



(c) crown copyright

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS

A. ACT 1958. *April Dec*

American Embassy	868, 880.
American Legion	777
Americans, vetting of-	859
A.M.F.P.C.	641
ARMSTRONG (A.I.D.)	764, 802, 830.
Asquith Committee	641
AVERY, P.G.	805

B.

BAUDELLOT, Mlle.	669, 675, 676
"Blue Boot Plan"	740
BOOTH, J	881
BOOTHBY, G.	735
BORRESEN, J	670
BRAAK, Ter	833, 836, 855
BRISCOE, N	799, 802, 805, 811, 873
BRYANS, L	840
B.U.F.	670
BYRNE, C.M.	921

C.

C.M.P.O., Del	876, 894
CANNING, talk with -	642
CARRIGAN, C	660
CARTER, Major	923, 925
Castellorizo	787
Censorship Liaison	747, 856, 868, 872
CHATEAUTHIERRY	630, 639, 640
Chequers Incident	816
Civil Servants	833
"Claudinettes"	655
Catalogue Reference: KV/4/187	95, 697, 711, 731, 733, 738.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

COLIN 750.
Communists, policy re - 702, 717, 726, 734, 735,
744, 755.
Conscription, N. Ireland 909, 912, 917
CONYNTHAM 729, 734
CRELLIN 921, 923
CROCKER, W. C. 632, 643, 703

D.

De DEEKER, F 632, 644, 647
De MUTH 641, 642
"Diary of a Staff
Officer" 792, 795, 796, 797.

Dollars case 729, 731, 734
DONALDSON 883
Dorchester Incident 739, 750
Dual Nationals 662
DURRANT 885

E.

Eire, visits to - 662, 785, 891, 907
ELIADE 762, 764
Enemy agents, policy re- 768
"Engineer, The" 778, 784
ERIKSON, V. 630, 632, 635, 639, 640,
641, 654.

F.

Fighter Command visit 824
Fischer Bearings 778, 784
Fishermen, policy re - 708
FOES 766
Catalogue Reference: KV/4/187 661

FRAZER (American journalist)	791
"FREESE"	679
Frenchmen arriving	765
FRISCO	867, 877
FULLER, General	676, 881

G.

De GAULLE	668, 669
"George" (Stork)	714
German Espionage Organisation	693
German Internees, policy re -	822
GILS	866, 870
GLAD	844, 849, 855,
	862, 869, 884,
	924
GRAF, J	646
Des GRAZ	745
GROSSE, K	633
Group 2 Traffic	685
Group 3 "	753
Group 13 "	670

H.

Halifax, Lord (departure)	727
HARLIP	754, 759
HAUSHOFER	721
HENRY, Dr.	630, 640, 646, 674
HERON	819
HESS	893, 895, 902, 911
HOHENLOHE, Princess	848
Home for Incurables	639, 753, 754
HOWARD, Lady	767
Hungarian Legation	893
Hungarian Organisation	903
Hungarian Wireless	857, 861

I.

ILIADÉ	762,764
Illicit Wireless	637
Intelligence Bureaux (S. and W. Africa)	863, 871, 876
Internments	635, 670, 676, 696, 733, 795, 845
Invasion Rehearsal	736, 739
Irish Refugees	696, 821
ISOS	753, 764
I. S. S. B.	642, 661, 866, 868, 899, 919

J.

JAKOBS, J	751
Japanese Repatriation	664
Jewish Division	768
J. I. C.	655, 665, 717
JONGHE, De	817
JORGENSEN	867

K.

KANARIS	676
KENT, Tyler	662, 663, 704
KIEBOM	702
KOVALSKY	771

L.

"LaPart Bien"	638, 655
Latchmere House	773
LAUREYSSSENS	830, 857, 866, 871
Laval Letter	734
Leakages	650, 760, 771, 779, 824, 831
LEAFLAND	751, 771
Lloyd George	845, 883

Lofoten Expedition
LOVESTONE
"Lucid" Operation

788,792,800
855
650.

M.

MANIFOLD, J.
M. A. P. Security
MARSCHNER
MARSTON, Mrs. E.
MERTL, B
M. I. 5

887,892.
774,845
871,902,905
706
654,655
651,652,660,666,668,
669,672,673,678,680
681-685,687-694,698,
699,700,703-706,708,
709,719-721,727,728,
730,736-738,741,746,
755,756,769,775,782,
786,790,798,799,806,
812,814,818,820,822,
823,832,834,836,839,
846,858,861,862,863,
867,870,888,890,893,
903,904.
844,849,855,862,869,
884,924.
844
706,709-711,713-716,
718,720,722,742,746,
758.

MOE

MOSLEY
MUSELIER

N.

NAKAMO
Naval Mission to USA
NEWITT, Mrs.
NICHOLSON, Mrs.

766
865,877,878,887.
661
704,886.

O.

O'GRADY, Mrs.	702
Operations, Liaison -	850, 859.
OULPE	646, 652, 686

P.

Pantelleria	693, 696, 699
Parachutists	671, 702, 748, 751, 753
	754, 759, 760, 762,
	787, 802, 862, 871.
PHILBY	775, 811,
People's Vigilance Committee	664
P.I.D.	674
POGO	640, 644, 646, 647, 648,
	649, 650, 651, 654, 665,
	667, 671, 673, 674, 686,
	688, 702, 802.
Politico-Social Movements	856, 873
POLLEN, A.	794
Propaganda Abroad	778
Protected Places	821

R.

R.A.F. Security	774
Releases, Policy re -	637, 721, 813, 845.
RICHARDS, N	906
RICKETT, F.W.	675
RICHTER	897, 903
ROTHSTEIN, A.	772
Roumanian Legation	770
RSLOs in Invasion	775
R.S.S.	737, 803, 851, 879. 905

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 *April 2000*

S.

Sabotage

745, 760, 772, 775, 783,
789, 793.

S. C. O. Meeting

896

Seamen (Unrest)

744, 786

MPILL, Lord

766, 831

Shipping Committee

925

S. I. S.

834

SKEELS, S.

728, 778

SKOOT

757, 766

SMITH. N

745

SNOW

677, 741, 744, 759, 763, 766
767, 769, 779, 816, 831, 838
851, 860.

SOFINO

748

Spanish Republicans

638 -

Special Material

646, 757

Spider's Webs

636

STEWART, S

741, 881, 913, 922.

Swedish Air Line

892

SWINTON, Lord

635, 698

T.

Tate

860, 864

U.

UNLAND

903

V.

Catalogue Reference:KV/4/187

VALERA, De

842.

W.

WALTI	632, 640, 653
WEGENER	861
WENNERGREN	731
WERRA, von	783
WILKINSON	632, 653
WINANT	873
WINSCH	688, 755
Wireless Committee	905
WISPELAERI, De	654
WOHL, L. de	854
WOLKOFF, A	662, 663, 704
WOOLLEY, E.	790
W. Board	766, 898.

X.

XX Committee	679, 680, 717, 735, 740, 762, 764, 887.
--------------	--

October 3rd

We had another long discussion about the 3 people who arrived in Scotland. Vera is beginning to break. She has mentioned the Duchesse de Chateau Thierry as a person with whom she was to establish contact. Our files about the Duchess are interesting. They show that she was introduced to My. ERIKSON, a highly suspicious woman who had been employed here as a domestic servant, to RANTZOW, with the suggestion that as she was hard-up she might be approached. The correspondence in our files shows that the Duchess's daughter was in touch with a Dr. HENRY @ HEINRICH, with whom she was negotiating on behalf of her mother. Her mother was to provide introductions for Dr. HENRY's friends to Ambassadors. Vera now confirms that the Duchess was employed by RANTZOW to set up a salon in this country. She had been paid quite a lot of money but had not produced any very astonishing results. Vera knows Dr. HENRY as a person who frequented the Duchess's salon. It is interesting to note that about this time attempts were being made to set up a similar salon in Washington. This all came out in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy". We are having very close observation both on the Duchess and on HENRY. She was a Dutch Jewess who married a German called UHLIG who was subsequently divorced and she then married CHATEAUTHIERRY, who is living apart from her now.

The following is an appreciation of the situation on 2.10.40 by M.I.14:

(a) There are no indications that Germany has abandoned the intention of invading the U.K. Furthermore, we believe that Germany will maintain forces on the coast of France and the Low Countries which will act as a constant threat to the security of the U.K.

(b) Germany's immediate plan is to:

(i) Instigate Spain to take action against Gibraltar, or disregarding Spain take such action herself with a view to driving the British Fleet from the Mediterranean and later taking action in Morocco. Such action might be accompanied by the occupation of unoccupied France.

(ii) Support Italian action against Egypt with material and troops;

(iii) The ultimate objective of these forces would be the capture of Egypt and later of Palestine, thus depriving the British Fleet of a base in the Eastern Mediterranean and ensuring German and Italian oil supplies.

(c) In any event Germany will continue air and submarine action against the U.K.

Swinton is fussing about not getting immediate reports about every little detail. The fact is that it is not the slightest good disseminating information until you know whether it is true or at any rate likely to be true. We are not

all a lot of fools here. All we want is to be left alone to do our job and to produce a reasoned report as soon as we have got to the bottom of the case. Swinton is apparently anxious to impress the P.M. and to get in with the goods before M.I. This to my mind is a lamentable attitude. We are none of us interested in kudos. All we want is to get on with the job. For instance, this afternoon Dick has been swept off to do an interim report which is quite valueless as it may very well be misleading. It had to be done because Swinton wanted it.

Confidential
The Ghost in Galoshes tells me that he has had a visit from Fitzgerald, one of Crockers solicitors. F. was summoned to lunch with C. and brought with him Major Milner M.P. who is a partner in the same firm. Both F. and C. were very loud in their criticism of this office and of Swinton's behaviour. Milner urged them to produce a full report on the whole thing which he would submit to the P.M. This is all rather dirty but I do not think they will get very far. I suppose Crocker once more thinks that he is doing the nation a great service.

October 4th

Interrogations are still going on and De DEEKER and WALTI absolutely refuse to say anything except that they cannot understand German. Vera has told us that De DEEKER is an extremely important

633. -
man who could quite easily be exchanged for some prominent British subject. She is evidently very much in love with him, and refuses to disclose his true identity. We are inclined to think he may be Werner ULM who is mentioned by all the other prisoners as one who did a great deal of instruction work at the spy school at *imi*. -lle. It was said that he had already been to England and had been picked up by a German plane in Norfolk, an obviously untrue story.

October 5th

Another parachutist has arrived. His name is Karl GROSSE, and he had a British passport in the name of Alfred PHILLIPS, which is suspected he obtained in Luxembourg. He is a German who returned to Germany from America via Japan after the outbreak of war. He had a one-way set and maps of Liverpool area. His instructions were to hike about and report on morale (or as he put it morals), road blocks, weather conditions etc. He landed in Northampton. We had already heard about him from TATE. He is going to work his set and we propose to run it as a very obvious double-cross in order to enhance the value of SUMMER and company. GROSSE is a poor fish, who never wanted to be aspy. He joined his regiment and when a sergeant asked who spoke English he rather foolishly put up his hand. Before he knew where he was he was an indifferent spy dropped down from

the air into Northampton.

I saw the V.C.I.G.S. with Roger Hollis. He wanted to know about Communism. He was worried about the morale of the troops during the winter and the possibility of their being affected by agitation. On the whole his views seemed very sound and sensible. We reassured him, but I pointed out that in our view two things were necessary, firstly that the Govt. should anticipate events rather more intelligently, i.e. it should not allow the C.P. to get the credit for putting people into the underground or in large shelters in the East End which had formerly been locked up at night; secondly, that if the regulations were contravened strong action should be taken and the reason explained to the public. The C.P. had been been allowed to make a lot of capital out of the case of MASON who would quite openly preach ca'canny. If the facts had been given to the workers it is doubtful whether MASON would have got any sympathy. It is very necessary to explain that membership of the C.P. has a a very strong significance when acts of this kind are committed. The tendency of the H.O. is always to avoid the issue of C.P. membership.

October 6th

The Asquith Committee are now recommending that a complete review of all enemy aliens interned should be taken with a view to their release. At present

57,000 Germans and Austrians are at large. 39,000 of these are women. In addition there are a considerable number of Italians 7,000 Germans and Austrians have been deported and a few hundred Italians. There are at present interned 11,000 Germans and Austrians. I propose that we should say that the tribunal system has already proved itself to be a complete failure and that we see no useful purpose in re-opening all these cases. To avoid criticism it should be explained to the public that internment is a regrettable necessity and is quite different to imprisonment. If such a statement is made it will be necessary for the Govt. to make proper provision for internees. In our view it is utterly useless to go on putting these wretched people in and out according to the situation at the moment.

Vera ERIKSON shows signs of going on hunger strike. She has been removed to Holloway.

October 7th

Two French officers and a Czech arrived yesterday. The Czech has confessed to being a German and there are grounds for thinking that he is a spy.

Swinton came down today and cross-examined us about the spy cases. The P.M. had evidently been asking why we had not shot

some of them. I told Swinton that we understood that we had been given a more or less free hand to promise a man his life if we thought we were going to get information and that information was really by far the most important matter to be considered. He said that we had no authority to grant a man his life and quoted some minute of the Centre. On looking this up we found it was quite irrelevant. It merely referred to the D.P.F.s attitude in these cases, which was that if we wished to prosecute we should not offer a man any inducement to talk. Swinton said that in future nobody was to be offered his life without his authority. I am still in ignorance of what Swinton's position is. I have seen no charter, and all we know is that he appears to think that he is head of M.I.5 and to some extent even of M.I.6.

There was a scare the other day about a curious substance looking like spiders web which had descended on a policeman who had subsequently broken out in a rash. It was thought that this substance had been dropped by enemy aircraft. Enquiry showed that this was genuine spiders web, which forms on the ground at this time of the year and under certain conditions. The dew settles on it and when it evaporates sets up convection currents which raise the webs into the air. These webs take with them poison hairs from nettles which contain formic acid and it was these hairs

which had caused the blistering of the skin that was thought to be due to mustard gas.

Communication with Blenheim is frightful. At the moment there are only two lines and one of them is not working. Whenever you ring up you are told that your name will be put on the waiting list. We have been promised 5 lines but quite clearly we need 20. What seems to have been overlooked is that everybody down at Blenheim has to keep in touch with his outside contacts, and that if connection is not made those in the country will become completely isolated.

October 8th

Group messages show that the Germans are making use of wrecks for the installation of wireless sets. It is presumed that they establish themselves in the funnel. The Admiralty are taking stock of the position of these wrecks and it is intended to intercept one of the most promising. If ~~any~~ thing is found there will be a reasonable excuse for looking at the remainder. There is no doubt that some of them are extremely well placed for the purpose of giving information about our shipping, and also for directing an invading party.

Up till the 28th Sept., 3,760 enemy aliens Ca.tC had been released out of approximately 21,000 interned under the general order

Out of the 3,760, 2,414 have been released on grounds of ill-health. 358 for the purpose of emigration, 302 to join the A.M.P.C. and 700 under one of the other release categories. The very large proportion of those released on medical grounds is causing anxiety even in the H.O. The matter is to be looked into.

We have been asked whether we would agree to the establishment here of 1,000 Spanish Republicans who are at present at Gib. We are strongly opposed to their coming here and I believe other arrangements are being made.

Cockfosters reports indicate that the Germans do not like our wire rockets. These rockets fire a coil of wire into the air, which is held up by parachute.

I gather that de Gaulle is not at Douala in the Cameroons and that he will try and keep control of Libreville. He will then try to raise and equip a force for operations in the Sudan.

G.J.M. LIBOT, Belgian, H.L.L. JONASSON, Swede and one de LILLE, also a Belgian, arrived at Plymouth in a cutter called "La Part Bien". They had been recruited in Antwerp for espionage work and were to sail ships between French ports, the U.K. and Ireland. They had been recruited by Otto VOIGT, who is known to be working for the German S.S. They were it is believed destined for Le

Touquet but preferred to land here.

Developments in connection with the big case are as follows:

^eRead was instructed to try again to establish contact with the Tate transmitter and if successful to send a message in the form already agreed. He was also instructed to send a message on the Gander transmitter purporting to operate from somewhere near Northampton. The message was to consist of weather reports, a report as to road blocks, and the general morale of the public. Read and Gander will compose the message and have it approved by T.A.R. or Stephens. The former at a meeting yesterday with D.M.I. Home Forces obtained approval to any message which stated that the road blocks were strong and that morale was good.

T.A.R. and Marriott interrogated Vera at Aylesbury Prison, and in their view she had no connection with espionage and her introduction of the Duchesse to RANTZAU had an entirely innocent explanation.

Arrangements are being made to take over the Old Parsonage at Hinxton as the Home for Incurables.

October 9th

Transmission is being continued, and we have a general authority to give such
Catalogue Reference: KV/4187

particulars of air raid damage as are obtainable by ordinary observation.

There have been developments in S. Wales. G.W. has received a letter from Miguel PIERNAVIRJA.

WALTI appears to be beginning to break under interrogation. He now admits to having arrived by seaplane and states that it is true that he had to come to London to hand over his W/T set at a rendezvous at Victoria Station. B.6. and S.B. were instructed to cover this meeting.

T.A.R. reports that from the interrogation of Vera it emerged that she was probably an unconscious agent of RANTZAU. She was passed on to RANTZAU by Fritz GALLUS of Johnaalle 63, Hamburg and latterly of the Seemannshaus, Hamburg. GALLUS also roped in a certain Gretel MULLER.

Albert de JAEGER (Hatchet) is now at Latchmere and Jiri GRAF has been moved to the Aban Court Hotel, Harrington Gardens.

At our meeting today it was decided to rope in the Duchesse, her daughter and Mr. and Mrs. HENRY on Saturday.

G.W. has received a letter from a man on the paper of the Tuscan Hotel. The writer says that he met a friend of a friend of Mr. KETTERING in Madrid and would very much like to see G.W. at the earliest possible moment. "KETTERING" was a

pre-arranged pass-word between Snow and RANTZOW and company. It was changed about 2-3 weeks ago to "KETROCH". G.W. will see the writer but not before we have checked up on his bona fides. The interrogation of Vera indicates that she was formerly a 4th Dept. agent working under Serge IGNATIEFF, whose mistress she was.

There was a meeting of the Aliens Advisory Committee yesterday to discuss certain recommendations of the Asquith Committee including the one by which large numbers of enemy aliens would be re-drafted into industry. Newsam was a strong supporter of M.I.5.

Morrisson has now taken over as Home Secretary.

There was a meeting of the Home Defence Executive to discuss the question of speeding up of vetting of candidates for the A.M.P.C. Swinton had previously expressed great annoyance at what he described as the slowness in vetting. Dick had organised a very good committee under DEMUTH which was carrying out this work very conscientiously. The Forces were consulted and said that they much preferred to have the people vetted properly and could well afford to wait. Not content with this, Swinton insisted on Dick getting hold of DEMUTH and bringing him to the Centre. DEMUTH stood

his ground very well. He said that he could not possible accept responsibility unless he was allowed to do the thing in his own way. He could vet 200 and possibly more per week. Swinton seemed satisfied with this but wrote a letter later implying that DEMUTH had guaranteed 300 a week and was now only proposing to do something over 200. This was not in fact the case. No mention had ever been made of 300. The question was finally discussed by the Centre, when all the Services said they were in no hurry and wished to place themselves entirely in the hands of M.I.5. Harry said that in conversation with the various A.G.s branches he was satisfied that they preferred to have people properly vetted and not rushed into the A.M.P.C. without previous knowledge of their antecedents.

Arrangements have been made by which all I.S.S.B. rumours are to be sent to us.

October 10th

We had a conference about the German agents who formerly frequented the salon of the Duchesse. It was decided that we should act on Monday.

I had a long talk with Canning and explained to him the general lay-out. I also had a talk with Foster and Gill. Canning was quite outspoken about Crocker and the employment of Burt etc. He said that

there were many people coming up in the branch who could not get out of their heads that at the conclusion of the war, when he (Canning) and others of high rank retired, Burt and his minions would be put in to take their places. Canning said he had done his best to dispel this idea but without success. He said also that there was a general feeling in the Branch that we had not been satisfied with the work his officers had been doing and therefore wished to set up our own detective force. I told him exactly how the whole thing had happened and that we were in no sense responsible. I also made it quite clear that we were thoroughly satisfied with the work S.B. were doing. As regards Burt, I told Canning that he had been the first to come to me after Crocker's departure and to explain what he felt were his limitations. He quite realised that there was a great deal of work here which he could not possibly tackle as he did not know enough about the background. I informed Canning that Burt was now employed very largely on cases of sabotage which were more in the strictly C.I.D. sphere. and that in that capacity he was doing very useful work. It was not intended that he should in any way impinge on S.B. preserves. It was quite clear to me that Burt's appointment in so far as S.B. are concerned was as we always thought and said a gross blunder, the effect of which will take some time to die down. It is quite clear that S.B. resent the fact that Burt and his minions make use of S.B. files in the course of their work.

We rather hoped that we had discovered the identity of De DEEKER. S.I.S. had papers about H.L.ABBAS who seemed to have been closely associated with RANTZOW and whose description seemed to fit. ABBAS has an uncle in London called Hector ABBAS and we have decided to have him interviewed.

G.W. has met his Spaniard. He was given £3,500 in a tin of talcum powder. He is to report on factories in the west of England and on the Welsh Nationalist Movement and is also to work up something in the sabotage line. In the meantime he has been asked to obtain an intermediary between himself and the Spaniard whose name is Del POZO, henceforth known as POGO. G.W. is very incensed at having the money taken away from him and threatens to resign. Marriot managed to calm him down. He is rather an unpleasant type who is obviously on the make. Enquiry about POGO shows that he came here under the auspices of the British Council and on the recommendation of Sam Hoare. The British Council are trying to arrange for him to visit the forces and to show him as much as possible. They seem to think this is a good plan, as the falange to which POGO quite openly belongs gets all its news from Germany. On arrival here POGO had told the I.O. that he did not want Spain to enter the war but he hoped Germany would win. It seems a curious thing that our authorities should not be really wise

to the fact that any member of a falange, which is in fact a Spanish Nazi Party, must be right in the German camp. The Air Ministry had been somewhat cautious and had arranged a tour of certain aerodromes in the north of Scotland. The Army on the other hand, without reference to us had arranged for POGO to visit 7th Xorps H.Q. and other units. The Navy I think had turned him down. A number of names and addresses were found on POGO when he came in. One of these being a Spaniard, ESCOBAR. He is a member of a falange and of the Spanish Club. His address had also appeared in the papers of one Enrique BUENA, a Spaniard, who had been arrested by the police for taking particulars of air raid damage. The police, thinking he was a nitwit, had released him. An interesting point about P.O.G.O. is that he has expressed a keen desire to the British Council to be allowed to take part in an air raid on Berlin. This opens up allsorts of possibilities. My suggestion is that when we have got as much out of him through G.W. as possible, we should accede to his request. POGO's bomber would however return to somehome for incurables where he would be kept for the remainder of the war. A notice would appear in the papers to the effect that 3 of our bombers did not return. In this way we should avoid any complications with the Spanish Embassy and we should not endanger the position of Snow or G.W.

647
Hector ABBAS, interviewed by S.B., denied that the photograph of de DEEKER was that of his nephew L.H.ABBAS.

A photograph of a Robert William WILKINSON, engineer, has been obtained, which corresponds reasonably with Vera's description, but this man does not appear to be identical with the Lincolnshire Fascist of the same name.

A message was sent to the other side enquiring as to the bona fides of the Spaniard who had written to G.W. and the following reply was received "Man with pass word Kettering is O.K. Is man of Captain for propaganda and sabotage"

As a result of G.W.'s meeting with POGO, and the latter's statement that he was visiting Glasgow, the local police were asked to try and pick him up if at any time they were certain that he did not know he was being followed. Brooman White later telephoned to say that a man answering to POGO's description but wearing glasses had been followed to an address in Glasgow. A H.O." is going to be put on to the address. Doust was consulted as to the possibilities of installing microphones in POGO's flat and in the meanwhile a H.O.W. has been imposed.

Snow is reported to be feeling his oats again after a long period of quiescence. He must be watched very carefully, and the question of putting a microphone into his new house is

On the 3th October Nashat Pasha told Rustu Aras the Turk that he thought Egypt would be invaded over the weekend. Aras wanted Nashat to be present at a meeting with Maiski. It is feared that an attack on Turkey and Iraq by the Germans and simultaneously one on Egypt by Italy may take place. Indications were that Russia would be prepared to stand by Turkey.

The writer of a letter obtained from the Censorship says the U.S. must not get all sentimental and send food even to unoccupied France. "My slogan is 'Every bottle of milk for a French baby is a bomb on an English baby'".

POGO told Snow that he was going to Glasgow.

October 11th

No real evidence seems to have emerged against Dr. HENRY. An 18b order has been prepared against him but does not look strong.

SOMMER attempted to commit suicide after interrogation.

Interesting developments in connection with Jiri GAF and the London Merchants Bank. Ned Reid has discovered that only two persons work at this bank, one is the secretary, W.R. REEVES, and the other is a White Russian named P.E. OULPE. By good luck Maudé found someone in B.10 who remembered the case. OULPE is very pro-Nazi and takes in the paper "Action". He visited Germany in 1935 and 1936. We have put a H.O.W. on his address, 25, Woodlands Rise,

Marriott had a long discussion with Arnold W.3. on the answering of questions and questionnaires by, and the supply of approved information to, all double-cross agents, whether ours or S.I.S.s, as a result of which a most satisfactory system is being worked out.

SUMMER was interviewed at Latchmere today. After the interview Stephens was left with the opinion that he has not double-crossed us while working for us.

Met Swinton today and explained the POGO story to him, in which he seemed very interested. At the conclusion I said it was essential that not one word of it should go any further at the present stage. He entirely agreed. I then asked him exactly what he wanted us to report to him in future, as I had rather got the impression from our previous interview that he had no confidence either in myself or in Dick in so far as the handling of this case was concerned. He seemed slightly embarrassed but protested that he had every confidence in the way we were running the case but not in our desire to keep him informed. I said that we had no wish to withhold information from him provided that it went no further.

I went on to see D.M.I. in order to get his co-operation. I told him the story. He asked that we should get into touch with Ferryman, B.G.S.I. Home Forces. If he agreed to an innocuous tour he should communicate with D.M.I. who would put the thing through to

649
the public relations dept. in a perfectly normal way. I went on to see Archie Boyle who was thrilled with the story and pleased to find that he sounded a note of caution. He is out to play 100% P.O.G.O. is to visit Leuchars and some other aerodrome. The question of a visit to Mildenhall will be considered later.

October 12th

Frost is arranging to give POGO a lunch at the B.B.C., which is more or less common form for people sponsored by the British Council.

We are also taking steps to tap his telephone and to keep him under close observation. I thought of trying to put in an Irish agent as the intermediary between G.W. and POGO. This might give us a new line.

October 13th

Day off.

The watch on POGO will be begun by B.6. tomorrow at Athaneum Court.

D.M.I. Home Forces was told the true story of POGO. He seemed quite willing to play, but was a little worried owing to the fact that POGO had been given permission by the

Catalogue Reference: K4/787
Corps H.Q. on 16th Oct. D.M.I. feels that he is not in a

position to be responsible for allowing this visit to take place owing to the fresh information. We are going to get into touch with D.M.I. War Office.

With regard to my suggestion for providing an Irish agent, it appears that S.B. are very hard up for informants in I.R.A. circles so that this may not be possible to achieve.

Later D.M.I. War Office was contacted and said he would get into touch with Home Forces and cancel POGO's visit to 7th Corps H.Q.

We have arranged with Miss Franks that a Spanish-speaking gentleman will take up residence in POGO's block of flats as from tomorrow.

October 14th

Con has put in a long report about his investigations at Sheerness and Grain Island. He went down there to report on the "Lucid" operation. This involved the sending over of fire-ships. Con's enquiry showed that the whole operation was known to a very large number of people. He reported these facts to the C.in C. as a result of which the operation was postponed indefinitely. There seems to be no really careful planning of these operations from the security angle. Harry has read the report and is recommending very strongly to the I.S.S.B. that this aspect of the problem should be carefully considered in future. It is to some extent a service matter but the security service would

be very ready to help wherever the assistance of the civil authorities is required. A typical example in the Lucid operation was the filling of the ships with mixed petrol and oil, which very naturally raised the suspicions of all concerned. A large number of dock hands had been employed on the work and the buzz was going round.

The lunch party at the B.B.C. arranged for today had to be cancelled as POGO had been mislaid. It has not therefore been possible to complete the arrangements for the installation of the microphone in his flat.

Brooman White reported that he had found a contact who might be able to produce a suitable go-between for G.W.

October 15th

The Huggins' were bombed out of their flat last night without casualty to themselves although 5 people were seriously injured.

We had a long conference with representatives of B.R. headed by Jane. It was generally agreed that the recruitment of extra men for B.6 to be sent to the provinces when necessary was the only thing necessary. Their functions could be performed better by local forces, who were training their own S.B. Occasionally we might want to enlist the cooperation of an R.O. in running an agent but this would only be done with the full knowledge of the local police.

John Maude was worried about over-decentralisation. He thought that R.O.'s should send up more of their cases to headquarters. The other officers thought the position was already covered through the sending of important cases and filing of a card in the central registry. There is certainly a danger in over-decentralisation but I think on the whole the balance is fairly well kept.

Incidentally while he was up John produced one of his Clerihews on the subject of myself:

They can't diddle
 Guy Liddell.
 He's sufficiently deep
 to look asleep.

I saw Maxwell in the afternoon and gave him our 18b orders for the Duchesse, her daughter and the 2 Henrys. He began by studying each case individually and expressing the view that they seemed rather thin.

October 16th

De JAEGER has told an interesting story of his work for the German S.S. in Lisbon and has expressed his willingness to work for us there. Unfortunately as he has been away for some time it may not be possible to work him back.

Arrangements have been made through Howard to sign on GIRAFFE and SPANIEL with DeGaulle. Nothing has come up on the telephone check of

653

OULPE. We are trying to find out his telephone number and will put on a check.

The Duchesse's interrogation is planned for tomorrow at 10 a.m.

A Polish recruit recently arrived from Lisbon has reported to the Polish D.D.M.I. here that he was approached in Lisbon to work for the Germans. Bingham is going to interview him after consultation with Cowgill.

Vera does not identify the photograph of the Lincolnshire Fascist R.W.WILKINSON as RANTZAU's London agent.

WALTI and De DEEKER are still holding out on us. It appears likely that the latter is aware that he is being listened to.

Snow arrived back in London this afternoon but is not to transmit till tomorrow, when he will make apologies for the delay and explain that travelling is now very difficult.

It has been decided that TATE is to pose to the other side as Mr.WILLIAMSON, a British subject educated in Denmark. As a result of failing to establish contact he had almost given up hope and had decided to resign himself to living here for the rest of the war and had accordingly not gone to the trouble of obtaining information for which ~~he~~ had been sent over. Now he has established contact, he will set about his job and is awaiting instructions.

October 17th

A telephone check on POGO is now working,

Captain Russi who is going to do the listening was shown round today and arrangements have been made for him to stay on the premises.

Arrests and interrogations of the Chateau-Thierry group were carried out today. From this it would appear that MACKENZIE corroborates in general Vera's story. She was certainly his mistress. According to him Vera was wounded in the chest while she was in London and he understood that it was done by a hired assassin of her husband Serge IGNATIEFF. Philip de FROBERVILLE turns out to be a Squadron Leader. Action against him has been suspended pending a report on his case.

There is an interesting new case developing in connection with a Czech soldier named Bohumil MERTLY who has been found in possession of 30 forged £1 notes. There are believed to be associates in this case, which we believe to be one of espionage.

It has been decided that in conjunction with S.I.S., plans should be laid for obtaining the recall of de WISPELAERE, Belgian shipping agent of the Congo Shipping Line who is strongly suspected of being a German agent. As this man is paid by the Belgian Embassy it should be possible to work with them to secure his recall to this country.

655
S.I.S. are continuing enquiries into the new arrivals by the "La Part Bien". It is now almost certain that the Belgian, LIBOT, is a German agent.

October 18th

Another canoe has been discovered in the Hythe reaches bearing the name "Claudinet". Our R.O. in Kent has been asked to organize a thorough search and to consult the military as to whether it would be possible for someone to land at the point where the canoe was found without disturbing the land-mine mechanisms. The admiralty are being furnished with details of the two canoes for their views.

The Bank of England are letting us have a report on the forged bank note found in the possession of MERTL. He has a friend, a Czech maidservant called Eva LUKOSOVNA, who is being asked what she knows of him. She has given us letters which have passed between them. The police at Warwick are to take over MERTL from the Czech military authorities and he is then to be sent to London for interrogation by Sloane and his associates.

October 19th

The following is an extract from a J.I.C. report on possible enemy action and sequence of events:

Germany has already begun the military penetration of Rumania. Having once got troops

in the country the question of further infiltration is easy and will occupy little time, and it should not take long to organise that country militarily, and thus be able to use it as a jumping-off place for further operations towards the South-East.

Germany's next objective will presumably be Bulgaria for use as a base for operations against Turkey and Greece. The occupation of Rumania by Germany will cut Bulgaria off from direct communication with Russia by land. The offer of access to the Mediterranean by Bulgaria, whether at Salonika or further East, combined with German pressure, will either cause Bulgaria to allow the Germans a free passage through her country, or will bring them into the war on the Axis side. The fulfilment of Bulgarian access to the Mediterranean would sever Greece from land communications with Turkey, enable the Germans from Bulgaria, and the Italians from Albania, to overrun Greece without much difficulty, or even to occupy the country without opposition. This would complete the isolation of Yugoslavia and place all the Balkan States in the hands of the Axis. Germany would then be in a position, either alone or with Bulgarian assistance, to deal with Turkey. In the meantime she will have continued the construction of the necessary aerodromes in Bulgaria on which it is understood work has already begun. At this stage (probably from the middle of November on) we may expect an intensified diplomatic and political pressure on Turkey, backed by threats of military and air action. We should expect that in present circumstances Russia would

connive at this pressure. The aim of this would be to ensure the safe passage of supplies through the Straits from the Black Sea. If Turkey yielded to this pressure, the first stage of the Axis plan could be regarded as complete, and the political and military domination of Turkey would follow.

A clear indication may then be expected as to whether the Axis propose to continue their drive on the lines indicated above. If such a policy as been decided upon, we should expect military preparations such as work on roads and railways, the collection of military stores and the preparation of aerodromes in Western Asia Minor.

If the Turkish Govt. resist Axis pressure and offer armed resistance to the axis attack they would be expected to put up a stout resistance on their first and second lines in Thrace, but the probability of air-borne attack by the Germans, as well as attacks by armoured divisions, dive bombers and 5th column activities, is likely to make the holding of the Turkish defences not only in Thrace but also those of the Straits, precarious. Their low scale of air armament will increase the disadvantage of the Turks and without considerable reinforcements in the air from ourselves, it cannot be expected that their resistance would be prolonged. If the Turks are compelled to retire across the Bosphorus, they are likely to destroy rolling stock in Thrace and in the absence of a train ferry, it should take the Germans some time, even when they succeed in crossing the Straits, to

transport to Asiatic Turkey sufficient rolling stock and M.T. for a further advance.

Whether Turkey resists or not the Germans should be able to occupy European Turkey and establish bridge-heads at Constantinople and Chanak by the end of the year or early in 1941. Similarly, if the Germans decide to push on, they may be expected, whether Turkey resists or not, to pass the Taurus Mts. as soon as the weather permits, i.e. in April.

It has been suggested that any German advance from Rumania, instead of being directed towards the Straits, would be aimed at securing direct control of the Caucasian oil fields. This would involve hostilities against Russia, which are considered unlikely.

The J.I.C. recommend that everything possible should be done to strengthen Turkey's will and ability to resist Axis pressure. Failing some British success (particularly against the Italian forces in Lybia), the most effective means by which her will to resist could be strengthened would be the knowledge that Russia would not connive at German aggression. It is urgent to reassure Turkey on this point, and it is of paramount importance to prevent Russia from definitely aligning herself against us in the Near East and Middle East. Immediate action in this matter is therefore required. In order to reinforce Turkish ability to resist it is essential to give effective military and air support both by the despatch of military material, especially a.a. and

65^a

anti-tank guns, and by a definite promise of air support in the shape of British squadrons should they be attacked.

As a practical step it is essential to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the destruction of the tunnels through the Taurus Mts.

The J.I.C. also recommend (a) the provision as soon as possible, but in any case not later than by the spring of 1941, adequate forces for despatch to Southern Iraq with the dual purpose of safeguarding, and if necessary occupying, the Abadan oil fields, and of over-awing Iraq. Such forces should have full-scale air defence units, including fighters. (b) that adequate plans should be made for the destruction of the Iraqi oil wells and pipe lines, if necessary, and for executing these plans in ample time. It is essential that these plans should be kept absolutely secret from the Iraqi Govt., from whom no co-operation of any kind in this matter can be expected. (c) that every possible effort should be made, pending such time as troops can be despatched to Southern Iraq, to induce the Iraq Govt. to adopt a more friendly attitude. To have any real chance of success, this would probably involve financial help and the despatch of some defensive armaments. In addition, the possibility should be explored of increasing our propaganda and adopting methods such as the bribery of individual Iraqis which have not yet been employed.

Although rather outside their charter, as a final recommendation it is submitted that every possible effort should be made to reduce, as rapidly as possible, German Air strength in order to prevent her directing air forces to the South East. Germany will rely in the future as in the past, largely on air power to obtain a quick decision. Any serious interference with Germany's air strength will not only restrict her military and political successes, but may also encourage Russia to oppose Axis aspirations, particularly when connected with the Balkans and Middle East.

I lunched today with Carrigan. He had been in Eire on holiday and had noticed a very marked change. He had the impression that people were really getting down to things, although there was much to be done. He hoped that his services might be used in connection with the scheme for liaison between B.T.I. and the Eire authorities in the event of a German invasion.

The whole of the CHATEAU-THIERRY group have now been brought in with the exception of KARLINSKI, who has not so far been traced. He was to have been interrogated.

I have been having a great deal of trouble about the destruction of files. Certain orders were issued without any prior consultation with B.Branch, that categories of files including any which had had not had any new papers for the last 10 years, were to be burned. The reason given was that space was

661
required and that the documents were of no particular value. I pointed out that all information reaching this office is on a basis of 2% good and 98% bad and that on the analogy of the 10-year destruction of files it would be quite easy to destroy all our papers. Personally I regarded the whole procedure as most unwise.

We are having a good deal of difficulty in getting military information in answer to questionnaires. Home Forces while sympathising with our point of view say that they cannot run the risk of getting their units bombed or pin-pointing defence works as this might assist the enemy in the event of an invasion. We are going to try and take the matter up on a higher plane.

We are looking out for another officer to send to the Isle of Man.

October 20th

B.24 have got an interesting case about a registry office being run by a Mrs. NEWITT. She is of German origin and was formerly placing servants under the direction of the German Embassy.

Isaac Foot has been down to Ascot and has put in a most misleading note about the cases of members of the B.U.F., and alleged delays by M.I.5. Not one word of anything he has said has any foundation in fact. Toby can give chapter and verse to show that all the delay has been with the Committee and

that they have well over 100 cases presented by us which have not yet been touched.

Cecil has returned from Eire after a visit to Archer. He seems to have got some quite useful data. D.N.I. has also been doing a lane in Ireland. He visited the North and South and on his return called at the Isle of Man to see von TRESCHKOW.

The Army Council have decided that men of dual nationality called up under the National Defence Act should be posted to any corps according to their medical grades. British-Italian duals are not to be posted to the Middle East.

October 22nd

Two Danes have arrived by boat.

October 23rd

I was summoned to the Old Bailey to give evidence in the WOLKOFF trial but owing to a legal argument as to whether the Court was competent to try Tyler KENT, I was not called. KENT's counsel took the line that as the offence had been committed when KENT was a diplomat he was privileged.

October 24th

FRANK, in an excess of zeal and imagining he was making a contact with a German agent aroused the suspicions of the Grantham police. Haylor smoothed out the situation

and FRANK is coming back to report.

I attended at the Old Bailey again. I merely had to testify that I had written certain letters to the American Embassy which might be useful to the enemy. I was asked by KENT's counsel whether I thought these letters would be useful to some political party in the U.S.A. which was interested in showing up a connection between the British and American services. I said that the documents could be used for this purpose by unscrupulous persons. I was then asked whether these two documents were isolated instances or whether the correspondence was a considerable one. I said that it was considerable.

After giving evidence, I went with Frost to see the D.N.I. and discuss with him the possibility of a successor to Smithers who had been working for W. D.N.I. thought Airy who was personally known to him, could cover the naval side and would be personal grata with all concerned. Quite innocently I asked the D.N.I. a propos of his visit to Ireland whether he had seen "our friend". He was obviously somewhat embarrassed as he clearly thought that I was referring to Von TRESCHKOW. There was a pause, and I hastily explained that I was referring to Archer.

According to S.I.S. the following peace proposals dated 19th October have been made to France: (a) Alsace Lorraine to go to Germany (b) Italy to take the French coast as far as Nice (c) Tunis to be divided

between Italy and Germany (d) Algeirs to remain French (e) French Morocco to be divided between Franch and Spain (f) all French Colonial troops to be at the disposal of Italy for the offensive against Egypt. Laval was in favour of accepting these terms but Petain was opposed to them.

The Japs employed by Mitsui and Mitsubhshi are leaving the country. This may mean that they contemplate a declaration of war but on the other hand it may be solely due to lack of business.

All cases of enemy aliens released on medical grounds are to be referred to us.

The Peoples Vigilance Committees which were started in July were planned and directed by the C.P.G.B. under cover of the Hammer-smith Borough Labour Party. They stand for (1) defence of peoples living standards (2) defence of the peoples democratic T.J. rights (3) adequate air raid precautions and relief of victims (4) friendship with the Soviet Union (5) a peoples government (6) a peoples peace that gets rid of the causes of war.

So far not a single case of light signalling has been traced to enemy action.

Attacks on convoys are becoming serious. 13 ships have been sunk in one and 11 in another. I believe that the new German vibration mine is causing a lot of trouble.

October 25th

FRANK told his story to Marriott this morning. It appears that he was picked up by a man calling himself Frank Cullen, who made all the overtures. Cullen was in fact Inspector Curry, who in accordance with the usual custom in Grantham had been notified by the management of the hotel of the arrival of a stranger who merited observation. Frank's telephone call to T.A.R. on the previous Wednesday had been tapped and had been regarded as suspicious by the police, who were led by it to think that both Frank and T.A.R. were undesirable characters. Haylor cleared up the position and Frank left Grantham with a promise of every assistance from the local police.

Three more arrivals at Nairn - Norwegians.

A J.I.C. report of today's date states that assemblies of shipping and barges are still to be observed in channel ports. It is thought that the intention is either to complete arrangements in case the situation is favourable or to maintain the threat of invasion or to continue preparations so as to prevent a fall in morale.

October 26th

The telephone check on Mrs. HARRIS, POGO's girl-friend, has produced one curious feature - it is remarkable how many different accents and methods of speaking are adopted by this woman. According to the person to

whom she is speaking she employs at various times a marked foreign accent, a slightly American accent, a Cockney accent, and a comparatively educated and fluent English accent. When speaking to FOGO she appears to be a rather elderly woman with a poor command of the language, just as on other occasions she speaks fluently, quickly, and with practically no accent at all.

KUH, speaking to the Bulgarians, says that he has heard from two Embassies who have it from Madrid (a) that Spain is not going to war (b) that no air or naval bases will be established in Spain and (c) that Spain will not allow German troops to cross to Gib. KUH has also heard from Maiski that Russia has given a warning to Germany about Bulgaria and Turkey.

October 27th

I was asked to go down to Blenheim today as it was said that the discipline in B. Branch left much to be desired. There had apparently been a good deal of sniping at the management and orders were being ignored. I explained that it was difficult to hold people together in an office of this kind unless they had a feeling that they were doing something really useful for the country. The whole of B. Branch had for some time been suffering from frustration. For one reason or another "they had not been able to carry on their work and they had to take more of the kicks than other depts. in the office. It was no good talking

667
about military or civil service discipline since neither could be applied to this office. There was no inducement to stay here except a feeling of satisfaction about the work. It was, I thought, vital that some machinery should be set up to ensure that proper consultation takes place between A. and B. before orders are issued. It was I think entirely wrong that wholesale destruction of files should take place without either myself or Curry being informed. The Director made a speech about us all pulling together, but personally I cannot see how this can be effected unless there is confidence in the management.

We have established contact with . . . of the Rumanian Legation. He is prepared to give us all the information we want, and should I think be able to help us with the Rumanian cypher.

October 29th

G.W. has received the following letter from POGO dated 25.10.40:

"Dear Sir: I am sorry I could not have lunch with you because of my work as soon as I can I will let you know from me and have lunch sometime. I have met a friend of yours Mr. SEGUNDO who is a porter in the Spanish Embassy in the Chancery and told him you were very nice, I am quite certain. I hope you will be all right for a long time and should like to visit your country some day. Yours sincerely,"

The Italians have begun their attack on Greece.

Three more agents have arrived.

I had a further talk today with D.S.S. about the destruction of files. There were still about 40 or 50 sacks here. I thought that perhaps he might like to have them gone through. I gave him one or two samples of files which I thought ought not to be destroyed. He said what I thought was rather an extraordinary thing. He wanted my support for having these files destroyed as otherwise the rescinding of the order would have a bad disciplinary effect. He admitted that I should have been consulted before the order was given. Now that it had been given however he hoped that I would give him my support. I replied that I thought the destruction of files, which I felt were valuable to our records, was one thing, and that discipline was another. I did not see how the two things could be mixed up. I could not possibly say that I thought the burning of these documents was a good thing because nothing could alter my view on that subject. If he still felt that the files should be destroyed after looking at certain samples that was entirely a matter for himself. Having registered my protest I should do no more.

October 31st

Had a conference today with Archdale and
Catalogue Reference:KV/4/187

669
Lennox about the possibility of a general
comb-out of de Gaulle's entourage. The
difficulty is to get a comprehensive list,
since Meffre's position is rather difficult.
He is evidently unpopular and there is some
suggestion of sending him to Africa.
Archdale, who incidently is Om Archdale whom
I have known for years, says that there
are some very good people in the de Gaulle
entourage, but that the older men who are
at the top are extremely reliable but are
surrounded by dubious Left politicians such
as LABARTHE.

We had a conference between Jane Archer and
W. who have been getting across the R.O.s
by making direct enquiries through the
police. In several cases the police had
already investigated the matter and reported
to the R.O. They were therefore wondering
what sort of an organisation M.I.5. was.
I am proposing to get Kenneth back to help
B.24.

Mlle. BAUDELLOT has arrived with a number
of letters sewn in her skirt. These
letters were from John FREEMAN of Madrid
and Lisbon, and were addressed to RICKETT,
Name Rachel THORNHILL, LOEWY, and certain
banks. The Duke of Westminster and RICKETT
immediately weighed in when they heard that
BAUDELLOT was held. It seems that she is
the Duke's mistress and that since RICKETT
is also involved there must be some oil in
the picture somewhere. FREEMAN seems to be
connected with a man called de LAZOVERT, a

Russian residing in Madrid. There are two plans, one to create a revolution in Morocco and the other to place agents in France.

November 1st

At a meeting between Lord Swinton, the H.O. and Birkett a decision was reached to which we refused to be a party. It was to the effect that some 100 members of the B.U.F. should be released, but it would possibly be subject to certain restrictions.

The internment situation on 25.10.40 was as follows: Germans and Austrians interned overseas 6,800 men, interned in U.K. 7,000 men and 4,000 women. At large 18,000 men and 39,000 women. Since the general internment order 5,293 had been released of whom 3,120 were medical cases. Italians interned overseas 1,000, interned in U.K. 4,000 men and 17 women. At large in U.K. 13,000 men and women. 369 men have been released since the general internment, 350 of whom were medical cases.

November 2nd

C. and C.S. have succeeded in breaking group 13 between Berlin and Tetuan.

We have broken Jorgen BORRESEN, a Dane, who had been to Greenland from Oslo on the s.s. Furenak. Ostensibly he was on a trapping expedition but in actual fact it is believed he was concerned with setting up another meteorological station. He was captured by

the Fijof Nansen, taken to Iceland, sent on to Southampton and arrived there on 18.9.40. He gave us important information regarding the Arctic stations.

November 3rd

Spent the weekend with Charles and we had a long discussion about the office.

An enemy parachute landing was reported today. A complete parachute with harness overalls and flying helmet was found neatly folded and placed in a hedge beside a bridle path on Hill Farm, Haversham, Bucks. The parachute was wet but the clothing inside dry, and it appears that it may have been dropped during the past two or three days. Inside the parachute was a paper wrapping for chocolate made in Belgium, and a packet containing a white tablet, probably concentrated food. The packet had recently been opened and contents consumed. The parachute had without doubt been used, and the parachutist landed uninjured and is still at large. There is no trace of a crashed aircraft and the parachute was undoubtedly deliberately dropped.

November 4th

Spent the day at Blenheim.

It has been ascertained that the SEGUNDO mentioned by PGOO in his letter to G.W.

is Segundo BERDASCO, porter at the Spanish
Catalogue Reference:KV/4/187

Embassy. His wife is caretaker and he probably lives there as well. We are considering putting a check on him.

The following interesting fact has emerged in connection with Tate's transmitter. Before he was provided with the one he is at present using he was given one which was a much larger instrument, which he said was used by parachutists in Holland and Belgium. They told him that he would be given a special combination in order to open the back of the transmitter to put it into operation, and that if this combination was not used (that is to say, if it was opened by someone unaware of the combination), the instrument would be blown up by a small bomb which was to be placed inside.

November 5th

The possibility is being discussed of SNOW demanding a meeting with the other side and Northern Ireland is suggested as a suitable venue. It is agreed that SNOW should take the line that he was dissatisfied with the evidences of German incompetence and inefficiency and that, unless his complaints could be cleared up satisfactorily at an interview, he was contemplating throwing in his hand altogether.

November 6th

Charles and Horrocks came up to London and we had a discussion about the office.

I saw Stewart Menzies and asked, if there were to be changes, there was any chance of V.V taking over here. He told me that V.V. was not very well favoured in military circles, but that he would certainly recommend him although he could ill be spared.

I lunched with Farrer.

November 7th

POGO has badly blotted his copy-book by getting tight and giving an indiscreet interview to the Daily Express. He told the Express that he hoped Germany would win. We have sent over a violent protest to the other side who have replied apologetically. It seems that POGO has been superimposed on their system by some outside body, probably the Propaganda Ministry.

I examined the holorith machine in W. today. It is being used for censorship analysis. I am a little sceptical about its value although it has many attractions. If it could somehow be married to our records it would of course be invaluable, but as things are this is quite impossible. Under present arrangements its usefulness must depend on somebody remembering something. This is really common to all our work and I do not believe there is any mechanical way round it.

November 8th

It is now considered almost certain that we shall have to recommend for release Valeska DHLIG and Mr. and Mrs. HENRY, as neither search nor interrogation has revealed any connection with the RANTZAU organisation or with the Duchesse's activities on RANTZAU's behalf.

November 9th

Maurice Burton of P.I.D. called again. he seemed to think we might give him more information. It has now been arranged that all our reports about Belgians which are obtained from D.4 will be passed automatically to Van Cutsem, who is now with P.I.D.

November 10th

The M.I.6. agent in touch with POGO is of the opinion that the latter is changing his views and becoming more Anglophile on account of his treatment here. POGO is rather upset by the M. of I. broadcast to Italy which attributed to him the view that although the Italian Air Force may be good, the Italian infantry is hopeless. POGO realises that he did in fact say this but only when he was slightly drunk. So far as can be ascertained he proposes to stay here for another 4 or 5 months.

Catalogue Reference:KV/4/187

November 11th

Victor and I saw RICKETT at the

We had the room miked
RICKETT was exactly what I expected.
Although I think he was slightly nervous
at first, he very soon got into his stride
and waving his cigar in the air subjected
us to a perfect tornado of bluff. He
tried to make out that Betty BAUDELLOT
had nothing to do with the project at all
and was a brainless female (in his own
words "her brains were in her bottom").
RICKETT's own interest soon became clear.
He wanted to have a monopoly for the
supply of oil to the sheiks in Morocco.
This would act as an inducement to them to
revolt. They would also be given other
commodities such as tea, tobacco etc.
RICKETT, FREEMAN and de LAZOVERT were to
arrange this if they could get the necess-
ary backing. BAUDELLOT had evidently been
used to get RICKETT and company in touch
with the P.M.'s entourage through the
Duke of Westminster. Westminster's sole
interest seems to be the woman.
RICKETT told us a lot about himself and his
many financial deals. He said that he
had had a lot of experience in dealing
with Orientals and that he always worked
through women. He said that he always put
on a good show for them over here and that
they appreciated getting it for nothing
whereas in Paris they had to pay through
the nose. It was in this way that he got
them to make concessions. One point of
special interest was mentioned about Miss REID.
RICKETT said that he had planted her in

the Iraq Legation. We are investigating the case of Miss REID because she went on some obscure mission to Italy for the Iraq Legation in the early days of the war.

November 12th

We have been trying to get Betty BAUDELOT down to London for an Interview. Westminster has sent a note and a medical certificate to say that she is ill and unable to travel. This is obviously a put-up job.

We are considering the appointment of an S.C.O. at Lerwick. He is to deal with Norwegians who are coming over to join the Norwegian forces and to give us information about the country.

I have suggested to V.V. that we ought to try and get at Kanaris. If we could stage an interview somewhere in Portugal we might make use of the information about him which we got from Mr. Thomas. There is no doubt that he was in Russian pay.

November 13th

Had a talk with Theo about internment. He is going to put up a memo suggesting that something should be done to improve internment conditions and prepare for a possible general measure of internment in the spring.

I saw MONKTON on the subject of Gen. FULLER
Catalogue Reference:KV/4/187

Everybody is getting worried about FULLER's articles in the Sunday Pictorial and particularly those which he prepared for the American Press and which had to be carefully censored. Monkton told me he had had $\frac{3}{4}$ hour's talk with FULLER, whom he regarded as rather deep and sinister. It was suggested to FULLER that possibly certain passages in his articles might be harmful to this country and cause alarm and despondency abroad. FULLER asked what the offending passages were and when these were shown to him he said that he could see no harm in them. He refused point blank to alter any of his articles. Monkton has seen the American Press who agreed to pay for FULLER's articles but not to publish them. Monkton agreed that it would be unwise to touch FULLER at this moment although he thought that he should be carefully watched. This we are doing by every possible means.

November 14th

The other side has asked SNOW if he could obtain a visa to Canada via Lisbon in order to meet RANTZAU. SNOW has made it clear to the other side that there is a long waiting list for Lisbon. He had suggested Eire, but RANTZAU is apparently not prepared to go there. Mac has been ordered to lie low, and this message was sent to the other side. They replied asking where Lielow is.

November 15th

S.C.O. Fishguard reported the arrival today of two Dutch, two French, one Dane and three Cubans, the latter having fought in the Spanish Civil War. These men had been in occupied territory. The party had been organised by a Dutch skipper and they had made their escape from Brittany. They were on their way to Ireland and had put into Fishguard for medical attention for one of the Cubans. They were interrogated by Bingham, and the skipper after 2½ hours confessed that they were sent over by the Germans. They had £150 on them.

I saw D.M.I. and Penney, when they gave me their views about this office. They seem to have in mind some amalgamation of M.I.5 and M.I.6 under the V.C.I.G.S. They had considered Lennox as possible head of M.I.5 I said that while I thought Lennox was excellent in his present job I could not see him as head of M.I.5 I thought V.V. was much better suited to the job if a change was to be made. Penney thought V.V. was inclined to quarrel with his staff and did not make a good impression. I said that they were both entirely wrong, and that what M.I.5 needed was somebody who actually understood the workings of the office today. The alternative was some man of standing who would either charge round like a bull in a china shop and mess the whole place up in a fortnight or sit back for 4 months and absorb everything that was told him. A man of this type

679
would not be of much use to us in the immediate future. While we wanted a man of standing to fight our battles outside we equally wanted someone who would be of immediate assistance to us in the work we were doing.

We had one of the worst bombing raids in London since the beginning of the war. I think I heard at least 40 bombs come down and one or two made the flat rock. They were I think somewhere at the back of Lowndes Sq. or Chesham Place. The night before a large one fell in Sloane Sq. station and got the back of a train. The damage was considerable.

November 17th

The Navy has captured the "Freese" off Jan Mayen Island, and two German Intelligence Directors, HANSEN and FINCKENSTEIN @ FINC are now in captivity. They are to be taken to Ham.

November 18th

We had a meeting of the W. Committee to discuss the possibility of putting some constructive proposals about making use of our XX system. There are three main objectives (1) to keep our agents sufficiently well fed with accurate information so as not to lose the confidence of the enemy (2) to control as many of the enemy's agents in this country as we can in order to make them feel that the ground is

covered and they need not send any more of whose arrival we might not be aware and (3) by careful manoeuvring of these agents and a careful study of the questionnaires, to mislead the enemy on a big scale and at the appropriate moment. For this purpose we want a small committee on which the services are represented, and also Home Security, to work out plans in advance. It was agreed that we should be given the necessary personnel. It is quite obvious that most of the driving force will have to come from below. The D's of I. are quite prepared to take the responsibility for giving information, but it is unlikely that either they or the Chiefs of Staff will formulate any long-term plan. When we have made a plan we shall have to try and get it approved and then work to it.

I heard today that Jane had been sacked for insubordination. This is a very serious blow to us all. There is no doubt that she was completely on the wrong leg but somehow I feel that the incident should not have happened. I am trying to think whether there is anything to be done.

November 20th

I went down to Blenheim and saw Jane at the Bear Inn. She seemed to be quite normal but in a fighting mood. She was determined to put forward her views in high quarters. I asked her to do nothing for the moment in case it were possible to smooth out

687
the difficulties. I felt that if Petrie was coming over to look into our affairs she might perhaps be given a chance of talking to him.

November 21st

The M.I.6. agent reports that POGO has recently written to his chief in Spain stating that his ~~stay~~ in this country has convinced him that Gt. Britain is invincible.

Had a long discussion with D.S.S. and Charles. I told D.S.S. that I thought that Jane had no technical right of appeal but that in view of her long and devoted service she certainly had a moral right. Both he and Charles took the view that she had no right at all, and that if the Director's authority was questioned in this matter he had no alternative but to resign. They neither of them thought that there was any possibility of her returning to this office even though she tendered an apology.

November 22nd

D.N.I. called today with members of his staff and was given an insight into the XX agent system. We thought that this would be a good thing as it might help to get their cooperation. ✓

November 24th

November 24th

Theo told me that D.S.S. had suggested the transfer of B.B. to C.S. I said that this was practically a fait accompli and that organisationally I thought it would be quite sound.

The general situation at the moment seems to be slightly better and I have a feeling that we have turned the corner. The Greeks have been doing very well and our Naval Air Arm have dealt a hammer blow at the Italian Fleet at Taranto. Our air force are doing very well and can certainly hold the enemy by daylight. The black spots are the night bombing of important industrial areas and the heavy damage to our shipping, both by submarines and vibration mines.

November 25th

I had to go down to Blenheim in order to explain to R.O.'s that Jane was no longer in charge, and had in fact left the office. I said that nobody regretted this more than I did but I had done everything possible to smooth things over, but that an impasse had been reached. I was sorry that I could not say any more except that I hoped everybody would continue working as before. I had a long discussion with Curry about the whole business and also with MacIver who is carrying on for the present. I also had a talk with Charles.

683
He is very depressed and does not feel that he can stick it much longer.

November 26th

Lennox rang me up in a great state of mind. He wanted to see me some time before 5 pm as he had received instructions to go to Downing Street at 5 o'clock. I rather wondered whether he was going to be asked to take over the office. I thought it best to get this clear and told him that in my view neither he nor I were suitable, and if anybody was to come in V.V. was far the best choice. He entirely agreed with me. When he got to Downing St. he found that Lord Croft, presumably on the advice of the D.M.I. had written to the P.M. saying that all was not well with M.I.5 and he had better have a talk with Lennox. Lennox told the P.M. what he thought about this office and also about the Centre. The P.M. then replied that he did not know why Lennox had come, to which the answer was "Because you sent for me". The P.M. said that he always left these matters in the hands of Major Morton and he would be glad if Lennox would have a talk with him at once. The P.M. seemed worried about the Boothby case, which he thought had been badly represented by M.I.5 and he took the opportunity to make a long political speech while walking round the Cabinet room. Lennox went straight on to Morton who was more understanding. He told Lennox that Petrie

was on his way here to enquire into the whole organisation.

November 27th

Charles saw Swinton and gave him his views about the office. He suggested that Swinton should have a talk with me, but this did not go very well. He said "You see, Guy thinks I'm a bloody shit". Charles protested vehemently but without making much headway. He mentioned Frost and told Swinton that he thought him a snake in the grass, neither loyal to M.I.5. nor to Swinton himself. Swinton seemed worried about this.

November 28th

I received a note from Lennox telling me of an interview between himself, Frost and Grogan. It was quite clear that Frost had very big ideas about himself. A re-organisation scheme was going on directed by Horrocks, a good many people would have to go, I should be left as Adviser but Frost would take over as general co-ordinator of B. and W. Horrocks spoke to Swinton about the organisation as a whole and threw a copy of Lennox's letter on the table. He told Swinton that if he were head of the office he would send for Frost and Grogan and dismiss them both. This was in fact what I had recommended D.S.S. to do. Swinton appeared to have received a real blow between the eyes, but

he shortly recovered and seemed to think that somehow or other Frost's ability ought to be harnessed into the machine. Horrocks then said that he had no opinion of Frost's ability at all and regarded him as a wind-bag.

November 29th

D.S.S. saw Swinton and handed him a fuller note on Lennox's interview with Frost. Swinton's last words were that it was quite clear that Frost could not remain in M.I.5.

November 30th

Ham was bombed last night in one of the worst night raids we have had in London. There was a direct hit on the main building, and 3 casualties, among the guard. ~~BUHNS~~, one of the internees, had a serious skull injury and is not expected to live.

There have been three interesting developments today. Firstly, Group 2 has been broken. These messages are between the principal stations in Western Europe and Berlin and should give us a great deal of valuable information. Secondly, GIRAFFE our Czech agent, has received a draft from the Swiss Banking Corporation for £50. It comes from the Banco Santo Spirito e Commerciale in Lisbon. What seems to have happened is that the White Russian director ULPE of the London Merchants Bank where

tipped off the Swiss Banking Corporation. The payment is from the account of PALLIARES. Thirdly, there is the discovery of a S.African who has been in hospital for 17 weeks and says he is suffering from loss of memory after a motor-accident. We think that this man is probably a German agent, a S.African, who we were expecting and that he probably damaged himself slightly when coming down. His loss of memory is merely a cover and he is making extremely intelligent use of it. He tells all sorts of stories and if they do not check up he throws the blame on his memory.

December 1st

Weekend with Charles.

December 2nd

The case of POGO is getting rather difficult. The M. of I. have told him that he is no good and he had better go home. Meanwhile the Spanish Embassy seem to have come to the same conclusion. We cannot stop him without endangering the position of our agent and without causing an incident with the Spanish Govt. which the F.O. are very anxious to avoid. We are going to try and get the British Council to smooth things over and then place POGO in the hands of Cavendish-Bentinck in order that he can be fed with interesting F.O. news. C-B will take the line that a great mistake has been made and that he has been deputed

687
to put it right.

We got up Masterman today to help us with the planning of the XX work. He has I believe a very good brain and I very much hope that he will put forward some useful suggestions.

December 3rd

I saw Desmond Morton today and had a long talk with him about the whole office. He told me that changes were pending but that no decision had yet been made. He himself had seen the 3 D's of I. and they were all agreed that the head of M.I.5 should be a civilian of standing. They had in mind the Master of the Rolls. I told Morton that though such an appointment might be very good, we did want somebody to assist us in the actual work and that I could think of no one better than V.V. Morton did not think that V.V. was suitable to run the whole office, but he did consider that possibly he would make a valuable assistant. He would bear this in mind. I begged him not to believe the many wild stories which were going about. 90% of our troubles were in the Directorate and the fact that the registry was not working. This had been attributed to a variety of reasons, for which M.I.5 were not responsible. In spite of all these difficulties a great deal of very useful work was being done and with a few minor adjustments could quit easily put things right.

A letter has been received from Swinton which clearly shows that he is beginning to hedge about Frost.

I saw Hopkinson today and asked him to slow up the departure of POGO. He said he was doing everything he possibly could to smooth down the Embassy. There was no immediate prospect of POGO going because he could not get a seat on the plane.

Rotasch
Victor and I lunched with Winsch of the Swiss Banking Corporation. We had previously had him vetted by Swiss Green who thought that he was thoroughly pro-British in his outlook. Winsch, who is a Swiss, has had a great deal of banking experience in Spain and Portugal and had expressed a wish to Victor to do something for this country. After a great deal of discussion Winsch said that if his directors could be squared, he would be quite ready to go to Lisbon for us. Alternatively I think he could be of great assistance to us here. We did not reach a point where I could definitely ask him about people's accounts in the Swiss Banking Corporation but I think that with care we might get to this point. He is certainly in a position to know quite a lot.

December 4th

Swinton has seen Frost in the presence of Harker and given Frost a thorough dressing down. He had been told to make

his apologies to me. This is obviously most unsatisfactory and I am really rather at my wit's end. My feeling is that I should resign if Frost is not removed but everybody else seems to think that this would be a mistake, although I think they would give me their full support. Personally I do not think that anybody outside the office would care very much if I did resign. I feel a very definite loss of self-respect but I have decided to leave things as they are and to see Swint on Friday.

December 5th

Frost came to see me and made his apology. I listened to him in glum silence, and then told him that there was no room here for people who were place-hunting or looking for kudos. There was only room for those who wanted to do a job of work. There had been far too much running round intriguing and gossiping. His reply was more or less what I expected. He had been misunderstood and Lennox had misrepresented him. He thought that Lennox had committed a breach of confidence by repeating a conversation which was a purely private one. I said that I had known Lennox for a long time and he would not break a confidence unless he felt there were over-riding reasons for doing so. He had evidently felt that there were such reasons. I then told Frost that it would be no longer possible for T.A.R. to remain in W. and that I was proposing to bring him and his organisation over to B. Branch, where indeed it should always

have been. The SNOW case had only gone to W. because T.A.R. was thoroughly au fait with all its details. Frost obviously did not like this and wished to put up certain suggestions with regard to the future liaison. I told him that he should do so and that I would consider them.

December 6th

I saw Swinton today. I said that first of all I should like to try and put something right. I had been told that he thought I was moved by certain personal feelings against him and that I was in consequence obstructive. I wished to say that this was entirely untrue. I was only interested in doing my work as efficiently as possible and that I was very grateful to him for all he had done to put over our point of view with other departments. He seemed to accept this. I then went on to speak about Frost. I said that I did not see how there could be any peace in this office while he remained. He was obviously an intriguer first and foremost and was so regarded by everyone here. This was no isolated incident. T.A.R. had told me months ago and I had pressed him to remain where he was. What I felt was that this was for the general interest. I now felt that this could not continue and that T.A.R. and the XX business must come back where they belonged. Swinton did not demur but he was anxious that

certain regard, should not be isolated on account of what had happened. He thought that after his talk with him the latter would not misbehave himself again. We then discussed the reorganisation. He was full of Horrocks' achievements as a re-organiser of the Treasury etc. I told him that while I had the very best personal relations with Horrocks, I sometimes wondered whether he fully understood what he was trying to re-organise in our office. I had already spoken about the registry and the impossibility of getting anything looked up either now or in the near future, and I had also studied the re-organisation plan. Swinton pulled out a copy of this, which I was under the impression that he had not yet seen, as it was still the subject of discussion amongst ourselves. I pointed out that the main purpose of it was to create an active espionage section to which all cases of any importance should be thrown up. I did not think that this was a practical arrangement, and I gave the example of a case of Russian espionage. I explained that various forms of information would be coming in and that reference would be made to people and incidents which would only be known to someone who was making a very close study of the Communist movement in this country and abroad. It was therefore imperative that any such case should be run by the Communist section and not by the active espionage section.

Swinton seemed to see the force of this argument. Lastly I spoke to him about Jane. Swinton told me that he did not think that it was perhaps proper for him to discuss this matter. She had submitted a memorandum with a request that she should be given an interview. He had consulted with the Lord President who thought that she had no technical right but had a moral right. Swinton was proposing to see her in front of Harker and Butler. I said that if he thought it improper that I should speak, I would say no more. He then thought a little, and then asked me for my views, which I gave him, though I said they would only be of a general kind. I said that she had always been in a rather privileged position as a court jester, but that on this occasion she had undoubtedly overstepped the mark and committed an act of gross insubordination. She was therefore completely on the wrong leg. Secondly, and on this point I spoke with some feeling, the office had lost the services of an extremely valuable officer. She had served for 24 years and I regarded her as far more efficient than most of the men. It was therefore a little short of a disaster that her services could no longer be utilised. Thirdly I wanted to say that discipline within the branch had become a very difficult matter owing to lack of confidence in the management and a feeling of frustration caused by the various difficulties which for one reason or another were

preventing officers from carrying out their duties in a manner satisfactory to themselves. There was no inducement for anybody to stay here unless they felt that they were doing a job of work for the country. It was therefore essential that when orders were issued affecting their work they should be consulted and their views considered. There was at the moment very little machinery for such consultation and differences had arisen in consequence. I thought these could easily be smoothed out if appropriate action were taken.

December 8th

Dick has just produced another magnum opus based on the Group messages and what we have learned from the captured agents. We are now beginning to get quite a good picture of the German espionage organisation.

December 9th

The expedition to take Pantelleria is all tied up. It is to be part of a large convoy which is going right round the Cape. The Pantelleria expedition will break away off Gib. Boddington and W. have been carrying out general reconnaissance on the Clyde to see how much is known of this expedition. While they have discovered most things, nobody seems to be very clear about the destination.

This is probably as much as can be hoped.

December 10th

We had a conference today on reorganisa-
tion, when Horrocks presented his famous
plan. It developed into a sort of dog-
fight between Harker, Horrocks and Abbott
on one side, Curry, Dick and myself on the
other, and Charles rather silent and
neutral.

Horrock's plan divides the office up into
3 blocks. One is called "Active Espion-
age", another "Aliens" and the third
"Subversive Movements". Under the aliens
block there are sections concerned with
the "detection of espionage". I pointed
out that it would be fundamentally wrong
to divide responsibility for espionage and
the detection of it, and that if a case
of espionage arose in the subversive section
it should be dealt with there, since it
could obviously have a background of
either Fascism or Communism. Horrocks
argument was that a great deal of the
material that came into this office
about aliens was of little consequence
and purely for record purposes, and that
it would therefore be better if a case arose
in any of these sections, to give it to
an expert espionage section which would
have the best knowledge to deal with it.
I said that in many ways it was far more
difficult to spot some case in embryo
than it was to deal with an obvious case
once it had been detected, and that you
therefore needed your best brains to
extract the 2% of material which was of
real value. Horrocks had some vague

complaint about not knowing where to send papers. He instanced B.7, which was divided up into about 8 sub-groups. I said that obviously people's functions had to be divided up and that it was merely a question of getting the papers to the people who were dealing with any particular line. If the registry could not compete with this work it would be necessary to have a senior secretary in each section who would distribute the papers to those concerned.

Abbott thought that a Russian case which arose in the Communist section should be given to the active espionage group which would be better qualified to handle it. Curry replied acidly that anybody who had ever handled a case of espionage could not possibly make such a suggestion. The meeting broke up without any conclusions being reached. Before it closed I said that I thought that our first consideration should be the registry and that before we started to pull about a rather delicate organisation like B.Branch we should make sure that the Card Index was on its feet and that papers were readily obtainable. Horrocks said that the work of the registry would be greatly facilitated if blocks were formed according to his plan. Personally I was unable to see the force of this argument.

I met the two Americans at Waterloo today. They are Mr. Clegg and Mr. Clarence Hince, previously reported as Florence Hince.

We had all expected to see a glamour plati-

num blonde and were much disappointed. We told him so and he seemed to think it was a good joke.

We have been asked to dig out more Italians from the internment camp. They are I understand to go on the Pantelleria expedition. Exactly what they are going to do I cannot imagine. I was told that the idea had some political significance. Presumably the authorities think that it would create a favourable impression if it were said that Pantelleria had been taken by the waiters of London.

The attack on Libya is developing very rapidly, and prisoners and equipment are coming in fast.

December 11th

Swinton came down and we discussed internment and Irish refugees. I said that if there were an invasion in the spring and anything in the nature of general internment was thought necessary, we should go through all the difficulties that were experienced in July. As far as I knew there was no very adequate provision even for the 1,000 or 15,000 people who would be arrested immediately the invasion started. Lord Swinton did not think that the Government had been contemplating anything in the nature of a general internment again. I said that I thought that this was rather difficult to foresee and that they might find themselves bound to act at the request of the military

authorities. He said he would raise the question. We then discussed the Irish refugees who would flood this country in the event of an invasion of Ireland. The present arrangement was that all those landing should be apprehended by the Home Guard and handed over to the police, and then put in cages. I rather wondered what these cages were like. Do they consist of a barbed wire fence in the middle of a field? If so, there would obviously be an outcry, because many of those coming over would be perfectly loyal British citizens. If there were no proper accommodation there would obviously be no opportunity for us to examine them. I also wondered whether anybody had considered what was to become of those who were released from the cages. Obviously they would have to be looked after and housed. Swinton said he would also take up this matter on the Executive.

I lunched with Clegg and Hince and had a long talk with Clegg. They have an enormous programme which covers everything from S.I.S. to the Fire Brigade. They were desperately anxious to wipe out the impression left by the Turrou incident. Clegg told me that he now covers the whole of the western hemisphere both for espionage and counter-espionage. He looks as tough as a gangster but is I think a very good fellow.

December 12th

T.A.R. has moved over from W. today with his various minions.

I spent the night with V.V. when we discussed the Horrocks plan. V.V. is in entire agreement with me on all the main principles

December 13th

We have taken 20,000 prisoners in Libya.

Beaumont-Nesbitt, D.M.I., has been sacked and is to be replaced by Davidson. I am sorry about Beaumont-Nesbitt who has always been very helpful to us. I think he was considered to be too weak. For some reason V.C.I.G.S. did not like him. I knew Davidson when he was in M.I. and liked him. We used to co-operate on the arms traffic.

Dick and I drew up a counter re-organisation plan over a very good bottle of Richbourg. My idea is to have an Alien Control section which would be an extension of Theo Turner's group. This would take off us a great many problems of a more or less administrative kind.

December 14th

Had lunch with Archie Boyle. He had read the whole of Dick's memo and was very impressed by it. He mentioned a new kind of aerial bomb which is carried up on the

end of a wire to a considerable height. It all sounded rather Heath Robinsonian to me.

Lennox tells me that Pantelleria is now off as there is considerable talk of a German invasion of Spain and Portugal. In such an eventuality I gather that there is some idea of taking Ceuta.

December 15th

Ede has returned from Malta. He spent 3 weeks in Gib. waiting for a ship and then went half way across the Atlantic. He says that things in Malta are not at all bad and considering the number of air raids that they have had the damage is slight. Gib.I gather looks like a real fortress and is bristling with guns.

Spent the night with Charles.

December 16th

Went over to Blenheim today and saw Curry and Horrocks. I thought it might be a good thing to make it clear to Horrocks that John Maude's memo compiled by him and the controlling officers on the present state of the registry was in no sense a personal attack. I felt that as I had opposed Horrocks's reorganisation scheme he might think that I was trying to give him a stab in the back about the registry. He was obviously rather sore about John's memo. He said that B.I. were

satisfied and that nothing had been said about this. We then discussed the reorganisation in the hope that we might find some common basis. I left him a copy of my plan and also a copy of a memo which Curry had drawn up. He did not seem very interested in either, although his attitude was perfectly friendly. I think he appreciated my going over to see him.

December 17th

We had the famous meeting on reorganisation with Swinton in the chair. He began by enunciating certain principles of a very elementary kind. Most important was perhaps that you should fit your personalities to the organisation and not your organisation to your personalities. I said that while I was in agreement with this it had to be borne in mind (a) that the organisation was bound to be somewhat fluid and (b) that changes would have to be gradual. I also said that we had for some time been working towards what we thought was a most suitable grouping. We then went on to discuss the aliens block. I repeated the arguments of our previous meeting and said that in principle I thought the arrangement of the 3 blocks was fundamentally unsound. Both Curry and Dick agreed with me and gave their reasons. In conclusion I said that if the purpose of the reorganisation scheme was to relieve pressure on those at present in control of B.Branch, this would be better achieved through the development of the

system of controlling officers and sub-controlling officers which was at present in existence, and through a group of sections on the lines indicated in a plan which I had prepared, Espionage, Subversive Activities, and General Purposes blocks, being closely controlled by one head under the Director. I recommended the formation of a new block known as the Aliens Control block, which would be directly responsible to D.S.S. This block would perform the duties specified under "internment and release" in the Horrocks plan and would in effect constitute a development of the duties performed by the Civil Security section under Turner. In this way the Intelligence Branches would be relieved of a number of duties which were not directly connected with their work of investigation. Swinton paid little attention to our remarks and was evidently set on the Horrocks plan subject to certain amendments. e.g. he agreed that the sabotage and commercial espionage sections should be in the active espionage group and that the question of B.R. should remain in abeyance. Horrocks had put it in the subversive group and had subsequently suggested that they should be under the Administration branch. I said that I did not see how an organisation which was mainly an outpost of B. Branch could possibly come under Administration. Finally we discussed the question of control of the 3 blocks. I said that it was essential that they should be closely controlled by one person, since whatever the grouping they would obviously be closely inter-related.

Swinton seemed to agree on this point. It was in fact about the only one on which he was in agreement.

KIFBOM, the 3rd spy, was executed today.

We have been notified from the other side that the parachutist we have been waiting for for so long at Manchester has been dropped. So far he has not reported.

Mrs. O'GRADY has been sentenced to death. Personally I doubt whether she is guilty of anything more than collecting information. She probably pictured herself as a master spy, and cannot bring herself to say that there was really nothing behind it all.

The question of dealing with Communists has been raised. Swinton wanted to know our views. I said that we were not anxious for the party to be proscribed, but that we thought that strong action was desirable when any communist transgressed the law. We also thought that communists should not be allowed to make capital out of cases like the MASON case. MASON was just spirited away under 10b but the Government's case had never been explained to the public. Communists were making great play with the whole matter.

December 18th,

I saw Hopkinson, Makins and Cavendish-Bentinck at the F.O. today about POGO.

They are going to try and smooth things out with the Spanish Embassy and the Ministry of Information. O'Brien of the British Council is to try and arrange a meeting between POGO and Makins. If this goes well Cavendish-Bentinck will be introduced and will use POGO as a medium for putting over diplomatic information.

I saw General Piggott today about Crocker's men. He is going to try and get them released.

John is desperately anxious to be allowed to go into the registry and help in improving the morale. I am putting this forward but do not think I shall have much success.

December 19th

I lunched today with Neville Bland. He wanted to know whether we had anything about a man called G.R. STRAUSS who writes in the New Statesman and Nation. He made some very insulting remarks about Bland's broadcast on 5th column activities in Holland, and I gather that libel proceedings are contemplated.

Studied Horrocks's plan today in very great detail. If the sections are to be arranged in accordance with his grouping they will all be split up in the most impossible way. He had Irish liaison in the aliens block, and German activities in Ireland in the espionage block. Czech liaison was in the aliens block and Czech suspects in the espionage block.

I had a talk with V.V. today about Petrie. V.V. is going to see him and put him wise to our difficulties.

A prosecution is being staged against Mrs. NICHOLSON. She is the wife of Admiral Wilmot NICHOLSON. They are both mixed up in the Right Club and were connected with Anna WOLKOFF and Tyler KENT. The Admiral is rather a passive member and strongly anti-semitic and with a bee in his bonnet on the subject of corruption in high Government circles. Mrs. NICHOLSON on the other hand is a much more active member of the Right Club and has a strong pro-German background. In May 1940 we heard that she and her husband claimed to have obtained from Anna WOLKOFF the full story of our Norwegian Expeditionary Force. Later in May we were told that Mrs. NICHOLSON had made a copy of some document which Anna WOLKOFF had obtained from Tyler KENT. Almost simultaneously we heard that a servant employed by the NICHOLSONS was handed a sealed envelope by Mrs. N. with instructions that she was to take it home and hide it and that if she was questioned she was to say that it was Admiral NICHOLSON's will. The servant handed the envelope to the police who found that it contained two sheets of notepaper with pencilled writing very much abbreviated. It was clearly a copy of one of the U.S. Embassy telegrams. The handwriting appeared identical with that of a Right Club card found in Maule RAMSEY's property, and early the writing of

Mrs.N. She was arrested on 26th May and admitted that the document was hers, that when she knew Anna WOLKOFF and had met Tyler KENT. She refused at first to say who had given her the document of which she had made a copy, but later admitted that it was Anna. She was detained and subsequently interned under 18b. The contents of the telegram dealt among other matters with the now famous U.S. destroyer deal. At that time the matter was considered so secret that the prosecution of Mrs.N. was out of the question. Now the officers of the Crown consider that she should be dealt with under the Official Secrets Act and Defence Regulations.

December 20th

Had a long discussion with Charles about the reorganisation meeting. I told him that I was very worried about the whole thing. He thinks that I should put in a minority report.

December 21st

Did my Xmas shopping this morning.

December 22nd

Dick has got interesting news about STORK.

December 24th -25th

At Hailey Manor.

December 26th

Not feeling very well. This has gone round the office, who think I have got a hang-over. Quite untrue of course.

December 27th

At Blenheim this morning and had discussion with Curry about the reorganisation.

Went on to Tring where we spent a cheerful evening. Dick is very interested in a Mrs. MARSTON who has come over from Lisbon where she had been seen in company with an agent of WIMMER & Co. WIMMER has a strong German background. Mrs. M. is staying at Oatlands Park, it is alleged with a Portuguese.

Dick also told me about the MUSELIER case. A letter had been produced by Howard, alleged to have been written by Gen. ROZOY of the Vichy Consulate, to LISBOA, 2nd Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, and carried by Mlle. d'ANJOU, his mistress. The letter disclosed that MUSELIER had warned Vichy about the Dakar project.

December 28th

Went to see Desmond Morton today about the MUSELIER case. I showed him the letter and explained to him very carefully that while we had verified the text as far as possible,

also the paper, the signature and the stamp, there were two weak links in the chain between the source and ourselves, namely the Adjutant COLLIN, who had not got a very good reputation, and a mythical man called GOMEZ who was supposed to be an attache at the Brazilian Embassy. Morton got very excited about the letter, which he said he thought had all the appearance of being genuine and said that he would like to show it to the P.M. at once. I made it quite clear to him that we should not have brought it to his notice at all if we had not heard through a junior member of Howard's office that the contents of the letter had already been communicated verbally to Col. Angenot, de Gaulle's Chief of Staff. It followed therefore that it would be all over de Gaulle's headquarters within the next 24 hours. I said that if he was going to show it to the P.M. I hoped he would make it absolutely clear that we could give no guarantee whatever about the source of the information. Otherwise I foresaw that it might recoil on our heads and M.I.5. would be held responsible for producing a mare's nest. Morton said that he had heard criticisms in the past that M.I.5. were too inclined to hold things up pending verification and that we had done absolutely right in bringing it to his notice immediately. He thought that the F.O. should be informed. Kenneth Younger and I then went round to see Hopkinson and told him the same story.

December 29th

I completed my reply to Swinton, forwarding corrections to the minutes of the reorganisation meeting which had been held under his chairmanship. I made it quite clear that I fundamentally disagreed with the Horrocks plan.

We had a meeting today to discuss measures for dealing with fisherman. Group messages seem to indicate that use is being made of fishermen to report on convoys. There is nothing much to stop a meeting between a British fishing boat and a French one from Brest which may be working off the Irish coast.

December 30th

Had a discussion with Frost and Grogan about W. There seems to be a case for W. investigating censorship cases in a very limited way. Two things are however essential (a) that they should ascertain whether any other section is already interested and (b) that as soon as it becomes clearly defined it should go to the section in B. which is normally concerned.

December 31st

Curry came up and had a talk with W. He is going to try and work out some charter. He is also going into the hololith.

January 1st 1941.

Petrie has arrived. I have had a short talk with him about the organisation. I told him that it would be difficult for me to discuss B.Branch without going into personalities. He said that he thought it would be better to deal with the organisation first and that perhaps we might discuss personalities later. He did not tell me so, but I gather that he has refused to take over the office until he has had a look at it. For the time being he will confine himself to a report on the organisation.

We have now obtained 3 more letters from COLLIN who says that he has obtained them from the same source. They deal with a variety of matters and all incriminate MUSELIER. His Chief of Staff, a Lt. VILLERS also seems to be involved. We can find nothing wrong with the text of the documents Kenneth is giving them to Desmond Morton under the same safeguards.

At about 10 p.m. I was rung up at Tring by Harker. He said that the P.M. had given orders for the arrest of MUSELIER, VILLERS and Mlle. d'ANJOU. I offered to come up but he said he did not think this was necessary. He and Kenneth went to see Morton, when Kenneth once more emphasised our doubts about the source of the information. Morton said that the P.M. had given his order and there was nothing to be done but to carry it out. Col. Angenot was

fetched and attempts were made to get hold of Gen. de Gaulle. He was away on leave and it was found impossible to get into touch with him. Angenot rather regretfully agreed to the action suggested. Although he thought that the documents bore the stamp of genuineness he would have liked Gen. de Gaulle to have seen them before the arrests were made.

The Home Secretary was visited by Harker and Morton and gave the necessary orders to the police. Luckily we had already warned Canning during the afternoon that some action might be taken. In deference to Angenot's wishes no action was taken against Moret, Muselier's Chief of Staff, but at his request Mlle.HERINCX was put on the list as it was thought that if there was any conspiracy by Muselier she would be the most likely person to have documents. The police took action during the course of the night. Mlle.d'ANJOU was found in bed with LISBOA and Mlle.HERINCX with a Dr. de KERQUELEN. This is the first occasion on which they had slept together and it was his birthday. The police saw fit to bring in the doctor on the grounds of his association with Mlle.HERINCX. LISBOA, hearing the police entering Mlle.d'ANJOU's flat, thought that they had some about the blackout and hid in the lavatory. He eventually emerged and claimed diplomatic privileges. While he could not object to the flat being searched he refused to allow the police to touch any of his own clothes.

VILLERS could not be arrested till 8 a.m. as he was on night duty at the Free French headquarters, and it was found that the Admiral was down at Windsor spending the night with a lady friend. He eventually rolled up about 9 a.m. By way of precaution the police pulled in his valet and chauffeur. The Admiral protested mildly. He said he hoped the matter would soon be cleared up as it would create a very bad impression in the Free French Navy.

January 2nd

I interrogated Mlle. d'ANJOU, but could get no change. She protested that she had never carried any letter from anybody connected with the Vichy Consulate or the Free French Forces to LISBOA. When I showed her the letter in which her name was mentioned she seemed genuinely unable to interpret it.

January 3rd

I went down to Praewood this morning to discuss with V.V. what we should say to Clegg and Hince about the group messages. It was agreed that we should try and find out how much they knew before disclosing our hand. We had common ground to begin on since they already had information about Group 10.

I saw de Gaulle at the F.O. at 4 p.m. He seemed very sore about the arrest of the

be

Admiral. He/gan by saying that in his opinion the documents had been forged either by the British Intelligence, by his own Security Bureau or by the Vichy Consulate. He then put forward a number of points, none of which either Cadogan or I thought were in any way conclusive. They were in fact all very weak points. He eyed me with the gravest suspicion and at one moment hinted that the documents might have been forged by Kenneth, who was the only person who had seen the originals. I assured him that this was not so, and that he could rule the possibility out of his mind. I countered his points to some extent but owing to the obviously very tense situation I thought it was better not to criticise his judgment too strongly. He gave me the impression of being a very conceited man. At the conclusion of the meeting he asked what we were going to do. I said that we proposed to continue the enquiry. He said what was the use of continuing the enquiry if the documents were forgeries. We said that we thought it desirable that the case should be cleared up to the satisfaction of all concerned. He said that he proposed to see Sir Dudley Pound, tell him that he had interviewed COLLIN and that he was satisfied that the documents were forgeries, and ask for the Admiral's immediate release. Cadogan said he had a perfect right to do this if he wished.

In the evening I went through the Musellier papers at the Yard. There was nothing in them of any real consequence. Among his

property was an opium smoking outfit.

January 4th

I saw COLLIN and his friend STIEGLHEMBER at Howard's flat. They had again to give an account of their doings the night before, when it was alleged that they had both been to the Brazilian Embassy and seen GOMEZ, whom they now stated to be BARBOZA, one of the Attaches. STIEGLHEMBER told me that he had waited on the ground floor while COLLIN had gone into BARBOZA's room. I asked him to give a description of BARBOZA which seemed to embarrass him rather. I then tackled COLLIN. He said that while STIEGLHEMBER had remained on the ground floor he had gone up to the 4th floor where he had seen BARBOZA. I then had STIEGLHEMBER and COLLIN in together. I said that one or other of them was obviously lying, and I wanted to know the truth. STIEGLHEMBER then confessed that in actual fact he had remained outside the Embassy and that he had lied to me because he had lied to Howard the night before and had to be consistent. He had lied to Howard because he wanted to support his friend COLLIN in a story which he believed to be true.

This all seemed very unsatisfactory, and I went away with serious misgivings about the whole business. Admiral Dickens of the Spears Mission visited Musélier on Friday and thought that the prison conditions at Pentonville were very severe. It was

therefore arranged that the Admiral should

be removed to Brixton. He was visited there today by Gen. de Gaulle's A.D.C. Commander Collet, and Kenneth. The A.D.C. told the Admiral that all would be well as the General was quite convinced that his arrest was due to "un coup monté par les gens de Vichy à Londres". The Admiral seemed in fairly good spirits.

January 5th

Kenneth and I spent a long time getting out a report on the Muselier case up to date. The conclusions were that no evidence had been discovered among the papers of those arrested in support of the documents, that nothing had been discovered which would seriously challenge the text of the document but that their origin was still in doubt.

January 7th

George has returned from Lisbon with £800, a high-class transmitting set concealed in a gramophone and secret ink in a specially made cigarette holder. He has a long story.

January 8th

COLLIN was pulled in last night and has confessed that he forged the documents in the Muselier case. He says that he was inspired by Howard, with an idea of re-instating himself and giving the French Security Service a boost. He told us that when the first document was produced, dated September 5th,

715
Howard had looked at it and then told him that it was no good as the things recorded did not fit in with the date. A few hours later he returned with an identical document dated August 5th. On this we decided to pull in Howard, who confessed that the two documents had been presented to him and that he had accepted the second one as being genuine and completely forgotten to inform us of the facts. I find it rather difficult to believe that either COLLIN or H Howard would have had sufficient background to forge the text of the documents, and it is still possible that somebody else may be behind COLLIN. I find it difficult to believe that Howard is really a bad man. He had been reporting about Muselier and his entourage for some time and the whole business has become rather an obsession with him. I am inclined to think that when he saw the document, even though the date had been changed, he just could not or would not believe that it was not genuine.

Kenneth had a curious scene with Inspector Cain of S.B. who certainly behaves in a very odd way. He suddenly gets wild theories about a case, but in the end seems to get at the facts with fair efficiency. He got it into his head that Kenneth was withholding some important information. In fact at one moment he thought Kenneth might have forged the documents. He started grilling him as if he were a pickpocket. Kenneth got rather annoyed about this and went for him. He then sent the two sergeants out of the room and asked him why he had got sore

Kenneth said that he was ^{not} accustomed to being talked to in that sort of way and thought it was time Cain got a slap in the eye. After this Cain very much changed his tune and smoothed it all over by taking Kenneth to dinner at the canteen. He then discovered that Kenneth had been in the office since 1936 and had also been in control of a region since the beginning of the war. This was evidently rather a shock to him. K's youthful appearance had evidently misled Cain who thought he was a young pup just down from the University who knew nothing about anything.

Incidentally, an amusing incident occurred at the outset of the case, when Cain first interviewed LISBOA. The latter was very worried at the accusations, and hinted to Cain that as he was the official at the Embassy in charge of the issuing of decorations and orders, if Cain would lay off him he would see what he could do for him!

It emerged during Kenneth's conversation with Cain that the appointment of the C.I.D. men to our office had caused deep resentment among the officers of S.B. who felt that they had lost promotion in consequence. They thought that if we had wanted police assistance it should have been drawn from S.B. and not C.I.D. Personally I think they are quite right. In fact it is exactly what we told Swinton and Crocker would happen. It will obviously take a very long time before this sore is healed.

I attended a meeting of the J.I.C. today to discuss the Twenty Committee. D.N.I. had objected to the participation of Home Defence Executive, Home Forces, and Turner's organisation. Davidson the new D.M.I. took the chair and handled the matter very well. It was eventually agreed that all these departments would have to be represented. I had a number of questions on policy which were all dealt with by the D's of I. They said they were quite ready to take responsibility except in major cases where they thought they might have to consult their Chiefs of Staff. I really think that at last we have got the Twenty Committee on its feet. J.C. Masterman is an excellent chairman and I think we ought to have a very good show.

The question of the suppression of the C.P. is under active discussion. Leggett thinks that both the Daily Worker and the Party should be dealt with and is supported in this by Bevin. Morrison thinks that only the D.W. should be suppressed. I gather that he and Bevin do not get on. Leggett feels that the Trade Unions are losing their grip and that it is time something was done by the Government which will give them the support they need. Possibly he is right, but at the moment there is no serious dislocation due to Communist activity.

January 9th

Spent the day between Scotland Yard and the F.O. on the Muselier Case. I first saw Eden and told him more or less what the position was. He wanted me to put up a note in conjunction with Strang, and Malkin the legal adviser, which he would show to the P.M. at 4 o'clock. He did not seem to be very concerned about it all, as the baby was obviously with the F.M. who would have to eat humble pie to de Gaulle.

I went back to the Yard where I had a long interview with COLLIN and also with Howard. COLLIN confessed to me the whole story. He did not implicate Howard beyond saying that he had on one occasion remarked that the only kind of information that was any good was a document. It was this that had given COLLIN his cue. He would not say that Howard had asked him to forge the documents. Howard tells the same story but did not give a convincing explanation as to why he had not reported the alternative date on the first document. He insisted that he had had a complete lapse of memory. Strang and I and Malkin composed the document for the P.M. and Eden returned shortly after 4, saying that the P.M. had ordered the immediate release of all those arrested. I then went to see Morrison and explained the position to him. He said he would issue the necessary orders. He was slightly critical of our action, but understood the position when I explained that the documents had been put forward with the greatest reserve.

There was a meeting of the Swinton Executive today at which the Communist situation was discussed but no decision was arrived at.

January 10th

Had a long talk with Harker about the registry and John Maude. John had lunched with Hordern's wife who had been talking with her registry friends. She had found them all in the depths of despair. John asked her to put her impressions in writing and she foolishly typed them out in the registry. Miss Hollis looked over her shoulder, whipped the document out of the typewriter and took it to Horrocks. The fat was then properly in the fire and the cry of "discipline" went up. I said to Harker that it was obviously unfortunate that this document had reached him in this way but what I felt was far more important was to get at the real truth of the matter. Were the controlling officers and the two ladies who put the anonymous report on John's table all a pack of liars or not. If they were not, obviously something was very wrong and ought to be put right. He said that much of what the controlling officers had said in their memo was already being dealt with, that staff was being recruited and that the index was being put in order. I pointed out to him that the drive to recruit staff had only occurred after the registry memo had been presented, and as a result of it, and that the same applied to the putting in order of the current cards

which might have been done 3 months ago. I then told him that the whole of B.Branch and most of the office including the registry had got the impression that Horrocks was regarded as a kind of oracle and that it was no good saying anything in criticism of his system or organising powers. If anybody did this they were told they were ill-disciplined and nothing was ever done. He said that complaints should go up in the proper way. I said that everybody felt that now the normal channel was no good and the mere fact that the documents had been laid on John's table was proof of this. I said finally that as long as Potter was there and until something was done to put some inspiration into the registry, things would more or less remain in their present unsatisfactory state.

Morton tells me that the P.M. has given an order that the A.G. is to enquire into the whole circumstances of the Muselier case and to consider a prosecution.

January 11th

I had a talk with Petrie today at lunchtime about the registry. I told him quite frankly what I thought was the position. He listened to what I had to say but did not say very much himself except that he thought the registry was one of our main problems and that until it was right 'it was impossible to get the office straight. I am afraid that if he will not let us talk frankly about

personalities his report on the organisation will not be of much value.

A German named HAUSHOFER, in whom Curry was interested several years ago on account of his work on geopolitik, has written to the Duke of Hamilton whom he knew personally some years ago. His letter dealt with family matters and concluded by saying how much he would like to see Hamilton if ever an opportunity arose. He said he could meet him any where on the continent. Hamilton is now a squadron-leader in the Air Force. We have approached Archie Boyle who is prepared to send Hamilton on some mission to Lisbon. The whole case looks rather like a peace offer of some sort.

The Beaver has been going round the internment camps and wants to release 657 enemy aliens for use under M.A.P. Morrison has said that he will not release any of them unless the Security Service are satisfied that there is nothing serious against them. It seems to be a hopeless task trying to keep enemy aliens out of important armament industries.

January 12th

John is being sent to Cardiff to enquire into certain difficulties which have arisen between Ford and Lane. Harker has told him that this is quite a genuine move and John has accepted the position, although I think he suspects quite rightly that the difficul-

ties about Ford have come as a heaven-sent opportunity for getting rid of him from Blenheim, where he is regarded as a focal point for grievances. Action was taken without any reference to myself and if John had objected I should have probably blown up.

January 13th

I saw the A.G. today on the subject of the Muselier Case. He was very pleasant about it all. I explained to him exactly how the case had arisen, that the action taken had not been on our advice. We had in fact only presented the documents because there was no alternative and had emphasised the fact that the source was not verified. He went through de Gaulle's points with me, and agreed that there was very little in them one way or another.

An unpleasant incident occurred this afternoon. SOMMER, one of the parachutists, knocked down his keeper, then tried to throttle him, and finally tied him up. He got hold of a motorcycle and canoe from a neighbouring barn and set forth in the direction of Newmarket. Here he fell off his bicycle, and handed himself over to the police. The following is Paulton's account of the incident:

"On Monday afternoon, Jan. 13th, at about 2.30 I was sitting playing a game of double patience when Sommer suddenly attacked me. He sprang at me from behind and with a

piece of rope about 20" long tried to garrotte me. I naturally struggled with him, but he is a much heavier and stronger man than I am and I was unsuccessful.

I eventually succeeded in throwing myself sideways and we fell on the floor in front of the fireplace still struggling. Still holding the rope like a pair of reins he got his knee into the small of my back and told me not to struggle. As I felt exhausted I lay still for a moment - everything had momentarily blacked out - and as he tied my hands behind my back he said that "he had to do it although he knew it was a hanging job but he could not go on". He expressed regret for his treatment of me and said I would only have to wait until 6 o'clock until someone we were expecting would return. I told him that I could not lie tied on the floor all that time and asked him to put me on the chesterfield. He agreed and helped me over to it. With two other pieces of rope which he produced from his pockets he then tied my ankles and a longer piece was fastened round my upper arms. I was in an uncomfortable position on the chesterfield and I asked him to put a pillow under my head - this he did.

He then proceeded to empty my pockets. From my right hand trousers pocket he took some small change and my keys, from the left pocket a rosary, a couple of coins, a medal and a small penknife, together with a broken box of matches. He put the small change in his pocket and put the rest of the things on the table which was quite near the chesterfield. From my inside pocket he took a wallet and a

black pencil. He glanced through the wallet and thrust it in his pocket, having taken from it his own identity card and seaman's book, as well as my identity card. I told him that it only contained personal things so he took it out again and threw it on the table. He took several things from my side pockets and after glancing at them threw them on the table. Taking my keys he asked which was the key of the desk in the study. I told him and he went into that room spending some time there. He apparently opened the safe and finding an envelope in my petty cash book - in the drawer in the safe - with about £5 in notes took them. He also took the two crystals which were kept locked in the safe. He went through the desk but I do not think he took anything. The things taken from the safe I discovered afterwards of course. He returned through the dining room and the lounge and shutting both doors went out. He was gone some time in the kitchen and then went upstairs. Shortly after he went out the telephone in the study rang - the bell is in the hall - and I called him but he ignored it. A little later he came down with his suitcase and going back to the study collected all the maps which we had. In the lounge he took another map and my torch. He also came over and tore my wrist watch from my wrist as he could not undo it. In a drawer I think he found a child's compass. He took the case out into the kitchen and collected a number of tins of things (2 sardines, 1 pilchards, 1 pears and 1 pineapple). He also collected a piece of cold beef which was in the larder and 3 boxes of matches. He had previously taken 1 box of

50 Gold Flake from the lounge which I had given him that morning, and another box of 50 Players from the top of my desk in the study.

He returned in a short time with a couple of dirty handkerchiefs and told me that he would have to gag me. I told him that it was not necessary and that I could hardly swallow and asked him to fetch me a glass of water. He went out and got one and helped me to drink. He then went out shutting the doors. I lay still for some time and later heard him go out to the kitchen. After that all was quiet. I could not be sure that he had gone but I thought I would take a chance so I wriggled off the sofa and stood upright on my feet. I forgot to mention that before he put me on the sofa which stood across the french windows he had closed the shutters. In the half light I could see the electric clock and I think it was ten to three. I spotted my penknife on the table, and after groping behind my back, having first to shift the glass of water, I succeeded in picking it up. As I thought I heard a sound outside I threw myself back on the sofa with the knife, which I had succeeded in opening, still in my hand. As I heard nothing further, I set to work with the knife and after a struggle succeeded in cutting my wrists free. I then cut the rope from my ankles and around my arms.

I listened carefully and then crept into the study and at 3 o'clock dialled Major Dixon at Cambridge and reported the escape. I asked him whether he would advise London or

whether I should do it and he asked me to report to H.Q.

I passed the call and waited by the phone. Just as the exchange rang to give me the call SUMMER passed the window outside pushing Williams motor bike, which he had started up, and carrying on his back a canvas canoe. I grabbed the receiver from the instrument and put it down on the desk, while I crouched down. SUMMER tried to start up the motor-bike with the boat on his back, but he was having some trouble. I read the number of the bike, CXP 654, and jotted it down on a slip of paper on the desk. I also noticed that he was wearing Williams leather coat and that his case was strapped on the back on the bike. He was still having trouble and I was afraid he would come back in the house for something. Meanwhile the phone was ringing silently in front of me. He then proceeded to tie the boat on somehow on the side of the bike and at 3.25 made off slowly down the drive. I waited a moment or so in case he returned and then put a call through to London and reported the escape to Mr. Marriott at 3.30. At 3.35 Major Dixon arrived and we set off in pursuit."

Clearly SUMMER can never be allowed to use his wireless transmitter again and he will have to remain under lock and key.

It has been finally decided to go for the D.W. under Section 2D of D.R. and subsequently under section 94. Morrison has dug his toes in about the Party.

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 April 2000 January

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958 April 2000

I had a discussion with Gilbert about his position in the office. Dick was suggesting that perhaps he might come over to B.2a. Gilbert thinks that he might be a little out of place. I think he really feels that he should be in a more responsible position and that in any case should be running his own show. It is rather difficult to have him in under these circumstances and I should in any case be reluctant to see him give up the W.O. altogether. Desmond Orr is I think too melodramatic to be left in charge of Room 055. Gilbert told me about the arrangement for the departure of Halifax. Elaborate precautions have been taken by I.S.S.B. Bogus luggage had been sent down to Liverpool which was to be placed on board the "Port Jackson" and Snow was asked whether to put over a message indicating that Halifax would be on this boat. When they got to Liverpool they found that the ship was not going to America at all, and the bogus luggage was thereupon transferred to the Warwick Castle with the necessary publicity. In actual fact Halifax is leaving on a cruiser from Scapa and Winston, accompanied by a pack of journalists and half Wardour Street are going up to watch the incident and have it filmed. This is all by way of a publicity stunt for America. If After all this was told well under way Gilbert was told that he was only one of 7 people who knew about it all. He suggested that as Winston and the camera men were all going on a special train the railway exec-

utive, not to speak of the porters, must know all about it, apart from the other publicity in Fleet Street. This seemed to come as rather a surprised. It will be little short of a miracle if we don't lose the Port Jackson, the Warwick Castle, the cruiser and Halifax.

Inspector Baines came to see me about the case of Serocold SKEELS and VAUGHAN, both of whom had been associated with the Nordic League. Certain documents have now been found indicating that the Nordic League was in closer touch with Germany than we imagined. D.P.P. thinks there should be a case under the Treachery Act.

January 15th

Spoke to D.S.S. today about making plans for a possible invasion. Firstly we should need rations and accommodation for the staff at Blenheim who would not be able to travel daily to Oxford until the situation had been cleared up. We might also have to take serious steps to protect Blenheim from parties of parachutists. There was also the question of the evacuation of our London office in the event of heavy bombing by H.E. and incendiaries. There ought to be some plan for housing us at Blenheim if the occasion arose.

Petrie has seen Maude, Hollis and Stamp. Maude seems to have been thoroughly depressed by his interview. Stamp did not seem very happy about the situation either.

Roger was less unfavourably impressed. None of them seemed to think that the enquiry was very searching and there was no discussion of personalities. I have not yet had Curry's views.

January 16th

We had a long discussion this morning about SUMMER future and that of the other people with whom he has been associated. We have all come to the conclusion that somehow or other SUMMER must be eliminated. This is not however an easy matter. In the eyes of the Germans he is known to Mac and he has also been in touch with Tate. Through Mac he is known to Snow. If therefore we report that he has been captured the Germans may think that the whole organisation has been compromised. Various ingenious suggestions have been made. The best I think is that Mac should report that Summer is on the run, that he has put his wireless into the cloak room at Cambridge, and sent the key to Mac. Later we could say that he has been picked up by the police for failing to register and later still Snow can put forward another candidate who will use his set.

M. has got a curious case involving the purchase of a large amount of dollars by a man called CONYNGHAM at prices ranging from 4/10 to 7/-. CONYNGHAM was introduced to one of M's agents by LONSDALE, the ex-Mayfair boy. He has already passed 65 dollars to

CONYNGHAM at the price of 4/10. I have asked Burt to find out whether there is an ordinary criminal motive for transactions of this kind.

January 17th

We had a directors meeting this morning. D.S.S. stated that the Cabinet were considering bring back to this country a number of Italian prisoners from Libya. These men are to be used to work on the land. The matter is to be discussed by the Executive. D.D.S. 3 was asked to sound Home Forces in the meantime.

We then discussed possible invasion as far as it affected the office in the country and in London. I gather we have a platoon and 2 machine guns in the country and that steps are now being taken to get in iron rations and palliasses. It was generally agreed that it would not be possible for the staff to move about. They would have to remain in the office. There do not appear to be any arrangements for our evacuation from London if necessary. I said that I felt pretty sure that whether we were in St. James' St or the Scrubs we might well find the conditions impossible, and that we ought to have some kind of plan. It was suggested that something might be done to provide our L.D.V. with uniforms and possibly to get them into a state of greater preparedness. The difficulty is that they are all very hard-worked.

731
I attended the lunch at Claridges given by Herschel Johnson for Clegg and Hince. I had a talk with Herschel afterwards about WENNERGREN. He said that if I would give him a note he would send it over to Washington by bag and make the suggestion that somebody should say something privately to the Duke. He quite saw the point that a warning from that quarter might be more profitable than one from here.

The dollars case is developing. There is to be a meeting on Sunday morning at which it is suggested that two notes of 1,000 dollars each should be passed. The whole set-up is on Edgar Wallace lines. We are consulting the C.I.D. and shall probably pull in the lot.

Harvey, Turner's assistant, has turned out to be a poet, and has produced the following rather amusing verses:

"O h, sing a song of England
Where Justice holds the scales
And Freedom's banner floats unfurled
And aliens are promptly hurled
Inside the strongest gaols,
Where dubious non-Aryans
and stateless vegetarians
Peruse their censored mails!

In England's happy atmosphere
The lion and the lamb
Evince reciprocal goodwill
What time they browse in Pentonville
Or take their ease at Ham,

And Turks at their convenience
 Make merry with Armenians,
 And no one cares a damn.

In England all are equal -
 The harmless refugee:
 The Danish mate who's found ashore,
 But still by Article 3(4)
 Is deemed to be at sea;
 The destitute Moravian
 Whose views are just too Shavian
 For chaps like you and me.

There's none that lacks a champion;
 He may be just a Hun,
 Or else a Quisling self-confessed;
 Yet Burgin's high disinterest
 Extends to everyone.
 With fervour but sobriety
 He sponsors their anxiety
 That Justice shall be done.

Not theirs the squalid ritual
 That plagues the 10B's,
 With Birkett's maudlin sermonettes
 And Toby's complicated bets
 To bring them to their knees;
 Where ultra-legal suavity
 Disguises the depravity
 Of bribing the police.

For all the "friendly" neutrals
 Get fair and equal play;
 They pour their woes in Lindley's ear
 And, though that organ does not
 hear,

He seldom goes astray;

For Theo tells him what to do
 (Or, anyway, what not to do)
 Before they have their say.

They are not told the reason why,
 But still they cannot fail
 To see that someone must have found
 Some sort of kind of legal ground
 For keeping them in gaol,
 Since England and Democracy
 Are strangers to hypocrisy
 And Justice must prevail.

Clegg has come clean about the Group 10 messages. He tells us that he has some 30 ~~XX~~ XX agents placed in various factories and that he is feeding the Germans with misleading information. Contact between these 30 agents and the Germans is maintained by one courier who apparently brings the funds.

January 13th

I saw Gwyer, who is a new recruit for B.2a. He is an intellectual type and in his present job of S.I.G.S. obviously a square peg in a round hole. He is known to J.C. and should I think be useful to us.

Theo Turner has given me the latest figures for internment, dated 11.1.41. Germans and Austrians, males 3816, females 3117. Italians males 3201, females 16. Interned overseas are roughly 6800 Germans and 1,000 Italians, but some of these are now being sent back to this country, if they can claim release under one of the 27 categories. They are

at the moment at large in this country 70,000 male and female enemy aliens. This figure includes 21,000 Germans and Austrians, males, and 5,000 Italian males.

January 19th

There has been a development in the dollars case. CONYNGHAM and TAFFY have been arrested. They said they sold the dollars to a man called Auguste who has a cafe in Soho and that there is somebody else behind Auguste. Enquiries in this direction are being pursued. The general impression in the C.I. is that the case is purely a confidence trick.

The Sunday Express has come out with a blaze about the Government's proposals to deal with the C.P. In actual fact they go rather further than the Government's intentions, which were to deal solely with the Daily Worker. Leakage seems to have been deliberate and will of course severely prejudice any chances of finding anything at the Daily Worker office, when they are raided tomorrow. Personally I feel inclined to call the whole thing off for a couple of months.

January 20th

T.A.R. and Cowgill had a meeting with Rainbow today, which appears to be satisfactory. Rainbow's principal, SCHUTZ, has been in Barcelona. This confirms what we thought some time ago.

January 21st

I saw the D.M.I. this morning about the resolution of the XX Committee that Findlater Stewart should be allowed to consult Sir John Anderson on certain points if they arose. The D.M.I. thought that this was a matter which should properly be referred to the W. Committee and agreed with my suggestion that Findlater Stewart might be asked to attend in order to state his case. Tried to get hold of Findlater Stewart but found that he had flu.

I discussed today with Roger Swinton's note about measures he considered necessary to deal with communist activities in the future. We both agreed that it was rather insulting to the office since it suggested to those to whom it had been circulated that we had not been keeping an eye on these matters. We both felt that it would be disastrous if communist matters were in future be collated at the centre where there would be nobody to assess it at its proper value. Roger is going to try and draft a reply to Swinton's memo, pointing out that the points he mentioned are already covered and suggesting that the collation of the information should remain in our hands.

The Boothby report has come out. The opinion of the committee is that his conduct was contrary to the normal usage and derogatory to his position as a member of the House. He has resigned from the

Ministry of Supply but not from his constituency. He is going to make a vigorous defence.

There is to be an invasion rehearsal starting at 6 p.m. and lasting I gather for several days. It is a joint operation between the services and Home Defence Executive.

January 22nd

Directors meeting this morning. Charles informed us about what had been done to protect our country seat. We have an officer and 40 men and two old Hotchkiss guns. The men only have 30 rounds per rifle and there are about 700 rounds for the Hotchkiss guns. Steps are being taken to get more ammunition but I gather that there is some difficulty about this. The local L.D.V. are not very interested in us and are concerned mainly with the defence of their own village. The nearest military assistance is about 12 miles away. Efforts are being made to get two mechanised vehicles placed at our disposal in time of emergency. There is apparently plenty of barbed wire available, but the local air force unit is going to suggest that the ground in front of the Palace should be dealt with in such a way as to render it impossible as a landing ground.

I lunched with Charles today. He told me that he had had a very long talk with

Petrie. While he thought he was perhaps a little too slow and old, he was impressed by his thoroughness. He does not think that Petrie will take over the job. He seems to be taking the line that there are a certain number of differences to be smoothed over and certain adjustments to be made but that apart from these there was not very much wrong with the organisation. I told Charles I had seen Petrie on the previous day and that he had asked me to consider what duties I could dispense with. I had told him there were many administrative matters and matters affecting alien control with which I should be thankful not to be bothered. Apart from this I could get along all right. I was already getting a certain amount of relief and as people gained experience I would get more. He seemed to think that perhaps I could hand over the subversive block. I said that I felt it was necessary for somebody to co-ordinate the work of these sections very closely with the work of the other sections of B.Branch, and that if cases of espionage arose they would have to be dealt with in their own environment. Petrie struck me as being rather imbued with the Swinton-Horrocks point of view. I'm not altogether surprised since none of the B.officers he has seen seem to have had an opportunity of expressing themselves freely about the organisation. They have all been closely confined to the particular job they were doing. I think Petrie is

thoroughly alive to the importance of the registry. He is making a study of the S.I.S. and S.Y. registries. He thinks there should be more direction from the investigation branches as to how papers should be filed and that if this were done the review section would not be necessary. This would seem to involve pulling back the review section into the investigation sections. He seemed to think that the differences of opinion about the registry were causing a good deal of dislocation and "ill-discipline". I am sorry that he has got this cliché of "ill-discipline". I am sure that neither the officers nor the staff are fundamentally ill-disciplined. They are merely suffering from a feeling of frustration about the work. I have spoken to V.V. about this and hope that he may be able to put the matter right as he is lunching with Petrie today.

Clegg came today to say goodbye. He is leaving by air tomorrow. We have arranged that all urgent matters will be telegraphed through S.I.S. and that we will send him a copy of any letters affecting his department which we send through the Embassy. Up to now he has not been getting any of the letters we have sent to the State Dept. I told him to try and dig these out as there was much useful material buried in Dunn's offices. Clegg seemed thoroughly satisfied with his visit, which I am sure will be very profitable to us both. I asked him whether it was possible to do anything

about the seamen who were being bribed by German agents in north and south America not to rejoin their ships. He said that they were making a thorough investigation into the finances of the unions concerned and that if they found any trace of foreign money they intended to take action. He also knew of the proposal of the British seamen's union to send a delegate over who had handled this matter in the last war.

January 23rd

Major Walker called today to recount a rather curious incident that occurred at the Dorchester. One of the officers of London District Headquarters was staying at the Dorchester. He rang up his H.Q. to speak to the night duty officer. Some stranger came on the line saying that he was the night duty officer. As he obviously wasn't, the officer at the Dorchester put down his receiver and went round to the H.Q. exchange. He asked the girl on the telephone whether she had put him through to the night duty officer and she said she had not but that a strange voice had cut in. The officer then went back to the Dorchester and tackled one of the receptionclerks called CAMPBELL. Campbell picked up his receiver to find out who was on the exchange, and then said that he had had his suspicions about the man for some weeks. Enquiries are being made.

tive are carrying out their mock invasion exercise. They have included a number of offices in the scheme without advising them. We were never told officially that we were to join in but have received a number of telegrams with a code word "Victor" which means that the message is bogus and that we are to take no action. Nobody told us about the code word and had we not heard by a side wind that something was going on we might have had people operating all over the country. I gather that other offices who have been similarly served are kicking up a stink.

I attended a meeting of the Twenty Committee today when various schemes were discussed. We are to go ahead with Plan I, which is a scheme for getting the Germans to bomb a wood on the assumption that it is full of ammunition. We also discussed Stringer's plan for telling the Germans that all our troops are going to have some special identification mark in the event of invasion. The idea is that the Germans should use this identification mark and that we should not. The suggestion is being made to Home Forces who have I gather already given a good deal of consideration to the problem. This is known as the "Blue boot Plan" as Stringer's suggestion by way of illustrating his meaning had been to tell the Germans that all our troops would have their right boot painted blue and that our troops should be issued with tins of blue paint to add conviction to the story.

January 24th

Snow has had a message asking him to bring over to Lisbon certain secret information which another German informant has obtained in this country, on the subject of infra-red. The other side want to know how their informant can get the information to Snow without the latter having to disclose his identity. Snow has also been told that he can give Summers' wireless set to Sam STEWART "who is believed to be all right".

I had a long talk with V.V. He told me that Petrie was very anxious that I should have an opportunity of giving him quite frankly all my views about the office. He said that Petrie was particularly anxious not to recommend anything which did not more or less meet with my approval. I gather that Petrie was impressed by Horrocks's ability but it seemed to me that he had not altogether got our side of the picture, particularly as regards the registry.

January 25th

I had a talk with Petrie about W. and afterwards he saw Frost. He evidently feels that W. should be an integral part of B. Branch. I spent between 3-4 hours during the afternoon discussing with Dick, T.A.R. and Cowgill the answer which should be given to the Snow message about infra-red. Snow was rather inclined to put the thing on a

high plane and meet the man himself. This had obvious disadvantages since if we wanted to arrest the individual concerned it would be difficult to do so without compromising Snow. T.C. was rather in favour of cracking down as he felt that if the information was really vital and could not go Snow was likely to be compromised anyhow. Eventually we decided to draw the other side on the question of whether their informant had a wireless set, and to suggest that within the next 24 hours at a given time the unknown informant should drop his information through a letter box. If a message came back to the effect that the meeting could not take place we should at least have ascertained whether the informant had a wireless set.

General Spears rang up during the evening to say that he had received our memo about liaison with the Free French Forces but that while he realised the urgency of the question he hoped that that we would leave it to his discretion to act at the most appropriate moment. He said that things were boiling up on other lines and that there would probably be a major show-down before long.

January 26th

At Winchester.

January 27th

I had about two hours benevolent cross-examination by the Attorney General today on the Muselier case. Generally speaking, he seemed to think that our letter in which

we said that we were "fairly reasonably certain about the authenticity of the documents" did not perhaps sufficiently show the red light, even though we had stated that the man GOMEZ had not been identified and that COLLIN was not an entirely satisfactory person. He thought it was a pity that we had put in the word "entirely". He then asked why we had not pursued more active enquiries after the first document had been obtained. I pointed out to him that we had proceeded in the normal manner to try and find out what COLLIN's contacts were and who was behind him. This could only be done by observation of one kind or another and under present conditions of the black-out was bound to take a considerable time. Had we adopted the course that we were eventually forced to adopt, namely to tell COLLIN that we had no confidence in him and that we wished Jannings to accompany him on his visit to the Brazilian Embassy, it would have been impossible for us, as in fact it was now, to find out who if anybody had been at the back of COLLIN. It was therefore only when we came to the conclusion that it was imperative to clear the matter up immediately that we did get hold of COLLIN, tell him that we did not believe his story, and insisted on his being accompanied by Jannings. He seemed to think that this was a reasonable explanation. I have the general impression that he is going to place a small amount of responsibility on us for what ultimately happened. I gave him a very clear picture of my first verbal interview with Morton, of which he made a careful note

The information was evidently new to him.

A reply has come back to Snow that the documents could not possibly be delivered at the time and place stated since the other side would have to communicate with their informant by letter.

January 23th

I had to attend a meeting at the Centre from 11 a.m. to 2.5 p.m. It was on the subject of ways and means for dealing with the German efforts to suborn our seamen. Jarman and Sneddon of the Seamen's Union who were going to the United States, gave the meeting their impressions both on this question and on the question of the high wages being drawn by alien seamen here and the consequent unrest among British seamen. The particular offenders are the Greeks who get $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as any British seamen. The consequence is that the Greek seamen some of whom drew very high wages indeed are not anxious to go to sea. The same applies in a lesser degree to other nationalities, such as the Dutch, Danes and Norwegians. Efforts are being made to get this matter rectified. The meeting then went on to discuss the Communist situation. There was apparently a certain amount of agitation both among Greek seamen at Cardiff and Chinese seamen at Liverpool. The latter were being aided and abetted by the Chinese Consul. There have been no serious reactions to the closing down of the Daily Worker and the Week but Swinton wished to have any information on this subject that might come

to hand. There is I gather to be a weekly meeting of Walls Committee at which Roger Hollis will represent this office. Wall does not want anything in the nature of a weekly report but merely any information which might show new developments.

I lunched with Herbert of the Censorship. We talked about one of his officers, Norman SMITH, who has aroused a certain amount of anxiety. I told him that we would take SMITH's telephone and let him know the result. We also discussed the case of des GRAZ. I told Herbert that as far as I could see there was nothing against him but that of course we had not made any very searching enquiries.

Victor has been to see the Ministry of Supply about the case of Alvis STRAUSSLER, about whom we have warned the authorities for many years. He has now been given our most secret light tank in order that he can design amphibian attachments. The situation has come to a head as we have discovered that STRAUSSLER has been working for Mitsubishi and that they now want him to go as adviser to the Japanese Military Mission at a salary of £1,000 p.a. The Ministry of Supply want to know whether we can intern STRAUSSLER. We have told them that he has really committed no offence but that if they like they can make representations to the Home Office. This is a typical example of how lacking Govt. firms are in any real sense of security.

There has been a rather bad case of sabotage in one of our aeroplanes in Scotland.

Somebody had put some sand into the oil. The result is that we have lost one plane with its crew, which came down into the sea, and that 15 other machines will have to be very carefully examined.

January 29th

I had a meeting this morning with Harker and Charles about officers' salaries. There are immense difficulties owing to the fact that we now have to employ people from the army and that if they are not to get a drop in salary we have to pay them a very high rate if it is to be taxable. The Treasury have ordered that from now onwards any officer taken on here is to pay income tax. This means that we have to raise our basic rate. This is being done by an arbitrary figure which to be quite fair should really vary in accordance with the officers income. In some cases this may mean a great deal and in others nothing at all. The case was cited of an eminent gentleman to whom £400 a year free of tax was the equivalent of about £3,000 p.a.

January 30th

I had a long talk with Cain about the Muselier case. I had seen Lennox previously. He had been asked to go round have talk to Cain on certain aspects of the case. Cain's manner to Lennox had caused considerable annoyance. I don't think he means anything very much but he is undoubtedly somewhat of a megalomaniac. He has an

unfortunate and somewhat offensive manner. This is now the experience of 3 of our officers, Kenneth, Derek Tangye and Lennox. He generally starts by being very melodramatic and putting forward some rather fantastic theory but eventually he seems to settle down to the point. I told him that he ought not to get the idea that we have got anything to hide or have had any part in aiding and abetting Howard. I explained to him exactly what our relations with Howard had been and exactly how the case had started. I emphasised that from the very start we had put forward the information with the greatest reserve and that while we could not see any flagrant discrepancies in the text, we had never been satisfied about the source. Action however had been ordered without any further reference to this department. Cain had previously made some rather wild statements to Lennox, one of them being to the effect that Norman Kendal was gunning for me.

January 31st

Spent the morning at home working at papers. Saw Luke in the afternoon. He had just got back from visiting the censorship in Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. He thinks that we should have a senior man at censorship headquarters in London and possibly a staff of two officers under him. These officers would maintain liaison with Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and any other outstations of the censorship. He thought we should also have an officer at Liverpool.

He is quite convinced that M.I.12 have not been serving our interests and that we shall never get real value from the censorship until we have our own representatives. Luke is now somewhat at a loose end and rather anxious to leave W. where he says there is nothing for him to do. I am thinking possibly of putting him into B.2a, but I believe that he had previously been earmarked for some enquiry into security measures among shipping firms under D.2.

There is to be a meeting between Gen. Spears, Harker, myself and the new French General PETIT who has recently joined de Gaulle's forces. They are to discuss further measures for security within the F.F.F. and liaison with this department.

February 1st.

Another parachutist has been dropped, with a wireless set and £500 somewhere in Huntingdonshire. He has broken his ankle. So far we have no further particulars but he is being sent to Cannon row for interrogation this evening. I gather that there were four other planes in the vicinity at the time. It is possible therefore that others may have been dropped. We are arranging for a search to be carried out.

I saw a representative of M.E.W. today, who wanted to talk to me about the case of SOFINO. The firms headquarters were formerly in Brussels but by a ruling of the board they were transferred to wherever the seat of the company might be. This was

thought desirable as if they were operating from enemy territory their profits would obviously be liable to be taken over by the Enemy Trading Dept. It seems that the M.E.W. have definite evidence that SOFINO and/or its subsidiaries have been trading with the enemy and further that they have transferred a large portion of their assets into dollar securities in order to avoid confiscation and taxation. Negotiations are going on for a settlement and very large sums indeed are involved. They run into millions. The representatives of Sofino here are a firm called RUNAPLES, on the board of which are Lord Swinton, Reginald McKenna and Lord Wigram. The legal representatives are a man called Diplock and a Jew of Russian origin, IDELSON. Through these negotiations, which were initiated at Swinton's request, the firm made it quite clear that they accepted the position of being domiciled here in view of the presence in this country of the Belgian Govt. A telegram has now been intercepted showing that they are trying to get the board to rescind their resolution but the company being domiciled with the Belgian Govt. had to change the domicile to New York. The reasons are obvious. Diplock now wants to go to Lisbon in order to discuss matters with RICHARD, formerly head of the Belgian office of Sofino and an extremely tricky customer. M.E.W. do not want him to go until they have got some agreement out of Sofino about their assets in America. Equally they do not wish the company to know that they are trying to obstruct Diplock's journey as it might make them less reasonable about the assets in the U.S.A. which can only get hold of by

bringing pressure on the score of enemy trading. I said that I did not see how we could obstruct Diplock's journey, which was really a matter for M.E.W. I do not however think that he is likely to be a passage either by boat or plane for some considerable time. Simon of M.E.W. said that as long as he did not get there during the next two weeks he thought it would be all right.

It appears that the man probably responsible for the incident at the Dorchester the other night is one Vincent HEPBURN of 11 Westbourne Gardens. Enquiries are being made about him.

February 2nd

A young Frenchman has arrived, having escaped from France by air. His story is as follows: His name is COLIN. He is 25 years old, and was a civil pilot before the war. He has done 2,000 hours flying in the French Air Force during the war as a Sgt. Pilot. Our police who interviewed him on arrival thought he seemed a very good type. He left Vicy at 12.30 on 1st February in a twin-engine Caudron which was all ready on the tarmac. All the personnel had gone to lunch. Knowing that he would be chased he flew blind, and after a certain time he came down through the clouds and landed in Brittany. He learned from some peasants where he was and without giving any explanations he took off again, once more flying blind, and came out of the clouds slightly west of Plymouth. He knew the guns would open fire on him. He came down very quickly

and landed without delay. The machine is brand new and undamaged. He possesses 200 francs, identity papers, his own log book, two bad maps and a small suitcase with personal belongings. He is delighted to be in this country and wants to join the R.A.F.

Bingham is investigating the case of a man called LEAFLAND who came to notice as the result of a motor-accident. He was driving a large lorry into a protected place and had a crash. He did not seem to be able to give a very coherent account of himself. He alleged that he had come over in the general rush of the refugees last year and admitted that he had no papers of any kind. He has now told us that he belonged to an international secret service which collected information from various sources and sold it to the highest bidder. At the moment there seems to be every reason to believe that he is a German spy.

The parachutist is at Brixton hospital. He says his name is Josef JAKOBS. He says that he was in a concentration camp at Oranienburg. This may be true but it is a story that we have heard before. He had with him £500. This is more than any of the other agents have brought. He had one address on him, that of Mrs. Lily KNIPS, 9 Compayne Gardens, N.W.7, reputedly a Jewess with whom JAKOBS intended to communicate. JAKOBS said that it was eventually his intention to go to America where he had an aunt.

It is difficult not to be sceptical about these people. Firstly it seems almost incredible that if JAKOBS' story is true the Germans could imagine that he was going to be of any real value to them. Secondly why did they give him a registration card with no letter prefix. Incidentally it was one of those about which Snow sent numbers. If they had wished to alter the letters or the numbers, that would have been different, but to rule out the prefix and put in numbers instead would seem to be rather more than a clerical error. Did they intend that JAKOBS should be captured, on the assumption that they know that these XX agents send weather reports and other information which though limited is at least accurate. If he had a number and name submitted by Snow and Snow was not trusted, they might have sent him over to test Snow in some way although it is difficult to see exactly how, since Snow could perfectly well say that he had been captured owing to the blunder about his registration card. A better test would seem to have been to try and place him in direct touch with Snow. Another point which occurs to me is that the Germans must now be wise to the game of collaring an agent and forcing him to use his wireless set in our interests. There is in fact evidence that they are doing it themselves. Surely therefore they would have some arrangement, for example the dropping of the first letter of the prefix by which an agent could indicate that he was not acting under compulsion. We know that in some ways the Germans are

extremely crude and sketchy in their methods and this may of course be the explanation but I find it difficult to believe.

JAKOBS has already agreed to assist us to make use of his wireless set.

A number of messages are coming in on Group 3 which indicate that the Germans are anxious about the French Fleet. Their agents have been asked to report on its movements and whether it is getting up steam. Other messages show anxiety about the alleged recruitment of demobilised Frenchmen who have got colonial experience. Felix says that this Group is the one formerly used by a number of French XX agents and is therefore compromised. He thinks therefore that these messages are being sent expressly for our consumption or for that of the French. This may be so, but I do not see why the group should necessarily be compromised. Perhaps we are inclined to be too subtle.

February 3rd

I dined at Ham. Tineye put on a terrific show. Everything is run on a strict military basis and as far as I can see very efficiently. I felt almost royal when he turned out the guard. We had a long discussion afterwards (a) about methods for dealing more rapidly with parachutists, (b) about the bringing of prisoners to trial (c) about a camp nearby for incurables and (d) about the distribution of information obtained from ISOS messages.

As regards (a), we decided that we should collect them direct from the local police station in our own van and bring them straight to Ham instead of Cannon-row.

(b) It was agreed that V.V. and I should make representations to Swinton that bumping off should be the exception rather than the rule. We all felt that it was far preferable to keep these people as reference books since we never knew when they might be useful or when some further piece of information might turn up which would render interrogation desirable.

(c) it was agreed that if a suitable site could be obtained a mile or two away it would be an excellent thing to have a camp for incurables constructed which could be directly under Tineye, as a kind of annex to Ham.

(d) Felix agreed to let Tineye have the gist of all messages relevant to enquiries which he had in hand but insisted that these should not be shown to the officer engaged in the interrogation, who might inadvertently give away information of importance.

February 4th

In the morning we had a meeting with Curry and others concerned in the HARLIP case. It was agreed that we should take action on Thursday and that HUBRICH, Ruth GLOVER, LENGYEL and HEINTZ should be arrested. M. is making all the necessary arrangements with the police. The case looks promising and there is no doubt that

the ramifications are fairly extensive. HARLIP is to be left untouched for the moment but we are taking steps to gauge his reactions when he learns of LENGYEL's arrest.

I had lunch with WINTSCH. As far as I can see he appears reliable and ready to help in any way he can. He would be quite ready to go to Lisbon if we could get the approval of the head of the organisation in Berne. I am going to suggest this to V.V.

Curry came to see me this evening. He was rather depressed after a two-hour talk with Petrie. He summed up the situation by saying that the face is the face of Petrie but the voice is the voice of Horrocks. Curry does not seem to have given way an inch.

February 5th

We had a director's meeting this morning at which a few minor matters were discussed. I lunched with Thornevill who told me about the incident at the Savoy when there was a Communist demonstration. He was anxious to have some cut and dried arrangement with the police, since the Workers Challenge broadcasting station is urging the communists to send up a bunch of toughs to turn the Savoy upside down. The complaint of the Communists is that the rich eat omelettes at the Savoy while the poor can only buy one egg a fortnight if they can afford it. For this reason

they think that Woolton should go. What is interesting is that the incident took place on the 29th and that the broadcast was made at 8 p.m. on the 31st. The broadcast showed that the account given must have been from somebody who was actually present. There was a certain amount said in the papers on the 30th but not I think anything on the lines of the Workers Challenge broadcast. The probability is that the information went to the Daily Worker who handed it to the Soviet Embassy who in turn passed it out by diplomatic cipher.

I had Petrie's account today of his meeting with Curry. He evidently felt that he was up against a brick wall. He said he could not get Curry to see that it was necessary to divide the organisation into blocks in order to relieve the responsibility. I said that I personally could not follow the argument very clearly since ultimately somebody had to be responsible for everything that was going on in the office. I felt that relief could only come through people getting sufficient experience, and taking action on their own. Only in this way would pressure on the heads of the office diminish. From what I can gather Petrie is thinking very much on the lines of Horrocks' plan. It is when we come to its practical application that I think we shall begin to fall down."

Rather serious information has reached us from special material indicating that the Japanese here have instructions to treat all British subjects with extreme coldness and to be ready to make a hurried exit. I do not know what indications there are from other sources that the Japanese are likely to come in but it seems fairly clear that most of those here are strongly opposed to war. The same I believe applies to Japan where everybody is heartily sick of fighting.

Skoot has returned with a long and interesting questionnaire. He is to go to Paris in about a month's time, in order to undergo a course before being sent to America. What is interesting is that he has been told to get his secret ink from Giraffe. Once more we come back to the family.

February 6th

I attended a meeting with Harker at Gen. Spears office where we were introduced to Gen. PETIT, who is to discuss questions of security between ourselves and the French. He told us that all dealings were to be with himself but I do not imagine that this can last very long. Petit has been appointed Gen. de Gaulle's chief of staff. He will not be able to handle all these questions himself. However this is a good beginning. He seems a reasonable kind of person. I said that all we required was to carry on a close liaison with somebody who had the confidence of the General and

that we had no wish to pry into the private affairs of the F.F.F. We were quite ready however to assist the F.F.F. with the machinery at our disposal in any enquiries that they wished to carry out about their own people. Equally we should be very grateful for their assistance in sorting out the French community here and in establishing who was pro-de Gaulle and who was pro-Vichy.

After the meeting I went on to the A.G.s office where I was introduced to the Commandant Cabanier. Cabanier has been attached to the A.G. pending the enquiry into the Muselier case. He was very pleasant about the whole affair and seemed to see the possession up to a point. He did not however give the impression of having studied the documents and reports very carefully. He explained that there were a number of features in the case which might very easily lead a Frenchman to think that the whole of the Muselier incident had been staged by the British. He was quite ready to believe himself that it was not but to those who did not have much understanding for intelligence matters he did not think the position was very clear. The meeting was a very friendly one and we told him that we should be very pleased to help to clear up any other outstanding points. He said that his difficulty was to persuade the French Navy that the British Intelligence Service had not fabricated a plot against Muselier, but that he hoped that in time he would be able to smooth things out.

February 7th

Spent the morning at home and then viewed the new offices. The accommodation is not bad but we are going to be rather cramped.

At midday the news came out that we had got Benghazi. We seemed to have covered distance of 160 miles in 7 days.

R.S.S. have picked up a message (on the 2nd) showing that a parachutist has landed on the 31st Jan. and intends to communicate again on Sunday. He has given us his prefix so we may be able to pick him up.

T.A.R.s idea is that we should give him a bit of a run in order that we may find out exactly how much these people can ascertain if they are left to themselves.

The HARLIP case seems to be developing in rather an interesting way. We are holding LENGYEL and HUBRICH. The reactions of HARLIP and his wife when they heard that LANGYEL had been arrested were said to be highly significant. I have no details at present.

February 8th

We have had a reaction about infra-red. The documents will not be ready until the day before Snow leaves. It has therefore been suggested that Snow should look at them and try to memorise the most important points. He should then put them away in a

safe place until his return when they should be micro-photographed, and sent over by some other channel. We are now faced with the problem of dealing with the individual who comes to the rendez-vous. My inclination is to bump him, but there are many difficulties.

Burne has returned from his investigation into the impurities in certain oil which was used by our aircraft and which resulted in one case in the loss of a machine and its crew of three. He has established beyond doubt that the trouble was due to bad filtering at the Shell Oil Installation at Ardrossan. Burne was rather worried about the attitude of certain representatives of the Air Ministry who seemed anxious to hush up the whole affair in the interests of Shell.

Justice Oliver is going round making enquiries into leakage of information regarding convoys and movements of troops by sea. He has a lot of ground to cover but as far as he can see the problem is almost insoluble. Inevitably a very large number of people have to know about every convoy or expedition. The only possibility is to mislead as to time, destination and route.

Dick is preparing certain measures to deal with parachutists through organising local searches by the military and the Home Guard. We are going to try and give them some precise directives.

February 9th

At Brighton.

The P.M. made a fine speech, ending up with an appeal to the Americans, with the words "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job". I was a little surprised that he emphasised that he did not want men. I imagine that he must have done this in order to assist the passing of the Lease and Lend Bill through the Senate. He also mentioned the bombardment of Genoa and hinted that the Germans were preparing an expedition which was to proceed from Genoa to attack the French forces in Africa. There may be some truth in this but I feel a little that he might again be window-dressing.

February 10th

The general situation is interesting. S.I.S. and other reports indicate that Bulgaria is going to let the Germans in and that the Turks will not fight unless they themselves are attacked. There is already a considerable infiltration into Bulgaria and it is alleged that certain of the ~~aerodromes~~ ~~are~~ ~~being~~ prepared by the Germans. Reports indicate that the French are really with us but are waiting for the opportune moment. Time is important as it will enable them to get as many troops away to Africa as possible.

Our troops are now 170 miles beyond Benghazi.

The alleged parachutist's transmitter from this country was heard again on Sunday but turned out to be a communication between Paris and Cracow. This is reassuring.

ELIADE, the suspect Roumanian, turned up at Bristol today to catch the Lisbon plane. He had in his possession a diplomatic bag but had failed to get it passed by the Permit Censorship Office. On this technicality he was told that the bag could not go but that he could return with it if he liked in order that the necessary formalities could be completed. He then said he would like to burn the bag, and he duly left having handed the bag over to Airways for return to the Roumanian Legation.

I saw Phil Nichols of the F.O. about this, in case there should be any repercussions. He told me that it had been decided to break off negotiations with Roumania on the 15th of this month. We agreed that the Roumanians at present interned as reprisals should be deported and that certain others whom we disliked should suffer a similar fate. The F.O. were anxious that we should not intern any of the reputable Roumanians if this could possibly be avoided.

I lunched with D.M.I. and gave him the latest about the activities of the XX Cttee. He seemed interested and satisfied. We arranged for a meeting of the W. Cttee tomorrow.

Two friends of D.M.I.'s, highly placed officers in the Air Force, discussed with him the relevant importance of the various arms in the Air Force. D.M.I. was interested in getting an increase in reconnaissance planes. This would mean a certain sacrifice but only a small one, in the bomber programme. I gather that the P.M. had given orders that our bomber force should be rapidly increased for offensive action. It had remained stationary for a considerable time owing to the importance of building up our fighter strength. The difficulty I gather was not on account of production but on account of training the necessary personnel. We have a very wide colonial scheme but the full force of it will not be felt until about June or July. After the colonial pilots get here they have to do at least 2 or 3 months training in tactics before they can join their squadrons. There appear to be a very large number of pilots here who were employed on various auxiliary duties but this is regarded as inevitable.

We had a long discussion about the arrangements for the infra-red gentleman who is to bring the information to a specific address on Thursday. We are going to have a good many B.6 watchers out and a cinema camera with a telescopic lens in the house opposite. The agent will be followed on leaving the house and if he has not settled by 4 p.m. he will be arrested on account of black-out and the possibility of losing him altogether.

Swinton came down this afternoon and enquired about the activities of the XX Cttee. Dick and J.C. had a long talk with him and he seemed satisfied.

I spoke to him about the Home for Incurables and he is going to do his best to push this forward. I also discussed with him the question of bumping off agents. I said that from a purely intelligence point of view we were anxious to keep them as referencebooks. He suggested that V.V. and I should put up a case.

We have just heard that one of our A.I.D. inspectors in America has written to the German consul in Boston offering his services. The Americans are going to deport him with his letter and we shall deal with him when he arrives.

Dick tells me that the Censorship have at last picked up a letter in secret ink on the Lisbon traffic. It may possibly be from our infra-red friend.

February 11th

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. April 2000

I attended a meeting at Kinnaird House with Swinton in the chair. Representatives of the Home Office and Spears Mission were present, to discuss ways and means of

dealing with Frenchmen who arrive in this country. It was agreed that we would supply the Spears Mission with the names of all Frenchmen passing through the Patriotic Schools. This would enable them to meet any queries put to them by Gen. de Gaulle. We said that it was essential that we should not be forced to give reasons if people were being detained. This is especially important as sometimes we t got S.I.S. agents who have come through by saying that they are coming to join de Gaulle's forces. There are also cases of Frenchmen whose qualifications are such that they may be of use to us or to S.I.S. We do not therefore want their names bandied round the F.F.F.

I went on from this meeting to the D.N.I.s room where the W. Committee was assembled. Findlater Stewart said that he would, if the Committee agreed, approach Sir John Anderson and ask him to take the responsibility for matters affecting the civilian population. Sir Findlater said that if Sir John Anderson agreed he might stipulate that on certain questions he might have to take the matter still higher. We asked that in this case we should be informed in order that we should see whether there was not some other way out. We were particularly anxious that Downing St. should not come into the picture unless it was absolutely necessary, since once the service became known there we should be asked to send over all sorts of messages which would end by compromising the whole

system. I explained to the meeting the present position with regard to Snow, and I handed out copies of our latest questionnaire from Skoot. I have asked the Ds. of I. to let me have an appreciation of this questionnaire and would like to know whether it discloses any serious leakage or whether it has any other significant points.

We then discussed the question of passing information obtained from questionnaires to FOES. FOES is an inter-service organisation which puts itself in the position of the enemy intelligence service, and tries to work out what the enemy is likely to do. It is therefore important for them to have as much information as possible known to be in the possession of the enemy. It was decided that the three Service representatives on the committee should make a paraphrased version of both our questionnaires and S.I.S. questionnaires and that this should be given in strict confidence to FOES.

The Japanese Assistant M.A. NAKAMA is obviously doing intelligence work. Special material shows that he is trying to get information about the movements of our ships to the China Seas and that for this purpose he has been in touch with some European. We are having him kept under close observation and also putting SEMPILL under observation. Japanese are very difficult to watch as to a European they all look alike and there is the additional difficulty of the blackout and exits from the M.A.s office.

February 12th

Lady HOWARD @ Manci GERTLER was interned the other day. Personally I always thought the case was very thin. It never amounted to more than that she had a very large number of acquaintances from whom she might have been able to extract valuable information.

We have made elaborate preparations for the infra-red gentleman tomorrow, and have decided finally to have him followed until dusk. The whole afternoon was spent in a conference about W. We have I think finally got down to working arrangements by which W. will be allowed to do a very limited amount of preliminary sifting. The general principle is however that where a body is thrown up it is for one of the B. sections to investigate.

February 13th

We received news at about 10 a.m. that the infra-red man had not turned up. A rather suspicious-looking individual passed the house at 8.30 and seemed to look at the door. Otherwise nothing of interest occurred. We are keeping watchers on until 9.30 tonight and are putting them on again until 9.30 tomorrow in case there has been a mistake about the date or hour. Snow sent over a message to the effect that he was very worried and asking for instructions. The reply came back at 1 p.m. to the effect that he was not to bother and that the docu-

ments would be delivered to him on his return to this country. The suspicious-looking individual was seen again this morning and followed. He turned out to be a floor-walker at Whiteleys.

Harker has seen Maxwell who agrees to the proposition that all enemy agents captured should be brought to trial and that the final decision as to whether they are to be hanged should depend on how far they were prepared to assist us. The only alternative procedure would be to charge the prisoner under the official secrets act. This however would not be very satisfactory as the judge would naturally ask why the man had not been charged under the Treachery Act alone.

Brigadier Hawes came to see me. He has instructions to form a Jewish Division. He was worried about the Revisionists. He was in close touch with WEITZMAN who thought that the Jewish Agency should be entirely responsible for vetting those who joined the Division. This is to be composed of Jews from all over the world. WEITZMAN is also arranging for skilled Jewish technicians to come here from America. I told Hawes that I thought that he would be well advised to leave the vetting in the hands of WEITZMAN who was obviously interested in seeing that the division was a really good one. If the Revisionists were in any way responsible, undesirable people would creep in and the division would be

Catalogue Reference IV/4/187

I gather all the various departments of

769
state are now concerned with the issue of some statement about the project. It will need very delicate wording if it is not going to give offence to the Arabs. Although there may be considerable advantages in the scheme both from the point of finance in America and technical skill, I cannot help feeling that politically it is a blunder, since the whole project will be used as propaganda against us both by the Arabs and by the enemy. It will moreover pin us down to granting concessions to the Jews in Palestine after the war. It is one of those things which are done in times of crisis and which are bitterly regretted afterwards.

February 14th

We had a meeting on B.24 this morning. It has been decided to divide it into agents, examiners, and those who are running the language sections. This will enable us to keep the agents out of the office and to exercise some control over the running of the cases. As soon as a report is received a fill will be made and the language section will take over the case and direct the agents.

There has been an interesting incident in the Snow case. Last night a man giving his name as Robert LIVINGSTONE turned up and asked for Mr. Wilson. He gave as his address the Cumberland Hotel, London. Enquiry there shows that a man of that name was there on the night

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION 70
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. *April 2000*

of the 12th. He had come from Ayre.
Enquiries are now being made in Ayre. We
have not yet been able to ascertain whether
Snow saw this man.

On the whole I am inclined to think that the infra-red man lost his nerve and knowing that Snow was leaving Bristol this morning thought he would try and get in touch with him at the . . . This may on the other hand have been a plot by the other side who suspected that there might be a trap in the project for a meeting place in London.

The whole of the Roumanian Legation have refused to return to their country. F.O. have insisted that six of them shall go otherwise Hoare and our Legation party will not be allowed to leave Roumania. FLORESCU is amongst those who refused to go. Attempts are being made to persuade him to leave on the understanding that he can come back again.

February 15th

The LIVINGSTONE incident turned out to be a mare's nest. A man called LIVINGSTONE had previously occupied the room taken by Jock Horsefall but the hall porter was unaware of the change. Horsefall tells me that he heard what seemed to him a rather curious conversation between Snow and his wife. He was listening outside in the

passage whilst the conversation was going on. Snow seemed to be giving her some kind of code. I have given instructions that Snow's telephone should be put on check in case the wife and son are in any way acting for him in his absence. I think on the whole that this is unlikely but it may be a wise precaution to have some check.

One of the Beaver's allied technicians whose entry is being facilitated, has arrived from Lisbon. His name is KOVALSKY and his nationality is Belgian. was found in his wife's possession and Giraffe's address in his. The arrival of somebody from Lisbon had previously been signalled in an ISOS message.

The lorry-driver named LEATLAND has now been identified as a deserter named Wood. He is being dealt with accordingly.

We have been asked once more to send Boddington down to the Portsmouth area to report on an exercise by combined operations. He is to find out whether there is any leakage of information. This is being done at the request of I.S.S.B. There is obviously a kind of war going on between the 3 Services and combined operations under Roger Keyes. We have already shown on 2 or 3 occasions that there has been serious leakage owing to faulty planning by combined operations. Personally I do not feel that we can go doing this indefinitely.. Somebody should

tell combined operations that it is necessary to give greater consideration to Security matters before operations take place otherwise we are merely recommending that the stable door should be bolted after the horse has gone. This is the last time that I propose using Boddington for this purpose, unless the Security Service are brought into it at the beginning.

Andrew ROTHSTEIN is anxious to know where the W.O. print their documents. He also wants to publish in some paper or other a statement to the effect that a professor who is being used as a Russian expert in M.E.W. is rabidly anti-Soviet. The suggestion is that this is a cover for the professor who may in reality be a Soviet agent. As regards the W.O. print Roger Hollis is going to consult Wall of the Printers Union with a view to finding a suitable plant for ROTHSTEIN.

There has been an interesting case of sabotage. Gelignite has been found in a crashed Merlin engine, apparently in the exhaust pipe. It was thought at first that the gelignite had been inserted after the engine had been thrown on the scrap heap. Enquiry with Rolls has shown that the damage to the engine could not possibly have been caused by an ordinary crash. Since the machine fell in the sea enquiries are now being made to see whether the gelignite in the engine was impregnated with

sea-water or not. This will prove fairly conclusively whether it was inserted in the engine before or after the crash. The pilot baled out and is available and the log books should give us the history of the engine and provide important data for investigation.

February 16th

Four bombs fell in the vicinity of Latchmere at about midday today. Three were in the field and one in the garden. There was no damage to property or personnel.

I heard that a Heinkel 111 came down at one of our aerodromes a couple of nights ago in Norfolk. The pilot, being a little apprehensive as to his whereabouts, took off and came down at another aerodrome in Norfolk. On this occasion he got out of his machine and asked the Orderly Officer where he was. On being told, he got into his machine again and flew off. The Orderly Officer apparently did not question him or ask him where he had come from. A frightful row is going on in the Air Ministry about it.

February 17th

We had a discussion about Stork, who has refused to go into his house at Hendon as his wife is going to have a baby. This is unfortunate as we have had the place carefully miked. We could not tell him

about the locality before as he would have been on the premises, which for obvious reasons would have been undesirable.

The house will however be very useful for other purposes. We are telling Stork that he has got to go and do his transmission from some specific place. We hope to get a line on premises from one of the Post Office people in Dollis Hill.

I had a long talk with Joe Archer about the responsibility for security matters in R.A.F. establishments. He tells me that they are all under M.A.P., that he is responsible solely for factories, and that Stammers is responsible for R.A.F. establishments. I asked him about this because I did not want Arnold's activities at various experimental stations to get across his tracks. Joe tells me that there is a row boiling up on the question of security in M.A.P. due to the Beaver's efforts to employ aliens and enemy aliens in aircraft factories. Napiers have been asked to take on 70 and are strongly opposed to having any of them in their assembly shops. They have already absorbed a number in factories of their less important sub-contractors. They are in a difficulty about their main factory since they are virtually under government control and therefore to some extent subject to the orders of the Beaver. The managing director of Napiers states that nearly all the people he had from internment camps have been entirely untrained. He says that in many cases he could have

got British women to do the job just as well after a period of training. I have asked Joe to give me the full facts of the matter and also on the security aspect of M.A.P. experimental establishments. We shall then have to put this forward in the form of a memo to the Swinton Committee. Something on these lines is essential since I gather that the Beaver is proposing to set up his own security service. This is going to create an impossible situation.

Inspector Fish has just told me that it has been established that the gelignite found in the Merlin engine was impregnated with sea-water. This proves that it was inserted before the crash. Unfortunately we have now learned that the pilot has just been killed in another smash and we have therefore lost an important witness.

February 18th

At Blenheim. I attended two meetings. In the morning Dick gave a very lucid talk on arrangements to be made for dealing with parachutists. He supplied useful data which should assist the police or the military in organising a search. In the afternoon there was another long discussion about the functions of R.S.L.O.s at the time of invasion. It was the opinion of those present that it was desirable that Regional Commissioners should be as near as possible to commands, but it became apparent that the situation varied very much in the different regions. In Wales

for example the command would be at Chester whereas the Regional Commissioner was proposing to retire into the hills of Brecon. There was a good deal of talk about the stage at which power would pass from the civil authorities to the military, and it seemed fairly clear that some sort of diarchy would exist. Obviously the military would act in the battle area but the civil authorities would continue to function as long as possible in those areas not actually affected by bombardment from the land. A point might well be reached where the police would have to take orders from the military and it was thought desirable that the Home Office should issue some sort of a warning to police that such a situation might arise. It was felt that some indication should be given to the police as to the recognised authority for giving such orders. I felt very strongly that R.S.L.O.s should attempt to make contact with units if possible since it was there that their advice would be most useful. If they remained at regional headquarters or with commands they would be forgotten and the headquarters would take action as and when they thought fit, without any guidance. It was agreed that we should try and send one or two officers to each region as soon as the invasion started. If possible they should be in uniform. They would be able to assist at headquarters and allow at least the assistant R.S.L.O.s to get out and about. Communications would obviously be difficult. The existing

777
arrangement is that we should communicate by cypher either through the police wireless or the military wireless, but in the stress of battle military headquarters would not hear very much. It was therefore very desirable that we should be in the closest touch with Home Forces. Application had apparently been made for D.R.s but this had been turned down. The function of Regional Officers through an invasion would be to give as much advice as they possibly could to the military regarding special suspects or subversive organisations which might be operating in the rear of our forces. The interrogation of spies sent through the lines disguised in one form or another or by parachute troops dropped in the rear would be the business of M.I.9.

Had a short talk with Curry after the meeting about the SIMONCZEK case. Pilkington is going to employ the Dutchman NOLTE who has already been interviewed. It was also agreed that Mills should join B.2a.

February 19th

Directors meeting, at which various matters relating to invasion were discussed. The latest news on this subject is however somewhat reassuring. Nothing I gather is expected in the immediate future.

Lunched today with 3 Americans from the American Legion. They were interested in Catalogue Reference KV/4/187 against sabotage and

for this purpose were apparently in fairly close touch with the F.B.I. They indicate to the F.B.I. certain of their members who are working in factories. These people are then employed as agents by the F.B.I. both on espionage and communist matters. The Americans were evidently impressed by what they had seen here and particularly by their visit to the P.M. Harry is arranging for them to be shown round one of the D.Branch factories.

SKEELS has been given 2 years imprisonment and VAUGHAN has been sent to a mental home.

February 20th

Doust called here today with copies of The Engineer. One of his people at Dollis Hill had spotted an advertisement of Fischer Bearings. This seemed to show or rather indicate that some message in code relating to the R.A.F. experimental stations was being communicated to the enemy. It may turn out to be a mare's nest but on its face value it looks rather promising.

We have got down Mills to join B.2a. He is going to take over Stork who is more or less a problem on his own.

February 21st

I saw Philby this morning in order to direct a propaganda broadcast. He is working
 Catalogue Reference: KV/4/187

on ways and means of disseminating propaganda in occupied territories by word of mouth, by chain letters and by mimographed leaflets. For this purpose he wants to go very deeply into the question of disguising handwriting and and disguising the origin or typewritten or mimographed letters. I got in Burt who gave some useful information based on his C.I.D. experience.

February 22nd-March 2nd

On leave.

March 3rd

We had a meeting with Harry Allen in the chair on shipping leakage. Various spheres of interest were defined as between B.Branch and D.2. A small committee has now been formed with Hart as secretary. There appears to be a certain division of opinion in the Admiralty on the whole question. Some say that as a convoy has to sail every two days and is dependant on the tide that the enemy are bound to find out where it is, if they can carry out the ordinary aerial reconnaissance.

There has been some news about Snow from Lisbon. He and Canary are by way of returning. The indications are that their visit has not been altogether a success although Snow tells us that he has an important contract.

David and Victor have been down to a firm concerned in the manufacture of a new type of photo-electric shell. It should explode if it comes within 150 ft. of its target. There is I gather another even more important development in the shape of an RDF shell which contains both a sending and receiving set.

March 4th

I lunched with Swinton today, in order to discuss with him certain trouble that we have been having with Gen. Spears. Spears is of the opinion that we should eliminate all the supporters of Vichy from this country and for some time he has been trying to get our support for a move of this kind. We had told him that in the absence of any very specific evidence that Chartier and his entourage were carrying out active operations against de Gaulle in this country, it was difficult for us to advocate a policy of internment or expulsion against the supports of Vichy, particularly since it might be assumed that H.M.G. were not anxious to offend them at this moment. It might I think well be argued that of the two Vichy is more likely ultimately to be of use to us than de Gaulle. In this particular case Spears had forwarded certain documents that he had received from de Gaulle's forces. Kenneth Younger had replied giving an analysis of these ~~docs~~

ments that he had received from de Gaulle's headquarters purporting to show that the Vichy Consulate were trying to suborn members of de Gaulle's forces. Kenneth had replied giving an analysis of these documents and saying that if the facts in them were found to be accurate something certainly ought to be done. He made two suggestions (1) that the F.O. should ask Chartier for an explanation and (2) that de Gaulle with his new powers should place the consulate out of bounds to all his troops and deal with those who contravened the order. For some unexplained reason this letter drew a most malicious reply from Spears who made it the occasion for a general attack on M.I.5. He said that we might well be described as "The Innocents at Home" and that our motto should be "Hear no evil, see no evil speak no evil". He then went on to say that we did not seem to have any conception of our duties. This would not have been so bad had he confined his remarks personally to us. Instead he gave his letter a very wide circulation including de Gaulle. We drafted a complete answer to all the points in his letter which we propose to send with a covering letter in which it is stated that had Spears taken the trouble to make some enquiries a good many of his points could have been cleared up. We also remark that it seems extremely unfortunate that a copy of his letter should have gone to Gen. de Gaulle since it could only make

Younger's task more difficult than it is already. We hope therefore that he would see that our reply was given the same circulation as his letter. D.S.S. did not feel that he could sign this letter and had asked me to confer with Swinton about it. Swinton entirely agreed with our reply and said that it was a departmental matter and should be signed by the D.S.S.. Petrie to whom I also showed the documents at Swinton's request, agreed. I explained to Swinton what our difficulties had been with regard to the French, and admitted quite frankly that we had not been satisfied for a long time, with our French Section, owing to lack of experienced officers. We had been obliged to let the thing drag on until we could get Kenneth Younger back. I explained that Kenneth was doing extremely well and that as far as I knew everybody with whom he came into contact agreed that he was very efficient and a very pleasant person to deal with. Spears had in fact expressed this view himself. It was therefore very extraordinary that he should have launched this sudden attack. Swinton agreed that Kenneth was a very efficient officer and very much regretted what had happened. He evidently does not think much of Spears' reliability. Swinton was very pleasant. He asked me if I liked Petrie. I replied that I liked him very much and that I thought that he was a very straight person to deal with. Swinton

agreed, and said that he thought he was very strong. I infer that Petrie is going to take over.

The sabotage case where gelignite was placed in an aircraft engine has progressed considerably. It now seems ^{not} unlikely that several other machines from the same squadron may have been treated in a similar manner. It seems that there have been a number of accidents the exact reason for which is not altogether clear. Tests have been carried out (a) to see whether gelignite dipped in sea-water becomes penetrated right through to the core and (b) whether the particular piece of gelignite has been so affected. It has been found that gelignite does become penetrated throughout by seawater and that the piece found in the engine had traces of seawater through to the core. This I think proves conclusively that it was placed in the engine before the accident. It seems likely that the gelignite was obtained from a quarry near by where certain work was carried out by men of the same squadron to which the machine belonged. This line has been closely followed up and a list of names of those employed on the fatigue party has been obtained. Unfortunately they are now scattered about all over the country.

Baron WERRA, the German airman who was a P/W here, has again escaped in Canada and succeeded in reaching the U.S.A. He

254

escaped twice in this country by digging himself out, and the second time he posed as a Polish airman. He succeeded in actually getting into a "Spitfire" and was being shown the controls etc. when his identity was discovered. He was helped by the German consulate in U.S.A. but was eventually caught by the American police. He has now I think jumped his bail or parole. It is very important that he should not succeed in getting back to his own country as he undoubtedly has a good deal of information which would be useful.

Hodgkin has replied about the Fischer Bearings advertisement in The Engineer. He can get no confirmation of the local legend and thinks the advertisement is generally far-fetched and odd. We have not yet had a reply from Gerald Wellesley on the other aspects of the case.

There is an interesting letter in the Censorship report about the Laval-Petain incident. It is dated 19.12.40 and is from Jose Laval in France to her brother-in-law Rene de Chambrun in New York. In accepting Laval's resignation Petain said "The country does not trust you, nor do I, because every time you come back from Paris I ask myself what unpleasant surprise is in store for me". Laval replied: "I hope Sir that your successive contradictory decisions will do no harm to our country." Laval was intending to

return to Paris but was arrested before his departure. He was only released on the intervention of Abetz.

S.I.S. report that Wendel Wilkie told Dev. that the U.S. considered that in present circumstances the Irish insistence on the partition question was disproportionate and hardly worthy of consideration. This remark appears to have caused a deep impression on all those present who were careful not to take up the challenge. Wilkie laid great stress on British courage and powers of endurance and said that he thought if they held out another 5 months victory would be definitely assured. He tried to impress upon the members of the Eire Govt. that their present neutrality policy was unreasonable and a false position from the American standpoint.

March 5th

Spears is now trying to say that his letter attacking M.I.5 was only sent to the F.F.F. by mistake and that he recovered it without its being read by the latter. We had previously been told firstly by Archdale that it had been sent to the F.F.F. but in order to make doubly sure Kenneth spoke to Somerville and said that as we were replying to the letter we should like to know officially from him whether it had reached de Gaulle. Somerville replied that he had been sent to de Gaulle and that he had informed Spears of this fact and that he had acquainted us

with the position. It seems not unlikely that Spears is now trying to lie himself out of a rather awkward situation. In the meantime I understand that Morton has been taking steps to get the letter withdrawn. Spears' story is that it has only been sent to ourselves and Mack of the F.O. and to Lord Bessborough. Morton is extremely annoyed about the whole thing.

Directors meeting this morning. I raised the question of this new organisation which Duthy is setting up to deal with seamens hostels abroad and counter attractions for British and allied seamen, who the Germans were attempting to subvert. It seemed to me that Duthy was going very much outside his province and might be inclined to take action on information that had not been properly sifted and collated here. I'm going into this matter further. I also raised the question of some place of honourable detention. This had been brought to a head by the refusal of a number of Balkan diplomats to return to their own country. It was obviously undesirable that some of the Roumanians should be left wandering about the country. The alternatives seem to be either a castle in the country or D.R.18a or the Aliens Order Section 11. It was thought advisable that we should take this matter up with Swinton. I asked what was being done to implement the decision about handing over to B. Branch the registry. I said

that if we were going to do the extracting and direction for carding we should need certain Registry personnel. As I understood the Review Section were regarded as redundant, would those employed in this section now be transferred to the appropriate sections of B? I said that I did not think these sections would be able to carry this work with their existing staff and that it was also necessary that somebody should remain in the registry with whom one sections could establish contact in order that they might get the advise they needed about the filing system.

Gambia Parry has taken over R.S.S. I very much hope that things may now get going. It will be necessary to see that our interests are safeguarded and that the whole of the energies of the organisation are not devoted to ISOS messages.

Lennox came in this afternoon and gave me some kind of picture of what is going on. I gather that the abandonment of the island of Castellorizo in the Dodecanese was due to the misreading of a signal. The P.M. was evidently furious but no attempt is to be made to retake the island at the moment. The parachute incident in Sicily may have been a partial success but nothing is really known. Most of the people have been rounded up but there are I believe half a dozen unaccounted for. The original party

consisted of of between 30 and 40. There was one serious blot. One of the planes had engine trouble and sent out a signal in a very simple cypher to Malta saying that it was going to land as near the submarine base as possible. When Dudley Pound heard this he refused to allow the submarine to go to the rendezvous. It may be that certain acts of sabotage have been carried out as there is an unconfirmed report that communication with Brindisi has been cut and that the water supply there is deficient.

Eden's visit was for the purpose of inspiring confidence in the Greeks who are short of ammunition and equipment and threatening to come to terms with the Italians. He has promised them at least two Army Corps, which are now on their way. The Turks state they will cometo their support if they are attacked or severely threatened.

A signal has just been received from the Naval Officer commanding the Naval Expedition to the Lofoten Islands. The codliver oil factories have been completely destroyed and a certain number of German prisoners have been taken, and two or three hundred civilians who wish to join the Norwegian Forces in this country. The expedition has been a complete success and no losses have been incurred. We have apparently lost a destroyer at Bardia but we have torpedoed the Italian cruiser amidships, and also a fairly large

Italian transport. The Suez Canal has been more or less blocked since the 15th Feb. owing to raids by the Germans from the Dodecanese. It had been cleared once but a further raid 2 days ago had caused another stoppage.

The diverting of 4 ships carrying iron ore from the Swedish mines has been another successful enterprise. I gather that by bribery or other means these ships were induced to sail to England instead of to Bremen. The Germans did not become aware of what was afoot until after the ships had got through the Kattegatt. They sent a small force up the western coast of Denmark to intercept them but they were too late. A British convoy of warships picked them up and brought them safely into port. They carried nearly two months supply from the Swedish mines. Jolly good show.

There has been a case of sabotage on the "Queen Elizabeth" which will put her out of action for 2-3 months. It is due to certain small implements which must have been put into the machinery, a longish time ago. They got mixed up with the turbines.

March 6th

There is a report of sabotage in a factory at Ruislip which is working on the production of Oerlikon guns. These guns are to be mounted on merchant ships and are

extremely effective against enemy aircraft. They should provide the necessary answer to a good many of the sinkings.

Ernest WOOLLEY, the Communist, had already caused a good deal of trouble and had been dismissed. Some 50 or 60 people had come out in sympathy but had eventually been allowed to return. It was immediately after their return that the act of sabotage took place.

A small ketch has been picked up off the Canaries. The indications are that it is one of those being sent out by the German S.S. from France to report on the movements of shipping. Its name is similar to another boat which is known to be doing this work.

March 7th

I saw ^{Caroe.} ~~Carrow.~~ It has at last been arranged that he may join us as we have been given an increase in military establishment.

I also saw Derbyshire. I told him that for a long time I had not been satisfied with his work in B.4b. It seemed to me that he had never got any real grip on the subject. Equally I was not pleased with the way he had been presenting cases. I explained to him that the case of Lady HOWARD was extremely untidy when it reached me and that I had to get Hart to put it in some form which could be

presented to the Home Office. He seemed very astonished and somewhat hurt that his work had not been considered satisfactory. He wanted to continue dealing with Russian affairs and suggested that he might perhaps join up with Pilkington. I said that I wanted him to come up and do the Poles with Alley and that I thought it was necessary that he should dig himself well into that and not bring any other work with him which would divert his attention. He expressed his willingness to do anything that I thought was necessary, but he was clearly rather distressed by the fact that he had not been altogether a success.

Petrie has been officially appointed D.S.S. and is to come in on Monday.

The Navy are very worried about an American journalist FRAZER and his Canadian colleague LAKE. They do not wish either of them to return as they have very intimate knowledge about the transport convoy which brought them to this country from Canada. This is going to create rather an awkward situation. I have asked Ramsbotham to explore the ground since the boat they came over on is Dutch with a mainly Dutch crew. If this is going back to America it seems just as likely that the news will leak through a member of the crew as through FRAZER or LAKE who both seem well disposed towards us.

The Norwegians who were taken off the Lofoten Islands are all being sent to London and are to be housed in hotels instead of going to the Patriotic Schools. This business was all rushed through without reference to us. Bingham has gone up to meet the party at Crewe and get a list of their names. Everybody wants to interrogate them, H.O., S.I.S., S.O.2 and ourselves. There are about a dozen Quislings who will be interned under 12(5)A.

March 8th

S.I.S. are in a great state about the publication of a book called The Diary of a Staff Officer, who in addition to criticising the French and British Commands in rather an outspoken manner makes reference to work affecting the G.C. & C.S. I communicated first with Mr. Ray of Methuens, the publishers, and then with Dick's brother who is a partner in the firm. 1,900 copies have already been issued and since further demands are being made by the booksellers, most of them must be in the hands of private individuals. Meanwhile another 7,000 copies are in preparation and are to go out on Tuesday next. Dick's brother tells me that the book was submitted to the M.O.I. and passed by all 3 Service representatives before Xmas. It was then published serially in the U.S.A. It is possible however that the offending passages may

have been omitted. A few copies have gone to Canada and the book has been extensively reviewed here in the Press. I am suggesting that the 7,000 copies should not be circulated and that the Censorship and D.4 should be warned against letting any of them out of the country. I feel that if we do more than this we shall only be drawing attention to what we are anxious to donceal. We shall be in a better position to decide on Monday.

The alleged sabotage case at the Oerlikon factory looks like a mare's nest. It seems not unlikely that the manager is trying to cover up bad workmanship by alleging that an act of sabotage has been committed. The damaged parts do not indicate that they have been struck by a hammer and the dents are similar to those on a good many other unfinished products. They might have been caused by the breach blocks having been dropped on the ground. The general state of the factory by no means renders this theory improbable. I have warned the Admiralty who have been moving heaven and earth to get all the alleged communists in the factory put in jail.

I dined with Arthur Pollen. There was a heavy raid going on, the first serious one we have had for a long time. Several bombs dropped near Onslow Gardens including one I believe on or near Gloucester Rd. Station.

The Cafe de Paris was hit, and another one came down in Sloane St. opposite the premises of the London ShoeCo.

I understand that Eden's mission to the Balkans is for the purpose of putting heart into the Greeks who were on the verge of breaking up, and also to get some assurance about Turkish intentions. It seems fairly certain that the Turks will fight, at any rate if their own possessions are threatened. Wavell has said that he is reasonably certain of being able to hold the Greek Peninsula. Strenuous efforts are being made by Eden to see the Regent and to induce Yugo-Slavia to come in at the back of the Italians in Albania. This would certainly be a master-stroke if it could be pulled off. On the other hand the Yugo-Slavs have an enormous frontier to hold and are practically surrounded by German troops. Speed is however the important factor since the Germans have not massed in any numbers except in Bulgaria. Both their lines of communication and those of the Italians would be seriously threatened if the Yugo-slavs act effectively.

Weygand's attitude is still uncertain. De Gaulle has now sent him a telegram suggesting that the hatchet should be buried and that he should weigh in in the interests of France. It looks as if the Americans are going to make a move sooner or later. Something in the nature of staff talks about seaplane bases at London-

derry are going on. There are to be at least 35 American bombing seaplanes stationed there which will be for the purpose of protecting our convoys. Preparations are now going on. This is about the most cheering news that I have heard lately.

March 9th

We have obtained through our Jap contact a copy of the P.M.'s reply to Matsuoka of the 24th Feb. It is fairly strongly worded and concludes with the remark that it would be a matter of profoundest regret to H.M.G. if by any circumstances Japan and this country were to become embroiled and this not only because of their recollection of the years during which the two countries were happily united in alliance but also because such a melancholy event would both spread and prolong the war without however in the opinion of H.M.G. altering its conclusion.

The figures for release from internment on 8.3.41 were: Germans and Austrians 11,620, Italians 1,211.

March 10th (1941)

I saw Stewart and Hopkinson about the officer's diary. We discussed the problem in all its aspects and thought that before coming to a definite conclusion it would be wise to see Gribble at the earliest possible moment.

Stewart told me that there were indications that the Germans might be making some sort of a move between 13th-15th. He thought that if anything happened it would be more likely to be in the nature of a raid than a serious invasion. His sources showed that the Germans were intending to make a drive down to the Bosphorus and to go right through Turkey to the oil wells.

Spent the night with Charles.

March 11th

Stewart, Lennox and I saw Gribble at the W.O. He admitted that he knew the messages came from a very secret source but he thought that he was amply covered by having submitted his diary for censorship. He admitted however that he had shown the document previously to his agent in order to see whether its contents were like to interest the public if they were published in book form. It was explained to him that certain passages constituted a grave indiscretion and that it was in the public interest that he should co-operate with us in doing anything possible to pick up the pieces. We eventually agreed that even though the offending passages had appeared in the Saturday Evening Post it would be better to issue the new edition in amended form. Gribble was to tell his agent that he wished to make certain amendments in the text and therefore that he would like the return

of the proof copy from America before any further action is taken. As regards the Manchester Evening News who were asking permission to publish the book in serial form, it was decided to see first whether they were proposing by their own selection to exclude the offending passages. If not, we should have to say that the book could not be published serially until certain amendments had been made which the author considered desirable in the light of subsequent information received.

I lunched afterwards with Stewart. He told me that his own sources had reported most accurately almost every move in the Balkans and that all his information had been confirmed in a most remarkable way by F.J. I gather that further progress has been made by F.J. in the naval sphere. Information had been received that the Italians were likely to abandon Massawa very shortly. The rendezvous for their ships is known and the Navy ought to have a good chance of getting at them.

S.O.2 have been giving a great deal of trouble. They act in a very slipshod and indiscreet manner. The result is that all their people get rounded up and some of Stewart's as well. This I gather is what has been happening in the Balkans. In the afternoon Dick's brother came down and we discussed details about Gribble's book. It was apparent that if the offending page was taken out it would be quite clear

that a new one had been gummed in. We therefore decided to buy up the whole of the second edition which was already bound and have arranged that the offending page in the other two editions should be removed altogether, with those which were joined to it. These would be collected before the new amended pages were delivered to the printer.

Spent the whole afternoon with Curry and Dick trying to fit B.Branch into the Horrocks plan. We came to the conclusion that B.4c, working on Soviet espionage, would have to remain in the subversive block but would have to be controlled by the espionage block, that B.8 should be under one head in the Aliens block but should remain in close contact with us for the supply of camp intelligence, that B.10, B.16, B.29 and B.R. should all be in the Espionage block, that the examiners in B.24 should be under the direction of the Espionage block and the language sections in the Aliens Block. I added a note in our recommendations about C.S. It seemed to me that there was a tendency to transfer the activities of C.S. to the Secretariat. I said that Theo Turner had been handling all matters of alien control with the various government depts. concerned and had been doing this work extremely efficiently. I thought therefore it would be a great mistake to make any change.

March 12th

We continued our deliberations about the organisation. D.G. talked to me about the Centre. He fully appreciated that its activities were largely redundant and expressed his intention of taking the matter up. I showed him the case of Jehovah's Witnesses which had started at the Centre on a press cutting and resulted in no less than 8 Govt. Depts. being communicated with. The whole case had already been covered by M.I.5 who had furnished a comprehensive note giving all the information obtained from other departments.

D.G. has put up a very masterly note on the unfortunate case of THIEBAULT.

March 13th

The Nora BRISCOE case is developing. M. is introducing a German agent and there is to be a meeting when he will get the documents. This case was first brought to my notice on Saturday. One of M's agents was asked to tea with Molly HISCOX, where he met Nora BRISCOE, who is the wife or mistress of Jock HOUSTON, the interned member of the B.U.F. BRISCOE said that she was working in quite an important section of the Ministry of Supply and that she had been copying all documents which she thought would be of interest. She is of German origin and has a son who is being brought up in Germany. She is

800

now looking for some means of getting the documents through to the Germans.

March 14th

Spent the morning at home, and was visited by T.A.R. and J.C. about their schemes for evacuation if this becomes necessary. The possibility of any of their people falling into the hands of the enemy owing to some unforeseen circumstance had to be considered. This is a very delicate and difficult matter. I said that I thought it was important to consider how far each of our people is so minded that he would be quite ready to assist the enemy, and to distinguish between this class and those who are in possession of important information and might be subject to pressure.

The following statement by a Lieutenant of the Marine Artillery captured from the Lofoten Islands is interesting:

"I come from Norway, from the Lofoten Islands, and was taken prisoner on Tuesday morning. The English carried out this operation very skilfully. They had 3 destroyers just off the island. Somewhat further off were 2 light cruisers and further off still 2 battleships. They sank about 30,000 tons. They fired for half-an-hour and then remained there calmly until midday. They captured the Quislings, set fire to a lot of (oil) tanks and destroyed the W/T station.

The Norwegians shouted and cheered, as

801
if they had gone mad. If the English had not carried us off the Norwegians would have killed us. They loathe us. They were too well treated by us."

March 15th

's wife

Snow/has received a telegram from him saying that he is very ill and asking that she and the baby should go out to nurse him. Even if this were possible we should certainly not agree to it.

Celery has also cabled that he expects to be home in about 3 weeks time, from which it appears that he is making his own arrangements. In the meantime S.I.S. have been asked to arrange for Snow's return here as soon as possible.

Stopford arrived in England for a few days and has confirmed the report that Celery's connection with us is fairly generally known in Lisbon.

Skoot left for Lisbon this morning taking with him notes on his questionnaire and notes about the Ministry of Supply circular for which he was asked and certain particulars of mine fields put forward by N.I.D. All these notes were written in secret ink on innocuous correspondence from Friedl (his girl friend), Balloon and his business cover. After immense difficulties he obtained the diplomatic visa for Portugal and arrangements have been made for him to obtain an American visa from

Portugal and an Egyptian visa from New York. He can get into touch with us in Lisbon and will be contacted both by us and by the F.B.I. in America. In America he will stay at the Waldorf Astoria.

Pogo has approached our Embassy in Madrid offering to disclose the names of German agents working in England in return for a British passport. His reason for this course is his theory that he is being hunted by the Spanish Secret Police, but we have decided that this may be an attempt, either to embroil our Ambassador or to penetrate our Service and that therefore no agreement should be entered into until Pogo gives us a good deal more information.

Nora BRISCOE has been pulled in with all the documents. The meeting room was miked and M. and S.B. were in an adjacent room listening in. It was clear that important documents were being discussed and M. came to the conclusion that action should be taken immediately.

I have just heard that another parachutist has come down in Eire. He is in the hands of the Eire Govt.

Armstrong, the A.I.D. Inspector who communicated with the German Consul in Boston, is being charged here under the Treachery Act.

I dined with Dick and Stopford. Stopford
 Catalogue Reference: KV/4/187

803
was very insistent that the main method of communication between this country and the continent would be through the dip-
lomatic bag of small states. He thought it would be well worth our while to look into this matter ~~very~~ carefully and to try and penetrate the Embassies. He also talked to us quite a lot about his difficulties. He says that the Germans are very clever about their Pass system. They are constantly changing their regulations. It is therefore very difficult to provide an agent with the proper documents. He thought that we should do well to consider this since he was certain that if did something on the lines of changing the colour of the Registration Cards we should seriously embarrass the Germans here and their employers abroad. I mean to take this matter up with Sylvanus, who may have some good ideas.

March 16th

Spent most of today visiting G.P. in the country. Dick, Frost and Cowgill and I discussed with him the future of R.S.S. It was agreed that G.P. should set up two Y.masts and retain a limited number of skilled V.I.s. At present there were some 450, many of whom were useless and could be returned to store. He would have expert personnel with his Y.masts who would know the ether and be in a position to eliminate anything but the suspicious traffic. Any communications which were thought to be peculiar would

be sent to the W. Analysis Committee and would be co-related with any information that either we or S.I.S. might have. Messages would then come to the G.C. & C.S. and the decodes would be co-related and distributed by Cowgill's organisation. G.F.s organisation would only be responsible for sifting in the first instance genuine traffic from the suspicious.

March 17th

Cecil has sent me one of the best Irish letters I have ever seen:

"Your welcome letter was received and me and Aunt Bridget thank you kindly for the money you sent. We had seven masses said for your grandmother and your grandfather. God rest their souls. You have gone high places in America. I hope you have not forgotten your native land. Your cousin Hughie Dougherty was hung in Londonderry last Friday for killing a policeman. May God rest his soul and may God's curse be on Jimmy Rodgers the informer. May his soul burn in hell. Times are not as bad as they might be. The herring is black and everyone has a boat, or an interest in one, and the price of fish is good, thanks be to God. The Orangemen are terrible, they go through the country in their lorries and shoot the people down in the field where they are working. God's curse on them. Your Uncle Denny took a shot at one of them from the hedge, but he had too much drink in him, and missed them. God's curse on the drink. Well, I hope

this letter finds you and your family well and happy. We all join in sending best wishes. May God bless you all... Father O'Flaherty, who baptised your distant cousin, and who is now feeble minded, sends his blessings. May God rest you and yours and keep you from sudden death. P.S. Things might be worse than they are. Every police barracks and every Protestant church in the country has been burnt down. Thanks be to God."

Lunched with M. He told me all about the BRISCOE case and showed me the documents. They are voluminous and cover a wide field. If the information had leaked it would certainly be a very serious matter. They relate to the location of factories, shortage of materials, establishment of submarine bases in N.Ireland etc.

I discussed with D.G. the question of the Centre. He is forwarding Hollis's memo and pointing out that it is obviously wrong that the Centre should collate a great deal of material without the necessary background. Such material should properly be collated here. He was quite emphatic about this.

We have had our first case with ~~any~~ appearance of reality of signalling to the enemy by means of an electric torch. One Fredk. George Percy AVERY who lives near Southampton is coming for trial at the Winchester Assizes and is charged

under a section of D.R. which renders him liable to 14 years imprisonment. There are 3 witnesses who say that he was flashing his torch during an air raid on both sides of his house. Avery's defence is that when he heard the aeroplanes he went into his house to open the windows to prevent them from breaking with blast. Finding that his blackout was not properly adjusted, he used his electric torch in stead of turning on the light. Personally I think he will get away with it.

March 18th

I spent the whole morning at a meeting with D.G., Harker, Butler, Hollis, Stamp and Horrocks, on registry questions. Horrocks proposed that in future all papers should be sent first to the registry to join up to their files. His complaint is that an immense amount of time is wasted in trying to join up p.a. papers and that this work might just as well be done in the first instance. He also contends, and D.G. agrees with him, that there are very few papers which can be dealt with without the files. I said that speaking for myself I killed a large number of papers stone dead without ever wishing to see a file and that I thought that this applied to a number of other people. The new system would obviously necessitate the ~~transferring~~ of a large number of files which were not really required. A look-up will be done on the principal name and

4.7
any other name of importance. If further look-up is required the file will have to go back to the registry. I gave as an illustration a case of a report which might come in about the case of John Smith which might mention that he is associated with General Fuller and Raven Thompson. It was obviously unnecessary to send up the files for Fuller and Raven Thompson, which might be required by some other section which was dealing with them from another angle. D.G. did not seem to think that this was a valid argument, because there might be officers who did not know about Fuller and Raven Thompson. I said I thought this was rather remote since if John Smith were associated with these people he was probably a Fascist and his papers would be in the hands of B.7 all of whom would undoubtedly know about Fuller and Raven Thompson. However it seemed quite clear that D.G. wanted the system tried out, even though Hollis pointed out that the average time for a join-up in the case of 47 papers which had recently passed through his hands was 14 days, the longest time being 20 days. After the meeting Victor raised the question of sabotage cases where time was really the most important factor. If his papers were going straight to the registry to be joined up and he knew nothing about them till a fortnight later, it would be impossible to carry on. However, we shall see how it all works, or doesn't, as the case may be.

Section officers are in future to indicate what carding is to be done and what extracting should be carried out. I said ~~that~~ I thought that this would necessitate somebody with a certain amount of registry experience attached to each section to see that all these various duties were properly carried out. Even if the indication were given by the officer it was necessary for somebody to check them before the files were passed out. D.G. did not seem to think that this would be necessary or that a very heavy burden would be placed on the officers who he argued were obviously better qualified to mark for extracting or carding than anybody in the Registry. While I see the force of this argument it is quite obvious that the efficacy of this procedure will depend very largely on the knowledge and intelligence of the officer who will have to be closely supervised by his head of section. We then went on to discuss whether any general directive could be given as to what documents should be carded. Horrocks had a large bundle of papers dealing with a whole variety of subjects and seemed generally of the opinion that the names of people who were active abroad were not our concern and need not therefore be carded. We could often, he thought, rely upon S.I.S. records. A particular case in point was a long list with descriptions and photographs of communists in Palestine. I said that I thought all these names should be carded

809
(a) because we had to keep Palestine informed if we heard anything about these individuals and (b) because after the war or even during the war they might come here or go to other parts of the Empire. If we allowed a gap to occur in our records during the war period we should be in a very serious position after the war when communism would be a far more formidable problem than it was after the last war. D.G. said that in his experience he did not think that lists of this sort should be carded but that he would give the matter further consideration. He suggested as a compromise that we should write to Palestine and ask them to indicate the more important communists on the list. I said that I doubted whether this would be adequate since it was not always the most important communist who travelled. I have kept Horrock's bundle of papers and am going to examine them.

I lunched with V.V. and talked with him about our morning's discussion on the registry. He entirely agreed with my point of view and thought it would be disastrous if we did not card fairly extensively. The lists of communists in Palestine he thought should undoubtedly be carded. His view was that we must be regarded as a world-collating centre. Otherwise we should be in difficulties. It was he thought impossible for us to rely on S.I.S. They could not possibly undertake to pass the names of all people in whom we were interested over

their records, and the delay would in any case be too great. After lunch I discussed with V.V. and Cowgill the question of Hooper, who is working with Van t'Sant. It seems that there has been some inter-office intrigue with Dancey employing an agent to watch him. He is apparently associating with a Mrs. Tregenna who is of foreign extraction. I do not think there is anything in it except sex. We are going to make further enquiries.

Victor has an interesting example on the carding question. It was suggested that we should not card intelligence reports from the Middle East. He has a case of sabotage in Greece which is being run by a German agent called MEISNER. On looking-up MEISNER we found a Middle East report showing that he was formerly associated with a man called DOUBLEDAY in London. Enquiries are now being made about DOUBLEDAY. If MEISNER's name had not been carded in the Middle East Intelligence report we should not have known about DOUBLEDAY. It is obvious that we ought to take every opportunity of carding German agents wherever they may be since they will more than likely be active when the war is over. They are now working above ground and this is an opportunity to get their names on record which will not occur when the war is over.

8"
March 19th

BRISCOE and HISCOX have been remanded and have been charged preliminarily under Section 2(a)1 of D.R. and also under the Treachery Act. All the papers are being sent to the D.P.P. who will decide on the final charges.

March 20th

I saw Philby this morning. Burt explained to him the result of his conversation with Gurrin the handwriting expert. Gurrin says that he would be much more confident about identifying a typewriter which had been used to type certain documents than he would be in identifying handwriting. He says that almost every typewriter has idiosyncrasies of one kind or another after it has been in use for a short time, and that most of them have some distinguishing feature even when they are new. He does not think that it would be possible to alter these characteristics on the typewriter between the typing of each document without a great deal of labour and mechanical knowledge.

I had a discussion with Felix about carding his documents. He suggests that a possible solution might be a Central Index to which ourselves, S.I.S., the 3 fighting services, the F.O., M.E.W. and Scotland Yard should all contribute. The cards would merely give a man's name and indicate the department or

departments which had records. He thought that the only person to run such an Index would be the Registrar General. If such an Index were in existence S.I.S. and ourselves would only have to card our own material. It would also obviate the necessity of writing round to departments to know whether they had any information. V.V. pointed out that in order to start such an index it would be necessary for us all to duplicate our cards. Otherwise it could not be regarded in any way as being comprehensive for a number of years. This is I think the real snag. I have been through Horrocks's list of documents which he thinks should not be carded. While a certain amount of discrimination is possible, I think it is essential that we should be able to get at these records by one means or another. If we do not card them it means that we have to refer all our look-ups to S.I.S. The present practice is only to refer L.Us to S.I.S. where we feel there is a very definite chance of their having a record which they have not passed on to us. V.V. tells me that he does not send us everything but only such documents as he thinks have a real bearing on our work. I have arranged for a meeting between V.V., Felix, Dick and myself for Tuesday next, when I hope we may be able to thrash this out.

Enquiry shows that in the BRISCOE case we were consulted by the Ministry of Supply about this woman's employment on 31.1.41 but that they had already taken her on on 20.1.41. We replied that she had German and Fascist associations and we did not think her appointment was desirable. This case should be a lesson to other departments.

March 21st

Theo Turner and I spoke to D.G. this morning about the release of enemy aliens. The position has now become rather farcical. In addition to the M.A.B. comb-out when a lot of so-called experts were drafted into aircraft factories, and also to the comb-out by the Ministry of Agriculture and the A.M.P.C., a further comb-out is suggested by the Asquith Committee. The object is to obtain the services of every able-bodied alien whether enemy or not, and to draft him into some useful employment. Only those against whom we really have a cast-iron case are to be kept inside. The question was whether we should let this go by default or whether we should sound some warning note. Those who are working for general release argue that no serious act of sabotage has been committed by any of those who have been released. The other side of the picture is that we have come across from time to time individuals both British and alien who in the event of a landing here would certainly come

down on the German side of the fence. We also have the results of our investigation into the mentality of those in internment camps. The general view is that their loyalty to this country varies with the morning paper. If things are going well, they are pro-British, if badly pro-German or pro-Italian. There is therefore a considerable risk that in time of invasion a certain proportion of the enemy alien population might be the cause of serious embarrassment. D.G. thinks that we should represent this aspect fairly forcibly. He talked to me about the case of BELLI. He has very definite views about the Italian Fascio and thinks that the Advisory Committee have skated very lightly over the interrogation. In his view the man should have been kept inside.

We have just captured KRECHMAR, the German ace submarine commander. A member of his crew says that the other submarine ace PRIEN is some 8 weeks overdue and it is thought that his submarine has been sunk.

An extensive raid on the coast of France which was to have taken place on the night of the 19th-20th was called off at the last moment by the P.M. He did not think that the operation was big enough. This has been a great disappointment to the troops who were very keen and thoroughly keyed-up.

815
been sighted in the Atlantic somewhere off Newfoundland. One of our battleships is about 250 miles away and is accompanied by a destroyer. King George V is coming up from another direction. The Admiralty are rather hopeful that they may be able to get in a crack.

Two of our divisions have landed in Greece and other troops are following. The Greeks have been having very heavy attacks from the Italians. Three days ago they succeeded in reaching the Greek gun-line but were driven back. They have since made two other attacks, both of which have been repulsed. There seems to be some idea of taking the Dodecanese but not until next month.

March 22nd

There has been some rather disquieting news about Snow. It seems that the Germans were not satisfied with his traffic and went for him. He evidently felt himself cornered and admitted that he had been operating under duress. In spite of this he alleges that he has been given a sum of £10,000 and a new contract. This seems very curious but there is no chance of getting at the facts until he returns. We are expecting him back next week. In the meantime Celery is apparently his own way back by sea. Snow has suggested that he aroused suspicion through obtaining a passage so easily on the aeroplane. I am dis-

inclined to believe this as he had very good commercial reasons for travelling. There is also the rather curious fact that at one moment he said he was ill and wanted his wife and child to join him in Lisbon. It may be that he has lost his nerve. The whole thing is rather unfortunate but it was bound to come to an end sooner or later. We shall have to get other strings to our bow.

There is rather reassuring news about Tricycle (Skoot). He is to come here on a special mission instead of going to America. It is possible that he is required here in order that he can take Snow's place and that this is why a change has been made.

Dick and I had a talk with D.G. about the organisation. He now inclines to the view that Curry should control both the subversive and aliens block. If this is done we go back to exactly where we started. D.G. has asked us to work out the details, I am not quite sure if this is what Curry wants and I shall discuss it with him on Monday.

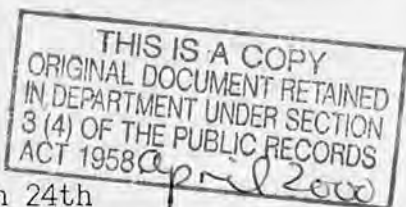
I was rung up by the night duty officer who had received a report from the P.M.s. secretary that aerial photographs taken at Chequers revealed some kind of suspicious ground signalling. I have arranged for Con to go down to Chequers in the morning. I seem to remember that we had a similar incident at the beginning of

612
the war, when it was suggested that the the ground had been ploughed up in a peculiar way. The whole thing turned out to be a mare's nest.

March 23rd

Group messages have indicated that a woman named the Countess de JONGHE, nee SAVITSCH was possibly a German agent. The German S.S. were in touch with her and interested in getting hold of her passport. She subsequently applied for a visa in Lisbon and although the application showed that she had received a Spanish transit visa at the request of the German authorities her application was granted. Her husband, the Vicomte de Jonghe, a Belgian subject, is at present employed by S.O.2 and has apparently been communicating with his wife in Lisbon through the Belgian bag. The Vicomte is considered to be all right although he has some curious connections. He joined the Belgian Army on the 10th May and somehow managed to get over here. He has had a very adventurous career according to his own account. He married the Comtesse de JONGHE by proxy after living with her for four years. Fortunately Harris knows de Jonghe fairly intimately and may be able to get some line on the wife. In the meantime we have issued instructions that if she arrives she is to be brought to Nightingale Rd. where she will be examined on the strength of her Spanish transit visa. It is just possible that

she has played up to the Germans in order to get an exit visa to visit her husband but on the whole this does not seem very likely. It is difficult to make any decision about the handling of her case until she actually arrives. We shall be in better position to make up our minds when we have searched her baggage and heard what she has to say for herself. Her husband is an extremely talkative person and will undoubtedly tell his wife everything that he is doing. There will then be the danger of the information going out through the Belgian bag.



March 24th

I had a further discussion with the D.G. and Harker on organisation. I again put forward the suggestion that it would be better to have an Aliens Control Section under Theo Turner and an Aliens Section for investigation matters under Kenneth, and grouped under Curry. D.G. thinks that the interests of the espionage block would be thoroughly safeguarded if Curry was in control of both the subversive and aliens investigation. This means that we have really made the full circle and come back to exactly where we started.

The whole reorganisation scheme is purely

a paper transaction. I am apparently to be a director, Curry, and Theo Deputy Directors, and Dick, Hollis and Kenneth A.D.S.s. We have now got to work out the details from the geographical point of view. In this respect very little change seems to be possible and there will undoubtedly be a certain number of our sections in the country who in emergency will look to Curry for guidance, and a certain number of Curry's sections in town who will in emergency look to Dick for guidance. This is in fact what is going on now.

M. and Gillson came to see me about HERON. He has produced some interesting information about Alexis HOCHBERG, the younger brother of Prince Henry of Pless, who is interned. For some reason the German Govt. wish HOCHBERG to sell his property rights in Poland to his brother for the sum of 5 million dollars. The exact purpose is not clear but it may be that the Germans wish to give some air of regularity to the proceedings in order not to offend local public opinion. The transaction has been carried out through a bank in Switzerland and the deal was to be concluded in Lisbon. Heron is obviously anxious that the transaction will go through as he will get a large rake-off. He wants our assistance in facilitating the exit from here of Mrs. de HAVILLAND who will have a Power of Attorney to complete the deal in Lisbon. This is obviously going to be the kind of basis on which we shall be expected

to work with Heron. In actual fact Heron in this case is telling us nothing that we did not know before. Hart, who has been doing the case of Prince Henry of Pless, has the full facts. Heron has produced another story about CUNNINGHAME who was arrested on our information a short time ago for a confidence trick. His metier was to steal suitcases. He had disclosed to the police that he had found in a suitcase a document, the property of W.J. Hooper. This document was relating to Soviet espionage. When questioned by M., CUNNINGHAME said that he had taken no copy of the document. Heron who has been asked to act for him in his appeal, now says that he did take a copy. M. wants to know if in the event of this copy being handed over CUNNINGHAME will get a remission of sentence I have said that the first thing is for us to see the document. In actual fact I do not see how this disclosure will benefit CUNNINGHAME in any way. The incident does show however that Heron is able to get useful information. Although there is obviously going to be a quid pro quo in each case. What I think he really wants to do is to legalise some of his more dubious dealings with the underworld.

March 25th

I had a rather satisfactory talk with Horrocks about the carding of documents. I told him that I had been through his bundle of documents and that while I do not think every name should be carded I

did not think there were many which we could ignore. They either had a short or a long term interest. It was therefore essential that somehow we should be able to get at the records. It seemed to me that if we had no central index we would be forced either to card them ourselves or to rely entirely on S.I.S. If we relied on S.I.S. it meant that we should have to pass all our look-ups over their records. At present we only did this when there was any special indication that they might know something about the individual in question. Horrocks seemed taken with the idea of something in the nature of a Central Index and even suggested that we might get our foreign links to send duplicate cards when submitting their reports. The great difficulty of course is in starting the index, since only by duplicating all existing cards should we be able to be properly covered. We are going to have another meeting next Tuesday.

Directors meeting this morning at which various problems for the Executive Cttee were discussed. These included the distribution of leaflets within a protected place and the reception of refugees from Ireland in the event of invasion. As regards the latter problem the position is still not very clear. They are to be collected by the military and taken under guard to an approved port where presumably they will have to be interrogated. No arrangement for this interrogation appears to have been made. My own view is they

should be sorted out by the local S.C.O. and that those who were unsatisfactory should be sent to the Patriotic Schools if this is feasible in the circumstances.

D.G. held a meeting in the afternoon about W. He went through our previous memo and seemed satisfied with the arrangements that had been made to effect a better liaison with the Censorship. He thought it would be a good thing to have a further discussion with Harry about the Security side of the work of W.3.

March 26th

I attended a meeting with Sir Harold Satow to discuss the request of the Swiss authorities that they might be furnished with details about certain Germans about whom the German authorities were making enquiries. The Germans had sent them a pro forma which they wanted the individual to fill in personally. It is a little difficult in some ways to see the necessity for this since any German who wished to communicate with his relatives could do so either through the Swiss Legation or through the Red Cross. Sir Harold Satow said that the Germans had a very large number of our people interned and that it was becoming difficult to get information about them as the German authorities were claiming that we would not give them reciprocal treatment. It was eventually agreed (1) that the message should be of a purely personal kind (2) that it should be subject to censorship and (3)

623
that no address should be given. So far about 200 pro formas had been received. Special arrangements would have to be made between ourselves, S.I.S. and S.O.2 in order that their interests should be safeguarded. It is possible that the Germans might be enquiring about somebody in whom they were interested. In such an eventuality they would of course like to know. It will of course always be open to us to refuse to allow a communication to go through, and there should be sufficient cover to prevent the Germans from reaching any conclusions by process of elimination. It is quite normal for the P/W Dept. to reply that an individual does not wish to communicate or is untraceable. The present arrangement may be subject to revision when we get a better idea of what the Germans are driving at through the examination of their lists.

David tells me that D.I. now have 2,900 factories to visit. There are only 10 officers. Allowing for a certain amount of time at headquarters this would mean a visit about once every two years. There are still a large number of factories which have never been visited at all. It seems to me that if this job is worth doing at all, each of the Sections should have at least twenty men. I had always anticipated before the war that there would be such an extension. I still feel that they could profitably have an officer attached to each R.S.L.O. He would be able to deal with a great deal of the less important work.

Spooner came to see me about the tracing of certain booklets published by the W.O. on the German military organisation. These booklets have been found in the packing of bottles of hair wash and had been handed over by the firm to the police in Wales. It transpires that there is a firm where a great deal of confidential waste paper is sent by the W.O. and B.B.C. Both these depts. rely on the firm to sort out the more confidential matter for pulping. The remainder appears to be used for packing. I have asked Spooner to make a full report on this. It is really rather absurd that we should be trying to get people to keep confidential documents in safe places when the W.O. sent them out to be used for packing bottles of hair wash.

March 27th

I visited Fighter Command and was taken over by W/C Coope and F/L Spencer. I also had a talk with Air Vice Marshal Evill. I explained to him more or less what our interest was in getting information about operations by German planes over this country, particularly at night. Victor also talked to him about sabotage. I asked him why it was that there had been no bombing for about 6 consecutive nights. He said that they had recently made a survey of German air activity over this country for a period of months. They had come to the conclusion that the Germans had attacked whenever they reasonably could. They had however been severely hampered by weather conditions.

825
He said that there had been no real test for air supremacy since last September. The Messerschmidt 109 had been very much improved since then. This accounted for the German prisoners being more confident about its performance. It was not now possible for a Hurricane to get near it, but improvements were constantly being made and the Air Vice Marshal thought we should be able to give a very good account of ourselves. The Spitfire was certainly a match for the 109 as far as we could tell. I gather that both the Spitfires and Hurricanes were being hotbedded up. He told me that in August and September the battle in the air had been carried out by one group almost single-handed. This had been done for tactical reasons as it was feared that the Germans might try and draw planes from other sectors of the coast and then make an attack from a different direction. It seems also that the Group concerned was anxious to carry the whole burden of the day on its own shoulders and it became almost a point of honour with them not to call on any of the other groups.

After looking at a number of maps and documents we went down to the filter room. The purpose of this room is to record graphically the position of our aircraft and enemy aircraft and to establish their identity which is not always a simple matter. When this has been done, the information is passed direct to the Groups in all parts of England and to the Operations room, Fighter Command Headquarters.

The filter room, which is situated well underground, is semi-circular, and contains a map of the whole of the U.K. and Irish Sea. There are girls sitting all round it with counters of different sizes and colours in boxes in front of them. They each cover an arc which overlaps with the one next it. These arcs represent the range of the R.D.F. station on the coast with which they are in direct communication by headphone. As the planes are reported they put the appropriate counter on the table. It sometimes happens that the R.D.F. station is not certain whether the plane is British or enemy. The various officers concerned then get into touch with the local Group commanders, either coastal or Fleet Air Arm, or Civil, in order to find out whether they have any planes up in the vicinity. In this way it is generally possible to identify the plane. As soon as this is done a swastika or a circle is flashed down by a spot light from the ceiling. There is a gallery in this room where WAAFS and NCOs in the Air Force wearing headphones are reporting direct to groups and to the control room the position of each of our planes and the enemy's as they are recorded on the map below them. They do not report until the identity of the plane is established. There are various other maps of the country lit up by electricity and showing the position of the balloon barrage and the number and position of R.D.F. masts which may possibly have been put out of action. As the arcs of the R.D.F.

827
stations are overlapping the putting of a single one out of action is not a very disastrous affair.

We went on from there to the control room where the position is much clearer. The filter room is by comparison rather noisy and something of a mixture of the Stock Exchange and Monte Carlo. A much larger map of the British Isles is displayed in a very large room with a gallery running all round it. On the ground floor WAAFS are posted round the map with long sticks like billiard cues. They receive the information from the filter room and place the necessary disks in position by means of their sticks which are fitted with electro magnets. It is possible by means of the colour scheme to see the movement of all aircraft over the British Isles and on the continent during the last quarter of an hour. Convoys moving round the coast are shown and you can see reconnoitring planes coming out and going back again. A raid over the S.E. coast was going on at the time though not a very formidable one. A large A.R.P. map with red and yellow lights showed exactly where there was a raid or yellow warning, the control of such warnings being done from this room by a representative of A.R.P. There are liaison officers from all the other services - one from the W.O. to warn the A.A. batteries one from the Admiralty to warn convoys, one from the Air Ministry to ^{is} intelligence informed of what was going on, and one

from from the Home Defence Executive, presumably to warn civil services of impending raids. There is a 4-hour watch both in the filter room and the control room. In the gallery there are WAFFS with drawing boards recording the tracks of all aircraft crossing the coast. These are the charts which eventually reach us and assist us in detecting the landing of parachutists. In all the cases that we know about we have been able to find that the aeroplane dropped in height and circles round.

F/L. Spencer showed us a number of interesting photographs which had been taken at a height of 30,000. ft. The detail was most remarkable. It was possible to see with the naked eye aircraft on the ground and aircraft rising. The German aerodromes in France were extremely well-equipped. They have built shelters for all their aircraft and have them well dispersed. They also have very rapid means of constructing concrete runways by means of huge mixers. It is I gather possible to put an aerodrome out of action for about 24 hours but probably not more. And ~~Even~~ this would need very accurate bombing on the runway. Bombing of aerodromes is therefore not a very profitable business unless you can catch the planes out of their shelters. This is I gather what we attempt to do. When the Germans are raiding this country and planes are over the aerodromes, they wait for the lights to act on if the planes are not

landing by the Lorenz system and then they drop their bombs. The Lorenz landing system which is also employed by us, consists of a beam from the ground on which the planes fly. If they go over the beam on one side they get a series of dots, and if they go over it on the other side a series of dashes. When they get within a certain distance a vertical beam comes up. They then know that they have to shut off their engines. Then another beam comes up which indicates that they have almost reached ground level. The system apparently works well and enables planes to land in fog. I gather however that pilots have to acquire a good deal of experience before making use of the system.

Our night fighters had considerable success during last moonlight period. This is because it is necessary for after being directed towards the enemy machines by the R.D.F. apparatus on the dashboard it is essential to see the aeroplane before firing. It can be seen in the screen but the direction in which it is flying is not clear. In the dark the only indication is the exhaust pipe, but as these now have flame traps the difficulties are considerable without the assistance of the moon. The Germans do a great deal of flying on a radio beam which we have succeeded in ~~distorting~~ from time to time. They are not good at navigation but now that they find that the beam system has its diffi-

culties they are giving this matter very careful attention, in their training scheme I gather that navigation has always been a strong point in our training and that we have a very definite advantage at the moment. Another disadvantage of the beam system is that our planes know the course of the enemy and can lie in wait for them. These beams are now only put out at the last moment.

There has been a revolution in Yugoslavia. The Regent has fled and King Peter has been put on the throne. This is about the best news we have had for some time. It means at least that there will be resistance to the Axis Pact and that even if the country is over-run it will help to exhaust Germany's resources. The moral effect will be considerable.

March 28th

LAUREYSEN, the Belgian seaman who sent a letter in secret ink to Lisbon, is now beginning to talk. He appears to have got his orders from some Dutchman in the port of London. Further enquiries are being made.

There have also been developments in the ARMSTRONG case. He is the A.I.D. inspector who communicated with the German consul in Boston. He appears to have told a fellow prisoner who was being released that he could arrange for the necessary travel documents to the U.S.A. through a certain

431
"Queenie" who had a cafe in Bute St.,
Cardiff.

Snow and Celery arrived back yesterday
by air, with £10,000 and explosives con-
cealed in shaving soap, an electric torch
and in a fountain pen and pencil. Their
stories will need a lot of sifting.

March 29th

I saw the D.N.I. in regard to a B.J.
which denoted leakage of information to
the Japs by some contact on the subject of
the Asaka Maru. The Japs have turned
this ship into a naval warship in order
that it could go through the contraband
control. Negotiations have been going
on and some contact of the Jap Embassy
who is also in touch with somebody in
the Admiralty had given away information
about our intentions. I suggested
SEMPILL was a possibility, and said that the
case should be fairly clear if the
Admiralty made enquiries within their office.
D.N.I. took this opportunity to discuss
the question of SEMPILL. He is evidently
rather worried and wants if possible
to get the matter finally cleared up.

The move to the new office has started.

March 30th

Went to Rose Barings for weekend.

March 31st

Catalogue Reference: KV74/187

Started in the new office. It is fighting cold.

D.G. interviewed nearly all the officers of W. in my presence. He wanted to know exactly what they were all doing and what their views were about the organisation. This had come about I think owing to my having told him that there was a good deal of discontent and lack of confidence in Frost. It seemed in fact probable that if Frost stayed a good many of them would leave. Both Arnold and Airy feel that the Operations section should be properly constituted by the Chiefs of Staff and that there should be some clear definitions of their functions which conflict in some degree with those of the I.S.S.B. If we are to be responsible for security of operations and exercises we shall clearly have to do a great deal more than we are now doing. The tendency of I.S.S.B. is to appoint their security officers and then to call us in occasionally to test their arrangements. Whatever happens they will have to rely on us for the imposition of censorship. I am not very keen about testing their security unless we have some say in the security arrangements before the operation takes place. Up to now we have merely been bolting the door after the horse has gone.

The naval battle which developed in the eastern Mediterranean seems to have been very successful. We have sunk 3 Italian cruisers and 2 destroyers and seriously

433
damaged a battleship of the Littoria class.
Our casualties have been nil.

April 1st

We have just heard that a Dutchman called J. Willem ter BRAAK has been found dead in a shelter at Cambridge. He had evidently shot himself and had been dead some 36 hours. His Dutch papers were out of order and did not show any authority to land. He had lived in Cambridge for about 4 months. He had arrived about 4th November with a small suitcase and a parcel. He had a brand new registration card. On form I should say he was undoubtedly a parachutist, and probably one whom we expected at about that time.

We had a director's meeting at which the dismissal of civil servants for disloyalty was discussed. The question had been raised by the Post Office who are inclined to demand that in such an eventuality the security service should put its cards on the table. This might create an awkward precedent. The meeting felt that we should be prepared in cases of this sort to do exactly what we do for the Advisory Committee, namely, to state the charge. We should not however be prepared to produce our information except through the Under Secretary of State or to the Minister and we should certainly not agree to producing our informant. It seemed unlikely that such

cases would arise in war time. They would I think be dealt with by a transfer to some less confidential department or under D.R.

In the afternoon we had a meeting with S.I.S., with D.G. in the chair. The subject of discussion was the carding of S.I.S. documents. Horrocks felt that the carding of foreigners abroad should be done entirely by S.I.S.. I said that if this was to be the rule it would be necessary for us to refer all our look-ups both to our registry and the S.I.S. one, and this would in addition to holding things up place a very heavy burden on S.I.S. Various examples were cited. A list of communists with descriptions and photographs in Palestine. I said they should be carded as they would undoubtedly become important in the post-war period. A list of Quislings in Norway. I said that they should be carded firstly on the offchance that one of them might come here and secondly that if any Norwegian arrived here with the name and address of any of these Quislings in his notebook the information would be of the greatest value. Another case was that of the German organisation in Turkey. Although we might not want to card the names of purely local significance it was obviously desirable to have the names of all the Germans on our index or that of S.I.S. The main principles were that we were working on a 1% basis; that we were

regarded as a collating centre for all information relating to espionage and subversive movements throughout the Empire and indeed to some extent throughout the whole world; that we have very definite responsibilities towards the Dominions and Colonies; that we have opportunities now for getting to know about undesirables which will not occur in a postwar period; that communism and Fascism will become increasingly important and will constitute a far greater menace after this war than they did in the last one; that if we allow a gap to occur in our records the situation may become very serious.

Horrocks put forward a suggestion that we should if possible get our links to send in cards with their reports, and that something in the nature of a General Index between ourselves and S.I.S. should be set up for all subversive activities abroad. Cowgill was very keen about bringing in other departments but D.G. did not think either this scheme or Horrocks's would be feasible. The meeting ended on a rather inconclusive note. S.I.S. think that we shall have to be responsible for carding all documents relating to British possessions and mandated territories. They will undertake to card their own documents and we presumably shall have to refer to them far more than we do at present. V.V. admitted that a good deal of material was not sent to us as it was not considered to be of sufficient importance. He thought that in any case we

should perhaps refer to S.I.S. more often than we do. I am not at all happy about the arrangement.

April 2nd.

Spent a day in the country where I attended a meeting of Regional Officers to discuss the affairs of B.I. They were all of opinion that B.I. should conduct their enquiries through the R.O.s and not direct with the police. They put forward a number of instances where the old procedure had broken down. They were equally definite about the work of B.I.b. It seemed that there were distinct advantages in passing the correspondence through the R.O. and placing him in a closer contact with the Security Officer at R.O.F.s

April 3rd

We have now got some definite information about ter BRAAK. There is no doubt that he was the parachutist who was reported to have come down near Bletchley. We have obtained his wireless set which was in the cloak-room of Cambridge Railway station. The joke of it is that in spite of our instructions to the police ~~de.~~ ter BRAAK has been living within 50 yards of our R.S.L.O. in Cambridge. It seems that his landlady did report his presence to the local police who merely said that they expected he would register before long. The man had been trying to get a ration book, having run out of food and money,

he presumably decided to shoot himself. The question of tightening up regulations will have to be gone into very seriously, although I think in this case the police were almost entirely to blame.

Lennox tells me that the German offensive against Greece is expected to start on Saturday. He also tells me that 250,000 German workmen have been withdrawn from industry. This was taken as an indication that they intend to reach the conclusion of the war before the end of this year. Otherwise the policy must be extremely shortsighted.

All the propaganda in the Press about the Mediterranean Battle and the means by which we made contact with the enemy is a blind to cover up the real source of the information.

Turkey is being a bit sticky and is not ~~lik~~ likely to move unless she is attacked. She has 33 divisions in Turkey in Europe. All the talk in the press about the photographs of our new bomb, which is put down to a new type of explosive, is bunkum. The truth is that we are now using an extremely heavy bomb which is as big as anything that the Germans have used so far. Our new Stirling Short carries 20 500 lb bombs. It is thought that this size is on the whole more effective and that there is no great advantage except from the point of the moral effect by using bombs of 2,000 and 3,000 lbs, or even only two or three