



New Document Releases

Security Service Records Release 14 November 2001

Introduction

This is the eighth and largest Security Service release, consisting of just over 200 files, bringing the total number of MI5 records in the public domain to 1120. As with previous releases, the bulk of records are personal files relating to individuals (KV 2) with a small number of policy files (KV 4). Whilst the majority of files emanate from 1939-45 period, there are a considerable number relating to the inter-war years, in particular relating to Russian Communists with a smaller number concerning Japanese intelligence agents. There is one new category of personal files relating to Pacifists. The personal files are listed under the following categories: German Intelligence Officers (**KV 2/519-529**); German Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV 2/530-565**); Communist and Suspected Communists, including Russian and Communists Sympathizers (**KV 2/566-615**); Renegades and Suspected Renegades (**KV 2/616-633**); Japanese Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV2/634-638 & 688-691**); Soviet Intelligence Officers (**KV 2/639-643**), Soviet Intelligence Agents and Suspected Agents (**KV 2/644-662**); Double Agents (**KV 2/669-674**); Right-Wing Extremists (**KV 2/675-683**) and Pacifists (**KV 2/684-687**). There are also a number of policy files (**KV 4/120-148**).

Highlights include:

- Double agent CELERY (KV 2/674)
- Double agent SNARK (KV 2/669-673)
- Execution of 15 US troops in Italy, after the failed OSS mission GINNY (KV 2/528)
- Nikola Lenin - Soviet revolutionary leader (KV 2/585-587)
- Nikolai Ivanovich Yezhov – Head of the OGPU (1936-38) and perpetrator of Stalinist purges (KV 2/583)
- Bela Kun – Hungarian Dictator (1919) and well known Communist agitator (KV 2/577-578)
- Tyler Kent – Cipher clerk at US Embassy in London, convicted of spying in 1940 (KV 2/543-545)
- Archibald Ramsay MP - Right-wing extremist and founder of the Right Club (KV 2/677-679)

- Josephine Eriksson, alias My Eriksson - Abwehr agent in Britain (KV 2/535-539)
- Captain Franz von Papen - German vice-chancellor, Ambassador to Austria and Turkey (KV 2/519-520)
- Graf von Schwerin - Head of German Military Intelligence, English division (KV 2/522)
- Thomas Clark – Leading early Scots Communist (KV 4/584)
- Ivor Montagu – British Communist film maker (KV 2/598-601)
- Muhammad Saadi Al Gailani – A Syrian who was suspected of working for German intelligence in the Middle East (active in political agitation in Afghanistan) KV 2/531
- Shapuri Dorabji Saklatvala – MP for Battersea and staunch Communist (KV 2/611-615)
- ARCOS raid – there are several personal files relating to individuals involved in the ARCOS affair, KV 2/639-646
- Wilfred Macartney – British ex-intelligence officer who became a Russian Agent (KV 2/647-648)

Double-Cross System

The Double-Cross System was one of the greatest intelligence coups of the Second World War. As stated by Chairman of the Double-Cross Committee, J.C. Masterman, 'we 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, formed a double cross. Initially the Double Cross System was used for counter-espionage purposes and tracking down enemy agents, but it was quickly realized that it provided an excellent tool for deception and for passing false information to the enemy. Its most important success culminated in the D-Day deception, known as FORTITUDE. This plan misled the Germans into believing that the Pas de Calais was the real objective of the D-Day landings rather than Normandy. Further successes were achieved in U-boat and V-weapon deception. The German agents that were 'dropped' into this country were picked up and 'turned' and thus began working against their original masters. The preferred communication was via wireless telegraphy (W/T), although secret ink, microphotography and, in some cases, direct contact with the enemy were employed.

A good summary of the most significant double cross cases may be found in J.C Masterman's book, *The Double Cross System*.

NB. Please note that the double agent files are *selections* of historical papers and the names of the double cross agents have been extracted from the papers.

Double Cross Agents

CELERY (KV 2/674)

CELERY was a notional sub-agent of the SNOW network; SNOW being the first and most significant double cross agent in Britain until the termination of his case in early 1941 in which CELERY played an integral part. CELERY appears to have been an enterprising character who had served in Air Intelligence during the First World War; according to one paper he also served with SIS, although this does not seem to be verified elsewhere on the file. CELERY is described as *"5'10, complexion pale, hair well greased back, slightly prominent teeth, erect carriage, casually dressed in light brown tweed sports coat, grey flannels, speaks in a rather superior loud tone of voice"*. After the war, unable to regain a commission with the RAF, CELERY fell into disrepute, serving several jail sentences for financial fraud. In 1940 CELERY bumped into double agent SNOW in a South London pub, believing SNOW to be a real enemy agent he cultivated the relationship and reported him to the Air Ministry hoping to redeem himself and to gain employment back within the Services. CELERY was then put in touch with TAR Robertson, head of section B1A (Double Cross agents) of MI5. After some time CELERY was indoctrinated by MI5 and he began work as a notional agent of SNOW. Initially he was employed to check SNOW's bona fides and to travel around the country trying to obtain 'intelligence', his experiences then be used to give credence to SNOW'S reports, which were sent on to the enemy as carefully constructed disinformation. The case collapsed in early 1941 after a visit by SNOW and CELERY to Lisbon to meet their German 'controller', spymaster Major Ritter, alias 'the Doctor'. During debriefing back in England SNOW claimed to have divulged everything after being accused of being a British agent by Ritter. CELERY claimed no knowledge of this revelation, having spent much of the trip in Germany where he was interrogated but then shown great hospitality by the German Secret Service. Despite these disclosures both men had been sent back to England with £10,000 and new sabotage material. SNOW and CELERY's accounts contradicted one another and although MI5 went to great lengths in order to try and establish the truth, it was not forthcoming. SNOW was imprisoned for compromising CELERY without informing him and his network was terminated. With the end of the SNOW network CELERY was also put out of action, although at a later stage of the war he was sent on an abortive trip to Lisbon to entice back one of the contacts he had made, an Abwehr Officer named George Sessler. An interrogation of Sessler in 1945 revealed that CELERY had in fact admitted to Sessler that he [CELERY] had been a British agent (see **KV 2/528**).

File **KV 2/674** contains correspondence between CELERY and MI5's TAR Robertson, 'intelligence' reports compiled by CELERY and preparation papers for the trip to Lisbon, however, the bulk of the file relates to debriefing and the enquiry into the bona fides of both SNOW and CELERY on their return from the continent. There was no firm decision as to who was lying, but a good conclusion by J.C. Masterman can be found on p.116A. There is also a long transcript of a confrontation between CELERY and SNOW from p.121b. One interesting debriefing report tells of the use of the drugs veronal and cocaine by German Officials, a sample tablet of veronal is to be found on the file, p.85d.

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March 29th, 1941.

During my many conversations with the Doctor I have gathered the impression that he is really fond of the Little Man. His remarks generally were of this kind: "SNAK is a fool in many ways. He drinks too much and he lives on his nerves but I am prepared to go on trusting him because I have known him for more than 4 years and he has never, to my knowledge, let me down." I said: "He must have been giving you some very good information." The Doctor said: "No, SNAK has not given me very much but I think he is going to be very useful to us in other ways." I said: "What other ways?" The Doctor said: "Don't ask too many questions but SNAK is a very clever chemist. In fact, in some ways he is brilliant."

The summary of the remainder of the conversation pointed out in my opinion the fact that they expected to use the Little Man as a valuable contact point when the first invasion was planned, a year ago and that, although he has not been of very great use to them since (this, of course, is only surmise) they were prepared to continue employing him for the eventuality mentioned above..

I gathered from the Doctor's remarks that the information that SNAK had been supplying had been of very little value except in a confirmatory sense.

The actual words used by the Doctor about SNAK were: "I am very fond of SNAK but he is a Goddam lazy son of a bitch and he won't get going unless someone gives him a good kick in the pants."

I am of the opinion that the Doctor regards the information received from SNAK as innocuous but reasonably accurate and only of use in a confirmatory sense. If he definitely distrusted SNAK, I think they would have told me so by this time, partly as a safeguard to myself and partly to test my reaction.

The Doctor further said: "SNAK spends a hell of a lot of money but we don't mind. We have plenty of it here."

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SNARK (KV 2/669-673)

SNARK was a Yugoslavian domestic servant who was employed in Britain prior to the war. In order to return to Yugoslavia she travelled to Portugal and Spain to acquire the necessary visas. However, it was here that a Yugoslav journalist, Miodrag Jevremovi, a talent spotter for the German Abwehr, recruited her and encouraged her to return to Britain. She was employed as a low grade intelligence agent using secret writing to report on the price of

foodstuffs, food shortages and civilian morale; essentially information regarding the effects of the German blockade. On arrival back in the UK, with no intention of working for the Germans, she contacted the Yugoslav and British authorities and offered information on her new German contacts. From this point on she was run by MI5 as a double agent until the German interest declined and the case was finally terminated. **KV 2/669** deals with MI5's first knowledge of SNARK, the decision to use her and her first interrogation. **KV 2/670** deals with her first contact with MI5 and includes a letter written in secret writing (p.83ab). **KV 2/671-673** largely consists of letters sent by SNARK to her German controllers and other related papers. **KV 2/673** includes a photograph of SNARK's recruiter Jevremovi and a case summary.

Massacre of OSS troops in Italy (Personal file of George Sessler, KV 2/528)

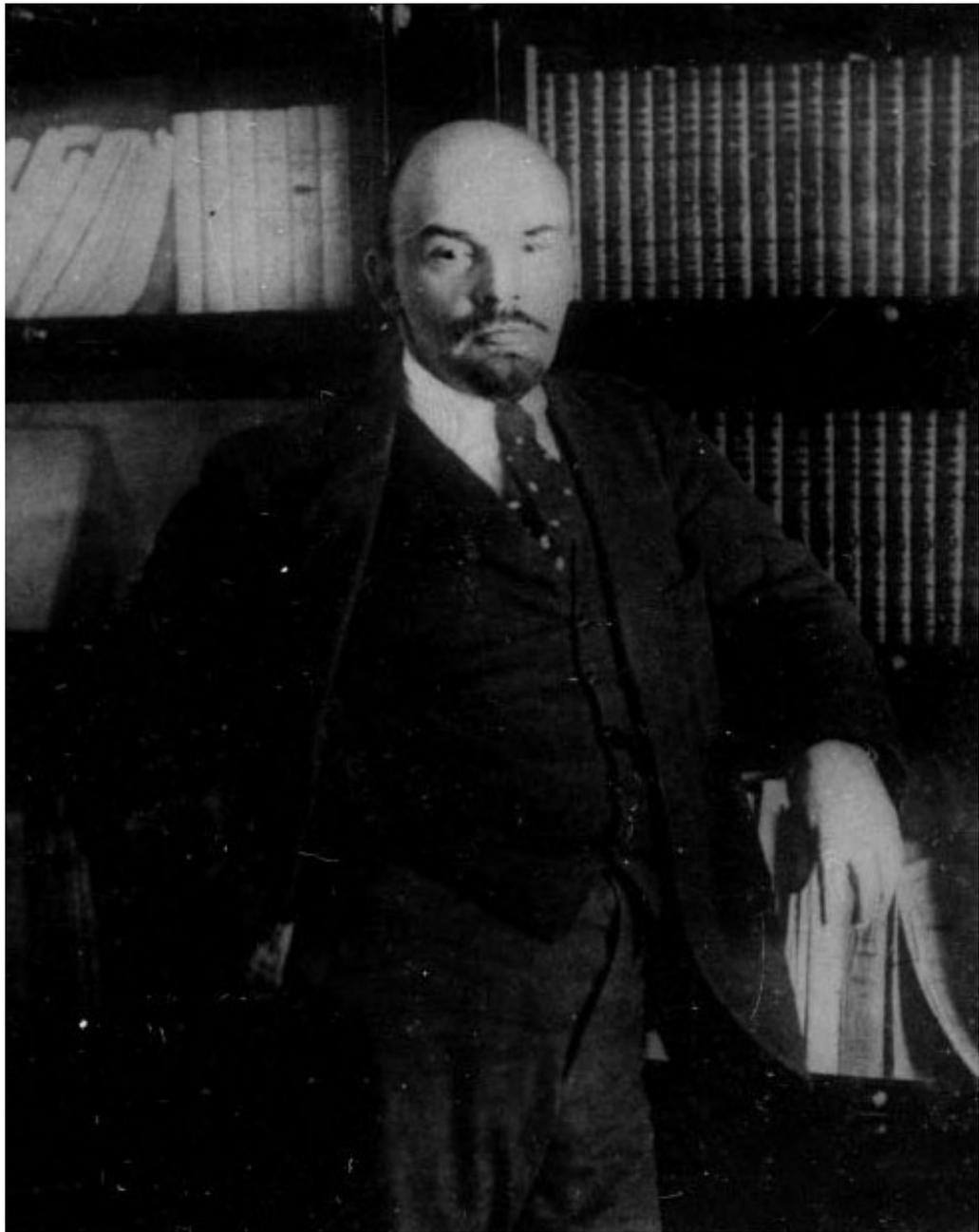
George Sessler was an Abwehr Officer who was involved with the double cross agents SNOW and CELERY (please see above **KV 2/674**). Sessler was arrested in Italy 1945 and proved very cooperative during interrogation. Most of this file contains information volunteered by Sessler, perhaps the most interesting being an account of the fate an OSS mission in Italy. Operation GINNY was an amphibious landing near La Spezia to carry out a sabotage mission to blow up a main railway station. 15 elite US troops were captured by Fascist militia and executed as saboteurs despite having landed in uniform. General Anton Dostler was later executed for the crime at Nuremberg having been convicted on Sessler's evidence. This re-constituted file (i.e. photocopy) contains a photograph of Sessler.

Nikola Lenin alias Vladimir Ilitch Ulyanov (KV 2/585-587)

Nikola Lenin was the leader of the 1917 Russian Revolution, a Marxist theoretician and first premier of the USSR. These three files span the period 1915 to 1921 largely containing routine papers such as newspaper extracts, reports on the movements and activities of Lenin and his associates; the files do contain some contemporary SIS reports, one such report from Claude Dansey purports that Tsarist military intelligence had proof that Lenin was a paid agent of the Germans (**KV 2/585**). **KV 2/586** contains photos of Lenin.









Nikolai Ivanovich Yezhov (KV 2/583)

Nicolai Yezhov was the head of the Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs or NKVD (formerly OGPU, forerunner to the KGB) from 1936-1938 during the height of the Stalinist purges. Due to his short height (five foot) and crippled leg he was nicknamed 'the dwarf' and after becoming head of the NKVD he was referred to as the 'bloodthirsty dwarf'. He was responsible for carrying out the Stalinist purges at their peak, even orchestrating the arrest and execution of his predecessor Genvikh Yagoda and many NKVD officers. He also decimated the Red Army leadership, Bolshevik dissidents and other areas of Soviet society in a similar manner. In Russia this period was known as *Yezhovchina* after his terrible reign. However, although his fate was never officially announced it is almost certain that Stalin had him killed in 1939. The file contains newspaper clippings and some SIS reports. Also included is an extract (p.21a) from Soviet defector, General Walter Krivitsky, who mentions

that Yezhov had requested that an Englishman be recruited to assassinate General Franco. The person selected for the job is referred to as 'young Englishman, a journalist of good family'. This almost certainly refers to the famous long term British mole, Kim Philby. Philby worked as a journalist for *The Times* and covered the Spanish Civil War.

Bela Kun (KV 2/577-578)

Bela Kun was a Communist agitator who became dictator of Hungary after securing the fall of Karolyi. However, his power was only to last four and a half months as the country faced Romanian occupation. He was later executed during the Stalinist purges in the 1930's.

KV 2/578 includes transcripts of letters from Kun to Sylvia Pankhurst 'obtained under the most confidential conditions'. The files also includes newspaper reports, and SIS reports, which in the main deal with his movements and arrests. Propaganda pamphlets produced by KUN are also on the files.

Sir Richard Stafford Cripps (KV 2/668)

Born in London in 1889, Richard Stafford Cripps, grew to become a leading left-winger, a Marxist convert, a member of parliament and a cabinet minister. As a pacifist during the First World War he served with the Red Cross. In 1931 he was elected MP for East Bristol and the following year appointed solicitor general by Ramsay McDonald, although he refused to serve in McDonald's new National Government. In 1939, Cripps was expelled from the Labour Party over a leadership dispute. During the Second World War he served as Ambassador to the USSR and in 1942 replaced Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production. In 1945 he was appointed Minister of Trade and later made Lord Chancellor in Clement Atlee's new Labour administration. The majority of the papers on this file relate to 1930's at which time Cripps was campaigning for the formation of the 'Popular Front' with other left-wing groups in Europe to prevent the spread of fascism. This inevitably brought Cripps into contact with the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) and its leader Harry Pollitt, which was of interest to MI5.

KV 2/668 largely contains reports on his activities, précis of newspaper reports, a few intercepted letters and a copy of Cripps' passport application. There is no suggestion that he himself was a Communist. A photograph of Cripps is included.

Tyler Kent (KV 2/543-545)

Kent was a cipher clerk at the US Embassy in London. On 20th May 1940 he was detained on suspicion of supplying information to the Italians via Anna Wolkoff and Captain Archibald Ramsay MP, (see KV 2/677-679) known Nazi sympathizers and founder members of the Right Club. MI5 had become aware of Kent's activities through penetration of the Right Club with several agents; the Government Code & Cipher School provided further evidence of

his perfidy. US Ambassador Joseph Kennedy withdrew Kent's diplomatic immunity and a search of his flat revealed a mass of classified material. Kent and Wolkoff both received ten years' imprisonment, whilst Ramsay was interned until 1944. Upon his release in November 1945, Kent was deported to the US.

KV 2/543 mainly includes extracts and statements of other individuals associated with Kent, also included is an initial interrogation of Kent by Ambassador Kennedy and Maxwell Knight of MI5. **KV 2/544** has papers that refer to Kent's appeal, also contained are transcripts of conversations whilst held in HMP Wandsworth, which include a discussion of codes used by Kent. A newspaper photograph of Kent is included. **KV 2/545** has papers dealing with Kent's release and deportation to the US also papers referring to the publication of evidence from his trial (which was held in camera) are on this file.



Archibald Ramsay MP (KV 2/677-679)

Archibald Ramsay was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, during the First World War he was wounded whilst serving with the Coldstream Guards. In 1931 Ramsay was elected as the Unionist party MP for Peebles. He was a founder member of the proto-fascist Link Group and in 1939 he founded the Right Club, a group of British supporters of Hitler. He was implicated in the Tyler Kent case and was the first Briton to be arrested under the newly strengthened section 18B of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act in May 1940. He was released in 1944 and failed to regain his seat in the general election the following year.

Captain Franz von Papen (KV 2/519-520)

During the First World War von Papen served as military attaché to Washington, he was forced to resign in 1915 due to his planned sabotage of US armaments production for the Allies war effort. He was then sent to Palestine to continue his undercover work and became involved in planning rebellions in Ireland and India and sabotage in the US. As a result of papers found in Nazareth a number of von Papen's agents were arrested and either imprisoned or executed. In May 1932 Hindenberg nominated von Papen as Chancellor despite his having no political following and holding a position on the extreme right of the Catholic Centre Party. Von Papen then decided to gain the support of the Nazi party and later persuaded Hindenberg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor promising that he could curb Hitler's more extremist tendencies. In 1934 he became Ambassador to Austria and orchestrated the Anschluss; between 1939-44 he served as Ambassador to Turkey. Von Papen retired to Westphalia and was arrested by the Allies in April 1945. At Nuremberg he was charged with conspiring to start the Second World War, but was found not guilty. However, the German Government re-arrested him and in 1947 he was sentenced to eight years, although he ended up only serving two. Von Papen died in May 1969.

KV 2/519 contains an original intercepted and signed letter from the time when von Papen was military attaché in Washington; it refers to his intrigues in US arms production. The majority of papers on this file refer to Von der Goltz who von Papen was paying to spy on Britain. The British authorities detained Goltz until 1917. **KV 2/520** this file includes translations of intercepted correspondence from 1917, an interrogation of Papen in 1945 regarding the functions and extent of the Auslands-organisation (Foreign branches of the Nazi Party) and a newspaper clipping reporting Papen's death in 1969.

Josephine Eriksson, alias My Eriksson, (KV 2/535-539)

On the outbreak of the Second World War MI5 rounded up most of the German agents working in Britain. Two agents 'escaped' imprisonment; the first, double agent (SNOW) and the other, a Swedish woman by marriage, My Eriksson. Eriksson remained at liberty until December 1939 when she was caught falsifying information on an application for an exit permit. Eriksson, who was German by birth, arrived in Britain in 1930 to work as a cook/housekeeper. She came to the attention of MI5 in January 1938 when a

known German agent, Herman Simon, wrote to her for financial assistance. Although her role with the Abwehr was not confirmed until August 1940 when a group of agents were captured and questioned. The case sheds light on the extent of pre-war activities of the Abwehr.

KV 2/535 largely contains intercepted correspondence from Eriksson and Simon from January to July 1938. **KV 2/536** contains interrogations of Eriksson in which she gave very little away, although a connection between her and the infamous Dr. Rantzau, alias spymaster Nikolas Ritter, was established. It was believed that she acted as a courier and support agent for Ritter. This file contains photographs of Eriksson, letters, contacts, her diary, calling cards found on her person and the application for an exit permit, which led to her arrest. **KV 2/537-539** has supporting papers regarding Eriksson's contacts and imprisonment. There are photographs of those associated with the case. File **KV 2/538** contains a good image of Nickolas Ritter alias Dr. Rantzau with Hitler at the launch of the battleship Von Tirpitz at Wilhelmshaven 1 April 1939. **KV 2/539** contains an original letters from Eriksson to Hinchley Cooke of MI5 requesting photographs and letters from her children. The file also contains papers relating to the possible swap of Eriksson for SIS agents who had been captured by the Germans. There is also an extract from an interrogation of Ritter confirming Eriksson's guilt.

Graf von Schwerin (KV 2/522)

Schwerin was the head of German military intelligence for the department that dealt with England. This short file contains records of his movements, contacts and telephone calls during Schwerin's 4-week stay in Britain just prior to the outbreak of World War Two.

Thomas Clark (KV 4/584)

Clark was a leading early Scots Communist. He was a trusted Party member who was thought to be passing military and naval information on to the Soviet Trade Organization in London. In 1927 he had a dispute with Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) and by 1938 he was said to be bitterly opposed to it. This file is re-constituted from microfilm. A photograph of Clark is included.

Ivor Montagu – (KV 2/598-601)

The Hon. Ivor Montagu, son of the banker Lord Montagu, was a leading figure in left-wing film activity in the 1930s. One of the founders of the London Film Society in 1924, in 1934 he organized the Progressive Film Institute (PFI) as a producing and distributing body for the Communist Party. His elder brother Ewen, served in British Naval Intelligence and conceived the deception plan Operation MINCEMEAT (also known as *The Man That Never Was*). The files largely contain intercepted letters one of which is from Leon Trotsky (KV 2/598 p.29b). A photograph can be found in KV 2/599 p.109a.

Muhammad Saadi Al Gailani (KV 2/530-531)

Al Gailani, alias The Shami Pir, was a naturalized Turk who was born in Damascus and was married to a German. During the 1920's he assisted anti-French activists. Later he became active in political agitation in Afghanistan, Indian and Wairistan. During World War Two he was suspected of working for

German intelligence in the Middle East. After the war he continued his political activities in support of the Palestinians. **KV 2/530** contains an interrogation report plus supporting papers. **KV 2/531** contains other supporting papers and a good summary can be found.

Shapuri Dorabji Saklatvala (KV 2/611-615)

Saklatvala was a fervent advocate for Indian workers and an active defender of worker's rights generally; he was a co-founder of the Workers Welfare League. In 1922 he was elected MP for Battersea. In 1926 the constituency was disaffiliated from the Labour Party and Saklatvala himself became an avowed Communist.

ARCOS Affair (KV 2/639-646)

During the 1920's the Soviet Trade Delegation shared its London offices with the All Russian Cooperative Society Ltd (ARCOS); MI5 suspected many of ARCOS' personnel to be intelligence officers. On the 12th of May 1927 the offices were raided by over 150 Police officers and many documents were confiscated; as a result of the raid Britain broke off diplomatic relations with the USSR. The following files relate to individuals employed by ARCOS; Isaac Grouchko, **KV 2/639**; Vassili Barabanov, **KV 2/640**, Edward Holzman, **KV 2/644**; Karl Bahn, **KV 2/645**; Alexander Kviatkovsky, **KV 2/646**; see also below separate case of Wilfred Macartney and George Hansen, **KV 2/647-656**

Wilfred Macartney and George Hansen, KV 2/647-656

Macartney was a British army intelligence officer who led a Soviet spy ring. In 1917 he was assigned to the officer in charge of intelligence activities in the Eastern Mediterranean, Capt. Compton Mackenzie. In 1926 he was brought to the attention of MI5 through a Lloyds underwriters employee who had been given £25 by Macartney and asked to provide information about the RAF for the Soviets. A trap was set and a faked secret RAF manual was passed over. On the basis of this Special Branch were instructed to raid ARCOS Ltd., which was linked with the Soviet Trade Delegation (see ARCOS above). The RAF manual was not recovered but the government severed diplomatic relations with Russia nevertheless. Macartney was briefly left at liberty in the hope that he would lead the authorities to Soviet agents but this came to nothing and Macartney was convicted and given a 10-year jail sentence. He later served with the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War. Georg Hansen, a German, was convicted along side Macartney and also received a 10 year sentence he was however, deported to Russia in 1935 (**KV 2/649-656**).

Selected Policy Files

Proposal for Security Service to absorb Section V (counter-espionage) of the Secret Intelligence Service, 1942 - KV 4/120. The cases for and against this proposal, shown on this file, are closely argued, the result was to hold regular joint meetings between the two sections. This file reveals an insight into the relations between MI5 and MI6 and also discusses the importance and control of ISOS signals material (decrypted German Secret Police traffic).

Responsibility of Communism and subversive activities to be transferred to MI5 from Special Branch, 1931- KV 4/126

Liaison with the BBC, 1933-1940 – KV 4/121. The papers show the BBC asking for the views of the Security Services on certain broadcasters, including Harold Lasky.

Security Service Fortnightly Summaries 1940-1943, KV 4/122-123. These summaries were written by Security Service desk officers for the benefit of Regional security Liaison Officers (RSLO) to familiarize themselves with areas of interest to Security Service Head Office. They provide a good snapshot of Security Service concerns and activities outside the agent management area.

Appreciative letters from and to the Security service, 1918-1947 – KV 4/129-130

Abbreviations Used throughout:

- ARCOS: All Russian Cooperative Society Ltd., trading company used as a front for Soviet Intelligence in the inter-war period.
- CPGB Communist Party of Great Britain, founded in 1920.
- MI5: Founded in 1909 as the domestic branch of the security service, given the title MI5 in 1916.
- NKVD: People's Commissariat of Internal affairs, Soviet internal security service, succeeded the OGPU, replaced by the KGB.
- OSS: Office of Strategic Services, precursor to the CIA.
- SIS: Secret Intelligence Service, founded in 1909 as the foreign branch of the nascent British Security Service; also known as MI6.

Selected Visual Material

Major RITTER alias Dr. Rantzu, Abwehr Spy master	KV 2/538
Miodrag Jevremovi, Yugoslav journalist who recruited double agent SNARK	KV 2/673
Sir Stafford Cripps, Labour MP and Minister of Aircraft Production	KV 2/668
Tom Clark, a Scottish Communist thought to be supplying Military info to Soviet Trade Organisation	KV 2/584
Nicolai Yezhov. head of notorious Soviet Secret Police.	KV 2/583

NKVD (Newspaper clipping)	
Solomon Losovsky, prominent figure in Profintern (Trade Union element of Comintern)	KV 2/583
Julian Leszczynski, Secretary-General of the Polish Communist Party	KV 2/581
Heinrich Brandler, Leader of the German Communist Party	KV 2/580
Bela Kun, Dictator of Hungary and Communist agitator	KV 2/578
Irene Kun, wife of Bela	KV 2/578
Alfred Griot, French Communist and follower of Trotsky	KV 2/576
Arthur Thomas Knapman, German intelligence agent	KV 2/523
My Eriksson, German agent in Britain	KV 2/536
Grete Mueller, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/537
May Hughes, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/537
Lilian Henrietta, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/538
Alfred Stern, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/538
Cyril MacKenzie, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/538
Norman Stewart-Dawson, connected to My Eriksson case	KV 2/538
Nikola Lenin	KV 2/586
Thomas Clark – Leading early Scots Communist.	KV 2/584
George Sessler – Abwehr officer KV 2/599 p.109a.	KV 2/528
Ivor Montague	KV 2/599
Artefacts	
Passport application of Sir Stafford Cripps	KV 2/668
Sketch of Bela Kun, Dictator of Hungary and Communist agitator	KV 2/578
Sample of varanol; a drug used by German officials	KV 2/674
A letter in Secret Writing by double agent SNARK	KV 2/670 p.83ab