trained officers for research.

I asked Leighton about the tentative suggestion that, at some sacrifice to J.I.C., officers in that unit might be better employed in Kuala Lumpur. He said that he had never been in S.I.F.E., but that as S.L.O. he could say that there was very little that came from Singapore that was of any real value towards fighting the bandits in Malaya. He put this down to the fact that virtually no information was coming out of China. I said that I did not know whether J.I.D. were fully stretched; it seemed to me that they had done a good job in cleaning up a lot of phoney agents but that so far the information from these agents had not been replaced by anything of better quality.

13th May.

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At the J.I.C. to-day we discussed the defector programme, when various suggestions put up by the Working Party were accepted. The bare facts, however, are that there has been a steady decline during the last two years, due probably to a variety of factors. It seemed to me arguable that a complete cessation of all overt and covert propaganda and concentration on the individual approach in likely cases might produce better results, but the argument was advanced that as a cold war weapon there was some advantage in forcing the Russians, through propaganda, to tighten up all their restrictions and so increase discontent amongst their soldiers. Our experience is that very few, if any of the defectors have ever heard of our propaganda, and that those who defect do so because they have got into some sort of trouble with their own authorities.

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14th May.

Dick came to tell me that he had been summoned to the Home Secretary to-morrow at 4.30. Apparently other people are also being summoned. I conclude, therefore, that I must have been eliminated in the first round!

15th May.

Jack Mann came to see me. I asked him about the Scottish Nationalists. He said there were numerous parties and splinter groups. Firstly, Wendy WOOD who runs the Scottish Patriots and is surrounded by a number of irresponsible Scottish youths. She aims, it is believed, at an entirely independent Scotland, whether with a King, Queen or President I do not know! Her methods are unconstitutional. Secondly, there is a Scottish Congress which seems to want Dominion status: it is run by a schoolteacher called Oliver BROWN. His methods are those of Ghandi - no co-operation and a pacifist. Thirdly, there is the Scottish Convention run by Dr. McCORMICK, Chancellor of Glasgow University, supported by the Duke of MONTROSE and Lord MANSFIELD, De COURCY's friend. This group split away from the Scottish Nationalists when the latter became too militant. The Party is constitutional and seems to want a Government rather on the lines of that in Northern Ireland. Fourthly, there are the Scottish Nationalists who work on the same lines, with the same objectives, as the Covenant, but are more militant; and lastly, there are certain extreme irresponsible splinter groups within the Scottish Nationalist Party, who are quite capable of student pranks or something worse.

