



New Document Releases

Release of material on T E Lawrence

Most of these files can be downloaded from DocumentsOnline. Some of the material is included in the new onsite exhibition on T E Lawrence in the Education and Visitors Centre at the Public Record Office, Kew.

T E Lawrence: The RAF years 1922-1935

Introduction

These newly opened records are solely concerned with T E Lawrence's RAF service under the names of John Hume Ross and Thomas Edward Shaw. However, we also refer here to other records held by the Public Record Office and to secondary sources.

Thomas Edward Lawrence was born at Tremadoc, North Wales on 16 August 1888, the second son of Sir Thomas Chapman and Sarah Junner. Educated at Oxford High School and Jesus College, Oxford, Lawrence graduated with a First Class Honours degree in Modern History in 1910.

Although it has been rumoured that Lawrence served in the Royal Artillery, his first officially recorded service in the military was in the Army between 1914 and 1920. See **WO 374/41077** for his record of service for this period. After Army service, Lawrence worked at the Colonial Office before joining the Royal Air Force (RAF) for the first time in 1922. Forced out of the RAF after being exposed by the press, Lawrence joined the Royal Tank Corps but transferred back into the RAF in 1925 where he served until 1935.

T E Lawrence was involved in a motorcycle accident near his Dorset home on 13 May 1935 and died six days later.

The newly opened records represent Lawrence's service career between 1922 and 1935, and illustrate some of the less well-known points in his life as well as the state's involvement in the subterfuge to hide his true identity during these years.

RAF Service as 352087 Aircraftman John Hume Ross (The Mint Period) and as 338171 Aircraftman Thomas Edward Shaw

It is possible that no one will ever really know why Lawrence joined the RAF. However, a clue may be found in his record of service in **AIR 1/2692**. In a collection of newspaper cuttings is a *News Chronicle* article of 11 May 1934, quoting T E Shaw as saying "I want to be left alone". In the same article Shaw is also described as being "banned from every country because of espionage suspicion".

Lawrence's reasons for wanting to serve in the armed forces again seem to be both numerous and complex. One of these may have been to avoid explaining his past as "Lawrence of Arabia" and so avoid unwanted intrusion into his life. He did have an interest in the RAF, having experience of the infant service during his service in Arabia and on a long distance flight from France to Egypt in 1919. As Jeremy Wilson says in his preface to the Penguin edition of *The Mint*, Lawrence had "considered views on strategic questions. As a Middle East expert he had been quick to see the potential of air power as an economic way of policing Iraq (1)". It is interesting to note that the first independent use of the RAF in the colonial policing role was in Somaliland in 1920 and it was Winston Churchill who ordered it to be employed in this way.

To enter the RAF, Lawrence had to use the many connections he had acquired during his war service and post war service at the Colonial Office. Of all of these his correspondence with, and the influence of, Sir Hugh Trenchard as Chief of the Air Staff undoubtedly helped. Letters Lawrence wrote to Trenchard before and during both of his periods in the RAF as J H Ross and T E Shaw can be found in **AIR 1/2692** and **2696**. The state's part in the subterfuge that enabled Lawrence to join the RAF twice, and the Army once, is well documented in these records.

In T E Shaw's record of service there are two points of interest, only one of which has been mentioned in Lawrence's biographies. His medical records - **AIR 1/2692** - record that he has scars on both buttocks. The scarring is noted in *The Mint* and Lawrence dismisses them as "persuasion". The scars probably resulted from the beating he received at the hands of the Turks after his capture at Deraa in 1917. The second point worth recording is Lawrence's conduct sheet from his service as 7875698 Private T E Shaw, A Company, Royal Tank Corps depot at Bovington, Dorset - **AIR 1/2696**. Lawrence was awarded two days confined to barracks for the offence of "having an untidy bed-cot." This is the only recorded military punishment Lawrence received in over 15 years' military service.

During his career Lawrence made a number of allotments from his pay to at least three individuals, named in **AIR 1/2700** as Mr John Bruce, Mr W J Ross, and Miss Ruby Bryant. Of these perhaps Miss Ruby Bryant from Newark upon Trent is the least known. It is possible that this Mr John Bruce was the same Bruce who had served with Lawrence in the Tank Corps, and was reputed to have beaten Lawrence on a number of occasions (2).

Other financial activities Lawrence was involved in included an anonymous education trust under the auspices of the RAF Benevolent Trust - **AIR 1/2695** No man normally enlisting in the RAF would have had such assistance to ease his entry into the service as Lawrence received as can be seen from the letters and telegrams contained in **AIR 1/2692** and **2698**. It appears that Lawrence was able to pick and choose his postings with much more chance of going where he wanted than most of his peers.

Lawrence obviously enjoyed his service in the RAF. In a letter on AIR 1/2692 written towards the end of his career to Sir Edward Ellington, Chief of the Air Staff after Trenchard, he says "I've been at home in the ranks, and well and happy: consequently I leave with a sense of obligation".

Although the Chief of the Air Staff was aware of T E Shaw's real identity, at the time of his death a letter on **AIR 1/2699** from his youngest brother Arnold, concerning his late brother's financial arrangements, solicited a curt reply to the effect that the RAF did not discuss financial arrangements with third parties! A copy of a grant of probate for Lawrence's estate, which can also be found in the file, not only lists all of his aliases, but also notes that he left an estate with a net value of £6475 13s 10d.

Even after Lawrence's death there were still many people who were interested in him. Beyond those who wished to write about Lawrence's life, some wished to commemorate him, an example of which is the letter on **AIR 1/2697** from Bridlington Council, who wished to erect a memorial.

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- 1 Wilson, Jeremy in *The Mint*, T E Lawrence (Penguin 1978) p 17
 - 2 Wilson, p 750-751 & 873
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Bibliography

The Mint, J H Ross (T E Lawrence) (Penguin 1978)

Revolt in the Desert, T E Lawrence (Wordsworth Military Edition 1997)

Lawrence of Arabia B H Liddell Hart (Da Capo 1989)

Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorised biography of T E Lawrence, Jeremy Wilson (Minerva 1989)

Document references

PRO reference	Date	Description
AIR 1/2692	1922-38	Records created or inherited by the Air Ministry, the Royal Air Force, and related bodies: Shaw T E, 338171, Aircraftman 1st class: personal file
AIR 1/2693	1937-38	Pilgrim Trust: enquiry regarding a certain deceased airman's documents (Colonel T E Lawrence)

AIR 1/2694	1936-37	Precaution for preventing the publication of a manuscript of the late Colonel T E Lawrence's entitled 'The Mint'
AIR 1/2695	1931-34	Payment of income tax on anonymous Education Fund endowed by the late Colonel T E Lawrence
AIR 1/2696	1925-34	Shaw, T E: War Office and Royal Air Force service documentation (including medical history) includes photographs
AIR 1/2697	1925-74	Shaw, T E: administration pay and posting; enquiries about Colonel T E Lawrence. Includes photographs
AIR 1/2698	1927-38	Shaw, T E: pay and movements
AIR 1/2699	1935	Shaw, T E, 338171 Aircraftman 1st class: effects; outstanding sum from Air Ministry
AIR 1/2700	1925-35	Shaw, T E: marriage allowance and allotment
AIR 1/2701	1936-37	Lawrence, T E: The Mint, initial publication in the USA
AIR 1/2702	1929-30	Lieutenant Colonel T E Lawrence: question of retention of rank
AIR 1/2703	1934	Shaw, T E: letters to Sir Philip Sassoon

May 2002

The ninth and largest Security Service (MI5) release, consisting of 212 files, bringing the total number of MI5 records in the public domain to 1332. As with previous releases the bulk of records are personal files relating to individuals (KV 2) with a small number of policy (KV 4) and subject files (KV 3).

Further release of MI5 material 7-8 May 2002

Introduction

This is a brief overview and description of the most interesting and newsworthy files within the latest release of Security Service records. This is the ninth and largest Security Service (MI5) release, consisting of 212 files, bringing the total number of MI5 records in the public domain to 1332. As with previous releases the bulk of records are personal files relating to individuals (KV 2) with a small number of policy (KV 4) and subject files (KV 3).

Whilst the majority of files emanate from 1939-45 period, there are a considerable number of the more interesting files relating to the inter-war period, in particular those relating to Russian Communists and a smaller number concerning Japanese intelligence agents and UK based pacifists. The personal files have the following categories:

- German Intelligence Officers (**KV 2/755-769**);
- German Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV 2/692-754**);
- Communist and Suspected Communists, including Russian and Communists Sympathisers (**KV 2/770-794**);
- Pacifists (**KV 2/795**);
- Refugees (**KV 2/792- 795**);
- Japanese Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV 2/871-874**);
- Soviet Intelligence Officers (**KV 2/797-805**);
- Soviet Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV 2/806-817**);
- Double Agents (**KV 2/845-8770**);
- Right-Wing Extremists (**KV 2/831-843**).

A new category within the personal files includes SOE (Special Operations Executive) Agents (**KV 2/828-830**) there are also some untitled miscellaneous personal files (**KV 2/818-827**) which include Sidney Reilly, the so called 'Reilly, Ace of Spies' (**KV 2/827**) and Edith Cavell, the British nurse executed during the First World War for assisting Allied escapees (**KV 2/822**).

There are a number of policy files relating to liaison with OSS, Office of Strategic Services (the US version of the Special Operation Executive) (**KV 4/149-152**) and subject files dealing with Soviet Intelligence organization (largely provided by the SIS, Secret Intelligence Service or MI6) (**KV 3/11-13**). The subject files also contain documents seized from the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) in 1925 (**KV 3/18-33**) and files from a similar raid on ARCOS, the Russian trade delegation, in 1927, which became known as the ARCOS affair (**KV 3/15-17, 34-35, also see KV 5**).

This release also marks the raising of a new class of records; Organization Files (**KV 5**), these include; All Russian Co-operative Society Ltd (ARCOS) responsible for trading of the Soviet Government (**KV 5/1**); 'The Link', a right-wing Anglo-German Society, and associated publication of the same name (**KV 5/2**).

Highlights include:

- Dusko Popov, WWII double agent TRICYCLE (**KV 2/845-866**, see also double agent Ivan Popov, **KV 2/867-870**)
- Walter Krivitsky, first Soviet intelligence officer to defect (**KV 2/802-804**)
- Josef Stalin's personal file (**KV 2/775 –776**)
- Sidney Reilly, so called 'Ace of Spies' (**KV 2/827**)
- Edith Cavell, British nurse executed in WW1 for assisting in Allied escapes (**KV 2/822**, also see Gaston Quien betrayer of Cavell **KV 2/844**)
- Lord Sempill, suspected Japanese agent (**KV 2/871-874**)
- Duke of Bedford, prominent pacifist who had links with leading fascists (**KV 2/793-795**)
- Anna Wolkoff, prominent member of the 'Right Club' convicted in 1940 along with Tyler Kent for passing Anglo-American intelligence to the Italians (**KV 2/841-843**)
- Nicholas Bodington, SOE agent accused of collaborating with the Gestapo (**KV 2/830**)
- John Herbert King, Foreign Office cipher clerk who was convicted of spying for the Russians in Oct 1939, (**KV 2/815-816**)

1) Double Cross Agents

Background to Double-Cross System

The Double-Cross System was one of the greatest intelligence coups of the Second World War. J.C. Masterman, Chairman of the Double-Cross Committee, concluded that 'we [Britain] actively ran and controlled the German espionage system in this country'. The Double-Cross Committee was known as the Twenty Committee because the Roman numerals for twenty, XX, were a double cross.

By means of signals intelligence and counter-espionage work prior to the war MI5 were in a position to monitor and pick up German agents as they were 'dropped' into Britain. These agents were then 'turned' and began working for the British authorities. The preferred communication was via wireless telegraphy (W/T), although secret ink, microphotography and, in some cases, direct contact with the enemy was also employed.

Initially the Double Cross System was used for counter-espionage purposes, but its comprehensive success provided an excellent conduit for strategic deception. This deception culminated in the D-day operation, known as FORTITUDE. This plan misled the Germans into believing that the Pas de Calais was the real landing area of the Allied invasion rather than Normandy.

Further successes were achieved in U-boat and V-weapon deception. A good summary of the most significant double cross cases may be found in J.C Masterman's book, *The Double Cross System*.

**Popov, Dusko codenamed TRICYCLE (KV 2/845-866)
KV 2/862-Tricycle**

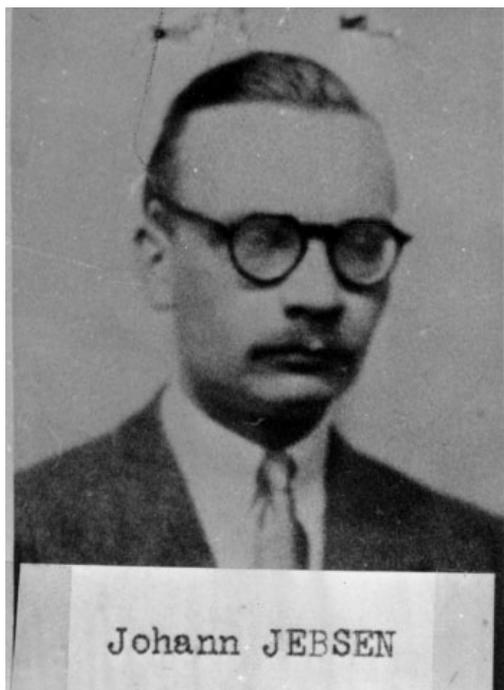
Dusko Popov, Tricycle

Dusko Popov, Tricycle's real name, was one of Britain's most important double agents. As well as being a successful double agent, Tricycle was a notorious playboy who womanised and gambled his way through the war. At the end of the war Tricycle obtained British nationality and was awarded the OBE, which was informally presented to him in the bar of the Ritz hotel.



Johnny Jebson

Jebson was Popov's anti-Nazi Abwehr case officer, whom Popov recruited to the service of MI5, and who became a great source of intelligence in the war effort.



Dusko Popov was perhaps Britain's most important double agent, second only to the notorious GARBO. Popov was born into a wealthy Yugoslav family of good standing and enjoyed the life of a playboy. Popov's code name was changed from SCOUT to TRICYCLE when he increased his network to two double agents, BALLOON and GELATINE.

Popov was recruited by his long-term friend and Abwehr officer Johann 'Johnny' Jebesen. Popov reported this approach to the British Embassy in Belgrade and was duly recruited by SIS. SIS handed him to MI5 to be run as a double agent TRICYCLE and it was under this guidance that he became the central figure in a network of agents, which included DREADNOUGHT (his brother, Ivan Popov), GELATINE, BALLOON, METOR, FREAK and ARTIST. The 'Yugoslav Ring' communicated by wireless, secret writing microdots and also in person, with TRICYCLE visiting his German controllers in Lisbon a record seven times between 1941-1944.

In 1942 TRICYCLE was sent to the USA to establish an 'Abwehr' network, however, he clashed with the FBI who considered him a genuine Abwehr agent and took further dislike of his playboy lifestyle which included dating the actress Simone Simon. In October 1942 after the American failure he returned to Lisbon where he managed to re-established himself with the Abwehr going on to be considered one of their best agents.

TRICYCLE provided details on a wide range of subjects including German rocketry developments and attacks, deception information in regard to the D-Day landings, early indications of the Axis' concern in Pearl Harbor and the modus operandi of the German secret services. In the summer of 1943 he even recruited his anti-Nazi Abwehr case officer, Johnny Jebesen. Jebesen, known to MI5 as ARTIST became a great source of intelligence, in 1944 was kidnapped by the Gestapo concerning financial irregularities and never heard of again; his record is well reflected within these files.

At the end of the war Popov obtained British nationality and was awarded the OBE, which was informally but aptly presented to him in the Bar of the Ritz Hotel by MI5's Double Cross coordinator, T.A.R. Robertson.

KV 2/845 – (Dec 1940- Feb 1941) includes a summary of TRICYCLE's early career July-Dec 1940 (initial codename is SKOOT, it changes to TRICYCLE half way through this file); introduction to MI5 via SIS including an interview at the Savoy with T.A.R. Robertson; German questionnaire given to TRICYCLE by the Germans in Feb 1941 which deals mainly with air force matters and coastal defence; copies of letters written in secret ink to Lisbon; MI5 reports establishing TRICYCLES bona fides; introduction to Friedle Goertner (GELATINE).

KV 2/846 – (Mar 1941- Apr 1941) deals with TRICYCLE's plan to get British POW's into Yugoslavia; physical description of TRICYCLE 'Height 5'8, hair brown, complexion depends on the previous night's activities...when talking gesticulates with his hands freely' (p.61a); papers dealing with BALLOON and

TRICYCLE's second visit to Lisbon; SIS reports of TRICYCLE's activities in Lisbon.

KV 2/847 – (May 1941) TRICYCLE's reports on his return from second trip to Lisbon including German questionnaires and code words; copies of papers in TRICYCLE's possession including a photograph of his 'latest girlfriend'.

KV 2/848 – (Jun 1941-Jul 1941) papers relating to next trip to Lisbon via flying boat and then subsequent trip to America; papers relating to Operation MIDAS, a plan to get the Germans to pay a UK based agent (double agent TATE) via an imaginary Jew in New York who was willing accept dollars in his name and then to pay sterling into the UK to fund TATE.

KV 2/849 – (Jul 1941) Summary of case (p. 177G & 183 A); papers throughout relating to plan MIDAS (see **KV 2/848**); German questionnaire asking lots of questions regarding Hawaii and Pearl Harbor installations (p.208a) (in his biography Popov complained that FBI ignored this information as subsequent attack on Pearl Harbor could have been avoided); introduction of BALLOON and GELATINE to Germans; reference to use of microdots (p.216k); papers signifying early problems between TRICYCLE and US authorities (p.215C) and in regard to over spending (p.275G).

KV 2/850 – (Aug 1942- Nov 1942) TRICYCLE's money problems in US and his return to Europe (Lisbon); summary of visits to Lisbon (p.313A) interviews (p.314B); rough statement of expenditure as seen through German eyes, including a loan of £10,000 from the actress Simone Simon (p.341a); TRICYCLE suspects FBI of interfering with telegrams between himself and his girlfriend, Simone Simon (p.351); Secret sources (i.e. signals intelligence known as ISOS) indicate that Germans are not impressed with TRICYCLE's work in USA.

KV 2/851 – (Nov 1942-Feb 1943) in the main this file deals with restriction on TRICYCLE's finances back in UK and repayment to the FBI (p.360A); return to UK from US via Lisbon in Oct 1942; note dealing with TRICYCLE's concern over stockings and chocolates to be sent from US (p.405a)

KV 2/852 – (Mar-May 1943) Good summary of TRICYCLE's unsuccessful trip to the US (p.457a); papers show problems with FBI – their main interest being the arrest, rather than cultivation of agents, also FBI considered TRICYCLE to be 'idle with extravagant habits' and to have 'lived life of a playboy' spending \$80,000 in 18 months; papers suggest that TRICYCLE was genuinely upset when back in London due to financial breakdown and split with Simone Simon but apparently 'quickly consoled himself elsewhere'.

KV 2/853 – (May-Aug 1943) Mainly deals with TRICYCLE's personal belongings still held in US and other trips to Lisbon. Paper indicating, through 'Most Secret Sources' (i.e. signals intelligence known as ISOS), that Germans still highly value work of TRICYCLE (p.508 a); preparation for plausible cover story for trip to Lisbon (circa. June 1943), including meeting real people, going to real places and story regarding other double agents BALLOON, GELATINE

and METEOR; Note on the WORM about TRICYCLE's German controller Jebsen, "The WORM suspects that Jebsen know that the whole thing is a racket, but, in his own interest, would do everything possible to prevent this fact being realized by the Abwehr as a whole" (p.572); Abwehr officers Kammler and Jebsen tell TRICYCLE that they are sure that he is working for the Allies – and that if 'he wasn't he was a fool'. (p.578B-7&8); handwritten charts of Abwehr structure drawn by Tricycle (in French); report that Germans believe there is only one agent in UK who's information is of any use, referred only as PBK or PBH (p.579a) – this agent is not identified (August 1943)

KV 2/854 – (Aug-Oct 1943) Papers relating to wireless equipment and forged pound notes given to TRICYCLE by the Germans to take to UK; recruitment of ARTIST (Johann Jebsen) long time associate and initial recruiter of TRICYCLE, Jebsen is described as 'a blond, monocle, very bad black teeth, very clever and sometimes walks with a limp'; mention 'Rocket Gun' information obtained from ARTIST (Sept 1943) (p.617c); 9 page summary from TRICYCLE's latest visit to Lisbon (p.619k); copies of letters from ARTIST to TRICYCLE.

KV 2/855- (Nov-Dec 1943)– note on special German poison which is quick and untraceable (p.673); papers relating largely to ARTIST with some references to OSTRO (OSTRO was the only German agent not working under British control within in the UK, in fact OSTRO was not living in Britain at all and all his intelligence reports were fictitious, but he caused considerable concern to the Double Cross committee).

KV 2/856 – (Dec 1943-Feb 1944) TRICYCLE described as the best agent in England by the Abwehr (p.801); papers relating to FREAK, who became TRICYCLE's W/T man; note reporting that the writer P.G.Wodehouse was a good friend of ARTIST and Hitler's personal interpreter, Schmidt (p.802kp.7); account of Abwehr personalities and modus operandi (p.717w)

KV 2/857 – (Feb-Apr 1944) Mainly covers Tricycle's trip to Lisbon in Feb 1944

KV 2/858 – (Apr – May 1944) Report on effect of ARTIST's kidnapping (p.19c); Papers relating to deception plan FORTITUDE

KV 2/859 – (May 1944-Feb 1945) Summary of case covering the period 1.3.43 –26.2.44 (p.932a), papers covering TRICYCLE's visits to US, Yugoslavia, Paris and UK.

KV 2/860 – (Mar-Sept 1945) Most Secret Sources (MSS) sheet (list of TRICYCLE's traffic) (p.1040b); good 26-point summary of whole TRICYCLE case (p.1084a); note that TRICYCLE was paid \$2,500 per month and in April 1944 was given a separate amount of \$75,000, MSS also revealed another \$75,000 was also be given, but TRICYCLE's case was terminated prior to the transfer; account of kidnap of Jebsen (p.1088c VIII)

KV 2/861 – (Sept 1945-Nov 1947) citation for OBE (p.1105b); letter finally informing TAR Robertson of TRICYCLE's intention to 'finally marry' and to become a British national (p.1131); papers inquiring into the fate of Jebsen;

accusations of Popov smuggling for his own ends (p.1178a); papers suggesting TRICYCLE should receive an OBE instead of the MBE that had initially been awarded.

KV 2/862 – (Nov 1947-May 1950) Driving license and certificate of registration and photographs of TRICYCLE and ARTIST; papers (c.1950) relating to suggestions of financial irregularities of Popov brothers (TRICYCLE and DREADNOUGHT); note in minute sheet on presentation of TRICYCLE's OBE, which was presented to him by T.A.R. Robertson in the Ritz Bar on 28th November 1947 – note reads 'I handed Popov his OBE, with apologies for the way in which I had to do it, in the Ritz Bar'; also papers discussing possible pension duty toward Mrs. Jebson (ARTIST's presumed widow)

KV 2/863- 864 – (Oct 1940-Jul 1944) These large files include TRICYCLE's traffic for duration of his work, which included the use of secret writing, microphotography, wireless and face to face contact with his German 'controllers'; includes original letters and several German questionnaires.

KV 2/865 – (Sep 1941-Oct 1946) TRICYCLE's wireless arrangements and codes (copies of this are found in **KV 2/854**)

KV 2/866 – (Dec 1940-Oct 1946) papers dealing with TRICYCLE's financial arrangements including receipts.

Associated files include: Ivan Popov (Dusko's brother), codenamed DREADNOUGHT (**KV 2/867-870**)

2) Right Wing Extremists

Wolkoff, Anna (KV 2/840-843)

Anna Wolkoff, was a naturalised Briton of Russian extraction and daughter of a former Czarist representative at the Russian embassy in London. She was a passionate supporter of the Right Club, a fascist organization founded by Capt Archibald Ramsey.

Wolkoff became acquainted with Tyler Kent, a cipher clerk at the US embassy, who frequented a tea room in South Kensington, which was owned by the Wolkoff family. Anna cultivated Kent introducing him to members of the Right Club and eventually passing sensitive Anglo-American information, which Kent was willing to part with, to an Italian diplomat. Joan Millar, an undercover agent working for MI5 who had penetrated the Right Club, gain the confidence of Wolkoff and thereby revealed her treachery to the British authorities. Both Wolkoff and Kent were prosecuted under the Official Secrets and Defence Regulation Acts, receiving ten and seven years respectively.

KV 2/840 (Oct 1938-May 1940) – Police papers on the case of Tyler Kent, Anna Wolkoff and Captain Ramsay of the Right Club; includes statements made by the principals, photostats of letters, accounts of bugged telephone conversations etc.

KV 2/841 (May 1940-Jul 1940) Statements from amongst others, Joan Millar, the MI5 agent who penetrated the Right Club; letter passed William Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) (p.426a); further statements and exhibits for prosecution (index on p.150G) – including anti Semitic rhymes by Wolkoff and anti-war propaganda provided by Joan Miller and others; list of names found in Right Club 'Private Ledger' – either members or prospective members.

KV 2/842 – (Aug 1940-May 1947) various letters, papers and notes from when Wolkoff was being held in Holloway Prison and later after conviction in Aylesbury Prison; includes messages sent to William Joyce and newspaper clippings regarding the trial, which was held in camera; copy of charges for passing information to William Joyce; papers relating to proceedings of the court case.

KV 2/843- papers dealing with Wolkoff's release and request to change name to Anna Roussoff; includes photograph of Wolkoff and her passport application.

Associated right-wing extremists files include; Sir Barry Domville (**KV 2/834-838**), a retired admiral and founder of right-wing propaganda magazine and associated group known collectively as 'The Link' (see organization file **KV 5/2** - this file includes an 8-page list of names associated with 'The Link'); Enid Riddell, (**KV 2/839**) and Mary Agnes Standford (**KV 2/832-833**), members of the Right Club and associates of Wolkoff and Tyler; George Pitt-Rivers detained for propagating fascist views (**KV 2/831**).

3)Soviet Military Officers, Agents and Officials

Stalin, Josef (KV 2/775 –776)

KV 2/775 – (Oct 1918) includes various pamphlets of Stalin's speeches; newspaper clippings; 14-page report from 1932 on Stalin and Communist Party by a SIS source, referred only to as 'a responsible communist official' (p.17b); another report from a senior official in Soviet embassy which suggests that Stalin used the excuse of 'ill health to elude dangerous responsibilities' (p.23b); various SIS reports (Oct 1932); papers covering death of Stalin's second wife.

KV 2/776 – largely newspaper clippings (which include photos and sketch of Stalin), summary of Stalin's activities and functions from 1923 onwards; extracts from articles that Stalin contributed to.

Krivitsky, Walter (KV 2/802-804)

Major General Walter Krivitsky, born Ginsberg, alias Walter Thomas, was a senior member of the Fourth Department (Soviet Military Intelligence) and the first military intelligence officer to defect to the West.

In September 1937 he was recalled to Moscow from the Netherlands where he had been directing *military* intelligence operations against Western Europe.

Fearing the consequences of the Stalinist purges he fled to the United States via Paris, where he purportedly survived two assassination attempts by the OPGU (Soviet Security Service). He wrote several articles and a book, *I was Stalin's Agent*. In 1939 he was brought to the UK where he provided a great deal of information on Soviet operations against the British Empire. Krivitsky's information helped convict the Foreign Office cipher clerk, John King (**KV 2/815-816**). He also identified members of the Cambridge Spy ring, but unable to provide exact details, these agents continued to operate with impunity until the 1950's. In February 1941 Krivitsky was found dead in a Washington hotel room, the FBI ruled it as suicide, but many believe he was murdered by the OPGU.

KV 2/802 (Mar 1938 - Feb1941) this file contains press cuttings relating to Krivitsky's death; MI5's concern over the welfare of his widow and preparations for Krivitsky's visit to the UK in 1939; copies of three articles written by Krivitsky for the Saturday Evening Post are included; MI5 paper identifying a 'Scotsman of a very good family' as a Soviet agent working in the Foreign Office, this almost certainly refers to Donald Maclean, but he is not named.

KV 2/803 (Feb 1941-Aug 1949) again deals with Krivitsky's death and MI5's requests to find out what happened; copy of letter from the FBI's director J.Edgar Hoover strongly advocates suicide.

KV 2/804 (Jan–Feb1939) is the most interesting file regarding the Krivitsky case, containing summaries of the interviews, largely conducted by Mrs. K Archer of MI5 in Krivitsky's room at the Langham Hotel, London. The reports provide a fascinating insight into Soviet intelligence operations during the 1920's and 30's, the subjects covered include; 'The Lenin School', a training camp for foreign agents (similar school was set up in Stockholm) (p.4 & 10a); the role of the OMS (International Liaison Department of the Comintern); the use of the CPGB (Communist Party of Great Britain) and the role of its leaders Harry Pollitt and Willie Gallacher (p.6 & 20A p.2-3); Sabotage techniques (p.8); Soviet penetration of the Army (p.10); Krivitsky's views on the death of Lenin (p.12); possible identification of Donald Maclean (29a) and Kim Philby (p. 41a) although not named; German espionage organizations (40a); identification of agent in British Embassy in Rome (38b) and the foreign office clerks, John King (**KV 2/815-816**) and Ernest Oldham (**KV 2/808**) and King's case officer, Henri Pieck (**KV 2/809-814**); Stalin's policy and work of the Fourth Department (25 a & 20a p.5-13); Russian Trade delegation (25a p.5); maps (22a); secret inks (21a); selection of agents for UK (20a); methods of work (20a p.4); relations with IRA (14a); methods of communication and transferring funds (11a). Towards the end of the file is correspondence from Mrs. Gould-Verschöyle, who pleaded with Krivitsky for any information relating to her son, Brian, who had been kidnapped by the OGPU (see KV 2/817).

KV 2/805 – (Apr 1940-May 1951) Contains detailed reports similar to those found in KV 2/804; 86-page Branch memoranda (p.55x – there are 3 separate drafts of this report) with content page; includes; organization of intelligence abroad (p.6), OGPU agents in the British Foreign Office and Diplomatic

service (p. 44-53), list of Soviet secret agents (p.77-86.). Other papers include a report of Krivitsky's activities in Holland 1930-1937, also mentions the Russian liquidation squad who had been sent to assassinate Krivitsky in Paris (p91a); information on failure of Russian tanks '8 out of ten will break down after a very short time' (p.57a); other liaison papers with among other SOE, US Foreign Service, Air Ministry and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

King, John Herbert (KV 2/815-816)

King was a cipher clerk at the British Foreign Office who provided FO telegraphic traffic to Russian Intelligence between 1935 and 1937. He was recruited in 1935 by Henri Pieck a Dutchman working for the Russian GPU (predecessor of the KGB) (see **KV 2/809-814** for Pieck's personal files). In 1936 the case was transferred to Theodor Maly and continued until Maly was recalled to Moscow in 1937. In September 1939 the first Soviet Intelligence Officer to defect, Walter Krivitsky (**KV 2/802-804**), mentioned King's name to the British Embassy in Washington. Coincidentally a business associate of Pieck, in London, described King as someone who had passed information to Pieck; an interrogation of King resulted in a confession.

KV 2/815 – (Jul 1940- May 1950) photograph and passport applications of King, Helen Wilkie and James Russell (both Foreign Officials associated with the case neither of whom were convicted), interrogations and statements from all; accounts of visits to King whilst in Wandsworth prison; statements made in court.

KV 2/ 816 – (Oct-Nov 1939) file deals with King's condition whilst in prison and details on his state of mind; includes list of King's property, financial papers and a letter from King to Vansittart requesting a review of his case (Jan 1944); summary of case (p.355a); paper by V.Vivian (counter-espionage section of SIS) FO paper 'Leakage from the Communications Department FO' (p.360a).

Pieck, Henri Christian (KV 2/809-814)

Pieck was a Dutch architect and artist who worked for Soviet intelligence in Holland and the United Kingdom from 1932 to 1937. His chief notoriety in this country is due to his recruitment of Foreign Office cipher clerk John King (**KV 2/815-816**).

Goold-Verschoye, Brian (KV 2/817)

Goold-Verschoye was a naïve supporter of the Soviet Union who seemed unaware that he was being used as a courier for Russian intelligence. Controlled by Henri Peick (**KV 2/809-814**), Goold-Verschoye couriered UK agent's reports, mainly from Foreign Office clerk John King (**KV 2/815-816**). In 1936 he traveled under an assumed name to Moscow to undergo wireless training. He was then sent to the Spanish Civil war only to be kidnapped by the OGPU after he had a disagreement with the Russian Ambassador in Valencia, for whom he was working. In 1941 he was reportedly killed in the

Soviet Union whilst on board a train that was hit during a German bombing raid.

KV 2/817 – (Nov 1932-May 1950) Intercepted telegrams; passport application, including photograph

Norman John Klugman

Norman Klugman joined the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) in 1933 whilst studying at Cambridge University, where he received a double first. In 1940 he joined the RASC (Royal Army Service Corps) as a Private, but was deemed to be suited for better things and was transferred to SOE, apparently without any proper security precautions. Throughout his time in SOE and later whilst as a civilian in UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) he worked toward Soviet ends. Klugman remain a devout Communist and went on to play a significant role in the CPGB becoming responsible for the Education branch.

KV 2/788 – 789 (Oct 1934-1950) intercepted correspondence, records of telephone conversations and reports on Klugman's activities.

KV 2/790 – note suggesting that Klugman may have assisted in the escape of Burgess and Maclean, but no evidence to suggest this (p.248); records of telephone conversations including that of Communist party HQ; papers up to 1951 dealing with his communist work – responsible for the Education branch of Communist Party; CID reports on Klugman's speeches.

KV 2/791 - Letter from Kim Philby (SOE) to Roger Hollis (MI5) regarding Klugman's work in Yugoslavia, during and after the War (p.20); reports on Klugman whilst working for SOE, he apparently vetted agents, passing the good ones on to the Communist Partisans whilst the bad agents went on to Milaovic and the Chetniks; 37-page verbatim conversation between Klugman and Bob Stewart (senior member of Executive Committee of CPGB and therefore responsible for undercover members and work of CPGB); papers on Klugman's work in Middle East, Italy and in Yugoslavia and as soldier in R.A.S.C and later SOE and as a civilian in UNRRA giving details of his promotion of Communist ends; account of his recruitment into SOE and subsequent work.

Baikaloff, Anatole (KV 2/819 –821)

KV 2/819 - is only interesting in that it contains a note regarding the 1933 political and military agreement between the IRA and Comintern; includes technical assistance with camouflage and weapons purchases from Germany. Baikaloff was a Russian revolutionary who found his way to UK via Germany in the early 1930's and thus secured the attention of MI5.

ARCOS Affair

The 1927 raid by 150 British police officers on the London offices of the All Russia Cooperative Society Ltd. (ARCOS), the Russian trade delegation. MI5 suspected that Russian members of staff were spying and, after sifting through 250,000 confiscated documents, the Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the episode became known as the ARCOS Affair. The files include:

KV2/770-771 Messer, James - a Scots Communist who passed information to ARCOS

KV2/797-798 Miller, Peter & Anton – Cipher clerks at ARCOS, both returned to Russia after the affair and were shot for no clear reason.

KV 2/799 Jilinsky, Jacob - Head of Personnel in ARCOS, includes photos.

KV2/806-807 Koling, Robert – A courier for Russian Intelligence identified by the ARCOS raid.

KV2/818 – ARCOS organization

KV3/15-16 – Documents recovered from the ARCOS raid May 1927. KV3/ 15 contains a copy of the British Armed services manual, the possession of which gave rise to the raid.

KV 3/17 – Kirchenstein, Jacob – After the ARCOS raid Kirchenstein was identified as the head of Soviet intelligence-gathering in the UK.

KV3/34 – Severance of diplomatic relations between UK and USSR after the ARCOS raid.

KV 3/35 – Documents obtained from ARCOS raid

KV5/1 – Organisation file on ARCOS

An earlier ARCOS-type raid was made on the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) Headquarters in 1925. Documents seized from this raid and associated papers can be found in KV 3/18 – 33 (for more details on this please see the class list).

4) Untitled Personal Files

Reilly, Sidney

Sidney Reilly worked for British Intelligence in Russia after the revolution. In 1925 he was lured back to the USSR, arrested and executed. Many variants of Reilly's story have been told in print and on film and a myth has built up around the so called 'Ace of Spies'.

KV 2/827 – (Nov 1916-Nov 1944) deals with early investigations, observations into *bona fides* and suitability of intelligence work; newspaper clippings; copy

of marriage certificate to third wife and actress, Pepita Bobadilla; letters and papers relating to Mrs. Nadine Reilly's (second wife) publication concerning Reilly's adventures; letter from Pepita requesting work in intelligence services and a refusal; MI5 note mentioning Reilly's 'tiresome wives', which referred to his first wife, Margaret.

Cavell, Edith

Edith Cavell was a British nurse working in Brussels during the First World War. She assisted Allied soldiers who had become separated from their units and had become trapped behind the advancing German front. Although not involved in espionage, Cavell, was tried by a German courts-martial and executed by firing squad. The Cavell story has been represented in film some four separate times.

KV 2/822 – (Aug 1915- Dec 1917) Includes photograph of Cavell's grave and place of execution sent to her mother by MI5; letter of thanks from her mother; papers on discussion of how women spies should be treated in UK, Vernon Kell (Director General of MI5) suggests that they should not be treated any differently; includes a warning sent to Mrs. Cavell (mother of Edith) by Comtesse de Borchgrave from Belgium 'not to speak to anyone of your daughter there [UK]', and in particular not to speak to 'a man with a reddish face, fair short military monstache and a real cockney accent believed to be inquiring about her address', however the warning reached Mrs. Cavell the day after her daughter had been executed.

Associated files include: Quien, Gaston (**KV 2/844**) the man who betrayed Cavell.

Picture 1 is a photograph of Cavell's grave sent to her mother by MI5.



Pictures 2 is letter was sent by the Comtesse de Borchgrave from Belgium requesting that the warning be forwarded to Edith Cavell's mother 'not to speak to anyone of your daughter there [UK]', and in particular not to speak to 'a man with a reddish face, fair short military moustache and a real cockney

accent believed to be inquiring about her address'. However, the warning reached Mrs Cavell the day after her daughter had been executed.

READING
29 JUL 1915
COUNTY POLICE STATION
READING

28 July 1915

Chief Constable
of Reading
Sir,

Will you kindly
read the enclosed
letter & forward it
to the Chief Constable
of Norwich, asking
him to take note
of its contents &
have it delivered.

The address is in-
complete, but he
no doubt will be
able to fill it out.
Mrs Casell is the
widow of a clergyman
known to her daughter
in Kew Gardens is an
English hospital
nurse whom I
have known for
many years.

I am a Belgian
Subject residing
here at present &
as my registration
papers are under
Bellingham I
ask you to forward
this communication
knowing that it
will have more
weight than if I
wrote directly to
the Chief Constable
of Norwich.

Thanking you
in anticipation,
Yours truly,
R de Borelgrave

(Comtesse (auille
de Borelgrave)

King, Joseph MP

In 1916 the New York Times published a letter of an American acquaintance of King who was then the Member of Parliament for North Somerset, it reported the destruction of an explosive store near Calais in a bombing raid. Evidence was found that the report, which was true, had been passed in turn to Germany. Eventually the German press claimed it as a major coup. King was fined £150 for communicating information likely to be useful to the enemy.

KV 2/823 - (Sept 1916-Dec 1938)– includes warrant for postal censorship and search warrant; newspaper clipping (photo – newspaper); letter to Lloyd George from King stating ‘this affair has caused me great distress’ he then goes on to offer to co-operation; Director of Public Prosecution’s summary of facts and 7-page summary of case; German newspaper clippings.
Strachey, Evelyn MP

KV 2/786-787 Strachey was a Labour MP with close connections with the Communist Party, and possibly a member. Strachey was a member of the 1945 Labour Cabinet.

Hearst, William Randolph

William Randolph Hearst, the US Newspaper magnate, on which the character Citizen Kane was purportedly based, was accused of pro-German propaganda during and after the First World War.

KV 2/824 – (Sept 1918-Oct 1951) File largely contains newspaper clippings and papers concerning anti-British and pro-German position adopted by Hearst Press or the International News Service; includes a newspaper photograph of Hearst.

5) Pacifists

The Duke of Bedford, Lord Tavistock

KV 2/793 – Bedford noted as a ‘disinterested crank and not a clear-headed political intriguer’ (p.28a) and ‘a sexual pervert, a physical coward and a rebel against authority’ (p. 99K); press clippings and papers regarding Bedford’s peace efforts, and inheriting Woburn Estate; a letter from the Director General of MI5, Petrie suggests action against Bedford, but Home Secretary says he is kept under close observation (p.179a); papers showing a belief that Bedford might be used to set up as a gauleiter or head of a puppet British government if he were to fall in to enemy hands (p.263a); 10-page biography and activities by E.B. Stamp (MI5 section F.3) (p.264a).

KV 2/794 – Bedford placed on list of dangerous people to be arrested if invasion takes place; papers showing that despite MI5’s request for action none was taken; photograph of Bedford which has been scrawled across “Walt Disney has got nothing on me” this comment is presumably directed at the size of Bedford’s nose. NB This file has been heavily weeded.

KV 2/795 – This thin file includes a letter from Bedford to Oswald Mosley asking his opinions on Atomic warfare, June 1948. Associated files include: Aldred, Guy (**KV 2/792**), a close associate and a great influence on Bedford, Aldred was an extreme left-winger who edited the monthly paper 'The Word'.

KV 2/794 - Duke of Bedford

Bedford is noted in KV 2/793 as a 'disinterested crank and not a clear-headed political intriguer' and a 'sexual pervert, a physical coward and a rebel against authority'. In KV 2/794 Bedford is placed on a list of dangerous people to be arrested in the event of an invasion. The file also contains his photograph upon which some contemporary has written: 'Walt Disney has got nothing on me' - a comic reference to the size of his nose?



6) Japanese Intelligence Agents

Lord Sempill (KV 2/871-874)

William Francis Forbes-Sempill was an aeronautical engineer who served with distinction during WW1 with the RFC, RNAS and the fledgling RAF, from which he retired in 1918. From 1920 he headed a civilian mission to Japan to train aviators and kept in close touch with the Japanese throughout the 1920's and 30's. He was also associated with far right-wing groups such as 'Action' and 'The Link'. There is circumstantial evidence to suggest that Sempill passed sensitive information to the Japanese, but for reasons not explained he was not prosecuted, though it was seriously considered in 1925. The files suggest that Sempill's activities were not motivated by money or a desire to assist the enemy, but rather due to his impetuous character, obstinacy and flawed judgment. These files have been reconstituted from microfilm and are therefore photocopies.

KV 2/871 – includes technical drawings of high explosive aerial bombs; interviews between DPP, MI5 and Sempill (p.587a), further interviews at the Air Ministry (p588a); accounts of Sempill working relationship with Japanese and papers regarding the case against him.

KV 2/872 – papers showing his affiliation to fascist groups; Summary of Case and Sempill's history (p.797a, 1110B); copy of application for exit permit (817a); several minutes from Churchill regarding Japanese espionage and Sempill (9-10.1941); newspaper clippings.

KV 2/873 – (Nov 1943-May 1944) intercepted correspondence and papers regarding Sempill's political activities in Canada; papers regarding Sempill's Chairmanship of the 'Polish Air Squadron Fund'; papers.

KV 2/874 – (May 1944-Dec 1949) papers regarding Sempill's right wing associates; copy of address given by Sempill to the Institute of Civil Engineers on Post War economic situation, Dec 1942 (p.2056a);

7) SOE Agents

Nicholas Bodington (KV 2/830)

Bodington was regarded as a distinguished member of the Special Operation Executive (SOE) French Section, but was implicated along with Henri Dericourt as a traitor, supposedly betraying many of his SOE colleagues. Dericourt was taken to court after war, with Bodington being called in his defence. Although much circumstantial evidence was brought to bear, Dericourt was acquitted.

KV 2/830 - This thin file is concerned with the suggestion that Bodington was in the pay of the Germans and betrayed many SOE agents. A 10-page paper looking at the investigation of the Gilbert and Frager case, which leads to doubts over Bodington's loyalty, but nowhere on the file are the allegations substantiated.

Other SOE files include: Ernest Jacobsen (**KV 2/828**) and Torbjorn Gulbrandsen (**KV 2/829**)

Selected Visual Material

Photographs

Dusko Popov, double agent Tricycle	KV 2/862
Krivitsky, Walter, first Soviet intelligence officer to defect to the West (newspaper clippings)	KV 2/802-3
Vilensky, Borisovitch, officer of OPGU	KV 2/801
Photograph of TRICYCLE's girlfriend	KV2/847
Anna Wolkoff	KV 2/843
Jilinsky, Jacob Georgievitvch, Head of Personnel in ARCOS	KV 2/799
Brian Goold-Verschoyle, naive courier in King case	KV 2/817
Edith Cavell's grave and place of execution	KV 2/822
Double agent TRICYCLE	KV 2/862
Johann 'Johnny' Jebesen, Double agent ARTIST	KV 2/862
Brian Goold-Verschoyle, naïve courier for Russians	KV 2/817
Joseph Stalin, Newspaper photograph	KV 2/776
William Randolph Hearst, US newspaper magnate	KV 2/824
Joseph King MP (newspaper photograph)	KV 2/823

Artifacts

Telegram from Double Agent TRICYCLE to J.C. Masterman secretary of the of Double Cross system wishing a New Year	KV 2/849 (p.228a)
Diagram of K.O.P HQ in Lisbon	KV 2/856 p.802k
Driving license and certificate of registration of TRICYCLE	KV 2/862
US Visa application for Tricycle	KV 2/862
Charts of the Abwehr structure drawn by Tricycle (in French)	KV 2/853
Driving license and certificate of registration of Double agent TRICYCLE	KV 2/862
Brian Goold-Verschoyle, passport application	KV 2/817
Sketch of Joseph Stalin for Newspaper	KV 2/776
Right-wing magazine 'The Link' (photocopy) with details of holidays to Nazi Germany for British people	KV 5/2