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can be carried by one plane.

April 4th

Lennox tells me that the capture of Benghazi is not as serious as it looks. The Germans have about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  divisions of mechanised troops. As long as they cannot establish effective aerodromes in the vicinity it is thought that they cannot with their present strength do a great deal of harm. Given the aerodromes they could bomb the Suez Canal.

April 5th

I attended a meeting of the W. Committee in the morning. T.A.R. and J.C. were present. the principle subject of discussion was the case of Snow and Celery. J.C. gave a masterly exposition of the case. He put forward the various hypotheses (1) that Snow had not given away the whole show to the Germans as he alleged he had, that ~~the mhadintended this story~~ to enable him to go into retirement with a foot in both camps (2) that his story was quite true, that the Dr. still thought that he had his uses and could in any case be employed as a paymaster and that eventually his place could be taken by Celery. (3) that Snow was a rogue and had been from the start. In this case he would merely have been telling them what they knew already, namely that he was in touch with the British Intelligence but really working for the Germans. J.C. pointed out that the

story of Celery was still obscure. It was not clear whether he had actually gone into Germany or not or whether he was working for us or wholeheartedly for the Germans. A good deal more sifting would have to be done before the position is cleared up.

D.G. told me today that he had practically decided to form an aliens block under Theo Turner (this would include aliens in control, B.3, B.17, B.24 and several other odds and ends). He wished Curry to control the subversive block as he thought there would be a good deal for him to do on research work into the Comintern. I said that this would be a blow to Curry as both he and I felt strongly that with Hollis in control of the Communist block and Sneath of the Fascist block Curry would have very little to do, whereas Turner already had a full time job to which it was proposed to add a great deal more. Moreover Turner, good as he was, had no experience of investigation work. D.G. said finally that he thought it would be a good thing to try things out. If they did not work we should have to go back to the old arrangement. This is all very discouraging.

D.G. has spoken to Lord Swinton about John Maude going to America. He thinks that the idea is a good one. He will deal firstly with the 10,000 American technicians who are to be sent here and secondly with security matters affecting ports on the

American continent. In this work he will be assisted by a Naval Officer who is being sent out by the D.N.I. If he is satisfactory we should seriously consider leaving him as M.I.5 representative in the States. It would of course be necessary for him to work under Stevenson.

I omitted to mention the case of Lonsdale BRYANS which came up again about the middle of last month. This man has now reported. He had been in touch with certain Germans alleged to be opposed to the Nazi regime and have tried to get into touch with Ribentrop and his circle. He wanted to go to Germany for that purpose. In so far as the contact with the Germans opposed to the Nazi regime is concerned, he states he was in touch with Lord Halifax. Hopkinson tells me that Halifax's connection was a very tentative one and that BRYANS had no mandate. It is of course quite clear that BRYANS had no charge to get into touch with Ribbentrop's circles. The identity of the Germans he was in touch with is not known. He states that he has given their names to Lord Halifax personally but cannot discuss them.

April 6th

War declared by Germany against the Greeks and Yugoslavs.

I talked to V.V. today about John Maude going to America. He thinks that the



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appointment would be a good one but feels that Maude should work under the direction of Stevenson who has some high-sounding title like General Co-Ordinating Officer of Security.

The following is an interesting account of an interview with De Valera which took place about 23.3.41:

"I was with him about half an hour. He was very courteous and talked without restraint. He is undoubtedly extremely worried about Eire's lack of defences and pointed out how vulnerable to air attack were Dublin and Cork. He said that Churchill didn't want the ports so much as the land behind them on which to establish air bases; that the Irish people would never stand for British troops entering the country because they would never believe they would leave again after the war and that he doubted that he would be able to convince them that they had not come to stay. He deplored the "lack of trust between the Irish and the English", said that Churchill could clear away the distrust at once by making "a public statement that under no circumstances whatsoever would British troops enter Eire except on his (De Valera's) direct invitation". He said that in case of a German invasion of the south there would undoubtedly be scrapping on the Border if the troops from the North attempted to come over the Border except on his invitation; he would not admit that in the case of an invasion he

would ask for help from the North. He talked at great length on the subject of the partition of the North and South and said that this question must always prevent any real friendliness between the Irish and the English. He produced a map on which he has shaded off the Northern Counties anxious to be (according to him) united with the South and under one Government; the only part left white was a very small area round Belfast. I asked him what he would do if America came into the war, and he said "I can only repeat to you that I am determined to maintain the neutrality of my unprotected country to the very best of my ability." He gives one the impression of an extremely worried man in a bad jam and determined not to admit it.

I had luncheon with Joe Walsh in his house the day before the interview (which incidentally Walsh arranged) with De Valera, John Betjeman, Sir John Maffey's Press Attache, was the only other person at this luncheon.

Walsh did all the talking which was chiefly on such subjects as Irish art and literature, and the efforts which he said were not succeeding very well, to revive the Irish language. He repeated several times that the great majority of Irishmen were definitely anti-German, thought Britain would win the war and wanted her to do so because of not wanting to be dominated by the Germans. But that many of them could not forget the past injustices and

on that score wanted to see England "get  
a really good knocking".

April 7th

A report came in during the night to say that 2 enemy agents had been arrested somewhere between Banff and Aberdeen. It transpired subsequently that their names were Erik Gustavssen GLAD and Helge John Neal MOE, two Norwegians who had been landed by a seaplane and come ashore in a rubber boat. They had a two-way wireless set; a bicycle each, formulae for explosives and other sabotage material, two cameras, (one cine and one contact), revolvers and £100 each plus some dollars. They also had alternative suits and nail clippers believed to be for cutting wires. If they conclude their messages with the name "Henri" the Germans are to assume that their traffic is controlled. They are being brought down to London.

Mosley is proposing to bring an action against the Govt. for wrongful detention and in the meantime wants to have confidential access to his solicitor. Pilcher and I discussed this with the D.G. when it was decided that Pilcher should see the Attorney first and find out whether there was any possibility of the action being heard. This would seem to be a real challenge to the whole of the D.R. The real trouble is that the conditions at Brixton are not suitable for the detention of political offenders. Mosley has sworn affidavits about the food, the washing facilities etc.

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The Swinton Executive have agreed that the internment camps are to be combed out for useful workers, subject to the proviso that their cases shall be carefully vetted by the Security Service. M.A.P. are not to be allowed to put them into aircraft assembly shops or other dangerous places. There is to be a rigid application of the A.W.S. permit and vetting. Some 14,000 enemy aliens have now been released since the general order for internment last July.

L.L.G. appears to be talking in a very defeatist way. He thinks it is useless to go on with the war, that an out and out victory is impossible and that an early move should be made towards a negotiated peace.

Lennox gave me the following news today. Benghazi has been recaptured by German mechanised units. We have sunk two more German destroyers. The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau show signs of trying to get out of Brest. The Germans have made a heavy raid on the Piraeus and blown up a ship which was carrying supplies of T.N.T. to the Greeks.

April 8th

We had a short Director's meeting at which policy was discussed with regard to M.A.P. I said that I thought it was very important that the security of M.A.P. establishments should be co-ordinated with

the work of this dept. since it was clear from my conversation with Mr. Hildreth of the Establishment Branch of M.A.P. that he was intending to appoint a police officer at Swanage who would be making enquiries on his own. I had asked Mr. Hildreth to come round and see the D.G. at 12 o'clock today. He duly turned up and was seen by D.G., Harker, Allan and myself. He was quite frank about the position. There was clearly no co-ordination between M.A.P. and the Air Ministry. Hildreth knew about the appointment of Chief Inspector White at M.A.P. H.Q. but he had no idea what his duties were. He undertook to find out. He knew nothing about Archer's work in M.A.P. factories but was very relieved to hear that something was being done. As regards M.A.P. establishments he was very worried as he knew that these were entirely uncovered. He would be extremely grateful for any help we could give him. It was suggested to him that he might begin by appointing a local Security Officer in each establishment who could communicate his troubles either to the head of the M.A.P. Security Service or direct to our R.S.L.O. He seemed to think that this was an excellent idea.

I saw Curry today and broke to him the news that D.G. wanted him to look after the subversive block. I had previously on a number of occasions informed D.G.

that I felt Curry would be wasted since both Hollis and Sneath were quite capable



of looking after their own shows. D.G. had it in mind that Curry should do research work on the Comintern and kindred organisations and in accordance with a suggestion made by Charles he thought Curry could look after Dick White's and possibly also Theo Turner's sections at Blenheim. If he does all this we shall more or less be back where we started. I still think that the Secretariat and Aliens Control should be under Theo, that Hollis and Sneath could manage their own affairs and that Curry should come into the so-called espionage block and control the activities of the Aliens Sections that are not already under Dick, plus B.3 and B.24. It is obviously useless to try and do anything more about this.

It has been agreed that No.3's in "regions are to be given the rank of Lieutenant.

I saw Neville and Caulfield at N.I.D. today. Nevill had a proposal from the D.N.I. that we should supply him with a regular report on the Free French Navy. I said that in present circumstances this would be extremely difficult, ~~xxxxx~~ It had always been our policy to co-operate with the Security units of the Allied Forces and to rely on them to keep their houses in order. Any departure from this policy particularly in the case of the F.F.N. would probably end in trouble. We do of course get casual reports unsolicited from various people about personalities in the F.F.N. and we should be very pleased to pass these on.

But if we were to try and put agents into the F.F.N. the policy would have to be sanctioned from above. Caulfield wanted to know what we could do to provide suitable organisations at Fleet bases for the preparation of false documents. These had been required in connection with some operation up the Danube and had had to be hastily improvised. I said that I thought that S.I.S. would be better qualified to give an opinion than ourselves. I did see however immense difficulties in setting up any organisation of this kind which would be able to meet all contingencies. Very careful preparation was necessary and an intimate knowledge of the documents stamps etc. in use in the particular locality.

S.O.2. have asked whether we can supply them with Princess HOHENLOHE's letters for publication in America. They apparently want to help one of their contacts there. I have said that I think it is extremely undesirable since HOHENLOHE might well retaliate by the publication of Mothermere's letters which he wrote to Hitler and also Hitler's replies. F

Fulford is to expand his section to cover all individuals and organisations interested in an negotiated peace.

News from the Near East is not good. We are back at Tobruk and the Germans have succeeded in getting through the Struma Valley. The Aegean has been reached.



April 9th

Stephens reports that the two Norwegians, GLAD and MOE, are genuinely anxious to assist this country. He recommends that they should be removed from Ham and taken out to dinner. I have arranged with Burt to have two men on guard outside Bingham's flat where they will be staying.

D.N.I. has written to say that he would be glad if Boddington could be placed at the head of the Marine Sabotage Section with Burn as his assistant. This seems to me to be rather unwarrantable interference in our affairs. He says that Boddington gets on so well with the Navy and that he understands that there is no love lost between him and our Sabotage Section which do not appear to have been very successful in the cases they have handled. The D.N.I. intends to send a rather strongly-worded reply which will indicate to the D.N.I. that he should keep off the grass.

The Germans have occupied Salonica.

April 10th

Last night's party with the Norwegians has raised doubts in the minds of those present. Certainly a number of difficulties have to be got over. GLAD appears to have joined the Germans at a very early stage after the invasion of Norway. He was for a time employed in their censorship but maintains that he helped a lot of his

countrymen to join up with the Norwegian forces. MOE seems to be rather under the thumb of GLAD.

Lakin came to see me today about the ship Parracombe which is to leave Leith on Sunday night for an unknown destination. Commander Lewis had seen Col. Stanford at an I.S.S.B. meeting and had asked him to do what he could to prevent the information about the departure of this ship from leaking out. Senter went round to see Lewis with a view to getting some further particulars. He was told that the ship would leave Leith ~~on~~, that it would carry aircraft material, that it would go in convoy to Gib. and make its way thence alone. There was to be a Spaniard on board and there seems to be some suggestion that the ship would fly the Spanish flag. Lakin wanted Boddington to go up to Leith. I said that it was quite ridiculous of the Admiralty to expect us to work in this way. If they wanted us to help them they should call us in in the beginning and give us the fullest possible particulars. Where was the aircraft material coming from? At what station would it be unloaded? In what sheds would it be placed? What dockers would be employed etc. etc.? I rang up Lewis and gave him my views. He said he would try and extract some information on these points but that it was very difficult. I asked whether it would be any use my seeing the D.N.I. He said that the D.N.I. was away and that he doubted whether he would be able to do anything. These matters are

apparently in the hands of the Operations Branches who keep everything under their hats. I have spoken to D.G. about this and when Boddington returns we are to put in a letter of protest.

Cowgill has sent us a charter for R.S.S. It seems to lay far too much emphasis on the interception of the Group traffic and to neglect the possibility of illicit transmissions from this country. We are replying in this sense.

Dick, T.A.R., J.C., Marriott and myself had a long discussion about Snow and Celery. It was agreed that the only safe course was to assume that the Doctor knew about our controlled agents and that he probably knew as much about it as Snow or Celery. On this assumption Snow can be of little if any further use to us but the fact that the Doctor has given him £10,000 and the explosives shows that he wishes himself to keep the party alive. The reasons for this may be a wish to maintain his own prestige, a wish to use Snow as pay master or for contacts in the event of invasion and the belief that he can learn a great deal by studying information which we allow to go over, because it will tell him what we regard as unimportant and what we regard as important. The fact that he wishes to keep the party alive is a strong argument for closing down on it and it is also desirable that we should put the onus of ending it upon him. Snow will therefore be informed tomorrow that we propose to send a message on Saturday to the effect

that his health and nerves have collapsed and that he must throw in his hand. He will also ask what he is to do with his transmitters and his explosives. The advantages gained from this course will be (1) we shall be able to observe Snow's reactions which may help us to decide howfar he has involved himself on the other side and (2) we shall be able to watch the Doctor's reactions since he must either himself break up thte party by refusing to answer or send some sort of reply and instructions to Snow. If Snow accepts the decision without comment or a suggested alternative we shall then tell him that we believe Celery's story that Snow never warned him, which we regard as a foolish and treacherous act on Snow's part. It is possible that this statement may elicit from Snow further accusations and possible information about Celery.

Tate in the meantime will go over with renewed and urgent requests for money. He will explain that he cannot send any valuable information because his money is running so short, that he dare not spend it on travelling about to procure information. If he is not helped at once he must throw up the sponge. Here again we shall be able to decide according to the Dr.s reply what is to be done with Tate and the Dr. will have the responsibility of breaking up the party with consequent loss of prestige to himself.

If Snow really did tell the Dr. that his traffic was controlled the Dr. must know that Tate is also controlled.

Celery. We shall hold C. in play until we have more information through Snow and Tate. C. will write a letter which will be sent to Lisbon as though it had been carried over by a ship's steward or seaman in which he will say that he trying hard to go over to Lisbon again according to his instructions but that it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain a seat in the plane and he cannot be sure when he will be able to obtain one. In the meantime he would welcome further instructions if they can be conveyed to him.

The future control of Snow and Celery was not finally decided on. There was general agreement that they would have to be kept under close supervision and that it might be necessary to shut Snow up or alternatively to remove him from the country. The reports from Lisbon on his activities there are urgently needed before a decision on this point can be arrived at.

This meeting was held after Dick had examined both Snow and Celery and then confronted them with each other in order that they could argue out the discrepancies in their statements. Dick felt confident that Rantzau knew that both Snow and Celery were under the control of the British Intelligence Service but that he had decided to use both of them as agents against this country. Rantzau probably saw a

certain advantage in the situation as Snow and Celery might in these circumstances be able to get through port controls carrying with them large sums of money and equipment for sabotage. The Dr. may have accepted Snow's word that his agents in W. Wales were not compromised and could therefore be used for sabotage purposes. It seems fairly clear that Celery did not know the party was blown before he went into Germany. Snow may have been prevented from telling him by the Dr. who was anxious to test Celery independently or he may have been activated by motives of personal spite and jealousy against Celery. It was curiously noticeable that in spite of the unpleasant things that Snow and Celery had said about each other they did not embark on any serious recriminations, and in the end seemed quite ready to go on working together.

D.N.I. is employing Louis de WOHL to read the horoscopes of the most important Admirals in the Navy and also those of Hitler, Mussolini, Darlan and Portal. Merritt of N.I.D. is his intermediary. It is believed that D.N.I. himself is a strong believer in astrology. On the other hand it may be that since Hitler works on these lines and de WOHL is acquainted with the methods of Hitler's astrologer, D.N.I. hopes to work out the most propitious for Hitler to act. The whole business seems to me to be highly misleading and dangerous.



There seems some likelihood that J. Maude's services will not be required in America after all. Stevenson already had a port security organisation of a kind. The position is not yet clear whether there is room for an M.I.5 representative on his staff.

April 11th

Investigation into the case of Ter BRAAK the Dutch parachutist found dead in a shelter at Cambridge is beginning to reveal a good many holes in the net. It seems that there is some system by which these people can obtain temporary ration cards. Hart is going into the matter in great detail.

S.I.S. are proposing to make use of and his foreign organisation for the purpose getting information from enemy occupied territory.

Had a conference with Dick and B.2a about the Norwegians. We are not yet satisfied as to their bona fides and there are still a number of enquiries to be made. We do not intend to put them on the air for the moment. It is proposed that we shall eventually put over the story that they have given themselves up to the authorities and handed over their sabotage equipment, having posed as bona fide refugees who joined the German S.S. in order that they might escape to this

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...r wireless set and have now got taken on, one in the British

Army and one in the Norwegian Army, or possibly in some other form of employment. I have suggested to V.V. that he should communicate with Stevenson with a view to getting the F.B.I. to vet a dozen or so of the technicians who are coming to this country and introduce them to his German friends as possible agents for the German service. In this way we could build up quite a nice little show, which will set Rantzau's mind at rest.

Curry, Hollis and I had a conference today with V.V. and Footman about building up some organisation to deal with contemporary social movements. Our objective is to collect authenticated inside information on important politico-social movements in all European countries and G.B. and U.S.A. on their aims, leading personalities, and practical chances of putting their ideas in to effect. It is suggested that Fulford and possibly Burgess will undertake this work in close co-operation with Footman.

April 12th

I spent the whole morning visiting the Censorship with D.C.

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Herbert seems very much opposed to our receiving letters in original unless the circumstances are exceptional. He says that his Minister has been severely criticised for the delays which occur.



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I have been talking to Hopkinson about the Hungarian wireless. In spite of the fact that Hungary is now fighting for the Germans the M.A. is still blazing away in his own particular cypher. The F.O. take the view that as long as a diplomat is in this country he can communicate with his Govt. as he still holds diplomatic privilege. The use of the wireless set has been sanctioned officially, so he does not think anything can be done. This seems to me an outrageous situation and I am pressing the matter. I have said that in any case we must be fully acquainted with the facts about the disposal of the set. If he takes it with him it must be examined to see if it was complete. If he leaves it here we must take it over.

Dick has had an interesting conference with all those concerned in the LAUREYSSENS case. It seems fairly clear that L. had a number of visiting cards of a lady in Lisbon. He also had a good many copies of her photograph. Moreover he had been seen associating with other seamen at a cafe in Erith. Most of the people who had seen him thought that he was a dull witted Flemish peasant. It seems more likely that he is quite an intelligent German agent and that his protestations about not being able to read or write in spite of the fact that he carried on him a very good pen and pencil are quite valueless. What he is clearly doing is to give the visiting card and a copy of the girl's photograph to any seaman who might make a good German agent.

They are told to call on her when next in Lisbon if they want to have a good time. She is of course merely a German recruiting agent. It is significant that the address on the visiting card was different to the address for the same girl that L. had in his notebook.

I have put forward to D.G. a recommendation by Curry and controlling officers that sections should have extra staff to supervise their carding and extracting and that somebody should be appointed in the registry for each section to deal with, in matters affecting this work. Curry feels that if we are to be responsible for the carding and extracting we should be in touch with the person concerned in order to see that our instructions are carried out.

An S.I.S. report states that the Germans are concentrating in Denmark and that there are rumours of an attack on Sweden. From other sources it is clear that the Germans are rather nervous about an attack by ourselves on Norway and possibly on the Swedish iron ore mines. This concentration may therefore be a precaution to meet such an eventuality.

April 13th

Easter weekend. News from Libya is bad. The Germans appear to be in Bardia..

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April 14th

I had a discussion with Lakin today. He is worried about the future of W.3. and evidently feels very strongly that we ought to take over responsibility, for security arrangements in all operations by the fighting services. I said that although this was rather a big order but that there were obviously many things we could do which the fighting services should not do. What seemed to me essential was that if we were to undertake this work we must be brought in right from the start, and assist in the actual planning of the operation.

Today's news is that the Germans have reached Sollum but we still have forces holding out at Tobruk. News on the Greek front seems to be slightly better and there is a report that the Yugoslavs have entered Durazzo.

April 16th

Meeting at Kinnaird House on vetting of <sup>technicians</sup> ~~Americans~~ and air personnel. 50,000 technicians are to come over here and have to be vetted by S.I.S. in conjunction with the F.B.I. Anxiety was felt about ferry pilots who had already been recruited by M.A.P. independently. Out of 124, 42 had been found to be unsatisfactory, mainly on account of drunkenness. After a certain delay they had been allowed to go back to U.S.A. This was to be deprecated since

they had full knowledge of the location of our aerodromes and the factories where the planes were made. They must also know about our balloon barrages and other defence measures. It seemed that Mr. Bickle had been recruiting these people by advertisement. I pointed out the dangers of such a course as it was in this way that the enemy often recruited his agents.

The Germans have been informed that Snow is seriously ill. They have replied that they hope he will soon be better, that he must make his own arrangements about his wireless set, and that if he can resume his former activities later on so much the better. They will continue to listen for him at the appointed times.

I lunched with A.5 whom I met for the first time. She seemed very intelligent and very anxious to continue her work if a suitable sphere could be found. I promised to see what I could do.

April 17th

Tate had been pressing the Germans to let him have some money. They have suggested dropping some by aeroplane and sending a larger amount later c/o the Post Office at Watford.

I saw Medhurst. He promised to make the necessary arrangements, to see that the aeroplane was not attacked in the particular area where it is proposed to drop the

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money.

We have at last arranged for the dismantling of the Hungarian M.A. wireless. This was done in the presence of a representative of this office. The M.A., presumably with his tongue well in his cheek, expressed his gratitude to the British Govt. for having given him facilities in the past.

WEGENER of Siemens Schuckert has been brought up to the Oratory Schools. He is to be visited there by his sister and one of M's people, with the object of his disclosing to M's man the name and address of somebody who might be prepared to act in German interests.

An Italian convoy of 3 destroyers has been sunk off Tripoli. This is regarded as an important and highly successful operation, since the convoys contained reinforcements and armaments for the Germans in Libya.

April 18th

New registry procedure has come into force today. All papers except urgent ones are to be sent direct to the registry to be joined up with their files. I am afraid the delay is likely to be considerable and that a large number of files which are not required will be travelling to and fro between London and the country.

At 12 noon today a parachute was discovered under a hedge in the I.O.W. It was open and complete together with a sheepskin coat bearing the name HAUKE on the collar, flying helmet and life jacket. It turned out to be the property of a P.W. who had baled out the week previously.

21st  
April 21st

Mutt and Jeff are now established in the villa at Hendon, where they have succeeded in establishing contact. Generally speaking we are more satisfied about their bona fides but personally I feel that Jeff has rather too much German background to enable us ever to regard him as reliable.

Had a talk today with the D.G. about carding. I told him that I was seriously worried about the suggestion that we should not card the reports of our CColonial and Dominion links or reports received from S.I.S. I thought that if this practice was to come into force it was necessary to issue some order to all sections of the office informing them of the position and pointing out that in future they would have regard a look up in our registry as incomplete. This would mean that they would have to make fairly extensive references to the records of our links abroad and to S.I.S. He told me that he was quite prepared for such an order to go out and that he intended to send a request to all our links abroad to make all names which



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they thought were of any more than merely local significance. These he thought should be carded. I pointed out that the difficulty in all this work was that one could rarely tell at the time what names were likely to be of significance at some later date and only by extensive carding could one hope to get traces in the future.

April 22nd

We had a director's meeting at which the new Intelligence Bureau under Col. Lenton with h.q. at Cape town and Pretoria was discussed. It seems that we are now communicating with this Bureau which strikes me as being a somewhat cumbersome organisation.

After the meeting I had a very frank talk with Horrocks. I told him about my anxieties about the registry and the new system by which section officers were to give directions about carding and extracting. I thought that if this work was to be done properly it would be necessary to have someone to see that the section leader's orders were properly carried out. Horrocks thought this might be necessary but felt it would be best to give the system a trial before coming to any decision. I then talked about the decision to rely upon S.I.S for the carding of their documents and also to a large extent on our colonial links whose reports were no longer to be carded in any detail.

Horrocks seemed very much in favour of

starting a combined registry with S.I.S. in order to cover this ground. I told him that I had expressed this view very strongly to the D.G. who did not seem very keen about the idea. If Horrocks could persuade him to start something of the kind I personally should welcome it, as I felt that the present arrangement was likely to leave a nasty gap in our records and to be detrimental to the work both now and in the future.

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I saw Lennox today. We have 2 divisions and 1 armoured brigade in Greece. The ~~German~~ have taken Lemnos, Thasos and Imros. The left wing of the Greek army is more or less cut off and will have to surrender. Two of our battalions on the right wing have got left behind. Attempts are being made to take them off by sea. In Libya there are about 2,000 wops and



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2.500 Germans at Sollum. The Navy are doing their best to stop supplies reaching Libya. In Abyssinia there are still about 40,000 wops in the vicinity of Addis Ababa. The Duke of Aosta has been given 48 hours to decide about the fate of Italian women. We had told him that if he did not surrender we could not guarantee their safety, and we should not have the ships to repatriate them.

Tripoli has been heavily bombarded from the sea. Some 3,000 tons of shell have been put into the town. We have one brigade in Iraq.

April 23rd

We had a meeting here with V.V., Neville, Allan, Dick, Taylor and Jeffes about the Naval Mission to the U.S.A. All were agreed about the necessity of sending one of our port control officers, but A.D.N.I. thought he should be part of the Naval Mission and be under the orders of Craig. V.V. was very emphatic about any work done on the civil security side at ports would have to be the responsibility of Stevenson who already had a fairly extensive organisation and had been established by the American authorities as Chief Co-ordinating Officer for Security. It would create an impossible situation if the mission were to make independent contacts with Stevenson's officers, and moreover this would be entirely misunderstood by the American authorities, who themselves had given Stevenson his title.

All were agreed on this point except A.D.N.I. who felt he would have to refer the matter to the D.N.I.

A Belgian named GILS who was associated with LAUREYSSSENS had escaped from the Patriotic Schools after a preliminary interrogation.

April 24th

D.G. held a meeting about the future of W.3. The present situation vis a vis the I.S.S.B. is certainly unsatisfactory. On insufficient data we constantly get last minute requests to safeguard some operation and it is obviously impossible for us to give proper service. If the Service Depts. require our help they must ~~xx~~ seek our cooperation in the early stages of planning, when it may be necessary to consult the S.C.O. and R.S.L.O. In this way many mistakes could be prevented. The I.S.S.B. are inclined to set up their own machinery for this purpose and to make use of our officers as and when it pleases them. This raises a rather fundamental issue particular in so far as S.C.O.s are concerned. Does D.D.S.3 control port security officers in his capacity as a director of security service or as D.D.M.I. security W.O.? Or more broadly if somebody said that the S.C.O.s work~~ed~~ at the port of Liverpool was being badly conducted, who would be held responsible, the D.G. or the W.O.? In my view it would be the D.G. and I think this is supported by the charter

of the Security Service as laid down in the War Book. Harry Allan did not seem to be very clear on this point. If the D.G. is responsible he clearly cannot have his port security officers making reports to the W.O. without his knowledge and approval.

I have had a talk with Curry and Theo about the reorganisation scheme. The trouble is that neither Theo nor myself have any very competent person in the country to control the work of our sections. Curry feels that if he is to go on looking after them he will not be able to do the research work which he feels he must do if he is usefully to control the activities of the Subversive block. Curry is very distressed about his position and feels I think that he is being side-tracked on to work which he is not really competent to do and that his knowledge of the German organisation is not being utilised.

A Norwegian boat has arrived at Lerwick which we regard as highly suspect. Group traffic has shown that some expedition is being planned in Norway to send agents over here, and that an individual named known as FRISCO from the Victoria Hotel Aalsund was to be in charge. The Norwegian boat which arrived has on board a man called JORGENSEN who was born in San Francisco and admits that he was the hall porter at the Victoria Hotel, Aalsund.

JORGENSEN and the crew are being detained at the Patritic Schools.

The Censorship are being very troublesome about sending up letters in original. The comment slips are inadequate for our purposes and without knowing the cases in detail it is difficult for our censorship officers to say what letters should be held. We are trying to speed up the arrangements in order to meet Censorship difficulties.

I lunched with Janson and an American Marine called McQueen. McQueen expressed great anxiety about the lack of security at the American Embassy. He said that anybody could get into the building and that highly secret documents were left lying about in people's rooms. I told him that we should be quite ready to give the American Embassy any assistance or advice on security matters but that as we dealt through Herschel Johnson it would be better if the request came from him.

April 25th

We had a further meeting about W.3 at which it was decided to send a letter to all Service depts. asking them to take part in a discussion here at which the respective responsibilities of the I.S.S.B. and the S.S. would be clearly defined.

I saw Lane today. He was rather worried about his position. I said that he had not

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been given the Cardiff region as Eddie Grant was considered to be more suitable for the post. I also discussed with him his various memoranda, particularly the one on a modus operandi. I explained to him that our work was in many ways different to ordinary police work and that it did not readily lend itself to a cut and dried system. The fundamental difference was that in criminal cases some act had been committed which was known to the authorities whereas in cases of espionage the act had been committed but nobody knew anything about it. It was necessary therefore to employ different methods of approach.

I understand that 15,000 lb bombs are now in production.

April 26th

Mutt and Jeff are going on the air on Monday with their full story. They are going to say that they have, after considerable adventures, given themselves up as refugees and succeeded in getting through the various examinations to which they have been subjected. That they await the decision of the authorities as to how they are to be employed. Ultimately we hope to work them into the position of examiners to the existing Immigration authorities. This may give us considerable help in sorting out what-bodies of refugees who arrive in future. The Germans are arranging for someone to come over and give Tate his money. This man is described as "Phoenix in Hamburg".

We intend to arrest both him and Tate. Elaborate precautions to effect the arrest are being planned.

Curry is very worried about the position of B.I. He rather naturally wants to know whether if B.I. is in his block he is responsible for their work. The old system by which B.I. existed in a state of semi-independence is extremely undesirable. Particularly since it seems that their standards for admission to the Army and their methods of investigation leave a good deal to be desired. I feel that their whole machinery needs overhaul and close supervision. It also needs to be co-ordinated with the work of the R.S.L.O.

I saw Lennox today. He tells me that we are evacuating Greece tonight. Yugoslavs will go first, then ourselves, then the Greeks.

The invasion of Spain is expected within the next two weeks.

An important convoy is leaving for Alexandria. The Turks are to withdraw their main forces behind the Bosphorus. A German invasion of Spain is expected before long and it is not thought that we can hold Gib. indefinitely. Operations to counteract this disadvantage have been planned.

April 27th

The Belgian GILS has been caught by the



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Liverpool police and is to be taken back under escort to the Patriotic Schools before going to Brixton. It is hoped that this may be an example to the other inmates of the R.P.S. There is no doubt that GILS was closely associated with LAUREYSSSENS and that he intended to act as one of his sub-agents. He certainly knew what L. was doing. This we have got from GILS' mistress through whom the police effected his arrest.

We are sending out an I.B. officer and port security officers to Freetown and Lagos. This matter had apparently been arranged independently by Harry Allan and the W.O. Meanwhile the C.O. had been making arrangements for someone to co-ordinate intelligence in W. Africa where there is considerable enemy activity.

It is reported that MARSCHNER the German parachutist who came down in Eire was intending to visit UNLAND.

April 28th

Curry's view about the reorganisation is that attempts to simplify complex problems often lead to greater complexity. Personally I am inclined to agree with him. We are doing our best to adapt ourselves to the new arrangement.

We had a meeting of D.G., Hy Allen, Jelf and Dick on the question of intelligence in W. Africa. It was decided that we should wait for Sir Hans Visscher's report before

deciding whether it is necessary to have a security service representative on the Governor's conference, who would deal with the various aspects of our work in the hinterland, and co-ordinate that work with port security.

D.G. and I visited the Censorship where Admiral Sturdee showed us over the telegraphic branch. Herbert again emphasised the importance of getting originals quickly released.

April 29th

We had a director's meeting at which plans during a possible invasion were discussed. Divisions were asked to give some estimate of the number of people they considered to be essential to the working of the office at such a time. I said that this would present considerable difficulty from the point of view of B. Division, since the number of people employed on purely academic research work was very small. D.G. asked the meeting whether they had any questions to ask about the reorganisation order. I said that while it was no longer my concern I could not quite understand from the text whether the Director of F. was to be responsible for B.1's work or not. D.G. said that he was. This means of course that Curry will have to go into B.1's work and see that it is being done properly.



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meeting. Theo was very anxious that Curry should go on assisting his sections in the country if this was at all possible. While I think Curry was quite ready to do this work he felt that if he did he would not be able to give much time to other things and to the work of his own division.

D.G. saw Fulford, Curry and I on the Footman plan. D.G. wanted Fulford to look into the question and put up a memo. As a preliminary step Curry and Fulford are going to have a talk with Footman.

I saw Winant in the afternoon. He was worried about a letter I had written concerning an American citizen named FLORENCE F. who is an American professor of somewhat left-wing and pacifist views, is doing research work at Birmingham University and asked for a permit to visit a protected area in order to carry out certain work he was doing for the Ambassador. I had therefore written to the Embassy asking if this was true and if so whether the Ambassador thought it necessary for F. to move about in protected areas in order to carry out his work. The Ambassador told me he had known F. for many years, that he had been pacifist in the last war but he was anything but a pacifist in this. He assured me that he was thoroughly pro-British at heart. Winant was extremely pleasant but a little shy at first. He looks like an intellectual and talks

very quietly, so quietly that at times I could hardly hear him. We talked quite a lot about Russia and about communists. He thought we had mishandled the Russian situation. He had actually seen Russian planes on Czechoslovak aerodromes after Munich and he thought that if we had gone all out to get Russia's cooperation then she might have come in on our side in the present struggle. I said that the presence of these planes in Czechoslovakia were certainly difficult to explain. I did think that they might have given certain technical aid to Czechoslovakia had a war been started at the time of Munich but I doubted whether this would have gone very far. Personally I regarded Russia as being entirely cynical in the present struggle. She had started the European war knowing exactly what she was doing and she had been in fairly close relations with the Germans ever since 1923, on all matters affecting armaments and intelligence. Her present policy seemed to be based on a desire to preserve the integrity of the Soviet Union and with this object to avoid a clash with Germany. I thought also that she had a long term view of seeing Germany and the British Empire exhaust themselves after which she would resume an active world revolutionary policy. I knew I was unorthodox but I strongly believed that the idea of world revolution still held a place in Soviet policy. Winant disagreed about the Third International. He thought that we had always exaggerated its significance in relation

to the communist movement in this country. I explained to him that while these may have been the views of certain die-hard politicians they had not been the views of the Government. We had always maintained that continued legality of the party acted as a useful safety valve. It brought to light certain genuine grievance which were admittedly put forward for purely political ends and so caused the Labour leaders and ultimately the National or Conservative Govt. to pass social legisla<sup>ti</sup>on. Progress had been achieved in this way over a period of 20 years, although things moved slower than some people wished. I felt that if they were forced to move quicker there might very easily be a swing of the pendulum in the other direction. He entirely agreed with this. During the whole discussion which was somewhat lengthy, Winant's secretary kept on coming in to announce another appointment. Winant forced him each time to retire. Eventually I got up and said that I could see if I did not leave he would be getting into serious trouble with his secretary. We parted on a very friendly note and he asked me to come and see him again or to lunch with him. He has a very pleasant personality, has travelled a great deal, and is extremely interested in all social and political problems. I should imagine that he might on occasions get rather carried away by his enthusiasms, and by his fairmindedness.

Sir Hans Visscher called in the morning and was seen by D.G. and myself. He is leaving by air for W. Africa tomorrow and will report on the situation to us and M.I.6 as soon as possible.

Lennox tells me that so far we have got 35,000 troops out of Greece. 11,000 of them are in Crete. We lost 1 troop ship with 1,000 men on board and 2 destroyers. It is thought that the Germans may be contemplating an attack on Crete. Plans for an attack on Egypt have been kept. Hitler hopes to be able to use the Suez Canal by the end of May. The Germans have 3 columns advancing in the vicinity of Sollum but have not made much progress lately. We lost altogether 20 ships in the port of Piraeus. The Germans have shot 20 of de Gaulle's men captured in Libya. The P.M. has ordered that the next 20 Germans captured by us are to be handed over to de Gaulle. There is a certain amount of anxiety about an attack by air-borne troops on Syria. America is asking Vichy to stand firm in Syria.

#### April 30th

I discussed the case of del CAMPO with the D.G. del CAMPO is a self-confessed German agent of Cuban origin who came here from Spain and has been interned. We are getting a reliable Republican Spaniard to impersonate him and go to the Spanish Consul at Newcastle with a request for assistance. The Spanish

Consul is known to be anti-British and to be sending reports to Suner about air raid damage, shipping conditions etc. on the Tyne. We want to see whether he is prepared to give positive assistance to a German agent. // Brooman-White wants to get 2 men employed in the Army transferred to London. They both have Spanish connections and may be useful. Pearson and Harry are rather sticky about this. I told Pearson that our work was unorthodox and had to be carried out in unorthodox ways. I felt therefore that the Services should take a rather different line in regard to problems of this sort. They wanted the information and they must assist us to get it. I think he saw the point and he is prepared to reconsider the question.

May 1st.

Had a meeting with the D.G., V.V. and Harry about the party for U.S.A. V.V. was anxious about the position of the port security officer vis a vis Stevenson. The matter has I think been adjusted and it is understood that Stratton will have to work under Stevenson's directions. // I had a meeting with Dick and Felix about the Norwegians. We have now had 80 arrivals in 7 different boats, and there is reason to think possibly there may be some Trojan Horse <sup>Plan</sup> going on. One of the boats is the Tarnevik about which we had previous knowledge. The skipper is one HANSEN who has been recognised by JORGENSEN

at the RPS as a man who had been in constant communication with the Germans. J. had seen him at the Victoria Hotel, Aalsund. HANSNEN had been in America and knew San Francisco. It seems likely therefore that he and not J. is the man FRISCO previously mentioned. We decided to detain all the definite suspects, to release a few who were thought to be entirely innocent and to hand over the remainder to the Norwegians under caution that they are still somewhat suspect and may have to be re-arrested. D.G. subsequently agreed to this course of action.

I called on Vincent Massey in the afternoon and handed him a report on the state of the port of Halifax. He said he would show it to his Naval representative and then cable to Canada. I also told him that we were sending a Naval Mission on port security and suggested that possibly it might be thought desirable that they should visit Canada. He asked me to let him have a letter giving the names of those concerned. He would then telegraph out to his Government.

Ritchie came to see me about lights. He thinks that this work could quite easily be carried on quite- by Wilson and Brunnarius. He realised that the work had to go on in order to pacify the various authorities who were worried when they saw lights go up which generally turned out to be our own. At the same time he doubted very much whether we



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should ever get a genuine case on which to act. Ritchie himself is quite ready to take on any other work for which I might think him fitted.

Later I saw Beresford. I asked him about his work, particularly in relation to its being carried on at Barnet. He agreed with me that in many ways it would be easier for him to operate from London.

I spoke to V.V. about R.S.S. He told me that G.P. had just crossed his last fence and would be taking over in the course of the next few days. I explained that we were still worried about transmissions from this country. G.P.'s point of view is that the traffic must be two-way and that if it was coming in from abroad we stand a reasonable chance of picking it up. I said that while the group traffic was of the greatest importance to us both I did not think we could neglect the possibility of illicit transmission from this country. As regards invasion and the role to be played by R.S.S. with their vans I gather that this is going to be taken over by Army Signals and that neither ourselves nor G.P. will be responsible.

I had a meeting in the evening with D.G., Col. Thornton, Lakin and Airy on the preparations for a special operation, which is contemplated in the near future. Airy is going up to Glasgow to deal with the Censorship material and to co-ordinate it with the P.S.I.O. and the S.C.O.



In the meantime I.S.S.B. are sending up Major Cass to look after the security of the various units and to make contact with the S.C.O. and possibly also the R.S.L.O. There is obvious duplication here but I hope that our respective functions will be defined at the meeting with the Services which is to take place shortly.

Lennox tells me that 43,000 out of 56,000 have got out of Greece. 500 were saved from the torpedoed transport which was carrying 1,000. It is thought possible that another mechanised division may have reached Tripoli. FOPS have been ordered to work out a plan for the evacuation of Egypt if necessary.

### May 2nd

The C.P. have told their district organisers that the Greek and Yugoslav wars are just wars and must not be regarded as imperialistic wars. It is difficult to understand quite what this means, unless it is an indication that Russia is getting really frightened about Germany's action.

I lunched with Herschel Johnson. I warned him that GEROTHWOHL was getting information from Biddle. I also told him about Scanlon's association with ARTAZA, the Spanish Consul in Newcastle. As regards the latter I said we were particularly anxious that no sort of indication should be given to ARTAZA that we regarded him

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Lastly I told him that one of Mr. Harriman's commission, I think a Col. Green was shortly to receive a visit from Gen. FULLER and I thought it advisable that Green should know about Fuller, altho' the purpose of the meeting was probably only to get Fuller's view about tanks and mechanised warfare

Vincent Massey asked me to call on him again. He said that he had got his naval representative to send a telegram out to Halifax. He thought that there was probably a great deal of truth in what the ship's captains had said but he had to put the matter slightly less crudely. He said that he would telegraph about the Naval Mission as soon as I gave him a letter.

#### May 3rd

We had a meeting about the case of Sam STEWART. It was decided that I should consult Maxwell about having him raided and interrogation instituted.

#### May 4th

At Funtington, where I saw John Booth. He is now Intelligence Officer with our armoured division. He is quite convinced that we can only win this war by manufacturing a very large number of tanks. At present we are only turning out about 100 a month. It takes 350 to make a division. Efforts are being made to bring

production up to 300 a month. This will only give us 10 divisions a year. The American tanks are not much good at present. John's division have just had their cruiser tanks taken away from them presumably for shipment to the Middle East. The Divisional Staff seem to be a funny lot - all cavalry officers clattering into their tanks in spurs. They all sit with headphones on talking to each other and directing operations. The D.C. occasionally travels in a car while taking part in manoeuvres. The car is known as his charger. John does not think that any force can stand up against mechanised divisions unless some very efficient counter-weapon is developed. He said that our mechanised divisions in France got right through in a counter-attack and waiting 24 hours for the French who did not turn up. They were right behind the German lines and the Germans apparently could do nothing about it. It was estimated that the Germans lost one third of their tanks in the French campaign. There doesn't appear to be anything to stop the German armoured divisions in Turkey if they decide to go through. I gather that if this country is invaded our armoured divisions do not intend to come into operation until about the third day when the enemy has clearly disclosed the position of his main attack. This seems sound policy. John feels that an invasion of this country by the Germans would be a frightfully hazardous operation

for them ~~but~~ he feels that it is quite possible they will try it on.

May 6th

L.L.G. has changed his views again. Several months ago he was all in favour of a negotiated peace. He still feels that we cannot win the war and that the most we can hope for is a stalemate and in view of our recent reverses he no longer thinks that the moment is opportune for peace negotiations. He thinks therefore that we should speed up our war effort to the maximum and that having achieved a few successes we should then come to terms with the Germans. He is surrounded by a group who to some extent hold the same views as himself. The principal people are Horrabin, Hore Belisha, & Wardlaw Milne. The whole group consists of about 10 people. They are leading the attack on the government in the House today. No personal attack on Winston is contemplated. L.L.G.'s ultimate object is to get into the Cabinet on his own terms. An offer was made to him some time ago but he would not go in as he felt that his hands would be tied. He would only join the Government if he is to be the big noise on policy.

Donaldson, the dissident Scottish Nationalist, has been arrested and two others called Hope Campbell and Maig. Campbell was a deserter evading conscription. Haig who is associated with McGibbon was found to be in possession of firearms, 2 or 3

rifles, a few revolvers and some ammunition. The prosecution was undertaken on the ~~6666666666666666~~ instigation of the Lord Advocate.

May 7th

Snow remains interned and so far has not asked to see anyone. There is a proposal to send Celery to Lisbon to see if he can induce a German agent called SESSLER to sell out. Rainbow is angling for a full time job but so far the Germans have not bitten. He has received no pay since January. Tricycle arrived back at the end of last month and continues to give the same very favourable impression. The Germans have swallowed his deputy Balloon and also FRIEDEL, with whom we hope to open up new lines. Tricycle is going on to America. Tricycle brought some money for Giraffe but gathered that the information of the latter was not regarded very highly. Tate has been awarded the Iron Cross first and second class. Dragonfly is still somewhat suspect. We have put over a story about the German Consul in Madrid which ought to cause a good deal of confusion in the minds of the Germans.

Mutt and Jeff have been asked to say what questions were put to them during their interrogation. This presents a useful opportunity. We are going to frame the questions in such a way as to assist us in sorting out so-called refugees when they arrive here. We shall try to base

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them on the documents being carried by Mutt and Jeff and show that they can easily get away with excuses for not having their papers in order. This we hope will lead to further laxity on the part of the Germans. New arrivals will be questioned and if they give the answers that we gave the Germans we shall know where we are.

Jock Whyte has interrogated DURRANT the German agent who was arrested in Egypt and is now interned in this country. There is no doubt that Durrant was recruited by SIMON and that he did a certain amount of work here for the Germans before going to Germany. He was sent to Egypt with a wireless set but gave himself up two or three days after the outbreak of war. He told us that the Germans had shown him a list of agents employed here and that one of the names was one Conal CARNEY who is employed in the tank corps. Carney when interrogated said that he had known Durrant in the tank corps and had taken him on one occasion for a holiday in Ireland to his home. Later he had received a request in a letter from Denmark for certain information of the strength of a tank division. He thought the request was harmless and gave the information, which was not of a detailed kind and probably incorrect. This had been on his mind ever since and he was glad of the opportunity for making a clean breast of it. Subsequently he had had two requests for further information. They were from



Denmark, handwritten in printed form and signed by Durrant. On each occasion £2 was enclosed. Carney had not replied to either of these letters, and did not report the matter to the authorities as he was afraid that his previous action might get him into trouble. Carney appears to have made a good impression on Jock Whyte. The question now is whether Durrant can be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act or D.R. Pilcher thinks that Carney would be a bad witness and the case is not strong enough.

Mrs. NICHOLSON has been acquitted in spite of the fact that she admitted that she had made notes from the cipher telegrams which she had received from Anna WOLKOFF. Her husband went into the box and admitted that he had also taken notes. Their excuse was that they thought the P.M. was conducting some intrigue with Roosevelt and that the matter might be of importance from the national point of view. Patrick

Hastings made a clever move in putting the husband into the box and bamboozled the jury into thinking that a British Admiral could not possibly commit an act of treachery and that therefore his wife must be innocent. The Solicitor General regards the case as one of the worst miscarriages of justice that he has known since he was at the bar. The question now arises as to whether Mrs. N. should remain interned under 10b. The probability is that she will be brought before the Advisory Committee.



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May 3th

Attended a meeting of the XX Committee, which seems to be doing useful work. The great difficulty is to get the Service Dept.s to fall in with our schemes. They are naturally reluctant to give away information unless for something concrete in return.

We had a meeting with Craig, Neville, Harry, John Maude and Taylor about the American party. The Navy still seem very anxious to regard the mission in a rather narrow naval point of view. They do not seem to understand that if civil security in the port is not satisfactory their work will be torpedoed. They are I think quite prepared to go to Halifax but they did not fall in with the suggestion that they should go there first on the grounds that on present information security in the port is almost non-existent.

Hims-One of M's people came to see me today about the case of one John MANIFOLD, a lieutenant who has succeeded in getting into M.I.8. He is a Communist and intimately connected with the headquarters of the party. Lennox is making enquiries about him, but I gather the W.O. are anxious to get him transferred elsewhere as soon as possible. I have passed the case to F. Division to deal with although as far as I can see most of the work will have to be done by me. This is rather a typical example of

how the lines cross. I have to protect B.5b's agents and deal with the W.O. because this can be done more conveniently from here than from the country.

May 9th

We brought down 23 German planes by night fighter yesterday.

Charles came up to see the D.G. about an incident which had occurred in the country. At the daily meeting it had been suggested by Shillitoe that A. should take a hand in Night Duty. Curry had asked S. to give him a list of A. officers which he subsequently put forward to Charles with the suggestion that they might take their turn. Charles says most of the people are fire-watchers and only two of them could possibly do night duty. He evidently resented the fact Shillitoe had been asked to get the list of names and was further very concerned because when questioned S. had said that he had been asked to do so at one of "the daily hates". This was certainly an unfortunate remark but I do not think it was very representative except that most people in the country and here are very worried about the new organisation. The result has been that the D.G. has given orders that no further daily meetings are to be held in the country. Curry will only act as a consultant to any officer if his advice is sought. From the point of view of the work this is one more spanner in the works since it was hoped that by holding

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these daily meetings as heretofore officers in the various divisions would be thoroughly acquainted with each others work. I told Charles quite frankly what I thought about the whole thing. I expressed all my views about the organisation to the D.G. and I did not propose to say anything more, nor did I want anybody else to do so. I should carry out the orders to the best of my ability, and persuade others to do the same. At the same time if anybody thought that the new arrangement which I'd always been told was for the purpose of easing my burden, was going to fulfill that function I could only say that the very opposite was the case. What Curry had taken off me he had handed back to me twentyfold. There was now nobody in the country to look after the various sections and they would have to work direct to us here in London by coming up and down.

Lennox tells me that the Germans are massing for an attack on Crete. The Navy know about this and are quite pleased, as the attack is to take place by sea and not by air-borne troops. They hope to have plenty of warning. Portugal is said to be full of German tourists. The Tiger convoy has got through to Malta with the loss of only one ship. Part of another mechanised German division is believed to be in Libya. We put our biggest number of bombers in the field last night. 360 went to Bremen and Hamburg.

May 10th

We have bought 2 blood-hounds and their keeper. They will be available to all regions for tracking down parachutists.

The D.G. spoke to me about the Shillito incident. I said that I thought the significance of it had been a good deal exaggerated, and I explained to him the real purpose for which the meetings took place. It was regrettable that owing to difficulties in administration in the past, administrative matters had been frequently discussed, as they had interfered seriously with the work of the branch. Unfortunately there had been no machinery for airing grievances and difficulties and representations made by me and Curry had invariably been ignored. D.G. thought that the daily meetings should come to an end and that Curry should merely be open to sections for consultations, if they were in difficulties about their cases. I regretted this but said no more. It is a great pity I think that Charles did not come to me in the first instance when the matter could probably have been satisfactorily settled without destroying a piece of useful office machinery.

Lunched with the D.G. and the American party. They are to leave on the 12th.

Lennox tells me that a trawler has been intercepted somewhere in the vicinity of

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Iceland. It has been brought in with its crew and it is reported that it has on board the enigma cypher. A notification has been made to the press that the trawler was sunk but that members of the crew were saved. This may save any alteration in the cypher which may prevent us from cracking it up. The trawler was engaged in making meteorological reports.

May 11th

There was a heavy raid on London last night, and two bombs fell on either side of the office. A certain amount of damage has been done but nothing serious. We may have to abandon a number of rooms for some time.

**33** enemy planes were brought down by night fighters. The moon was full and conditions were ideal.

I spoke to the D.G. about the suggestion that Cecil and I should go over and see Archer. The Y. Committee want to intercept M.F. signals between the Focker-Wulf long range bombers and submarines which they are guiding on to convoys. The idea was to set up a special receiving set in the offices of Cable and Wireless at Waterville. On further enquiry it is quite clear that nothing will be achieved unless machinery exists for D.F.ing these signals. This means a wireless mast or possibly two masts. The proposition is therefore much more formidable and I doubt whether the Fine Govt. will accept it.

There is also the risk that they may leak about it to the Germans. Cecil is seeing Air Vice-Marshal Joubert on the whole question tomorrow. It looks to me like a rather half-baked plan, particularly since it is admitted that our convoys cannot even pick up these signals.

May 12th

Swedish Govt. have put forward a suggestion for the establishment of a Swedish Air Line between Stockholm and Leuchars. It may be that the Germans are behind this since if they intend to invade the Iberian Peninsula they will use the possible services of KLM pilots. The Air Ministry wish to accede to the Swedish request as they say that if they don't we shall probably be refused landing facilities in Sweden. There is also the point that we may wish to put agents on to the continent, and this route would be the only normal way of doing it.

Ned has unearthed several interesting accounts in the course of his banking enquiries. It is found that one Yusuf Kenal is at present in Hungary and has paid out notes which have passed through the hands of one LESSING who is doing C.E. work for the Germans at Ankara, PUGH a German suspect, POGO, and SNOW. He has also found 4 cases of payments to communists being made on Lisbon.



and is temporarily laid out. This disposes of our difficulties at the moment.

There has been a good deal of trouble about members of the Hungarian L gation being allowed to leave this country for America via the Port of Glasgow where a great deal of important activity is going on. I have suggested to Col. Thornton that he should put up a note on this to the J.I.C. when probably Cavendish-Bentinck would take up the question, of proper provision for any other foreign Mission, which might be leaving the country.

Had lunch with Frost when we discussed the case of W. We agreed provisionally that with the exception of one officer W.5a should be linked with B.10, that the Holorith should remain in London under B.2, that W.3 less Senter and Arnold, should go to D.Branch and that Frost himself should look after W.6 and W.7 and any question affecting the B.B.C.

May 13th

Today's sensational news is the arrival of Rudolf HESS in a Me.110. He apparently landed near Glasgow on the night of the 10th. Kirkpatrick of the F.O. has definitely identified him. He has a broken ankle and is in hospital in Glasgow in charge of the military. He seems to have been carrying some sort of message to the Duke of Hamilton from HAUSHOFER. We knew



about HAUSHOFER before the war. His great subject is geo-politik. He has written to the Duke immediately after the outbreak of war and had sent him another letter last Sept. saying that if there was ever a chance of seeing the Duke he could come to Lisbon. This letter was sent to a cover address and enquiries were started on the assumption that the Duke's bona fides might be in question. As these led to nothing it was suggested to the A.M. that they should get him up and suggest that possibly he might go to Lisbon in some official capacity. There was a good deal of delay and eventually the A.M. produced his brother. After further delay they got hold of the Duke himself. He explained that he had known HAUSHOFER for some time and expressed his willingness to go to Lisbon if suitable cover could be found. The A.M. eventually decided that it would probably be better not to send him at the present moment. It is difficult to say what HESS's motive is in coming here. He has probably fallen out with the party on what he regards as a fundamental issue. He may resent the approach to Russia as he was violently anti-Communist and become embroiled in some kind of intrigue. Possibly his life was in danger and he decided to escape. Alternatively he may have come over with some kind of peace offer. The Germans may have thought they could only convince us of their sincerity by sending a man of high standing.

The statement in the press about HESS being mad would merely have been put over to cover up the fact that the Germans are putting out peace feelers. Personally I doubt this hypothesis very much. It seems to me too far fetched.

May 14th

I saw Swinton yesterday. He told me that Hess's story was that he was still an admirer of the Fuhrer but that he was appalled by the slaughter and destruction and wanted to see if there was not some way of stopping it.

Lennox tells me that the Tiger convoy have got through to Alexandria with the loss of only one ship which struck a mine.

The Italian claims to have sunk a battle-ship an aircraft carrier and a number of other ships are entirely untrue. There was no damage to any of our warships. A small attack has developed south of Sollum. It is not considered serious. A strong attack on Crete by air-borne troops and by sea is anticipated. The French have allowed 2 train-loads of ammunition to go to Iraq from Syria.

I saw Monckton and explained to him our point of view about HESS. I thought that it was highly necessary that we should be kept informed of what he was saying and that there should be some record of the

conversations of the people who visited him and of their impressions. I realised that the whole business was on a very high plane. At the same time we had a very definite interest, since HESS was nominally in control of the S.S. organisation known as the Innerdienst. An occasion might arise when the conversation could be led on to this ground. Monckton said that he quite understood our point of view and that he would make arrangements for me to see Kirkpatrick as soon as he returned. I also discussed with Monckton and Radclyffe certain indiscretions by the press which had come to light. Air raid damage was being telephoned all over the country and in particular from Belfast where references have been made to movements of ships. Radclyffe said he would see the Editor of the Daily Express and get him to instruct his reports not to send in information which they knew could not possibly be published.

May 15th

I went down to the country where I met 10 of the S.C.O.s who were paying their first visit to HQ. It is I think a good scheme that they should be brought into closer touch with the work of B. Branch and with B. officers. There is no doubt that for a long time they have been rather out in the cold. This I feel is to some extent the fault of their own branch. If they had had a regular conference like the R.S.L.O.s we should have been able to get the various

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section officers to lecture to them.

The man from the Phoenix who was to bring TATE his money has been picked up by a War Reserve policeman at Colney. He was asking his way to the nearest hospital. The policeman suspected him and on finding his papers were not in order took him to the nearest police station. Here he was searched and a sum of £500 and \$1400 was found on him. The Supt. having had his instructions from our R.S.L.O. about suspicious persons carrying large sums of money immediately came to the conclusion that the man was a spy. On being questioned he said that his name was RICHTER, that he had landed in a boat 10 miles west of Cromer on the previous night and was making his way to the Regent Palace Hotel where he had a rendez vous with an unknown person outside the barbers shop. He was to hand over to this person the sum of £450. He had undertaken this work as he was formerly in a concentration camp and saw a chance of getting away to America. It was for this reason that he had the American dollars.

Dick tells me that an Irishman reported recently at Gt. Scotland Yard and applied to be taken on in the Army. He explained that he had come from Jersey with two other men, that they had landed somewhere near Weymouth and had encountered no opposition. They met a man with a double-barrelled gun somewhere near the coast

and told him they had just landed and asked him the way to the nearest town. He did not appear to be interested and directed them to Weymouth. The Irishman's story is being checked up and efforts are being made to trace the other two men. If the story is true it doesn't speak very well for the coast watching service and very much strengthens our view that some improvement is necessary.

May 16th

I attended a meeting of the W. Board, which had been called at my request. At a previous meeting the Board had requested that Celery should not be sent abroad again without their approval. Personally I feel that in this matter the board are rather exceeding their functions, but as we want their help and co-operation it is probably better to comply with their wishes. I explained that Celery's idea was to proceed to Lisbon where he would try and make contact again with Sessler who had travelled with him to Berlin and Hamburg on his previous visit. It will be remembered that SESSLER appeared to be strongly anti-Nazi and quite ready to sell out and go to America if a suitable opportunity could be found. It may have been that SESSLER was merely posing as an anti-Nazi in order to draw Celery out and discover his true colours but it seemed to us that there was at least a chance of winning over SESSLER since he was an admirer of HESS and the occasion seemed somewhat opportune.

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I pointed out however that we were running a certain risk if we still proceeded on hypothesis I, namely that Snow had never divulged to the Doctor that his traffic had been controlled. If he had not done so this would account for the continued confidence of the Germans in TATE, which fact had been confirmed by the arrival yesterday of RICHTER. I explained that J.C. and T.A.R. were seeing Snow today at his request but that if he did not make some sensational disclosure to the effect that he had never given the traffic away I thought that we might profitably allow Celery to go to Lisbon. The Board agreed to this course of action.

May 17th

We had a very sticky meeting in the morning with the Services when the form of our assistance to the I.S.S.B. was discussed. The D.G. had previously explained in a letter that our sole object was to discover what the Services wanted us to do and what we were able to do and to remove a certain feeling which had grown up that the I.S.S.B. were not anxious to disclose to us more than the barest details. On this last point the D.N.I. took up rather an aggressive attitude. He did not understand what was implied and he wanted incidents and details. He even suggested calling in Airy. The D.G. said that he had spoken to 4 or 5 of his officers, all of whom had had the same impression, but that if he was mistaken and there was no



reluctance to disclose to him sufficient facts to enable him to carry out any work that was required of the Department he had nothing further to say. It eventually emerged that the position of both Airy and Lennox on the I.S.S.B. had not been very clear. While it was said that there was no reluctance to communicate the full facts to the D.G. through Lennox, his permanent member of the board, there was a certain reluctance to imparting information through Airy to Gen. Lakin of the so-called W. organisation which nobody knew very much about. The incident of Parracombe was discussed and it transpired that this operation had never been a matter for discussion by the I.S.S.B. at all. I was asked for my views and said that if we were going to render adequate assistance to the Services in any of these matters it was essential that we should come in if possible, in the planning stage and that we should be given the fullest possible details. In the case of the Parracombe we had practically no notice and no details. We were asked to send an officer up to Leith and when he got there he found the ship had gone on to Oban. If we had known what the goods were, where they were coming from, at what station they were to be unloaded and at what wharf they were to be loaded on the ship, and what dockers were to do the work we might have been of considerable assistance. Had we known moreover that a mysterious Spaniard was to travel on the ship we could have made arrangements to get him from Belfast to Leith or Oban without any trouble.



As it was the Admiralty lost him and we eventually dug him out of the R.P.S. There were various other indiscretions which had come to light in the course of our investigations at Oban and which might have been prevented if the S.C.O. had been fully in the picture. The meeting ended by Col. Thornton putting in a note about his requirements. These included censorship, the use of the S.C.O.s and R.S.L.O.s and also of Boddington in checking up on undesirables in the neighbourhood. He gave an undertaking that the fullest facts would be communicated to the D.G. personally by his representative on the Board and that

it would be left to the D.G. to disclose such facts as he thought necessary to his officers who were to carry out the work. D.G. spoke to Harry Allan after the meeting and asked him whether he was in agreement that any approach on these matters should be through this office, and not direct by the W.O. to S.C.O.s. Harry agreed that it would be better done through Central office. The real difficulty is I think that the I.S.S.B. do not get sufficient details from the planning section and it is there that things go wrong. If an operation is to start from some port the planners should be in touch with the S.C.O. and possibly also the R.S.L.O. before their orders are made out. What happens now is that a plan is made and the I.S.S.B. S.C.O.s and R.S.L.O.s have to make the best of it. There are many points in the planning which could be adjusted if the competent authorities were consulted earlier. It was difficult however to say this at the meeting since

it virtually amounted to a statement that the planners were incompetent. Others present at the meeting were D.M.I., Air Vice Marshal Paine, Group Captain Blackford Col. Thornton and Cmdr. Lewis of the I.S.S. and Commander Besant of the Operations Section of the Admiralty. The meeting became very heated at one moment but calmed down in the end.

Archer has informed us that MARSCHNER had a photograph on him of UNLAND whom he was going to visit.

May 18th

I saw Hopkinson and explained our point of view about HESS. He said that the matter was still on a very high plane and that HESS was not in the mood to discuss matters on higher-er-our level. He told me that so far only Hamilton and Kirkpatrick had seen him. I asked him about microphones as I thought that a record of his conversations might be interesting, particularly if some of the appeasers were allowed to go in and see him. He told me that this matter was in charge of C. and that all arrangements had been made. Hopkinson promised to keep our point of view in mind. I told him about the Gula PFEFFER letter and the importance of the Inere Dienst. I thought that PFEFFER's letter might possibly give us the opening we wanted.

May 19th

RICHTER has broken over the weekend. It now appears that he was dropped by parachute near Hatfield. He was taken to the spot and produced his parachute, wireless set and crystals and valves which he was bringing for TATE. It seems fairly clear that he is not the RICHTER who was commonly known as Clark GABLE. RICHTER had been working for a Dr. SCHULTZ. In the meantime time we have been on the air and complained that the money has never arrived.

Dick tells me that there are indications of the existence here of a Hungarian organisation. I have arranged with Theo that Caulfeild shall work direct to Dick in this matter. The Hungarians seem to be very active. PLESSING is working for the Germans in the Hungarian Legation at Ankara and Al MASSY, formerly in Cairo, is also using a wireless set in German interests. Al Massy has recently been recalled to Budapest and has deposited his wireless set at a convent. The code word for anybody collecting this set is Alma Mater.

We have heard from Archer that UNLAND has been arrested.

I spoke to the D.G. about emergency accommodation. I said that in time of invasion I envisaged the possibility of London being bombed for 5 nights on end and our finding ourselves wandering about the street with a file under our arms looking for a

I had previously ascertained that S.I.S. had an alternative home already wired up and were looking for yet another. D.G. suggested that I should raise this matter at the Director's meeting tomorrow.

May 20th

Director's meeting in the morning. The question of B.1's relations with the RSLOs was discussed. I said that the present arrangement by which R.O.F. Security Officers communicated their troubles to their headquarters in London, thence to B.1 in the country and eventually back to the RSLO who had to take the action seemed to me a very cumbersome procedure. I thought it would be far better if R.O.F. Security Officers while informing their head office got into direct touch with the RSLO. The latter would then proceed with the enquiry after informing B.1 who would still be in charge of the investigation through the agency of the RSLO. Harker got very excited when I mentioned that on occasion B.1. wrote to the wrong C.C. and that this was perhaps an added reason for writing to RSLO. He thought this was a most unfair criticism and rather drew a red herring across the trail. I admitted that instances of this sort occurred in all sections but I felt that this was not really the point. The present procedure is cumbersome and antiquated and needs revising. D.G. reserved judgment until he had seen the regions for himself. There seems to be a good deal of opposition from Harker, Butler and Allan

to any change in Alexander's organisation, and lack of appreciation of the very ambiguous position in which Curry is placed vis a vis B.1. Personally I think Alexander's show has not moved with the times either as regards policy or machinery. For many years nobody has really known what he has been doing. He is in a little water-tight compartment carrying on his work in a rather pompous and eyewashing way without any regard for war time conditions or for the work of B.4 and B.7 who are far more competent to express views about subversive elements in the Forces than he is.

I mentioned the question of alternative accommodation. D.G. asked me to get further particulars from V.V.

Hart has worked out a very useful scheme with the Registrar General for calling in National Registration Cards in certain important districts. This will enable the R.G. to carry out a check on their validity and will cause considerable embarrassment to the Germans since they will never know in what area a check may take place at any time.

Cecil has discovered that MARSCHNER is identical with Gunter SCHUTZ. There seemed a reasonable possibility and the matter was confirmed by Rainbow without the slightest hesitation.

We had our first meeting of the joint S.I.S. and S.S. Wireless committee. Maltby who has taken over R.S.S., Dick, Cowgill and Frost

were presnet. It was agreed that it was the function of the committee to co-ordinate the mutual interests of S.I.S. and S.S. in the R.S.S. It should lay down general directives for the operation of R.S.S. and decide priorities of service to be supplied by R.S.S. to S.I.S. and the S.S. It was agreed that Cowgill should co-ordinate the interests of the 3 services and represent their views to the committee. If necessary ad hoc invitations to representatives of the service would be made. Strachey is to be invited to become a member of the committee representing G.C. & C.S. Cowgill is to be the link between R.S.S. and S.I.S. and Frost between the S.S. and R.S.S. It was agreed to proceed with a limited policy of sniffing in cases where intelligence information gave rise to a reasonable belief that an illicit transmitter existed at any known location in the British Isles. It was finally decided to appoint Capt. Trevor Roper secretary of the committee.

In the afternoon I saw Mr. Norman RICHARDS, said to be the author of a story which he had got from Lord Camrose about Wavell imploring the P.M. not to send forces to Greece. Richards said that the story had been grossly exaggerated by his mother and that he had got it from a Miss Hunter, the daughter of a close friend of Lord Camrose. Hunter was subsequently interviewed and while admitting that he knew Lord Camrose intimately said he had never been responsible for circulating such a story. Probably



Camrose had heard that Wavell was against the project and the story had been built up on that information.

May 21st

Cecil and I flew from Manchester to Dublin to see Archer. The flight which took 1½ hours was in a blacked out aeroplane and uneventful. We landed at Colinstown and I imagine must have passed straight over Lambay. Archer met us at the aerodrome and we went to his house to discuss. He was highly interested at the identification of MARSCHNER with Gunter SCHUTZ. I gave him a general picture of our work here and he seemed to have reached the same conclusions as ourselves about the German Intelligence Service. His experience so far is that all the agents who landed in Eire, was that their plans were singularly ill-conceived and badly carried out.

MARSCHNER had been spotted wandering about by some woman who kept a hostel for the local police. He had asked his way and she became suspicious about him. The police were informed and he was easily rounded up. He had in his possession a wireless set, £1000 in British notes and American dollars, a small microscope, a photograph of UNLAND and a piece of paper identical with the paper on which UNLAND had written a number of his letters. This paper had brown streaks on it and a white border. He said that he was going to make contact with UNLAND and that the wireless set was to be fetched by some German agent who would come over from England. Archer does

not believe this story. UNLAND has been arrested and was extremely evasive when questioned. He is admitting nothing unless the documentary evidence pins him down. Archer is firmly of opinion that MARSCHNER was intending to operate his wireless set in conjunction with UNLAND. MARSCHNER's passport is a S. African one but it was quite clear from an examination of it that the photograph had been changed and that the signature slip underneath it had been signed after it had been stuck on to the passport and covered by the embossed stamp.

MARSCHNER had a story of a meeting with a British agent but Archer does not believe this. He thinks the story is put out in order to make the Eire authorities think that SCHUTZ was not operating against them but against this country.

We then discussed the wireless situation. Archer said they had one Y mast near Dublin which was picking up a lot of unrecorded traffic. I asked him to get the operator to monitor this traffic and let us have samples on the grounds that we might be able to sort it out for him. He undertook to do this. He told us that he had never got the  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. H.R.O. sets which had been promised him in the early days of the war. They had been taken over by the army. He is putting in another indent and will get Dulanty to let us know where it is placed, in order that we can give it a push.

He has a station for receiving in Limerick,

Cork and Athlone but I do not think these stations pick up very much. He has nothing much in the way of R.D.F. although he had been shown the apparatus in N. Ireland, or rather it had been shown to one of his operators. He would I think be prepared to set up stations on the east coast for detecting Focke Wolfe planes if we provided him with the necessary equipment. He had never heard of any signals being picked up between a Focke Wolfe and a submarine.

Before we left he asked us whether we had heard anything about the suggestion which had appeared in the papers that conscription should be enforced in N Ireland. We replied that we had heard nothing about it and had not been consulted in any way, as it was, generally speaking, outside our province. He told us that there was great anxiety in Ireland and that if it were enforced there would undoubtedly be bloodshed. He could not understand what we had to gain. There were 400,000 Catholics in the north and 600,000 Protestants. So far 150,000 have enlisted in the Forces from the south and 19,000 from the north. 600 a month are crossing the border from the south to enlist. Our flying-boats on Transatlantic patrol get up off Lough Erne every day and fly over Eire territory so low that it would be impossible for the Eire authorities to say that they could not recognise their markings. Troops from the north constantly wander across the border and instead of being interned are shepherded back. There are moreover a

number of other things which the Eire Govt. are doing to render us assistance. If conscription is enforced in the north a large number of the Catholics will refuse to register and if any attempt is made to prosecute them they will go on the run and join the I.R.A. Feeling in the south will be extremely bad and it seems quite likely that the Eire Govt. will try and enforce stricter neutrality. We told Archer that we would certainly represent his views to higher authority as soon as we got back.

We had a talk with Capt. Taylor at the port of Barton, Manchester, and also with the I.O. Their chief worry at the moment came from Irish priests who seemed to hold I.R.A. views and might possibly be acting as couriers, and officers who went on leave to Ireland with copies of their embarkation orders in their pockets. AS THESE ORDERS referred to secret operations the practice seemed highly undesirable. The orders had been taken off them and returned to their C.O.s. I later informed Harry Allan and the I.S.S.B. for such action as they might consider necessary.

May 22nd

We returned to Manchester by the 2.30 plane from Colinstown. Baxter met us at the airport and showed us round his office which struck me as being very efficiently run. His relations with all the C.C.s seem to be excellent and this was very much confirmed to me by General Atcherley, the

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Inspector General of Police who had a high opinion of the value of the R.S.L.O. organisation. He thought that something of the kind should continue even in peace time. It might possibly take the form of sending out R.O.s from headquarters rather than having them resident in the provinces. C.C. Lances joined us after dinner. I gave him the general picture of our more recent activities. He was very worried about the H.O. letter recommending that in certain circumstances informants should give evidence before the Advisory Committees. He thought that the practice was entirely wrong.

We took the midnight train for London.

May 23rd

On my return to London I found that there had been a lot of excitement about the Hess-Haushofer case. Swinton had written a rather offensive letter to the D.G. complaining that it was an outrage that he should not have been informed about this matter last Nov. when the original letter was received. He argued that as the case was one of high political importance it should have been brought to his notice immediately. Everybody who was concerned in this case has been asked to give an account of himself. I have expressed the view that though the case was an interesting one there was no particular point in reporting it until we had found out what HAUSHOFER's intentions were. There had been a certain delay in the Air Ministry in reporting the case to Swinton and after we had

satisfied ourselves that he was not intriguing behind the back of the Govt. but had we known that he had had a previous letter from HAUSHOFER in July 1939 which he had shown to the P.M. we might have taken a different view and approached him direct at the outset. This was one of the disadvantages of Downing St. intelligence. As things had worked out it seemed a very good thing that Hamilton had not made contact with HAUSHOFER. Had he done so Hess would probably never have come here, since HAUSHOFER would have realised that any attempt to discuss peace terms would be quite useless.

The Germans have suggested a new plan for getting money to TATE. He is to take a bus No. 16 at 4 o'clock on a certain date from Victoria station. There will be on board a Jap. TATE and the Jap would get off at the first stop and get into the next 16 bus. The Jap would carry the Times and a book in his left hand. TATE would get along aide him and ask him whether there is any news in the paper. The Jap will then hand him the paper which will contain the money.

Cecil prepared a note on Archer's remarks about conscription in N. Ireland which he showed to Swinton. He arranged for myself and V.V. to go straight on to Anderson who was seeing the P.M. on Saturday morning. He questioned me very closely about the memo. and seemed to agree in a very guarded way, with the views it expressed.



A message came through from S.I.S. to say that a woman with good legs, not a Portuguese was arriving on the plane from Lisbon. She was a German agent and had her instructions written into the margin of two \$50 notes. Some difficulty was experienced at the port as 3 ladies arriving on the plane appeared to qualify. The most suspect was a Mrs. Taylor who said she was the secretary of PITT-RIVERS but nothing could be found on her of an incriminating nature. She therefore had to be released. She is the subject of further investigation.

May 24th

Saw Maxwell about the Sam STEWART case. I explained to him our difficulty about presenting the full facts to the advisory committee. Maxwell seemed satisfied that STEWART had worked for the Germans and that he ought to be interned. He said he would arrange for me to see the Home Secretary.

Had a long discussion with T.A.R. about the Jap party. We thought that if possible we ought to carry out some sort of observation on the Jap after he left the bus.

Have just heard about the sinking of the Hood by the Bismark at a range of about 32,000 yards. She had only been in action for 7 minutes. She was bracketted by the first salvo and hit in one of her magazines by the second. The Prince of Wales was hit

in the turret in the first 2 minutes of the action.

Crete is still holding out.

May 25th

Arnold came to see me about a squadron which is not only landing but picking up our agents in occupied territory. He was worried about the security arrangements at the aerodrome. He is going to look into the whole matter on behalf of the Air Ministry.

T.A.R. talked to me about Mutt and Jeff. He wants to find some sort of home for them both. He would like to get Jeff established in the vicinity of Aberdeen. Ned is going to see what he can do.

We had a further discussion about the Jap party when it was decided not to follow. Watch is to be kept on likely people at their homes and at Berkeley Court and the Embassy. The S.B. officers who will be on the bus would proceed to Berkely Court and the Embassy as soon as the Jap gets off and B.6. will be on observation both before and after 4 p.m. An attempt will be made to get a photograph.

Curry is very keen about bombing the Nazi Party h.q. in Germany. We have put this up to the Air Ministry who say that they only do area bombing and that during the summer months Munich is out of range.

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They will however tackle both these places  
i.e. Berlin and Munich, as soon as opportunity offers.

According to a P/W Mölders, the German air ace, had his squadron visited recently by Goering. G. asked him whether there was anything he would like. He said "Yes, sir, could we be equipped with Spitfires".

May 26th

Lunched with Herbert and discussed with him and with Hill-Wood of the Censorship certain curious banking transactions which had come to light. Hill-Wood said

there were large balances held by the Swiss banking corporation, which did not have the non-enemy guarantee. He thought that these were German balances but did not appear to have any very strong grounds for his conclusions. What seemed more serious was the fact that large sums of money in securities were being passed out through the Swiss banking corporation to America. These sums were said to amount to something like 2 million a day. Hill Wood thought that these were probably securities from France, Holland Belgium and other countries occupied by the Germans and that the Germans were trying to build up a nest-egg for themselves in the U.S.A. even though they might have to realise at a heavy discount.

I arranged for a meeting between Hill-Wood and Ned Reid as Ned to whom I showed the papers, thought that probably the securities

held by the S.B.C. were the property of Frenchmen who were anxious to evade paying income tax.

We have succeeded in dropping an aerial torpedo on the Bismark but she has temporarily been lost. She was last seen heading for the Atlantic.

The Jap party was unsuccessful. Nobody turned up at the rendez vous. We have gone on the air with another scream.

Heard May 27th

Bismark sunk at 12 noon. I am told that we originally got on to her through the interception of a signal from a Norwegian trawler to some Quisling in Norway. She was sighted last night about 400 miles off Cape Ashant. After the aerial torpedo attack she had reduced speed to about 21 knots. During the night 2 destroyers put 4 torpedoes into her and when found in the morning she was going round and round at a speed of about 8 knots. Her steering gear was badly out of order. The Germans had started to move the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst out in order to make room for her in Brest. Battleships etc. converged on her from every possible angle and for over an hour were pumping shells into her at a range of 3,000 yds. The Renown then signalled that she could not be sunk by gunfire. Then came a message that she had sunk. An attempt was made to pick up survivors but this had to be abandoned, as a U boat came up and fired a torpedo at one of our ships. It failed to hit its mark.

Had lunch with Z.O.R. He was in gloomy Russian mood, having been bombed out of his home in London. He was anxious if possible to get some sort of Govt. work. I suggested that he might perhaps get hold of some Soviet papers and periodicals and make a digest. I am also thinking of putting him in touch with Roger Hollis. I doubt however whether he will be very much use as an informant, as he does not move in Soviet circles and is not the type who would be inclined to do so except under pressure.

At the Director's meeting today alternative accommodation was discussed. We are I understand to move to another building pending repairs to No. 58. We shall then use 58 as alternative accommodation. I was asked to prepare a list of officers who could go out to the regions in the invasion.

I saw Wickham in the afternoon. He told me that conscription for N.Ireland was definitely off. The whole thing was a political ramp, by politicians in N.Ireland. They wanted to appear as great loyalists but in actual fact hoped that their suggestion would not be acceptable to the home government. Had it been accepted they intended to conscript the Catholics and leave the Orangemen in the factories. Wickham also discussed the proposal to tighten up censorship on the border which had been made by Herbert and submitted to the Executive. He had read Herbert's

memo which suggested that the matter should be proceeded with without reference to N.Ireland. Wickham was evidently rather annoyed about this. He said that it was ridiculous for people to make suggestions of the kind without prior consultation as they were entirely ignorant of local conditions. One of Herbert's suggestions was that the B.Special Constabulary who are pure Orangemen, should patrol the border between various Censorship points. He said that he would not entertain anything of the kind since it would be certain to lead to trouble if B.Specials were let loose in Catholic areas. He

explained that the customs posts on the main roads which were manned from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. were only there for people who wished to pay their taxes. Those who tried to evade the customs would be picked up sooner or later by the R.U.C. in the areas behind the frontier. He maintained that the police knew about every stranger in their area and that as you could not put a fence all along the frontier it was much better to rely on some system in depth which would provide you with the information you required. The same principles he thought applied to censorship. He said that it was extremely difficult to get the military authorities to understand these things as they were so hopelessly ignorant of local conditions.

A message came though for Tate last night. The Jap party is to be repeated on the 29th and 31st. On the night of the 27-28th 4 birch tree branches, each 1 metre long and



with money in the thick end, are to be dropped near Luton. Two 200 lb bombs will be dropped in the direction of Charlton and the birch sticks will fall on the continuation of this line at a distance of roughly 1 to 2 kilometres from the second bomb crater. The Germans say that the failure of the Jap meeting was due to delay in transmission which had to go by a roundabout route.

May 23th

I lunched with Godfrey who is working in Plans at the W.O. He takes a poor view of the I.S.S.B. He says that they now get copies of all orders issued by plans but only look at them from the point of view of an indiscretion in the wording of the order. He thinks that where stores are ordered the I.S.S.B. should send someone down to the depot and follow the order up to its destination. In this way they might learn a good deal. This is exactly what I have been saying for some time.

The Germans cancelled last night's operation with the birch branches on the excuse that the plane was not available. Several bombs were however dropped in the vicinity of Luton. We had told the A.M. about this operation in case they might wish to deal with the aeroplane after it had left the Luton area. The result has been a ghastly muddle. We told the police that we were sending down 4 people to observe what happened but in the middle of the night a certain Major McCallum turned up at the offices of superintendent of the

Beds. police. He had an extraordinary story about a man who was going to be dropped by parachute in order that he should assassinate HESS. He wanted full police co-operation. He said he came from some anti-aircraft brigade. In order to convince the police of his bona fides he took them out to see his Brigadier who was surrounded by A.A. guns and Searchlights. The Home Guard happened to be doing a night exercise and were roped in. Hundreds of men appear to have been walking about all night all over the country. The C.C. was not unnaturally extremely annoyed. He rang up Dixon to tell him that this was the end.. The matter is being taken up with the A.M.

Long deliberations have taken place over the Huggins-Rothschild reorganisation plan. The matter is extremely complex and we are trying to fit the work to the organisation, instead of the organisation to the work.

May 29th

A small aluminium cylindrical case which might normally be used to hold a developed film has been handed in to the police. It was found on the bank of the Thames at Twickenham after a high tide had receded. It contained a map on squared paper of some harbour. Various buildings were marked by numbers. The explanation in a dot code was given in the margin and also a message. The map was wrapped in a small piece of oil silk. Arnold is making enquiries.

921  
What would appear to be bomb hits on the port were marked by punched holes.

A message has come through to say that Tate is to try the bus party again today, and if he fails he is to go to the Jap Embassy to the Naval Attache and say that he is the man from the 16 bus.

A man called CRELLIN who holds a responsible position in the Ministry of Supply has been found to be a crook with a criminal record. A man called GORDON visited him and told us that CRELLIN showed him a plan of our latest amphibian tank. It is proposed to detain CRELLIN under D.R. I am inclined to think that if the staff of the Ministry of Supply were passed over the Criminal Records there would be some astonishing results.

Tricycle is to go to America as an import and export merchant, as he cannot get the backing of his own Legation to proceed as a representative of the Ministry of Information. He has nevertheless got a letter from Monckton which should be of assistance to him.

It has been discovered that one Christine Mary BYRNE has recently been making journeys from Liverpool to Eire. She is the housekeeper of BEPPU, the Jap Consul in Liverpool who has an office in Dublin. It seems probable that she was acting as a courier.

I am told that the Bismarck was first detected owing to a signal sent out by a Norwegian trawler to some station in Norway. This signal was picked up and dealt with by G.C. and C.S.

I have just heard that the Jap party has been successful. We got £200 in brand new English notes in series. We took a photograph of the Jap and he was subsequently trailed by two S.B. women to the Jap Embassy. There was some anxiety at one moment as things did not go according to plan. Tate and the Jap, instead of getting off at the first halt, got off when the policeman held up the bus at a cross-roads. They were therefore unable to take the next bus and 4 went by before they could get on board. This was rather disconcerting to the S.B. men who were waiting for them further up the road. Fortunately S.B. had arranged for a champion cyclist to follow up the bus. He saw what had happened and went on ahead and warned all concerned.

May 30th

I saw Morrison today about Sam STEWART. I showed him the messages and I think he was convinced that the case was a fairly strong one. I explained to him about our difficulties about disclosing all our information to the Advisory Committee. He said that he informed the Committee would

at the appropriate moment that he had spoken to the M.I.5 officer on the case and was satisfied that STEWART should remain in internment. This of course would be subject to anything that we might subsequently ascertain as the result of any searches and interrogations that we made. I told Morrison that I was not at all sanguine about finding any very important evidence in STEWART's belongings. He agreed to sign an 18B order.

There has been a great deal of trouble about CRELLIN. S.B. had to be brought in and do not appear to have presented the case very well to Kendal, who insisted on referring the whole matter to D.P.P. This made Burt wild. He has asked whether he should put on his mack and go down and see Kendal. I said that he could, as long as Canning and Foster saw him first. This he did and Kendal agreed to action forthwith. Burt was afraid that if something was not done immediately CRELLIN as an ex-confidence trickster would bolt.

A Major CARTER who looks after the papers of the Chief of Staffs Committee in the War Cabinet, has leaked to a solicitor friend about the evacuation of Crete. He said that this policy had been decided on and gave details of the numbers to be evacuated each night. The solicitor revealed the whole thing to his fellow-fire-watchers, one of whom happened to be a secretary employed at the Admiralty.

I lunched with Stewart. He is very puzzled about Russia. There is no doubt there is a big move towards the Russian frontier, and 20 Roumanian divisions are to be mobilised on the Bessarabian frontier. He thought that Crete might have been defended if we had taken Rhodes, where we could have had fighter aerodromes. Cunningham apparently offered to take Rhodes weeks ago.

Saw Swinton and told him about Tate's Japanese party. He seemed very interested and satisfied.

Saw Hopkinson about Mutt and Jeff. I told him that we did not wish to disclose their presence here to the Norwegians. He thought that this difficulty could be got over and promised to make enquiries and let me know.

I have suggested to Harry that D.4 should have a representative in London. This would go a long way to improve liaison and save us an immense amount of trouble.

May 31st

Spoke to the D.G. about Del CAMPO. He was reluctant at first to agree to the plan by which the bogus del CAMPO would plant himself on Artaza. He has now agreed to let this go forward. I am very glad as Brooman-White and Harris had taken a great deal of trouble.



Major CARTER has been arrested and is to be tried by Court Martial. Cookie tells me that he is a very decent fellow. He has risen from the ranks and has many years service.

I spoke to Arnold about the map case. He is pursuing the matter but has not yet identified the harbour. I suggested to Arnold that mining might prove a useful defence for aerodromes. He thought the idea was a good one and said that he would bring it to the notice of the appropriate authorities in the Air Ministry. Arnold has been looking into the security of the squadron which is concerned with dropping S.I.S. and S.O.2 people on the other side. Apparently a good deal of this is going on.

There has been a bit of a dust-up on the Shipping Committee. The Admiralty seem to have been caught napping by not fulfilling many of the functions which the committee is now carrying out. They are now trying to say that the committee is interfering in their business. Obviously they do not like the committee to get the kudos for something they should have done themselves.