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Sir Anthony Eden: "I am convinced as Prime Minister that the Foreign Office is now following correct and careful security procedure and that its standards are of the very highest in this or any other country."

"I am convinced as Prime Minister that the Foreign Office is now following correct and careful security procedure and that its standards are of the very highest in this or any other country."

It does not guarantee us against future disaster, but it does give the strongest assurance that I can give to this House with all the responsibility which rests on me that we have done all we think we can within the law."

Sir Anthony then looked around him, putting away his notes, taking off his tortoiseshell glasses. "Would the House like the law altered? Would it agree that the law should allow any British subject to be detained on suspicion? (Some murmurs of "no.")

"Well, you have to face these questions when there is no evidence on which the man could be judged. Would you be willing that people should be held indefinitely by the police while evidence is collected against them? Of course not.

"But in this case detention would have been justified. British justice over the centuries has been based on the principle that a man is to be presumed innocent until he can be proved guilty. Have we to abandon that principle?"

"Worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offenses? The last thing I would wish to see in this country is the Security Service having the power to do some of the things which some of our friends in the Press do not seem to realise would flow from such a policy."

"If we had that power under the law Burgess and Maclean would not be where they are today. What would have been the consequences to British freedom and to those rights which this House has always defended?"

The House was silent and attentive and they heard Sir Anthony conclude with this declaration: "I would never be willing to be Prime Minister of a Government who used those powers of this House."

CHAPTER XVI

The Fifth Column

The peers were dissatisfied with Government answers in the Commons debate. They therefore raised the issue in the Lords on Nov. 22. William Barkley reports.

A solemn warning to Britain of the threat of a Communist Fifth Column inside the country was delivered to the House of Lords.

"We have got to recognise," said Tory VISCOUNT ASTOR, "that for the first time since the reign of the first Queen Elizabeth we have a Fifth Column in this country that has penetrated the highest ranks of the Civil Service and apparently scientists—even the Church."

The peers pressed questions upon the Marquis of Reading, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Why was Maclean appointed head of the American department? Why were both of them kept in the service when their personal misbehaviour was known? Or was their conduct concealed by Foreign Office officials from Ministers? Why were they allowed to go? Why were the ports not alerted? Why at least were their passports not taken from them?

A strong demand was made that the Privy Council Committee which is to make an inquiry into the scandal should publish its report for Parliament to debate.

Lord Reading rejected this demand, saying that an inquiry into security could not be published. His answers to other questions were such that Lord Astor, who started the debate, said at the end of it with some heat:

"In eleven years in the House of Commons and three years in this House, I have never heard a more chivalrous and gallant attempt to defend some very indefensible things."

Forty-eight-year-old Viscount Astor, a member of the *Observer* Board, his brother, David Astor, is editor of that paper and his uncle, Col. J. J. Astor, is proprietor of *The Times*—complained angrily of the use of the word "witch-hunt."

This had been used by the other Minister of State, Mr. Anthony Nutting, in the Commons.

Lord Astor said: "It was particularly unfortunate that I should have used the phrase 'witch-hunt' of those who were trying to find the truth. Trying to uncover treason is as much a duty as to prevent burglary. The honest attempt to clear up these matters should never have been stigmatised by that questionable phrase."

He began by saying that polite efforts had been made to get him to drop the debate, but his conscience would not allow him. He said: "Treason was apparently treason for 16 years in the very centre of a great power, making it difficult."

"Although the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary made eloquent speeches in the Commons debate many questions were unanswered, which, if full confidence is to be restored, had better be answered once and for all."

"In early stages the Government seemed more concerned to hide the truth than to uncover it. Answers gave the minimum of information. Inquiries, journalistic and others, were discouraged."

"It is far better to get the truth out and finish with it than to try and save prestige by hiding it."

"We have seen," he went on, "from these sad events that there has been a lowering of discipline and standards of conduct in the public service. That is quite apart from my question of treason or Communism."

"It was surprising that Maclean got an important appointment after his bad record in Egypt."

This was to be head of the American Department of the Foreign Office and Lord Astor ridiculed the Foreign Secretary's attempt in the Commons to say it was of minor importance.

"He pretended that the American Department only deals with sending ballet dancers to Bolivia. It is most important. Its head sees the flow of papers. This playing down does no credit."

... Lord Astor: "It should be laid down that persons should not be used in the Foreign Service if they are likely to bring the country into disrepute or lay themselves open to blackmail"

Lord Astor said that Maclean continued his extraordinary standard of conduct when he was back in England from Cairo.

"He used to go in the evening and get disgustingly drunk in a certain club. He twice engaged in drunken brawls with some Left Wing friends in one of which they were rolling on the floor."

"In each case the cause of the attack was that they had betrayed their former Left Wing opinions. This was the head of the American Department!"

"Did the Foreign Office know and tolerate this conduct? If they were ignorant they must have been living in an ivory tower, which is hard to believe. The commander of a regiment, the manager of a bank, the head of a university would get to hear of misconduct among his subordinates."

"Surely heads of diplomatic departments should have higher standards than private persons, whether in the office or not."

Lord Astor said of Burgess: "He was drunken, dirty and sexually indecent. Ever since school he made no pretence about it in his conversation or in his conduct."

"It should be laid down that persons should not be used in the Foreign Service if they are likely to bring the country into disrepute or lay themselves open to blackmail."

Could Maclean's passport have been taken from him? Would that have stopped him leaving the country? Lord Astor said he had been told by a member of the Cabinet that anybody can leave this country without a passport.

"Is that so?" he went on. "I had to go to France the following weekend and I tried it. I was politely told by a Scotland Yard man at London Airport that if I did not produce a passport I could not leave."

"I said he had no right to stop me. He agreed, but he said that if I did not produce a passport I was not going to catch the airplane."

LORD CONESFORD, a former Tory M.P. barrister, rejected the defence of the Foreign Secretary that the Foreign Office acted towards Maclean as a good employer—"It simply is not true that an individual employer places kindness to an employee above the public safety."

He observed neatly that whether or not Maclean and Burgess could have left the country without a passport they could certainly not have got into France without one.

Maclean's "Second Chance"

LORD READING, replying for the Government, repeated the case that Maclean was given a second chance as head of the American Department after the drunken bout in Cairo because of his otherwise excellent record and great promise.

"Of course I agree it was a discreditable performance in Cairo," he said. "But the full details were not known to the Ambassador in Cairo at the time and consequently were not reported and they were not known to the authorities prior to his disappearance."

"After he had come back, and following the reports from the ambassadors under whom he had worked, no inquiry was made into the past and I do not see any reason why it should have been."

"He was going to a number of parties. It may be true that during that period he did indulge in certain drinking bouts in London but most certainly we did not know. How could we know at the Foreign Office?"

Slapping the dispatch box heatedly, the white-haired Minister of State exclaimed: "A great many people in the days since Burgess and Maclean disappeared have been dining out quite freely on reminiscences of what they knew about Burgess and Maclean when they were still in the Foreign Office."

"It would have been much more in the public interest if they had come forward and told the Foreign Office during that time when that information could have been put to some use."

He emphasised that a good result of this shocking episode is that new disciplinary measures and new inquiries on recruitment of staff are now in force at the Foreign Office.

"Another lesson has now been learned," he went on. "It is recognised now—perhaps it ought to have been recognised before—that anybody who is thought to be disposed to homosexual practices is likely to lay himself open to blackmail to an extent which makes him an unacceptable security risk."

Burgess's "Devious Habits"

But Lord Reading strenuously emphasised that there was no evidence, before he disappeared, of homosexual impulses in Maclean.

Lord Astor: "Did the Foreign Office know about Burgess's devious habits?"

Lord Reading: "Some of the junior people may have known but it did not come to the knowledge of the authorities."

Lord Astor, commenting on the debate and the Reading speech, hinted that many people knew a good deal more than has yet come out in public about this business.

"The vast majority of the Foreign Service disliked the type of conduct which these two officers indulged in and were shocked that such a long rope was given by their superiors to these two individuals."

"There was a constant series of incidents in Egypt," he said. As an example: "A member of the women's services happened to find herself in an airplane in Egypt with Maclean and his behaviour towards her in various ways was extremely odd and unpleasant and she mentioned it to another member of the Embassy staff who said: 'Oh yes, that is Maclean. He is notorious for that type of bad behaviour.'

In a final word Lord Astor said that more Tory peers would have spoken, but the point had been made to them (apparently by the Government Whips) that they should keep quiet until the Privy Council inquiry is completed.

Now he complained it was shocking to be told that they were never going to hear what the Privy Councillors decided.

Next day Sir Anthony Eden announced the names of seven Privy Councillors who would investigate the security precautions in the Public Service.

Lord Salisbury, Lord President of the Council; Lord Kilmuir, Lord Chancellor; Mr. Lloyd George, Home Secretary; Lord Jowitt, former Socialist Lord Chancellor; Mr. Herbert Morrison, former Socialist Foreign Secretary; Mr. George Strauss, M.P., former Socialist Minister of Supply; and Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Head of the Civil Service.

The results of their inquiry would remain secret. The public would never know. What started in mystery on May 25, 1951, was ending in mystery on November 23, 1955.

Mr.	Tolson
Mr.	Nichols
Mr.	Brownlow
Mr.	Parkhurst
Mr.	...
Miss	...
Miss	...
Miss	...

W.H. BRANIGAN

Miss Porter

THIRD MAN' PROBE GOES ON

A PROBE is still going on into the possibility that a THIRD MAN tipped off Donald Maclean, who, with fellow diplomat Guy Burgess, showed himself in Moscow last week-end five years after they fled from Britain.

This was admitted by a Foreign Office spokesman yesterday, but he added: "It is quite untrue to suggest that inquiries are being directed against any particular individual."

The spokesman was commenting on reports that inquiries were being made about a British official of counsellor's rank, who is known to have been a close personal friend of Maclean.

This was admitted by a Foreign Office spokesman known to have been a close personal friend of Maclean.

C.B. Mac Donald
JUN 22 1960
J.W.

17: MacLENN (ACB)
(Case 100-37113)

DAILY MILEAGE
MAY 14, 1956

LOVITT, RICHARD

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Maclean Link To Mystery Note Denied

Associated Press

A spokesman said yesterday that so far as the State Department knows a Cairo mystery letter had no connection with Britain's Red diplomat Donald Maclean or with espionage.

Press Officer Lincoln White said incomplete reports received by the State Department bear out a British Foreign Office statement making those points Tuesday.

Maclean and another British diplomat, Guy Burgess, who fled from London in 1951 turned up in Moscow Saturday. The British say the two were spies.

Their reappearance started a report that a letter written in the United States and found in the library of the British embassy in Cairo was addressed to Maclean and carried a coded message.

The British Foreign Office said no letter addressed to Maclean was found. A letter found was dated after Maclean's disappearance and was addressed to someone else, the announcement said.

White said there was no connection between the letter and a May, 1954, episode. At that time Maclean entered the apartment of a girl employed by the United States Embassy in Cairo and caused some damage.

White said available information indicates Maclean and a companion blundered into the wrong apartment and it was uncertain whether the Britisher ever knew the girl.

White also said the State Department hopes to give a report soon to Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on the Burgess-Maclean case. Eastland is trying to find out if information on United States military policies and operations in Korea reached Communist China through Burgess and Maclean.

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

MR. BRANAGAN

Jack P

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Date 11-22-55
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Date FEB 16 1956

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The Wife of Turncoat Maclean

By JOHN H. MARTIN

THE "little lost lamb" in the Burgess-Maclean vanishing act is Chicago-born Melinda Marling.

She disappeared about 27 months after her husband, Donald Maclean, fled from Britain with the other turncoat diplomat Guy Burgess. She took along three children.

Melinda, undoubtedly a reluctant key figure in the international mystery, was born July 25, 1916, the eldest daughter of Francis and Melinda Marling.

On her father's side she came from English stock, and the Marlins were a well-known Gloucestershire family. Francis Marling's father had migrated to the United States as a child, making him a first-generation American.

Melinda's mother's family, the Goodlets, originally French Huguenots, were among the earliest settlers in America and had won established positions in public life, mainly in the law and the armed services.

Melinda Goodlet, the mother of the woman who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain, eloped with Francis Marling. They were married in New York and lived there for a time before settling in Chicago.

A separation occurred in 1928. The following year Mrs. Marling took Melinda, then aged 13, and her sisters, Harriet and Catherine, to school in Switzerland.

Mrs. Marling returned to the United States later, and married Hal Dunbar, of New York.

They Met in Paris

Her daughter enrolled in Paris at the Sorbonne in 1938. She lived at the Hotel Montana, next door to the Cafe Flore, on the left bank in Paris.

It was at the Cafe Flore, then at the height of its fame as the meeting place of artists, writers and talkers—many talkers—that Melinda met Donald Maclean, a rising young British diplomat, one snowy December night in 1939.

Melinda had two children by Donald Maclean in a troubled marriage rocked by his heavy drinking sprees, including a so-called "nervous breakdown" when he was stationed in Egypt. Despite the lapses Maclean climbed up the London diplomatic ladder and reached the leadership of the American Department in the London Foreign Office. He had knowledge of many Anglo-American diplomatic secrets, was a Communist from college days, and was under surveillance when he fled to Russia in the Spring of 1951.

Mrs. Dunbar, the mother of Melinda, stepped into this tragedy and tried to soothe her daughter. Yet the daughter, who could have divorced Donald Maclean upon well-justified grounds of desertion, was contacted by a Soviet agent and arranged for her own defection and that of the children from a home in Switzerland.

She fled and left another heart-broken mother.

Mr. Martin is Foreign Director of International News Service

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MR. BRONIGAN

Frank C. B. Macdonald

BY LETTER JUN 22 1956

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. McLean
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Vassalotti
Tele. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Miss [unclear]

British Assert Letter Was Not to Maclean

Reject 'Inference' He Got U.S. Secrets From Contact in Cairo Embassy

By Don Cook

From the Herald Tribune Bureau © 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Foreign Office tonight, in a statement on the "Cairo letter," denied that there is anything "to justify the inference that ((Donald D. Maclean was receiving secret United States documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo."

Confirming the discovery in the British Embassy library in Cairo, the spokesman said that the contents of the letter probably had not been communicated to American intelligence authorities, since it was judged here to be of insufficient significance.

The report of the discovery of the letter was carried in today's New York Herald Tribune on the basis of information obtained in Cairo shortly after it was found. The letter had been under security classification and check ever since.

The Foreign Office said:

"No letter addressed to Donald Maclean has been found. A letter was found dated June 7, 1951, written from an address in the United States to a third person, clearly not Maclean. The sentence in question [mentioned in the New York Herald Tribune story] read: 'Donal is playing very cautiously about the David's replacement chapp and has not decided what he is like.'

The letter also mentions Donald Maclean's recent disappearance, which at the time of writing had just been made public.

"There is nothing in the letter to justify the inference that Maclean was receiving secret United States documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo, or that its author was engaged in espionage."

The Foreign Office did not release the full text of the letter, or names or details of the author or addressee. Earlier in the day, official comment was to the effect that the letter was under security examination and that "at first sight the letter does not appear to be as sensational or as interesting as has been represented."

MacLEAN CASE
(Case file 100-37413)

HERALD TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 15, 1956
PARIS, FRANCE

U.S. Eyes Story on Maclean

(See story on page 12)

Seeks Information On 'Cairo Letter'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau © 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A State Department spokesman said today that the United States was "investigating" reports of a mysterious "Cairo letter" allegedly linking Britain's turncoat diplomat, Donald Maclean, in spy activities with a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo in 1950.

Department spokesman Lincoln White said he could neither confirm nor deny the reports. At the moment, he said, the department has "absolutely nothing" on them.

Informants said the American investigation is under way and ranges from Washington to Cairo. They said the department has sent cablegrams of inquiry to American Embassies in Cairo and London and that employees in the department here who were associated with the Embassy in Cairo four to six years ago are being asked to provide whatever assistance they can.

Information also is being sought from the British Embassy here and from other United States government agencies in Washington, including the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MR. FRANICAN

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Loose Thinkers

THE Moscow interview which introduced the two British diplomatic turncoats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, to the world press in their true Communist color lends emphasis to an important fact.

The fact is that these two very dangerous men were free to go wherever they pleased in the free world, had access to the most vital secrets related to our security, and finally went behind the Communist Iron Curtain taking with them what they knew.

During the time they represented extreme danger to us, many people did not recognize the danger at all and many more were not impressed by it.

The most dangerous thing we face in the war against Communism is the persistent softness of too many people about Communism generally, and about the participants in the Communist conspiracy specifically.

This blind spot to Communism and its dangers and evils is encountered every time an attempt is made to safeguard America against those who would destroy it. People who are themselves innocent of or indeed incapable of disloyalty refuse to be disturbed by the architects of our destruction. They let traitors teach in the schools on the grounds of academic freedom. They let enemies of America stay in the Government on the grounds of political freedom.

The loose thinker who says nothing the Communists can do will ever hurt us, and that in any event their right to hurt us and to destroy us if they can must be held inviolate, is as dangerous as the Communist himself or his agent and may very well be the most dangerous man in the world.

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Journal of the American Revolution
 Date FEB 15 1956

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Mystery Letter 'Not To Maclean'

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The Foreign Office tonight officially denied the existence of a letter from a mysterious American to Donald Maclean the renegade British diplomat who skipped to Moscow in 1951.

Earlier today, Sir George Young, chief spokesman of the Foreign Office, had said such a letter had been discovered between the pages of a book in the library of the British Embassy in Cairo.

A statement issued tonight declared that a letter has in fact turned up in the British Embassy library—but it was "from an address in the United States to a third person, clearly not Maclean."

Some of the newspaper accounts hinted that Maclean, who fled to the Soviet Union with fellow diplomat Guy Burgess in 1951, had contacts with a spy ring involving Americans.

(In Washington, the State Department was asked if it was investigating a published report that the letter suggests Maclean had a contact in the United States Embassy at Cairo. It replied: "We have no official information on this and are looking into the matter.")

(Bridgeman)

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C.B. Mac Donald
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Report Due on British Turncoats

The State Department soon will tell Senate investigators whether it has any information British turncoats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess leaked secrets to Red China during the early days of the Korean War.

Administration officials revealed today the department's reply to a series of questions on the MacLean-Burgess case will be sent to the Capitol "in a few days." The questions were put to the department several months ago by Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate Internal Security sub-committee.

There was no word on the nature of the State Department's reply, or whether it will be made public.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said a week ago his removal as Far East commander by former President Truman might have been "triggered" by his January, 1951, recommendation a "treason trial" be started to break up a Washington spy ring. The General mentioned MacLean and Burgess. (E)

DET/ED (copy sent) C.B. Mac Donald
 BY ED/ED JUN 22 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST

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MR. BRIGGAN

FEB 29 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald ✓
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 Wash. Star ✓
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 N. Y. Mirror ✓
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Cairo Letter Discounted

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Foreign Office last night discounted the importance of a mysterious letter found in Cairo that mentioned renegade British diplomat Donald Maclean.

Newspapermen had suggested the letter indicated a possible spy link between Maclean and a member of the American Embassy staff in Cairo.

The Foreign Office said: "There is nothing in the letter to justify the inference that Maclean was receiving secret United States documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo, or that its author was engaged in espionage."

The statement said the letter was found in the library of the British Embassy in Cairo where

Maclean once served as a member of the staff.

The Foreign Office said it was "from an address in the United States to a third person, clearly not Maclean."

In Washington a State Department spokesman said United States officials are "looking into the matter." Spokesmen said the department had no official information on the letter.

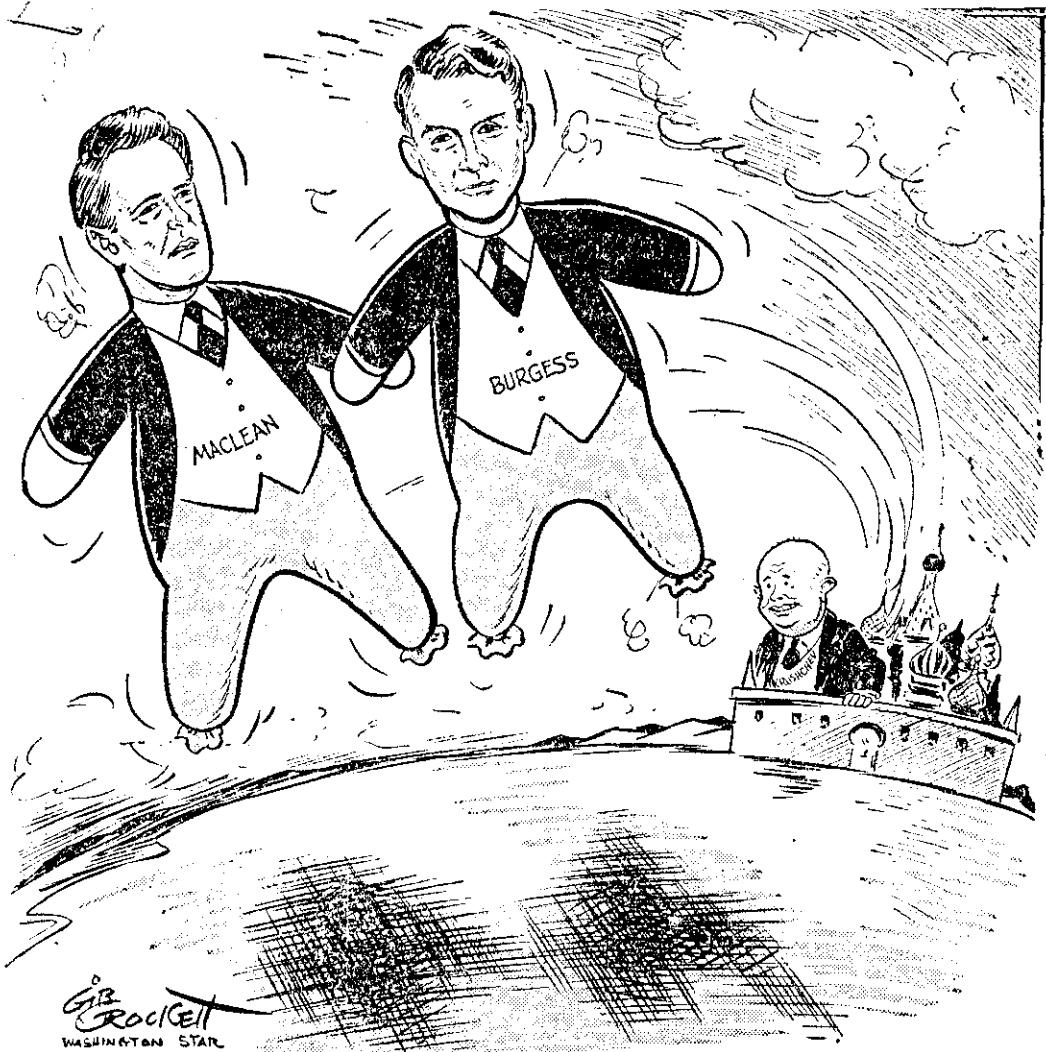
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100-11 Date FEB 15 1956

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Propaganda Balloons—Russian Style

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 The Worker
 New Leader

Date JUN 1 1956

DELETED COPY SENT C.P. & me Donald

BY LETTER JUN 22 1956

PER FOIA REQUEST

June

106

Walter Winchell

Of New York

The Broadway-Hollywood Wire

Anne Sheridan and her long-time heart (Rudy Acosta of Mexico) are reported asunder. Actor Jacques Mapes inheriting the star... Ty Power's final decree is due in May. If he weds anyone, it'll probably be Mary Robles of Vogue... Dagmar's sister Jean Egnor (National Airlines hostess) weds J. Nichols (of Pepsi) at St. Patrick's March 10th... Talu's friends say the Time mag rap was because she refused them an interview... The feud between John Derek and Jody Lawrence (his co-star in "The Leather Saint") is the buzz of the Paramount lot... They suspect Ann Miller's latest admirer is Alan Blair, a wealthy socialite... Edw. G. Robinson's new hit, "Middle of the Night," is off to a standing-room-only start... Kim Stanley, who was elevated to stardom in "Bus Stop" via critics' raves, calls them "a bunch of fatheads" in Cue mag.

Countess Helene Blanchet de Chantecaille, cousin of the Marquis de la Falaise (he was wed to Gloria Swanson and Constance Bennett), will wed Louis Marlowe, TV director, at Bordeaux, France, in April... Spencer Tracy's plastic surgery last week was to erase a facial scar... Donald O'Connor says he and Gloria Noble will seal matters before May... Recommended: June Allyson's article in Motion Picture mag: "Seven Sins No Woman Can Afford"... Passers-by along Park Avenue: Walter Wanger and Jennings Lang. Their last meeting became Page One headlines... Cobina Wright with Virginia Warren (the daughter of the Chief Justice) at the Colony—both be-gem'd up to here... The A. Patinos (she's the Duchess of Durcal) have Had It. He's in Mexico arranging the splituation... Crooner Johnny Parker quietly married a Buffalo phone operator.

Ralph Meeker and Janice Rule, who were stage-sweeties in "Picnic," are competing with the Acapulco sun... Betty Reilly is the Le Cupidon lure for the next 3 weeks... Robert Wagner and Dick Haymes' ex-wife Nora lifted eyebrows dueting at Hollywood's Villa Capri... Insiders report that those Dean Martin dates with Lori Nelson are strictly business. She's in his next flicker... Teevee producer D. Wolper, just unravelled from songstress Toni Carroll, now has eyes for Barbara Whiting... WOR-Mutual newsman John Scott and his wife have a new daughter... Champ Rocky Marciano devours two quarts of ice-cream at one sitting... Gil MacDougald, Yankees' 3rd baseman, is all set for an exec post with A. S. Beck Shoe Co. when Father Time affects his batting.

Wm. Zeckendorf, the realty tycoon, is rumored dickering for the 7th Avenue block between 52nd and 53rd. If it jells he may turn it into a huge theatre or teevee project, replacing the Manhattan Storage edifice... You can buy a portrait bust of the Duchess of Windsor from a lady sculptor. The Duchess ordered it months ago and then changed her mind... Ella Fitzgerald's first recordings (for Verve) are in the stores. 31 clicks by Cole Porter... Hand-holders at Ricky's: Portia Nelson and Bea Little's nephew Grant Tyler... The Park Avenue (at Miami Beach), handsomely redecorated, is again a must-dine... Add Miami Beach populars: Zappler, the Roney-Plaza portrait painter, whose likenesses are very real... In the Hearst articles on Grace Kelly, her mother mentioned Grace's first serious beau, but not his name. He is Don Richardson of TV's "Mama" show.

Victor Mature's ex-wife and a tennis star are two-doodling... Street scene: Henry Fonda and a baroness leaving Romeo Saita's as Serge Obolensky and Henry's estranged wife Susan entered... Piper Laurie and Gene Nelson made up... Barbara Rush and songwriter Bob Merrill are in tune... Billy Daniels' troubles include suits by five different creditors... Lena Horne broke the Hotel Ambassador Cocoanut Grove's attendance record, according to boss G. David Schine... Sonja Henie and Norwegian Nils Onstad duet at Manny Wolf's... The least amused person who read about M. Monroe's strap-breaking episode was Anita Ekberg who did the same thing for the front page with her whole frock... Arthur W. A. Cowan, the int'l lawyer, has Arthur Murray tutor Marla Green considering his case.

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Mr. Branigan

55 APR 13 1956

DELETED COPY SENT C. B. Mac Donald

BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST

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Date FEB 15 1956

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Henry Ford bought the Richard Barthelmeess mansion at Southampten, L. I. It will cost a million to renovate...Pat Marshall, femme lead in "Mr. Wonderful," just purchased a mink at Russel's, where she once sales-girl'd...Singer Dinah Washington's favorite is the Rev. Russell Roberts, an Atlantic City minister...The Rod Steigers are trying a separation to see what happens...Mary Martin can have the lead for Irving Berlin's next musical. Based on Alva Johnston's "The Legendary Mizners"...Bradford Dillman of "Third Person" and Freida Hardring of Roxy's press dept, will merge in June...Bobby Short's click at the Beverly Club is midtown talk, considering how many spots are flopping...Two Dodgers pitching stars slugged it out in a midtown swank spot because one called the other a quitter.

Maurice Chevalier took a new red Caddy to France. It was wrecked the first day...Krainier ordered that Monacan law repealed which permitted only Grace's folks to attend the ceremony. Grace squawked. Period!...Correction: On the air we reported that two Broadway show writers (who will be subpoena'd as Communist Party members) were formerly wed to each other. Wed to others...Eric Fleming, the "Plain and Fancy" lead, and Lynn Dollar, the \$64,000 gal, hold their private quiz shows at Majors Cabin...Ginny Simms and Dr. A. Huenegardt are a new two-er. He's Selene Walters' used-to-was...Birdland disc jockey Bob Garrity has chums almost sure he'll marry Bonnie Collins, a model...Evelyn Keyes wears blue undies.

Shelley Winters, injured ice-skating, hobbles through her "Hateful" role with chic black cashmere hosiery. Hides the cast on her right shaft...Jayne Mansfield's thank-you note to columists: "An actress's success results from the nurturing of many people"...RKO insured John (Duke) Wayne's well-being at \$30,000 daily while filming his latest flicker, "The Conqueror"...Gilmore's hatchick (a fedorable) is up for a featured dancing role in "Shangri-La," a new musical...Joan Roberts, who starred in "Oklahoma," "High Button Shoes" and other hits, is forgetting Broadway—living quietly at Rockville Center, L. I., a medico's wife...Maree Dow, the only femme among sixty males backstage at "No Time For Sgts," goes home solo. Safer, she says...Who said chorines are dumb? Bea Masterson (of "Fanny") prepares the income tax returns for the cast...The late James Dean (he died six months ago) is still fan-mail champ at Warner's...Richard Llewellyn's new novel ("Mr. Hamish Cleave") is based on the Burgess-MacLean spy-scandal. An int'l thriller that would make a great cinema. But local publishers fear Hollywood won't touch it because it is so anti-American...Memo to the editors: The Mrs. Eddie Duchin Everitt arrest at gunpoint in Mexico City, the Peter Townsend (not Princess Margaret's former beau) marriage to Elizabeth Seal (of the London production of "Pajama Game") and the complete details (the scene and date of the marriage and the location of the honeymoon) on Terry Moore's secret marriage to Eugene McGrath were WW skewps.

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The Kremlin's Desperate Plot to Dynamite the Bridge

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Date FEB 14 1955

C.B. Crane Drawn for

BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST *gus*

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Maclean Linked to Leak Of U.S. Secrets in Cairo

**Hint Briton
Had Contact
In Embassy
['50 Letter Found
In Library Cache]**

RE: C.R. Maclean
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PER FOIA REQUEST
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Date May 21 1956

By Don Cook
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
© 1956, N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The reappearance in Moscow of missing diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess brought the first reference in the British press today to yet another hitherto secret aspect of the case—the existence of a "Cairo letter" which suggests that in 1950 Maclean was receiving secret American documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo.

On assignment in Cairo three months ago, this correspondent was told the story of the discovery of the "Cairo letter," which had only recently occurred. The story was given to me in confidence, and there was every reason to respect that confidence since the matter clearly was under intense security investigation and the whereabouts of Burgess and Maclean was still a mystery.

New Can Be Told

But with the public reference in the British press to the existence of the "Cairo letter," here is the full story:

Early last November, a user of the British Embassy library in Cairo was leafing through a library book when suddenly out dropped an envelope containing

a letter addressed to Donald Maclean. Maclean had been head of the political department of the British Embassy in Cairo from 1948 until he was abruptly sent home on the first available aircraft after wrecking the apartment of an American girl in a drunken brawl in May, 1950.

The letter was dated that month, and clearly Maclean had left Cairo without having time to "pick up his mail."

Signed by an American

The finder of the letter consulted a friend in the British Embassy, who formed the immediate view that it was a coded message of some sort and the letter was immediately turned over to MI-5, the intelligence branch of the embassy. Of the greatest apparent significance was the fact that the letter was signed by an American, with indications that it may have been an employee of the American Embassy immediately across the street in Cairo from the British Embassy.

The letter was a series of cryptic sentences with references of a clearly conspiratorial sort that only the recipient would fully understand. One sentence ran: "David is very cautious about Donald's replacement and doesn't know what he is like."

The letter also carried a reference to shirts and towels. Even a superficial appraisal led to the conclusion that Maclean had an American contact and the two were using the British Embassy

Continued on page 4, column 3

Maclean

(Continued from page one)

library for their "communications drop"—a favorite device of espionage.

However, after Maclean left Cairo, the British began work on a new embassy chancery building, which was completed last October, and much of the embassy library had been in storage until transferred to new quarters, where the letter was found.

One other odd circumstantial aspect of the affair is the fact that the American girl whose flat Maclean wrecked while drunk that night in May, 1950, was employed in the American Embassy library. Maclean arrived at the girl's apartment very late, having seen her earlier in the evening at a cocktail party. By this time he and a friend with him were quite drunk, and they burst in and began pulling down curtains, smashing pictures and doing other damage.

Flees and Calls Help

The girl fled and telephoned for help, and by the time the police arrived the apartment was a shambles and the two men had passed out.

American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery next morning, as the first business of the day, walked across the street to British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson, formally declared Maclean to be "persona non grata" to the American Embassy and demanded damages for the girl's effects.

Sir Ralph ordered Maclean put on the first airplane leaving Cairo and did not even permit him to come into the embassy to clean up his desk. He was airbound for London by 2 o'clock that afternoon.

Hence there was scarcely an opportunity for him to pick up any conspiratorial mail in the embassy library. But the affair certainly gives the lie to the assertion in the Moscow statement that neither Burgess nor Maclean had acted as Communist agents.

The American Embassy in

Cairo knows of the discovery of the "Cairo letter," but the extent to which the British may have communicated the details to the American Embassy or have examined with American authorities the question of who the American author of the letter to Maclean might have been is not, of course, known to this reporter. In any case, such a decision would have been taken secretly in London, and not Cairo.

As a footnote to the affair, Maclean in Cairo occupied a large residence owned by the British government, and as of December telephone bills were still coming in his name. It takes a long time to get directories changed in Cairo.

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Says Burgess, Maclean Had Access to Atomic, War Secrets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (INS).—Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean had access to a vast storehouse of U. S. atomic and psychological warfare secrets, a British book called "The Great Spy Scandal," declared Monday.

THE AMERICAN version is published in copyrighted form in the Feb. 17 issue of U. S. News and World Report by arrangement with the London Daily Express, which published the book in England.

Disclosures in the book include these:

Maclean held a position of "extraordinary responsibility" as secretary of the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic developments, with a pass which admitted him to the Atomic Energy Commission offices in Washington "at any time of the day or night."

The book quotes Dean Acheson, U. S. Secretary of State at the time of Maclean's disappearance behind the Iron Curtain, as having exclaimed: "My God, he knew everything!"

*JUL 11
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BURGESS, DURING his tour of duty as second secretary in the British Embassy in Washington, "managed to acquire the blueprints of the \$250,000,000 psychological welfare planned by Washington to reach behind the Iron Curtain."

Maclean was "able to tell the Soviet regime how the Western Allies planned and worked together, and how best their relations could be damaged and suspicion replace goodwill."

Owen Brewster, former Republican Senator from Maine, was quoted as having said that Maclean was believed to have "a thorough knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on such subjects as the North Atlantic Pact, the Korean war and the Japanese peace treaty."

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Date FEB 14 1955

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J. B. W.

Britain Accuses Soviet of Lies

By HENRY MAULE

(Special Correspondent of THE NEWS)

London, Feb. 13.—Britain today accused the Soviets of "consistent" lying about the Burgess-Maclean case and said the two fugitive spies' appearance in Moscow was a "propaganda" attempt to drive a wedge between the U. S. and Britain.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told Commons that "no credence can be placed" in the statement

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BY LETTER NO. 22 1976
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J. B. W.

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Lloyd Accuses Soviet Chiefs

Charges 'Lack of Candor' on Maclean and Burgess

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
 Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons today that "if Soviet authorities wish to create distrust and drive a wedge" between Great Britain and the United States by producing Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean at this time "they will not succeed."

In a blunt comment on the reappearance of the two missing diplomats in Moscow Saturday and on their statement to the press, the Foreign Secretary said the affair "brings out into clear relief the persistent lack of candor of the Soviet authorities in their statements about these men."

Mr. Lloyd said the Russians first tried to write off the Burgess-Maclean affair as Western anti-Soviet propaganda. Last October

at Geneva, Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, asked Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov for information about the two men, but was told that Mr. Molotov "was quite unable to provide any."

Khrushchev, Too

As recently as Jan. 12, Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party chief, denied at an interview with visiting Labor member of Parliament Harold Wilson that he had ever heard anything of the two men from any Soviet official and asked, "Are they in our country then?" "The House must form its own opinion of the veracity of these statements," Mr. Lloyd remarked dryly. "This kind of conduct shows how difficult it is to establish relations of mutual trust which the Soviet Union professes so much to desire."

As to the Burgess and Mac-

lean statement in Moscow, the Foreign Secretary dismissed it as "designed to be used for propaganda purposes," pointing out that the "two men were not permitted to answer any questions, and no credence can be placed in their words."

As to the reasons for the emergence of the pair at this time, Mr. Lloyd said: "One view is that it was to forestall awkward questions during the visit of the Soviet leaders to this country and to clear the air. That may be so. After the visit of the Prime Minister and myself to Washington and the close accord we reached with the United States government on so many matters, the Soviet authorities wish to create distrust and drive a wedge. If this is the explanation, they will not succeed."

Maclean Suspected

Answering Commons questioners, the Foreign Secretary said that suspicions about the leakage of information to the Soviet authorities "was narrowed down to Maclean before he departed," while Burgess was not as directly suspect until his departure.

This evening, the Foreign Office issued a formal statement denying that Burgess had ever worked for MI-5, intelligence, as he contended in his statement at Moscow. The Foreign Office said that "the only connection Burgess had with MI-5 was working for the British Broadcasting Corporation when he did from time to time report to MI-5 information about Germany received by him from a contact" during the war.

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Associated Press

DONALD MACLEAN
... left "Cairo letter"

Maclean Link To U. S. Cairo Aide Revealed

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The re-appearance in Moscow of missing diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess brought the first reference in the British press today to yet another hitherto secret aspect of the case—the existence of a "Cairo letter" which indicates that in 1950 Maclean was receiving secret American documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo.

On assignment in Cairo three months ago, this correspondent was told the story of the discovery of the "Cairo letter," which had only recently occurred.

Early last November, a user of the British Embassy library in Cairo was leafing through a library book when out dropped an envelope containing a letter addressed to Donald Maclean.

Maclean had been head of the political department of the British Embassy in Cairo from 1948 until he was abruptly sent home on the first available aircraft after wrecking the apartment of an American girl in a drunken brawl in May, 1950.

The letter was dated that month, and clearly Maclean had left Cairo without having time to "pick up his mail."

The letter was turned over to MI-5, the counter-intelligence branch of the Embassy. Of apparent significance was the fact that the letter was signed by an American, with indications that it may have been an employee of the American Embassy immediately across the street from the British Embassy.

The letter was a series of cryptic sentences with references of a conspiratorial sort that only the recipient would fully understand. One sentence ran: "David is very cautious about Donald's replacement and doesn't know what he is like."

The letter also carried a reference to shirts and towels. Even a superficial appraisal led to the conclusion that Maclean had an American contact and the two were using the British Library for their "communications drop"—a favorite device of espionage.

One other odd circumstantial aspect of the affair is the fact that the American girl whose flat Maclean wrecked while drunk that night in May, 1950, was employed in the American Embassy library.

Maclean arrived at the girl's apartment very late, having seen her earlier in the evening at a cocktail party. By this time he and a friend with him were

See MACLEAN, Page 13, Col. 4

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MacLEAN—From P. 1

Maclean Tie to U. S. Aide In Cairo Embassy Aired

quite drunk, and they burst in and began pulling down curtains, smashing pictures, turning out drawers, etc.

The girl fled and telephoned for help, and by the time the police arrived the apartment was a wreck and the two men had passed out cold.

American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery next morning walked across the street to British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson and formally declared Maclean to be "persona non grata" to the American Embassy, and demanded damages for the girl's effects.

Sir Ralph ordered Maclean put on the first airplane leaving Cairo and did not even per-

mit him to come into the Embassy to clean up his desk. He was airbound for London by 2 o'clock that afternoon.

Hence there was scarcely an opportunity for him to pick up any conspiratorial mail in the Embassy library.

The American Embassy in Cairo knows of the discovery of the "Cairo Letter," but the extent to which the British may have communicated the details to the American Embassy or have examined with American authorities the question of who the American author of the letter to Maclean might have been is not, of course, known to this reporter. In any case, such a decision would have been taken secretly in London, and not Cairo.

As a footnote to the affair, Maclean in Cairo occupied a large residence owned by the British government, and as of December telephone bills were still coming in in his name. It takes a long time to get directories changed in Cairo.

117

NEW YORK TIMES, FEBRUARY 14, 1956

FEB 14 1956
by [initials]

Maclean Linked to Leak Of U.S. Secrets in Cairo

Hint Briton Had Contact In Embassy '50 Letter Found In Library Cache

By Don Cook

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 13.—The reappearance in Moscow of missing diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess brought the first reference in the British press today to yet another hitherto secret aspect of the case—the existence of a "Cairo letter" which suggests that in 1950 Maclean was receiving secret American documents from a contact in the American Embassy in Cairo.

On assignment in Cairo three months ago, this correspondent was told the story of the discovery of the "Cairo letter," which had only recently occurred. The story was given to me in confidence, and there was every reason to respect that confidence since the matter clearly was under intense security investigation and the whereabouts of Burgess and Maclean was still a mystery.

Now Can Be Told

But with the public reference in the British press to the existence of the "Cairo letter," here

Early last November, a user of the British Embassy library in Cairo was leafing through a library book when suddenly out dropped an envelope containing a letter addressed to Donald Maclean. Maclean had been head of the political department of the British Embassy in Cairo from 1948 until he was abruptly sent home on the first available aircraft after wrecking the apartment of an American girl in a drunken brawl in May, 1950.

The letter was dated that month, and clearly Maclean had left Cairo without having time to "pick up his mail."

Signed by an American

The finder of the letter consulted a friend in the British Embassy, who formed the immediate view that it was a coded message of some sort and the letter was immediately turned over to MI-5, the intelligence branch of the embassy. Of the greatest apparent significance was the fact that the letter was signed by an American, with indications that it may have been an employee of the American Embassy immediately across the street in Cairo from the British Embassy.

The letter was a series of cryptic sentences with references of a clearly conspiratorial sort that only the recipient would fully understand. One sentence ran: "David is very cautious about Donald's replacement and doesn't know what he is like."

The letter also carried a reference to shirts and towels. Even a superficial appraisal led to the conclusion that Maclean had an American contact and the two were using the British Embassy.

Continued on page 4, column 3

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126 FEB 23 1956

was airbound for London by 5 o'clock that afternoon.

Hence there was scarcely an opportunity for him to pick up any conspiratorial mail in the embassy library. But the affair certainly gives the lie to the assertion in the Moscow statement that neither Burgess nor Maclean had acted as Communists.

However, after Maclean left Cairo, the British began work on a new embassy chancery building, which was completed last October, and much of the embassy library had been in storage until transferred to new quarters, where the letter was found.

One other odd circumstantial aspect of the affair is the fact that the American girl whose flat Maclean wrecked while drunk that night in May, 1950, was employed in the American Embassy library. Maclean arrived at the girl's apartment very late, having seen her earlier in the evening at a cocktail party. By this time he and a friend with him were quite drunk, and they burst in and began pulling down curtains, smashing pictures and doing other damage.

The girl fled and telephoned for help, and by the time the police arrived the apartment was a shambles and the two men had passed out.

American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery next morning, as the first business of the day, walked across the street to British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson, formally declared Maclean to be "persona non grata" to the American Embassy and demanded damages for the girl's effects.

Sir Ralph ordered Maclean put on the first airplane leaving Cairo and did not even permit him to come into the embassy to clean up his desk. H

As a footnote to the affair Maclean in Cairo occupied a large residence owned by the British government, and his December telephone bills will still come in his name. It takes a long time to get directory changes in Cairo.

118

'Cairo Letter' Hints Maclean Had U. S. Tieup

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (P).—The New York Herald Tribune said today a mysterious "Cairo letter" found last November suggests that Donald Maclean in 1950 was receiving secret American documents from a contact in the United States Embassy in Cairo.

In a dispatch from London, Herald Tribune Correspondent Don Cook said the reappearance in Moscow of Maclean and Guy Burgess, both former British diplomats, had led to the first reference to the letter in the British press. Mr. Cook wrote that he was told of the letter when he was on an assignment in Cairo three months ago and that at that time the matter was under intense security investigation but it now could be disclosed.

Mr. Cook's account said:

Early last November an envelope containing a letter addressed to Maclean was found in a book in the British embassy library in Cairo. The letter was dated May 1950, the month Maclean was sent home from his post as head of the political department of the British embassy in Cairo.

The letter was turned over to the embassy's intelligence branch.

✓ P. 14-2

The letter was signed by an American, with indications that the sender may have been an employe of the United States embassy across the street in Cairo from the British embassy.

The letter contained "a series of cryptic sentences with references of a clearly conspiratorial sort that only the recipient would fully understand. One sentence ran: 'David is very cautious about Donald's replacement and doesn't know what he is like.'"

Mr. Cook said the letter also carried a reference to shirts and towels and "even a superficial appraisal led to the conclusion that Maclean had an American contact and the two were using the British Embassy library for their communications drop."

Maclean was sent home on the first available plane without having time "to pick up his mail," Mr. Cook wrote, after he and a friend in a drunken spree wrecked the apartment of a woman employe in the United States Embassy.

The dispatch said the finding of the letter "gives the lie" to the Moscow statement issued by Burgess and Maclean saying neither had acted as Communists agents.

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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1956
 PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald

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119

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nickle _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

MR. B. [initials]

Sub A 406
4-1

(MACLEAN)

LONDON--BRITAIN FORMALLY DENIED REPORTS THAT A LETTER LINKING TURNCOAT DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN WITH THE THEFT OF SECRETS FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN CAIRO HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY LIBRARY THERE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NO LETTER ADDRESSED TO MACLEAN AND CONTAINING CODED MESSAGES HAD BEEN FOUND IN CAIRO. "A LETTER WAS FOUND WRITTEN FROM AN ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES TO A THIRD PERSON, CLEARLY NOT MACLEAN," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "THERE IS NOTHING IN THE LETTER TO JUSTIFY THE INFERENCE THAT MACLEAN WAS RECEIVING SECRET U.S. DOCUMENTS FROM A CONTACT IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY OR THAT ITS AUTHOR WAS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE."

2/14--TS228P

DELETED COPY SUBJ:

BY LETTER JAN 25/1970

PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald

gracj

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120 FT 10/18

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

126

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. Clegg

Sub A

100-5 Gifford

ADD MACLEAN, LONDON (228P)

(DESPITE THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT, ADMINISTRATION SOURCES IN WASHINGTON SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE WITH ITS INVESTIGATION TO SEE WHETHER ANY U.S. EMPLOYEES WERE INVOLVED WITH MACLEAN "IN ANY WAY.")

2/14--W0607P

PP SUB

C.B. Mac Donald

SEARCHED JUN 22 97

INDEXED

JWS

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Tolson
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 Boardman
 Belmont
 Mason
 Mohr
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 Rosen
 Tamm
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 Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

Probe Charge of Leaks In Korean War Plans

By JERRY GREENE

of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, Feb. 13.—A full dress probe of charges that Korean war secrets were leaked through the British combine of Burgess-Maclean is under way in the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

It is expected that the dealings will be aired in the current series of open hearings on Communist espionage and infiltration which the committee started last week and will resume Feb. 21.

Fresh impetus was given to the Burgess-Maclean leaks by the strong indications last week by Gen. MacArthur that the Red Chinese invaded Korea only after getting advance tips that his hands would be tied in retaliation.

The committee has been nibbling at the leakage of war and diplomatic policy plans since 1951. In September, 1954, Gen. James Van Fleet, former Korean commander, testified flatly that the Chinese Communists were given assurances from an embassy in Peiping that the U. S. would not attack north of the Yalu River.

In October, 1955, THE NEWS was informed today, Chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.) of the investigating group wrote Secretary of State Dulles asking for detailed answer to 15 specific questions, centered around the Burgess-Maclean operation.

Dulles has not yet replied to the Eastland request.

by former British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that they had never been Soviet spies.

The government also rejected as propaganda Burgess' claim that he had been "associated with the Secret Service" and MI-5 counterintelligence.

Maclean, head of the Foreign Office American Section, and Burgess, second secretary at the Washington embassy, disappeared in 1952 and kept silent until their Moscow appearance Saturday.

Wash. Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

 Date _____

RELEASED ON SEPT C. B. Mac Donald
 BY LETTER JUN 22, 1976
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Jerry

1/26

Today in World Affairs

Burgess, Maclean Interview Viewed as a Soviet Blunder

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The real story of what is back of the public appearance in Moscow of Messrs. Maclean and Burgess, the British diplomats who turned traitor, has yet to come. Bringing them out after a concealment of nearly five years is not explained by rationalizing that all the Communists



want to do at this time is to drive a wedge between America and Britain. The episode may turn out in the end to have been a big blunder by the Soviets.

For, instead of producing a rift in Anglo-American relations, it will assure the opposite—namely, the strengthening of the security measures which both London and Washington will take hereafter against those engaged in spying or in infiltrating government offices. It will also increase distrust of Khrushchev and the other members of the Kremlin who have denied repeatedly that Maclean and Burgess were in Moscow. Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, lost no time in emphasizing this very point to the House of Commons.

Lawrence What probably brought about the sudden appearance last Saturday of the two diplomats was the publication of a well-documented book by the editors of the "London Daily Express." Copies had undoubtedly just reached Moscow. The weaknesses in the British security system are fully exposed in that book—to which, by an odd coincidence, "U. S. News & World Report" had obtained from the "London Daily Express" exclusive rights for publication in its current issue and for release to the press of the United States this very week.

Talking on the telephone today with Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of "The London Daily Express," this correspondent was told that, if Maclean and Burgess thought they were doing anything that could strain relations between Britain and the United States, they were very much mistaken, because the incident would bring the two countries closer together in a common front against any such contingencies in the future. He said: "It warns us of what's up. We get a good warning of what we have to avoid—a warning to us to beware—beware!"

Beaverbrook Critical

The Beaverbrook newspapers from the start have pressed for closer surveillance and criticized the British security service for not maintaining a watch on Mrs. Maclean before she, too, disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. Weak spots in the recent British "white paper" are also pointed up with the criticism that Maclean and Burgess could have been stopped from leaving England if the authorities had been on their toes. There were plenty of red-tape obstacles of a legal nature that could have been placed in the way of their escape.

The extent of the damage done by Messrs. Maclean and Burgess cannot as yet be assessed. Their behavior did cause American authorities to be squeamish for a while about letting confidential information about atomic energy go to Great Britain, though it is believed this problem has since been solved satisfactorily.

Perhaps the biggest injury to America, however, came during the Korean war. Maclean took charge of the American desk in the British Foreign Office on Nov. 5, 1950. He was in a position to read all confidential messages and to know the British reaction thereto.

The vanguard of the Red Chinese armies had already come into Korea from Manchuria a few days before, and Gen. MacArthur requested authority to bomb the bases in Manchuria ~~so as~~ to isolate any Chinese troops already in Korea and prevent other divisions from coming in.

The United States Joint Staff formally requested the permission, on behalf of Gen. MacArthur, about Nov. 13, 1950, in a message which was relayed to twelve allied governments. The request was rejected in the next few days, and the Red Chinese naturally stepped up their offensive on Nov. 25. Here is what General MacArthur only last week was saying in a statement apropos of his controversy on this point with former President Truman:

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

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Wash. Post and	✓
Times Herald	✓
Wash. News	✓
Wash. Star	✓
N. Y. Herald	✓
Tribune	✓
N. Y. Mirror	✓
N. Y. Daily News	✓
Daily Worker	✓
The Worker	✓
New Leader	✓

Date JUN 22 1976

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST *Jung*

123

"Only if he were certain that we would continue to protect his bases and supply lines would a commander have dared to throw the full weight of the Chinese Army into Korea. . . The Maclean-Burgess defection has shown how he could have known. . . .

"It was not until the recent exposure of the British spies, Burgess and Maclean, that the true facts began to unfold. These men with access to secret files were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea through Peiping by way of Moscow."

Why did the Soviet government fail to produce Maclean and Burgess before? They may have believed that they could conceal the two diplomats indefinitely. But "The Daily Express" book showed circumstances that this was no longer possible.

Tells of Seeing Maclean

In fact, the "London Daily Mail" correspondent in Geneva, Frederick Sands, telegraphed in November, 1955, to his newspaper saying he had been told by a Russian diplomat that Maclean, having been brought to East Berlin, had been analyzing all the plans put forward by the West and was being consulted at every stage of the big Geneva conferences of 1955. Sands said:

"The Russian told me: 'Yes, I have met Maclean. I saw him for the first time in Moscow in the summer of 1954.'"

On March 18, 1954, just after the Big Four conference at Berlin, I wrote a dispatch saying:

"How is such infiltration accomplished? In some countries like France and Italy, where the Communist party is not regarded as a conspiracy, direct access is gained to cabinets and government departments where important information is acquired daily as to the trend of policies while they are being shaped. This permits Moscow to move on the diplomatic scene in ways that cause international friction and weaken the solidarity of the free world. Messrs. Maclean and Burgess, formerly of the British Foreign Office, sit behind the Iron Curtain advising the Russians. But the British keep on pooh-poohing the Communist menace and crying out against McCarthyism."

Messrs. Maclean and Burgess will probably soon lose their propaganda value inside Moscow and will want to come out from behind the Iron Curtain. Perhaps their advisory role now may be suspect. Some day the Soviets might even decide to liquidate them. They certainly didn't act like persons free from duress when they were produced for just five minutes at a press conference last Saturday attended only by two British and two Soviet reporters. The revelations add more mysteries than they solve.

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RE-ENTER TWO RATS

A scant couple of weeks ago, Kremlin big-shot N. S. Khrushchev was telling two prominent Britons that the Soviet government knew nothing of the two British diplomats who vanished in May, 1951.



Maclean

Burgess

Last Saturday evening, the pair of rats—Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean—surfaced in Moscow's moth-eaten National hotel, issued a press statement, and submerged again.

They said they had ducked out of their British Foreign Office jobs more

in sorrow than in anger; that they just couldn't approve U. S.-British policies toward the world Communist conspiracy. Now they are working for that conspiracy.

Traitors usually get what's coming to them sooner or later. Benedict Arnold, for example, was held in contempt by the British for his treason to the United States during the Revolution (though the British paid him as promised), and he died in London of a broken heart in 1801. We can all wish similar unhappy landings to Burgess and Maclean.

What intrigues us most about these rodents' brief reappearance is that it convicts the Soviet slave-drivers of using the same Big Lie technique as did the late Adolf Hitler—only the Reds use it more clumsily.

After Khrushchev's baldfaced lie about Burgess and Maclean, what sane person or government will believe anything the Kremlin says, without proof, from here on?

Speaking of

John Stein

11 FEB. 1963

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 Times Herald _____
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 Wash. Star _____
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 The Worker _____
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 PER FOR REVIEW *Jung*

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Traitors' Progress

A good deal of the obscurity concerning the cases of Guy Francis de Morny-Burgess and Donald Duart Maclean had been cleared up with the aid of Vladimir Petrov, the former Soviet espionage agent now in Australia. Two deep mysteries, however, persist. One of them is how, in view of their histories, characters and scandalous habits (as described, for example, in the study by Mr. John S. Mather of the London *Daily Express*, an abridged version of which is published in the current issue of the U. S. *News & World Report*) this pair could have been permitted to remain in the British Foreign Service until the very moment of their flight. On this point the explanations given in the recent British white paper are lame and inadequate; and they were hardly much improved upon by Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, during his interrogation in the House of Commons yesterday.

The other big mystery is why, after persistent denials by Comrades Khrushchev and Molotov and other Soviet officials of any knowledge of these fugitives, the Messrs. Burgess and Maclean should have been suddenly permitted or commanded last week to appear at a press conference in Moscow. One theory is that this sudden Communist *volte face* has a double propaganda purpose. First, there is the hope of embittering Anglo-American relations and thereby thwarting the effects of the recent conversations here in Washington between the British Prime Minister and President Eisenhower. There is still some disposition in England to accept the Burgess-Maclean statement that though they have been Communists since their Cambridge days they had never engaged in espionage or other treasonable activities—though this statement was immediately characterized as a lie by Mr. Petrov in Canberra.

The other supposed purpose of the Communists may be to exacerbate American domestic political controversy in this election year. It is perhaps not without significance that the press conference at Moscow was hurriedly summoned just after Gen. MacArthur—in his debate with former President Truman over responsibility for reverses in the Korean war—had expressed his belief that American war policies and his own battle plans had been relayed (presumably by Maclean) to Peiping, by way of Moscow. Another theory is that the sudden public reemergence of Burgess and Maclean is somehow related to the struggle for power within Soviet Russia itself, which may well be resolved, or at any rate clarified, at the All-Soviet Congress of the Communist Party which begins today at the Kremlin. According to this theory, Comrade Khrushchev is using Burgess and Maclean, and whatever information or documents they managed to bring with them in their flight to Russia, to prove to the delegates that the policy of the United States is now more warlike than ever, and that his own policy of creating immense armaments and developing heavy industry at the cost of living standards is therefore necessary.

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Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
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Date 11 P. 14. 1955

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BURGESS "NEVER IN M.I.5"

Foreign Office, Denial

Commenting on the assertion, in a statement issued at the weekend by Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, that Burgess "was associated with the Secret Service and also MI5 itself," a Foreign Office spokesman said last night:

"Burgess was never a member of the M.I.5 organisation. The only connection he had with M.I.5 was that, when working for the B.B.C., he did, from time to time, report to M.I.5 information about Germany received by him from a contact."

It is understood that Burgess for a period during the war worked for a war organisation known as S.O.E. which, like many other war bodies, was of a secret character and dealt with subversive activities of the enemy.

C. E. Kline Donald

JUN. 22 1973

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-3741)

THE MATCH SPANISH GUARDIA
FEBRUARY 14, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

Presto—Burgess and Maclean

Episode Designed to Split U.S. and Britain May Produce Just Opposite Result

The real story of what is back of the public appearance in Moscow of Messrs. Maclean and Burgess, the British diplomats who turned traitor, has yet to come. Bringing them out after a concealment of nearly five years is not explained by rationalizing that all the Communists want to do at this time is to drive a wedge between America and Britain. The episode may turn out in the end to have been a big blunder by the Soviets.

For, instead of producing a rift in Anglo-American relations, it will assure the opposite—namely, the strengthening of the security measures which both London and Washington will take hereafter against those engaged in spying or in infiltrating government offices. It will also increase distrust of Khrushchev and the other members of the Kremlin who have denied repeatedly that Maclean and Burgess were in Moscow. Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, lost no time in emphasizing this very point to the House of Commons.

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the two countries closer together in a common front against any such contingencies in the future. He said: "It warns us of what's up. We get a good warning of what we have to avoid—a warning to us to beware—beware!"

The Beaverbrook newspapers from the start have pressed for closer surveillance and criticized the British Security Service for not maintaining a watch on Mrs. Maclean before she, too, disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. Weak spots in the recent British White Paper are also pointed up with the criticism that Maclean and Burgess could have been stopped from leaving England if the authorities had been on their toes. There were plenty of red tape obstacles of a legal nature that could have been placed in the way of their escape.

The extent of the damage done by Messrs. Maclean and Burgess cannot as yet be assessed. Perhaps the biggest injury to America, however, came during the Korean War. Maclean took charge of the American desk in the British Foreign Office on November 5, 1950. He was in a position to read all confidential messages and to know the British reaction thereto. The vanguard of the Red Chinese armies had already come into Korea from Manchuria a few days before, and Gen. MacArthur requested authority to bomb the bases in Manchuria so as to isolate any Chinese troops already in Korea and prevent other divisions from coming in.

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only last week was saying in a statement apropos his controversy on this point with former President Truman:

"Only if he were certain that we could continue to protect his bases and supply lines would a commander have dared to throw the full weight of the Chinese army into Korea . . . The Maclean-Burgess defection has shown how he could have known . . .

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Burgess
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 Daily Worker _____
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 New Leader _____

Date 2-14-56

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

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SECTION 9

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

WHEN Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office traitors, staged their first public appearance in Moscow in 1956 I was hurriedly summoned to see a senior official of M.I.5, the counter-espionage organisation.

He told me the security authorities were extremely perturbed because they feared that the two former diplomats were about to name other Foreign Office men who, though they might be innocent, would be branded as Communists and homosexuals.

Would I, the M.I.5 man asked, point out this danger in the Daily Express and so reduce the credibility of anything Burgess and Maclean might say before they said it?

I agreed to help and asked the official if he had any hard evidence that either of them had been successful spies. He told me there was no doubt about Maclean, but after the most searching inquiries there was no evidence whatever to incriminate Burgess.

SCARE

Six years later when it was rumoured that Burgess and Maclean might touch down at Prestwick Airport en route to Communist Cuba, the police applied for warrants for their arrest on Official Secrets charges.

Again I was called in by the M.I.5 man, who admitted that the purpose of the move was to scare the traitors off because any arrest and trial would be most embarrassing.

He confirmed that he still had no evidence that Burgess had been any sort of Russian agent. All he could have been charged with was aiding

Maclean to escape, and it was doubtful whether this would succeed in court.

I disclose these facts now, when Burgess is dead, because of the publication today of a book* which presents Burgess, Maclean, and Harold "Kim" Philby—the "Third Man"—as Three Musketeers of Soviet Intelligence.

The authors assume that all three agreed to dedicate their lives to Soviet espionage when they were students and laid deliberate plans to penetrate the British Secret Intelligence Service.

These assumptions, on which the book is built, are not credible and are in conflict with the way the Soviet espionage works.

AGENTS

No doubt the three youths, who were sold on Communism, were marked down as potential agents by Soviet talent scouts who operate in every university. These talent scouts would be British Communists — possibly even dons — reporting to party H.Q. in London which passes on the reports to the Soviet Embassy where they are carefully docketed.

But at that early stage the Russians would be careful to keep out of the picture, leaving the task of supervision, which may last years, to British Communists. The Soviet spymaster, who is

* "Philby," Deutsch, 30s.

RE PAGE TWO, COL THREE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Daily Express,"
London, England

c. b. macdonald

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BY LSI

PER FO

JUN 22 1968

1968

Date: 2/19/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Harold Russell

Adrian Philby

Character: Esp-R
or

Classification: 65-

Submitting Office: London

Being Investigated

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62 MAR 6 1968

Postscript on a traitor

FROM PAGE ONE

almost always posing as an accredited diplomat or trade delegate, rarely makes his personal contact until his quarry is in a position to be useful.

He delays making his "pass" as long as possible because it can be a dangerous moment, as it was when a Soviet diplomat in London tried to recruit me. When he offered me money to reveal my sources of defence information I reported him to the security authorities and he was soon recalled to Moscow.

Philby could not really be useful until he joined the Secret Intelligence Service in 1940. He was invited to join after being a foreign correspondent on a newspaper—a not uncommon route of entry.

There is no evidence that Philby knew Maclean was a spy until he heard of the Secret Service suspicions about him. It is also unlikely that Maclean knew anything about Philby's activities.

Like all Soviet spymasters Philby would have been under

the firm control of the "Centre" in Moscow. This would be arranged through contact with Russian diplomats in London, Washington, and other cities where Philby worked.

It is assumed in this new book that Philby told Burgess to warn Maclean that he was under suspicion. When Philby received this secret information in Washington, Burgess was staying with him and was about to leave for London.

His cover

M.I.S officials told me that it was extremely unlikely that Philby would tell anyone about Maclean's danger without first taking Moscow's advice through the Soviet Embassy in Washington. To tell Burgess would break Philby's "cover," which he had guarded so carefully.

The Centre in Moscow would almost certainly hand the problem over to the Soviet Embassy in London. I believe Burgess was approached by the Russians in London after he returned. They could not approach Maclean directly because they knew he was under surveillance. Burgess could do so as a friend.

This would account for the fact that Burgess did not hurry back to London from America, did not contact Maclean when he first arrived, and moved to help Maclean escape only at the last minute, after getting some new and startling information.

Philby's "confession" that he tipped Burgess off about Maclean was a lie, I believe, to cover the real route. This is more than supposition.

I have a memorandum written by a Daily Express investigator in 1953 stating "an informant claiming to be an ex-member of M.I.S and directly concerned with the Burgess and Maclean inquiry said Philby was a double-agent—a British spy and a Communist agent from youth."

"When he was in Washington, Philby learned of the investigations which might lead to Maclean being exposed. He immediately alerted the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who passed the warning to Maclean via their embassy in London."

The Daily Express could not print this at the time. Philby was protected not only by his Establishment friends but by the British laws of libel.

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R. Wheeler

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PHILBY 10/3 NX

LONDON (UPI)--MASTER RUSSIAN SPY HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY IS NOW MARRIED TO THE EX-WIFE OF A FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE DAILY MIRROR REPORTED TODAY.

THE MIRROR SAID THE 55-YEAR-OLD FORMER TOP BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, WHO WENT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN FOUR YEARS AGO, IS NOW LIVING WITH CHICAGO-BORN MELINDA MACLEAN IN A LUXURIOUS APARTMENT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MOSCOW.

THE 51-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WOMAN WAS THE WIFE OF DONALD MACLEAN, WHO DEFECTED TO THE RUSSIANS ALONG WITH THE LATE GUY BURGESS.

THE MIRROR REPORTED THAT THE DIVORCE OF THE MACLEANS AND THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN PHILBY AND MELINDA TOOK PLACE IN GREAT SECRECY IN MOSCOW LAST SUMMER.

(IN MOSCOW, MACLEAN WAS ASKED ABOUT THE REPORT HIS WIFE HAD LEFT HIM FOR PHILBY. "I WON'T DISCUSS IT AT ALL," HE SAID. "I WON'T CONFIRM OR DENY IT.")

PHILEY'S ELDEST DAUGHTER, JOSEPHINE, 25, WAS ASKED BY A MIRROR REPORTER: "YOUR FATHER DIVORCED HIS THIRD WIFE ELEANOR LAST YEAR AND THEN MARRIED MRS. MELINDA MACLEAN."

"I CANNOT DENY IT," MISS PHILBY ANSWERED.

MACLEAN, 54, AND HIS WIFE, WHO WERE MARRIED IN LONDON IN 1939, HAVE THREE CHILDREN.

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Russian Spy Roamed Unescorted at AEC

London Sunday Times

LONDON—The scope of the information that Donald Maclean, the British diplomat-turned spy, was able to pass to the Soviet Union can be measured by the pass which gave him free access to the greatest storehouse of American weapons secrets, the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters in Washington. That pass was used often and late at night.

In February, 1947, halfway through Maclean's tour as first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, he was appointed British secretary to the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic Affairs (CPC).

This committee was the product of a secret Quebec agreement between the United States, Britain and Canada, and its main function was to control the exchange of atomic information between the three governments.

The MacMahon Act, passed in the late summer of 1946, severely restricted U.S. participation in this exchange, and this, in turn, should have limited Maclean's access to valuable information.

However, the MacMahon Act, for technical reasons, did not become fully effective for several months. A 1950 State Department letter to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) spelled out the nature of the material available to Maclean in the interim.

"He had an opportunity to have access to information shared by the three participating countries in the fields of patents, declassification matters and research and development in relation to the program of procurement of raw material from foreign sources by the Combined Development Agency, including estimates of supplies and requirements."

The CDA, an arm of the CPC, had as its essential task the preemptive purchase (mostly from the Belgian Congo) of uranium, which was still thought to be in exceedingly short supply. The idea was to get the uranium ahead of the Russians.

The Russians would have valued anything Maclean could tell them about where the West was buying its uranium, in what quantities and at what price.

Maclean was also in a position to inform the Russians that the United States had perfected a method for converting low-grade ore into high-grade uranium. The mere knowledge that it could be done would have been of critical value to Moscow's physicists.

But Maclean's "official capacity" stretched beyond his committees into the AEC building itself. This has been disclosed by Admiral Lewis E. Strauss, the AEC chairman at the time.

Maclean had a permanent pass which he picked up each time at the desk in the AEC lobby. When Strauss discovered it had been issued, he also discovered that the guards' record showed that Maclean "was a frequent visitor in the evenings and after usual work hours." Brian La Plante, then a security officer in the building, recalls that Maclean was using his pass "so often and at night" that he eventually reported him, and the pass was withdrawn. No inquiry, however, was held.

It is clear, from the evidence of former employees, that Maclean could have had access to virtually any rooms and files he chose.

In November, 1950, after an intervening posting to Cairo and a subsequent emotional crackup which involved his



DONALD MACLEAN
... had AEC secrets

✓ Wilson
✓ Loach
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date OCT 16 1967

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chronic alcoholism and homo-sexual tendencies, Maclean was named head of the Foreign Office's American department.

The British government has minimized the importance of this job. However, the State Department has compiled an analysis of Maclear's role at the time which credits him with knowledge of the U.S.-Japanese treaty negotiations and the Korean War strategy.

The State Department account says that Maclean was aware of the critical American decision to "localize" the Korean conflict.

General Douglas A. MacArthur was always convinced that this priceless information had reached the Chinese via the Russians. He went to his grave certain not only of this, which meant that the Chinese could invade with impunity, but of the enemy's foreknowledge "of all our strategic troop movements." His belief was that the leaky security of the British was the main culprit.

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Spy Had Access to U. S. Atom Data

Wat

British diplomat - turned - spy Donald Maclean had a pass which gave him free access to the Atomic Energy Commission's files in Washington, according to a report in the London Sunday Times.

In February of 1947 the British defector was appointed secretary to the Combined Committee on Atomic Affairs.

The purpose of the committee

was to control the flow of atomic information between the British, U. S. and Canadian governments. His position gave Maclean access to the greatest storehouse of atomic knowledge that there is, said the Sunday Times.

Maclean, it was reported, had a permanent pass which he picked up in the AEC's lobby each time he visited. A guard discovered he was visiting the

building so often at night that he was reported, and the pass was eventually withdrawn but no other action was taken, the Sunday Times said.

Maclean eventually became head of the Foreign Offices' American department. He defected to Russia in May, 1951, with Guy Burgess after being tipped off by Soviet spy master Harold Philby, who had also penetrated British intelligence.

Bethelone

J. P. Lee

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The Washington Daily News *4*

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Maclean's Spying More Vital Than British Have Admitted

London Sunday Times

LONDON, Oct. 7—A secret intelligence report which the Sunday Times tracked down in Washington in the course of its investigations into the Philby conspiracy makes it clear that, contrary to repeated British government assertions since 1951, Donald Maclean had access to every crucial Anglo-American policy decision at the height of the Cold War.

The report was compiled in 1956 by U.S. State Department intelligence officers in an attempt to assess the damage done by Maclean and Guy D. Burgess who fled with him in 1951. For the first time, the report reveals the magnitude of Maclean's espionage achievements.

It is also the first evidence from official files that the British government has been consistently misleading in its statements on Maclean's duties and the type of material to which he had access.

In fact, the U.S. intelligence report reveals that Maclean had knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on the North Atlantic pact, the Korean War and the Japanese peace treaty."

It also shows, for instance, that Maclean had full knowledge of the critical American determination to "localize the conflict," and therefore of its decision not to allow the United Nations forces under Gen. MacArthur to carry the war against the Chinese coast.

Both MacArthur and his chief of intelligence, Gen. Charles Willoughby, were certain at the time that this information had been passed



DONALD MACLEAN



GUY BURGESS

... took their secrets to Moscow in 1951

to the Russians. Just before he died, MacArthur complained that the Chinese not only knew of this policy decision but "all our strategic troop movements."

Until now it has generally been believed that Maclean, first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington and later head of the American Department in the Foreign Office, passed to the Russians only marginal atomic secrets. He saw these in the course of his duties as U.K. secretary of the combined policy committee—the body set up to regulate the Anglo-American exchange of scientific information on the atomic program.

This information was vital enough, the report reveals. Maclean was able to tell the Russians "the estimates made at that time of uranium ore supply available to the three governments—Britain, America, and Canada.

To appreciate the signifi-

cance of this the circumstances of 1947 have to be recalled. In the early post-war years the world supply of uranium was thought to be limited. The West therefore embarked, in extreme secrecy upon a program of "preemptive buying" of uranium, in an attempt to corner all the known resources. Maclean was in a position to tell the Russians every detail of these vital negotiations.

The revelations provide the first credible explanation of the necessity that drove the master-spy Harold Philby to risking, and in the event wrecking, his whole espionage career, to tip off Maclean before the British security services could reach him.

Maclean was not, as previous explanations have suggested, simply an old friend. He was Russia's most important known diplomatic spy in the cold war years.

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How Philby Stabbed

Into the Heart of British Security

Disguised Spy Slipped Past His Lax Superiors

London Sunday Times

LONDON — Harold (Kim) Philby's achievement in becoming head of the Soviet section of the British Secret Intelligence Service, while himself being a Soviet agent, must rank as one of the great professional coups in the twisted history of espionage.

Philby later went on to higher things when he became the linkman between the SIS and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, from which position he could give his Soviet spymasters thorough general knowledge of the operations of both the major Western intelligence agencies.

But there is a classic quality about the earlier achievement. The selection in 1944 of Philby, already a Soviet agent of more than ten years' standing as the man to conceive, build and control a new British operation against the Russians is an event embodying the purest essence of espionage.

Well Equipped

How was Philby able to do it?

First, he was superbly equipped for the role of spy: His marksmanship was excellent, his mind was swift and clear, his nerves were strong. Despite some powerful drinking, he remained physically tough and resilient. He was also extremely attractive to women.

But above these qualities Philby had the capacity to disguise his feelings and intentions, a crucial professional attribute of a spy. For 30 years he lived as a passionate Communist behind the facade of a middle-class Englishman with Liberal-to-Conservative opinions.

It is still almost impossible to find chinks in the mask that Kim Philby first put on when he was 22. There are one or two clues: His writing was careful and restrained, and many people who knew him recall an elusive sense of distance or remoteness. Rarely did he allow himself to be engaged in such a way as to reveal his inner thoughts.

Had Philby been forced to spend more time in first-class intellectual company during those 30 years, it is questionable whether he could have kept up the charade. But the ineptitude of the British Intelligence Service helped to make his fantastic career possible.

Because the SIS bureaucracy was protected by layers of official mystery, the agency was even less prepared than others in the British establishment to cope with the mid-20th century. The Service was a

caricature of the establishment, and so this is an account of a great breach that opened up the defenses of a social class, and therefore the defenses of the nation.

Philby was born on New Year's Day, 1912, in imperial

India. Ironically, young Philby's Indian playmates nicknamed him "Kim," after the half-caste boy of the Kipling book whose central theme is intelligence work.

The boy's father, Harry St. John Bridger Philby, was an officer of the Indian civil service, a distinguished Arabist who, though he came of middle-class background, rejected its ordered virtues for the passionate, egotistic culture of the Arabian deserts. St. John Philby, like T. E. Lawrence, fought to free the Arab lands from Turkish rule and later came to share the Arab belief that Britain reneged on her promises at the end of World War I.

In 1929 Kim Philby entered Cambridge, where he met future colleagues Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. Philby's political bent was steadily leftwards. His views were expressed more in private, although with great conviction.

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Philby had traveled in Central and Eastern Europe during university vacations and after graduation in 1933 he went for an extended stay to Germany and Austria. It was here and then, in the early days of the Nazi terror, that Philby's resolve was hardened. He became a determined Communist, and he was recruited as an agent.

A few months after he left Cambridge, Philby was given his lifetime task—to penetrate British intelligence. Every piece of objective evidence available points to this period in late 1933, and is corroborated by the accounts Philby has given to his children who have visited him in Moscow since his defection from Beirut in 1963.

On Feb. 23, 1934, Philby married an Austrian Jewish girl, Alice Friedmann, in Vienna. She was an avowed Communist, and now lives in East Berlin with her third husband.

Philby and Alice returned to London, where he became an assistant editor on a dying liberal magazine. But Philby was to spend the next five years carefully obscuring his left-wing past beneath a right-wing camouflage.

Obviously an excellent way to insulate oneself against charges of communism was to condone Hitler's Nazi regime, which both Philby and Burgess did by joining the Anglo-German Fellowship. Philby managed to have his picture taken at a Swastika-decked dinner. This was in 1936, just before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, which gave Philby another opportunity to establish his public political position.

Philby went to Spain in February, 1937, and began reporting as a free-lance writer from the Franco side.

Recently in Moscow, Philby told his son John: "I wouldn't have lasted a week in Spain without behaving

like a fascist." He behaved so well—in fact, that General Franco awarded him the Red Cross of Military Merit.

The First Glimmers

When the civil war ended, Philby had completed two years as an undercover Communist in Franco's camp. But was he already spying on the British? There are two bits of evidence.

One is that an officer named Pedro Giro recalls that in a cafe in Salamanca a German agent passed a note to him with a warning against two men then in the cafe. According to the German, these men were British agents. Twice subsequently, Giro saw Philby locked in conversation with the same two men.

Another point was noticed by Sam Pope Brewer, a New York Times correspondent (whose wife, Eleanor, Philby was to acquire 20 years later in Beirut). At press conferences, Kim was always the last questioner and the man who wanted to know just which regiment had made just which move.

Perhaps at this point Philby, anxious to ingratiate himself with British intelligence men, was collecting and passing on any tidbits he could get.

Zany Correspondent

When the British expeditionary force left for France to fight the Germans, Kim Philby went with them as the London Times' No. 1 war correspondent. His colleague, Bob Cooper, thought Philby a wild, slightly drunken and rather brutal young man. Kim, it seems, was addicted to a curious bar game which involved busting people's knuckles. Also, as in Spain, where he had acquired a Royalist mistress,

he was rather conspicuously living with a girl, this time Lady Margaret Vane-Tempest-Stewart.

Other colleagues still saw him as slightly pro-fascist. He wore the Franco decoration on his uniform.

The disaster of Dunkirk in June, 1940, brought Philby back to London. At last conditions were ready for

his crucial penetration of British intelligence.

These conditions were nowhere better than at the house where young intelligence officers set up residence. Among them were Guy Burgess and a number of homosexuals, heavy drinkers and hangers-on of varying types.

Philby was immediately taken into the department for sabotage, subversion and propaganda. His particular job was lecturing on propaganda leaflet technique. Philby was later transferred to a unit training for unarmed combat behind enemy lines, but his stammer and the fact that his work in Spain had made him known to a great many German military people made it seem suicidal to send him into occupied Europe.

So in the summer of 1941 Philby was recruited for work in the Secret Intelligence Service.

This agency, better known as MI-6, was and is concerned with espionage and counter-espionage in foreign countries. (MI-5, the home unit of the mythical James Bond, concerns itself with counter-espionage in Britain and the colonies). Both agencies had suffered a severe contraction since the palmy days of World War I.

MI-6 had escaped any basic reforms. During the 30s it had done its recruiting, in the tradition of the Great Game of the establishment, from the British police force in India and partly among rich, upper-class young men from London's financial district.

It was these men, often

known as "the stockbrokers," who gave the Service its connection with White's Club, one of London's most exclusive men's clubs. This notorious liaison stands at the center of any picture of the wartime secret service. And it epitomizes the roughish, dilettante quality of MI-6, of which the rest of Whitehall, and especially the embryonic professionals of MI-5, were to become increasingly contemptuous over the next decade.

Most of the top brass belonged there, including Sir Steward Menzies, the MI-6 chief until 1951 and the model for Ian Fleming's ficitonal security chief "M." was to leave Menzie alone with his personal assistant when they were together, since it was understood that they were "running the secret service or something."

White's provided, too, a fertile source for emergency wartime recruits, on the basic English principle that if you could not trust your club, who could you trust?

As for Menzies himself, one former subordinate recalls: "He was terrifying to work with because he acted entirely on instinct. He rarely read a single case right through, yet he often came in with the answer."

Counter-Espionage

Kim Philby became part of Section Five of MI-6 which was responsible for counter-espionage, or more exactly, spying on the German spies. Through personal contact supplied by his old colleague Guy Burgess, Philby became head of the Iberian subsection.

"Philby just did not have

the contacts to get that sort of job on his own," said one of his colleagues. "I know it was Burgess who rang up someone and got him in."

The Iberian subsection's theater was a vital one. Spain was a neutral, friendly to Germany, and provided the perfect base for operations against Britain's communications keystone, Gibraltar. Portugal was friendly to Britain, but Portuguese Mozambique was the center of German espionage operations in southern Africa. It was in this connection that Philby sent Malcolm Muggeridge to Lourenco Marques and Graham Greene to Sierra Leone.

As a boss, Philby was a quick success. He possessed both grasp and human sympathy, faculties which evidently won him intense personal loyalty. This was to be a feature of his entire career, and it is with an almost unspeakable sense of irony that associates recall the word which they always felt summed him up: "integrity."

"You didn't just like him, admire him, agree with him," says one man who saw him often from the war until his defection. "You worshipped him."

By 1943, two years after coming in, Philby was firmly established as one of Menzies' very best men.

But by early 1944 Philby was getting bored by the limitations of the Iberian subsection.

It was then that Menzies asked Philby, just a few months before D-Day, to revive the defunct counter-espionage operation against

the Soviet Union. To Philby, this must have seemed the ultimate opportunity, and also to represent the ultimate folly of the men above him.

Philby's appointment is a measure of the blind faith in him on the part of his superiors, whose own reputations had been aided by Philby's work. Had Philby's early Communist experience been forgotten? Had it been obliterated from the record by his excellent performance? Or was it, just conceivably, noted and, in a moment of supreme political naivete, ignored?

The aging colonel who was the sole incumbent of the inactive Soviet section was pensioned off, and Philby moved in to build an empire which, within 18 months, occupied an entire floor and employed more than 100 people. Within two years, the section had accumulated a vast store of information on Communists in Western countries, front organizations and the other now-familiar stuff of Cold War counter-espionage. And Kim Philby had acquired the confidence of his staff.

"He could get them to do anything for him," one of them has recalled.

This witness remembers that everyone there came from a strict security background, where the rigid tradition was that office desks should be locked at night. But Kim broke that tradition as he broke so many others. "Don't worry about that," he said, "I'll lock them up later."

"I didn't like to do it," this witness now says, "but he was so charming that I couldn't refuse anything he asked."



United Press-International

HAROLD PHILBY

... the Communist disguised as an establishment man.

New Reports on Philby Spy Case of '63 Tex Britain

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Oct. 7—The case of the "third man"—diverting as a theme for fiction by Graham Greene but vexing and disquieting whether it is real—has been reopened by Britain's Sunday press.

The "third man" is Harold Adrian Russell (Kim) Philby, an Englishman who was a spy for the Soviet Union while serving sometimes as a journalist but more often as a counter-intelligence expert for Britain's MI6, key department of the British Secret Service.

The London newspapers have disclosed that his duties in clean countering Soviet espionage, commanding British intelligence operations in Turkey and liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, with access to American secret information.

With such disclosures as these, The Sunday Times and The Observer have shaken this capital. Perhaps most unnerving of all their disclosures is that Philby managed to carry on his career for 30 years, until the beginning of 1963, when he defected to the Soviet Union.

Followed More Precautions

His defection came long after British security precautions were supposed to have been strengthened—in part to insure that there would be no repetition of the 1951 Burgess-Maclean affair.

The "third man" label was attached to Philby after it became known that he had enabled the late Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, then serving as British diplomats in Washington, to escape to Moscow before they could be arrested on espionage charges.

The articles in the two Sunday papers contended that as head of the MI-6 section seeking to counter Soviet espionage, Philby had to have access to all of Britain's secret information about the Soviet Union and similar access to the equivalent American intelligence.

If so, he was much more important than has hitherto been realized.

Alarmed and embarrassed, the British Government must expect that the press will now delve into the workings of British intelligence. Three weeks ago, with each of the Sunday newspapers engaged in a war of nerves and each chafing to start its series of articles first, the Government issued a notice consolidating all previous notices about publication of information about British intelligence and counter-intelligence.

Known as a "D notice" this document amounted to a warning to the press that prosecution might result from the publication of names of intelligence officials or information about the organization of intelligence.

Officially, Government departments are saying nothing about the Philby stories. Privately, officials comment wryly on the unhappy fact that British journalistic enterprise should serve the Soviet Union's interest in denigrating British intelligence with new disclosures about the handsome, quiet-spoken Philby.

After he left the Foreign Service in 1955, rumors and open charges were met by official denials, then by a Labor-Conservative coalition of silence. Finally in the summer of 1963 Philby was identified by the Government as a Soviet agent.

Born in 1912 in India

Philby was born in Ambala, India, on New Year's Day in 1912. His father, Harry St. John Philby, was at various times an author, desert explorer, Arab scholar, Moslem convert, friend of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia, adviser to King Ibn Saud, and official in the civil service in India.

Young Philby had a brilliant record at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he first showed an interest in Communism.

"I have always been on the left," he once said, "but I have never been a Communist although I have known people who were Communists at Cambridge and for years afterward."

The two Sunday papers differ on the date and site of his recruitment by Soviet intelligence, but both agree that it was in the early nineteen-thirties and that Philby's assignment was to penetrate British intelligence.

His qualifications as a journalist, established during the Spanish Civil War, led to his employment in British intelligence.

Harold Evans, editor of The Sunday Times, feels strongly that the Philby disclosures will make many people "wonder just what kind of social and administrative structure led up

to this fantastic infiltration." He believes it will make clear a need for reforms in many spheres.

But David Astor, owner and editor of The Sunday Observer, laughs off the social significance of the story. "As I see it, there is no social meaning in it," he said. "Philby could have deceived anybody. The Russians, like us, recruit their agents among the socially satisfied segments of their society. It is silly to blame the 'old boy network.'"

The "old boy network" is a reference to the tribal confidence and mutual backscratching said to exist among the graduates of exclusive, class-oriented British private schools that have traditionally supplied a large percentage of British public servants.

The significance of the Philby disclosures that is worrying many Britons was expressed by this week's Spectator magazine. It said: "While there are master minds and active bodies like Philby and Blake at work in Moscow, we had better watch out. If they have not actually left some time bombs behind they are considering how to get them into position now."

George Blake is another British spy, who last October escaped from Wormwood Scrubs prison where he was serving a 42-year sentence.

In the same week that The Sunday Times was publishing a picture of Philby in Red Square, other newspapers were publishing pictures of Blake swimming in a Caucasian lake.

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Maclean : Pictured in Moscow
on Saturday.

NOW A THIRD MAN IN THE TROUBLED MIND OF DONALD MACLEAN

THE news that runaway British diplomat Donald Maclean has been ordered "a complete rest" by Russian doctors has not surprised the handful of people he mixes with in Moscow.

His "strange behaviour" has been puzzling them in recent weeks. He switches from personality to personality, they say, "depending entirely on the company he is with at the time."

And the troubled mind of Maclean has three personalities to contend with—Donald Maclean, Mark Fraser and S. Madsoevnitsky—all one and the same man.

Mark Fraser, by which he is generally known, is greeted each morning as "Tovarich Fraser" by the old Russian woman who watches over the apartment block in Central Moscow. This is where he lives with his American wife, Melinda, and their three children, who have taken far more easily to a life of exile.

from

Keith Morfett

— MOSCOW MONDAY —

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. O'Halloran
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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London, England

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Working

"It is Mark Fraser who turns up at the Economics Institute, in the Moscow suburbs, where he has frequently been working, and it is Mark Fraser who answers telephone calls at the Maclean apartment.

S. Madsoeyevsky has taken over only very recently, and enables Maclean to appear in print in Soviet publications without being immediately identified. The Russians are anxious that his views should pass for those of a Russian commentator.

Madsoeyevsky has done a couple of pieces for *Pravda*, but his main work is to be for "heavy" magazines, commenting on current affairs in Britain.

Indeed it was disclosed today that as Madsoeyevsky he has just written for the magazine *World Economics and International Relations* a 4,000-word assessment of Britain's role under a Labour Government.

The article, written before Maclean was ordered to rest by his Russian doctors, is now being studied in the British Embassy here.

Maclean accuses the Labour Government of being "fully determined to fight

against national liberation movements." But he finds a few words of lukewarm approval for Prime Minister Wilson's policies in what he describes as "a partial departure from the rules of the cold war."

He also says there is now no deep split on "international problems" in British politics compared to the split between Chamberlain and Churchill on the eve of World War II.

Nevertheless, he says during the past ten years differences within the capitalist class on foreign policy problems have grown bigger. He cites as examples: "The defeat of the Suez adventure, the failure of the Government programme in arms and rockets, the failure of England to be accepted in the Common Market . . . all this has caused a great echo in the domestic political life of the country."

So much for the writer S. Madsoeyevsky, but it was Donald Maclean, in manner and in person, who took part in one of the strangest encounters Moscow's diplomatic community has witnessed in years.

Accident

Maclean and the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, met accidentally in the foyer of a Moscow theatre during the interval. They knew each other slightly from their Foreign Office days, when both were on the lower rungs of their careers.

A second diplomat who was present describes the scene. "It was something quite remarkable. The two men recognised each other immediately. For Sir Humphrey, of course, it was impossible to make an approach to Maclean, or even to speak with him. Maclean looked as if he would love to talk.

"Instead, the two men just stood looking at each other for several seconds, each, no doubt, wondering what was going on in the other's mind."

Maclean has spoken of this encounter to his friends. He told them: "As I looked at Trevelyan I kept thinking how easily I could be in his place, but somehow I couldn't imagine him in mine."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Felt
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Lester

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DONALD MACLEAN HAS 'REST'

Spotlight Correspondent
Moscow, Monday

DONALD MACLEAN, the man who vanished with Burgess in 1951 to avoid being tried for betraying British secrets, returned to Moscow tonight.

He has been resting at his country house twenty miles outside Moscow after a recent illness.

'Absurd'

Mrs. Melinda Maclean, looking rather haggard, told me at her Moscow flat today: "Reports that he is seriously ill are absolutely absurd. He has been having a few days in the country to recover."

Maclean, aged fifty-three, has had an acute liver complaint for several years. His friend and colleague, Burgess, who was four years older than Maclean, died last year.

Apart from occasional interruptions, Maclean has been the Soviet Foreign Ministry's

chief commentator on Britain's Labour Party for several years.

He writes under the pen-name of Matsoevsky. His latest article attacks Labour

plans for an Atlantic nuclear force.

While Burgess was alive, the Macleans led an energetic social life among Moscow's resident British Communists.

But during the last year Maclean has been out very little, except for lunching with Tim Philby—the "Third Man" in the Burgess and Maclean affair.

"DAILY MIRROR"

London, England

COLLECTED COPY SENT
c.e. macdonald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

Date:

4/13/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: **DONALD MACLEAN
HAS 'REST'**

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Submitting Office: London

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✓ Tele Room
✓ Holmes
✓ Gandy

The MacArthur Charges:

Did 3 British Defectors Betray Our Korea Plans?

By JACK STEELE

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The late Gen. Douglas MacArthur's charges that the British betrayed Korean War strategy and battle plans to the Chinese Reds have since been buttressed by the exposure of three top British diplomats who had access to these war secrets as Soviet spies.

The three Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess and Harold Philby—all subsequently defected and fled behind the Iron Curtain.

LUCAS INTERVIEWED

Gen. MacArthur's bitter charges were made in a 1954 interview with Scripps-Howard reporter Jim G. Lucas and were published yesterday by Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Gen. MacArthur told Mr. Lucas every message he sent to Washington during the Korean War was turned over by the State Department to the British who in turn leaked it to the Chinese communists "within 48 hours."

A British Embassy spokesman's assertion yesterday that there was "no foundation" to the MacArthur charges echoed similar claims made by the British Foreign Office and other officials even as the Burgess, Maclean and Philby spy cases were unfolding.

1956 ARTICLE

Gen. MacArthur himself, in a 1956 article in Life magazine about his dismissal by President Truman as UN Commander in Korea, briefly cited the Burgess-Maclean case (Philby had not yet been exposed as a member of the team.)

Noting that the defection and exposure of Burgess and Maclean had started to unfold the "true facts" about leaks of Korean War secrets to the communists, he wrote:

"These men with access to secret files were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea thru Peking by way of Moscow."

Gen. MacArthur added that President Truman and other U. S. officials presumably had refused to investigate his warnings about such leaks since they came "after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White scandals" and therefore "caused the deepest resentment."

As a curious coincidence, Philby once referred to himself to friends as "the British Hiss."

Burgess, Maclean and Philby all became friends and dedi-

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The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
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 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Date 10 31 1964

APR 9 1964

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HAROLD PHILBY

ested communists when they were fellow students at Cambridge University. Burgess and Maclean were homosexuals and heavy drinkers. Philby was a Burgess protege. All three came from distinguished families.

KEY POSTS

Altho it was later disclosed that all three often voiced strong anti-American and pro-communist views, they rose fast in the British foreign service and occupied key posts in U.S.-British relations during the Korean War.

Donald Duart Maclean, who served in the British Embassy here from 1944 until 1948, headed the American section of the British foreign office from October, 1950, until he secretly fled to Moscow on May 25, 1951.

Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess was Second Secretary of the British Embassy from August, 1950, until May, 1951, when he hurriedly returned to England and defected with Maclean. He died in Moscow on Aug. 30, 1963.

Harold A. R. Philby was First Secretary of the British Embassy and a top British Intelligence officer in Washington from October, 1949, until June 1, 1951, when he was recalled to London and dismissed. He later went to the Middle East as a journalist and fled to Moscow in January, 1963.

AT LONG LAST

Only after Philby defected last year, did the British Government finally admit he was the "third man" who had warned Burgess and Maclean that British and U. S. intelligence agencies were about to expose their spy activities.

The Saturday Evening Post, in a recent article on the case, reported that Philby received an FBI report that Maclean and Burgess were being investigated as communist agents and called in his friend Burgess to tip him off.

Burgess, according to this report, immediately fled to England, where he warned Maclean. They then arranged with Soviet Intelligence to spirit them out of England and behind the Iron Curtain.

A labor member of Parliament charged in 1955 that Philby was the "third man" in the case, but Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, vigorously denied it, insisting the British Government had no evidence he had warned Burgess and Maclean.

Later, British officials said Philby had been "cleared" and



DONALD MACLEAN



GUY BURGESS

permitted to go to the Middle East in hopes he would lead them to other Soviet spies.

U. S. THREAT

The Saturday Evening Post article, however, charged that the Foreign Office had fired Philby in 1951 only because the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency had threatened otherwise to break off all Intelligence liaison between the two governments.

A British "white paper" on the Burgess-Maclean case made public in 1955 sought to minimize both the significance of their defection and their access to military and diplomatic secrets during the Korean War.

Scripps-Howard reporter R. H. Shackford wrote at the time, however, that the admission they were Soviet spies "revived the strong presumption that both men not only betrayed their own country but also the United States."

"At various critical times at the end of the war and afterwards, both men had access to top British-American secrets, including atomic information and Korean War military decisions," Mr. Shackford reported.

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Spy Burgess Dies in Soviet Hospital

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Sunday) (AP)—Guy Burgess, hard-drinking British Foreign Office official who fled to Russia in 1951 with fellow diplomat Donald MacLean in one of the Cold War's biggest spy scandals, has died in a Moscow hospital after a heart attack, friends reported today.

A message announcing the death of Burgess, 53, an admitted homosexual and Communist sympathizer since his university days at Cambridge, was received Saturday by his 78-year-old mother, Eve Bassett. It came from Melinda MacLean, the American wife of the British Foreign Office security chief who defected with Burgess.

MacLean had been First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington and had worked in security in the Middle East. Burgess had been a second secretary at the Washington Embassy. Together, they held a host of British-American secrets which the British government later said they had fed to the Soviets over the years.

Shortly before he fled, Burgess had been recalled in disgrace from his post in Washington and asked to resign. He had been stopped three times in one day near Washington for speeding and had been reprimanded for leaving confidential papers unattended.

Burgess and MacLean left their homes in Britain May 25, 1951, went to France and then dropped out of sight until the Soviets brought them out at a surprise news conference in Moscow in 1956 at which both men issued a statement assailing British and American policy.

The British Government said later that Burgess and MacLean got out just before a security net was to have grabbed them as Soviet agents. It hinted at the time

they were tipped off by a mysterious third man.

The third man was exposed this year as another defector, former diplomat and journalist Harold (Kim) Philby, who vanished from Beirut, Lebanon, last January. The Soviets announced in July that they had granted Philby political asylum.

Friends said Burgess's greatest dream had been to return to Britain as a free man for a vacation.

They said he lived to regret his defection. Even in Moscow he always wore his old school tie—that of exclu-

Burgess, like many of these "parlor pinks," became for a time an active Communist Party member. By some accounts he was a Soviet agent before World War II.

Before the war he worked for the British Broadcasting Corp. The war brought him into British intelligence. The transition to the Foreign Office came later, and neither his communism nor homosexuality proved any barrier to advancement.

John

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Baldach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1970
PER FOIA REQUEST *Jung*

C.B. Mac Donald A-1

The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star

New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American

New York Mirror

New York Daily News

New York Post

The New York Times

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

Date

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191 SEP 5 1963

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62 SEP 6 1963 282

2 Defectors Deny Word Of Newsman

Reuters

MOSCOW, July 8 — Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, former British diplomats who defected to Russia in 1951, said in separate interviews tonight they did not know anything about an English newsman who is reported to have followed them behind the Iron Curtain.

Burgess and MacLean gave differing replies when asked if H. A. R. "Kim" Philby, who disappeared from Beirut earlier this year, informed them they were in danger in 1951.

Burgess denied the charge and said MacLean was tipped off when a car carrying "over-eager MI five sleuths" bumped into his car in London.

MacLean's only comment was: "I have nothing to say."

Burgess ridiculed Foreign Minister Edward Heath's statement in the House of Commons that Philby was the "third man" in the sensational flight to Moscow by Burgess and MacLean.

Burgess recalled that Philby had told a press conference that he (Burgess) was "one of my oldest friends, one of those good friends in bad times as well as good."

Burgess added: "Philby was that sort of chap. I would have thought he would have got in touch with me but he has not."

When asked about the report that Philby was a Communist and a Soviet spy, Burgess paused for a moment, then said: "To my certain knowledge Kim was never a member of the Communist Party at Cambridge. He joined the secret service as an assistant of mine."

Asked if he knew that Philby gave information to the Russians, Burgess replied sharply, "No."

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Tavel	✓
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The Washington Post and *13*
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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New York Post
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Donovan D. SMACKMAN

Philby's friend on the

phone from Moscow

MISSING

MAN

BURGESS

SPEAKS

62 MAR 18 1963

1963 AEROX
MAR 14 1963

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

- Front page
— "Evening Standard
— London, England

[Handwritten signatures]

Date: 3/4/63
Edition:
Author: 100-374183-1
Editor:
Title: NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 14 1963

Character: —
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Classification: 100-374183
Submitting Office: London

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148

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'I'm terribly worried'

By BRIAN DEAN

Runaway British diplomat Guy Burgess told me over the telephone from Moscow today that he was "terribly worried" by the disappearance of his friend and former Foreign Office official Harold "Kim" Philby.

"It all sounds very mysterious," he said. "I have absolutely no idea where he could be, although I am certain he is not making for Moscow. I have not heard from him for several years."

Mr. Philby, now a journalist, has been reported missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks.

His American-born wife Eleanor received a cable from Cairo over the weekend. Part of it said:

"All going well. Arrangements our reunion proceeding satisfactorily. Letters with all details following soon. Love Kim Philby."

The cable indicated it had been handed in at Cairo at 3:38 on Friday morning.

'I'm worried'

But the British Embassy in Cairo said the last time Mr. Philby was known to visit the United Arab Republic was in July last year.

Guy Burgess said the first news he had of Mr. Philby's disappearance was on the BBC this morning.

"I heard part of the broadcast and just caught the name of my friend at the end of the news," he said.

"I am terribly worried. Have you heard any more news?" When I told Mr. Burgess of



GUY BURGESS
"First news heard on radio."

the mysterious cable Mrs. Philby received from Cairo he said: "Oh, This looks quite serious."

Mr. Philby was exonerated seven years ago as being the Third Man in the Burgess-Maclean affair.

He had been a First Secretary in Washington when Burgess was a Second Secretary there. Donald Maclean, who defected to Moscow with Burgess, had already left Washington before Mr. Philby arrived.

Mr. Macmillan, who was then Foreign Secretary, said he had no reason to conclude that Philby had at any time

Burgess speaks

▲ From Page One

"betrayed the interest of his country or to identify him with the so-called Third Man—if indeed there was one."

Mr. Philby said seven years ago he had been a close friend of Burgess "since undergraduate days."

'We're satisfied'

The British Embassy in Beirut said today: "Mrs. Philby asked us to try to find her husband but after she received the cable she told us not to bother any more. She seemed quite satisfied with the contents of the cable."

"We are not taking any further action. There are not enough facts to indicate a reason for Mr. Philby leaving Beirut. It is all speculation."

'...so are we'

The Foreign Office in London said: "We were asked to find out if Mr. Philby was in the United Arab Republic. The reply was that he had not been there since June or July in 1962. We have done what we were asked to and are taking no further action. Mrs. Philby seems quite satisfied there is no mystery over her husband's whereabouts."

The inquiry to the Foreign Office came from The Observer. Mr. Philby represents The Observer and the Economist in the Middle East.

The Observer would not comment today.

The Economist said: "Mr. Philby is certainly not on an assignment for us. The last story he filed was on January 16. We have not heard from him since."

And Mrs. Philby has refused to accept any telephone calls at her fifth-floor flat in Beirut.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Conrad
Mr.
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CABLE FROM MR. PHILBY SENT TO HIS WIFE FROM CAIRO

From Our Correspondent

BEIRUT, MARCH 3

Mrs. Eleanor Philby, wife of Mr. Harold Philby, correspondent of *The Observer* and *The Economist* today disagreed that her husband was missing or had disappeared. She told a small group of foreign correspondents that her husband was on a special assignment and had left the country in a great hurry.

She showed correspondents a cable which she said was delivered to her yesterday morning purporting to be from her husband who is known to his friends as Kim. She agreed to publication of the cable with the personal part omitted. It read: "All going well... Letters with all details following soon... Kim Philby."

The cable was handed in at Cairo at 0338 local time and received by the cable office here at 2006 local time on March 1. Mrs. Philby said that since his absence on January 23 she had received from her husband four letters and two cables, including the one received yesterday.

LETTER DELAYED

One of the letters was left behind but was not delivered to her until after she had reported his absence to the British Embassy who in turn reported it to the Lebanese security authorities.

Another letter and both cables originated in Cairo. She did not mention where the other letters originated. The last letter was dated February 4 and received on February 8.

Mr. Philby's absence was noticed on the first night when he was to meet his wife at dinner at a British diplomat's house, but he failed to turn up. She

reported the matter the following morning to the Embassy but two days later she again got in touch with the Embassy and said she had heard from her husband. The Lebanese security authorities later called off the search.

Mrs. Philby said her husband did not have a particular address in Cairo and therefore she did not know where he was staying. She thought he first went to Cairo and then probably to Yemen and Saudi Arabia. He was also keen to visit Sudan and Ethiopia.

PAPERS NOT TOLD

She was surprised that he did not inform *The Observer* and *The Economist*, as he had informed her; she could not explain how he could go on an assignment without the knowledge of his papers.

All that worried her was that she had not been receiving any letters for nearly three weeks. She felt that her mail and that of her daughter were being held back locally because they bore the name Philby.

The Lebanese security authorities had said that he did not leave the country according to their records.

A Foreign Office official said yesterday that the Egyptian Government had answered the request for information about Mr. Philby by saying that there was no evidence that he had been in the United Arab Republic in the previous five weeks and that so far as was known he had not entered the U.A.R. since July, 1962.

The British inquiries about his possible presence in Egypt were made last week at the request of *The Observer*.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

"The Times"

London, England

Date: 3/4/63
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

Character:
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 Classification: EC-374183
 Submitting Office: London

184 MAR 15 1963
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62 MAR 18 1963

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE PHILBY I KNEW

By DONALD SEAMAN

SHY and impeccably mannered Mr. Harold ("Kim") Philby, O.B.E., swept back into the headlines with the mysterious announcement that he has been missing from his home in Beirut for over five weeks.

Mr. Philby works in the Lebanon as Middle East correspondent of The Observer and the Economist.

His wife said yesterday that the report of his disappearance is due to a misunderstanding and that "he left the country in a great hurry on a long assignment."

She said she had received letter and cables from him in Cairo and she was sure he was all right.

Curiously, none of the cables reached his newspaper. Nor did details of the assignment. As a result the Observer made a request through the Foreign Office that the Egyptian authorities should be asked to help trace him.

COINCIDENCE

That any mystery should surround Mr. Philby's whereabouts is indeed an astonishing coincidence.

For of the many people whose lives were shattered by the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean back in 1951, perhaps no one—outside their immediate families—suffered more than Philby did.

In those days he was First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington and the senior official of our counter-espionage staff there.

He served in the Embassy from October 1949 until June 1951 (Burgess and Maclean disappeared in May 1951), and in the words of Mr. Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary in 1955:—

"Philby had been privy to much of the investigation into the Foreign Office leakage of 1949."

You may remember that the sources of this leakage of information were narrowed down until Donald Maclean was left as the principal suspect.

As for Mr. Philby, he had his old chum, Guy Burgess, staying with him in Washington until April 1951.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Hagan
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

"Daily Express"

London, England,

3/4/63

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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Classification: 100-374183

Submitting Office: London

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SUSPICION

Burgess, who was a second secretary at the embassy, learned of the suspicion that had fallen on Maclean, promptly got himself sent home and tipped off Maclean as soon as he reached London.

Philby resigned his job in the Diplomatic Service.

He was subjected to intensive questioning by the Secret Service. His Communist associations of some 20 years earlier were revealed. In themselves they meant nothing, but in the political climate caused by the defection of Burgess and Maclean, they proved highly unfortunate.

There was speculation whether a Third Man was concerned in tipping Maclean that he was about to be arrested.

Mr. Philby was accused by Mr. Marcus Lipton, M.P., of being that Third Man and although he was completely cleared—and in fact challenged Mr. Lipton to repeat his remarks outside the immunity of the House—he still had to resign.

Philby never was the Third Man, of course. At worst he was the "fall guy," one of the men who had to go in the face-saving inquiry that followed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CAIRO HUNT FOR BRITISH JOURNALIST

BEIRUT WAIT BY MRS. PHILBY

CABLE SAYS 'ALL GOING WELL'

From ERIC DOWNTON,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent

BEIRUT, Sunday.

MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY, wife of Mr. H. A. R. Philby, the British journalist reported missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks, said to-night that she believed he was safe and well. "I am not worried," she added.

She agreed it was strange her husband had not informed the *Observer* or the *Economist*, which he represented in the Middle East, of his movements. "But I certainly do not regard him as missing," Mrs. Philby said.

A few days before he disappeared Mr. Philby told me he was planning a visit to Cairo. The British Embassy in Cairo has asked the Egyptian Government if it has any information concerning his whereabouts.

DUE AT DINNER Call to Embassy

Mr. Philby, 51, left his Beirut flat on the evening of Jan. 23 and was expected to meet his wife at a dinner party. He did not arrive and has not since been seen in Beirut.

Next day Mrs. Philby telephoned the British Embassy asking them to make inquiries, but a few days later she told officials not to worry about him. On Feb. 4 she received a telegram and letter from Cairo signed "Kim," the name by which he was known to his family, saying he was well.

Mrs. Philby continued her normal routine and told inquirers that her husband was away on an assignment. Until to-day British Embassy spokesmen insisted that Mr. Philby's absence was purely a personal affair.

Mr. Philby is the son of the late St. John Philby, the Arabian ex-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
" Collier
Mr. Conrad
Mr. H.
Mr. S.
Mr. T.
Mr. T.
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C. B. Mac Donald

Jan 5

Front Page

"The Daily
Telegraph"

London, England

Date: 3/4/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 100-374183

Submitting Office: London

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MAR 14 1963

53 MAR 16

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154



Mr. H. A. R. Philby, 51, Middle East correspondent of the *Observer*, who has been missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks, and his wife, Eleanor.

MR. PHILBY

From ERIC DOWNTON

(Continued from P1, Col. 8)

plorer. He resigned from the Foreign Office in 1951, and in 1955 was cleared of allegations made in the Commons that he was implicated in the disappearance of the diplomats Burgess and Maclean.

With Mrs. Philby in Beirut are her daughter by a previous marriage and a son and daughter of Mr. Philby's former marriage. Mrs. Philby said to-night that her husband might have gone from Cairo to Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

CAIRO MESSAGE

"Details following"

She showed a cable she had received yesterday. Apart from two personal phrases, it read: "All going well. Letters with all details following." The telegram, signed Kim Philby, gave Cairo as the place of origin.

According to the copy received by Mrs. Philby the cable was deposited in Cairo at 3.38 a.m. on Friday. She did not know her husband's Cairo address.

During his five-week absence she had received four letters and two cables. But two of the letters from Cairo took about three weeks to reach her.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

REC-35

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Hagen
Mr. Hart
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

GUY BURGESS MEETS A TYCOON FROM HIS PAST

From KEITH MORFETT

MOSCOW, Sunday.

GUY BURGESS, the runaway diplomat, tonight talked with a man from his past—Mr. Whitney Straight, millionaire deputy chairman of Rolls-Royce.

The two men, who were at Trinity College, Cambridge, together, met in Mr. Straight's room at Moscow's Metropole Hotel.

Mr. Straight said afterwards that Burgess was wearing his Old Etonian tie. He added: "I think he really loves his country. Whatever he has done, I think he has a fundamental interest in England."

Burgess said: "It's nice to meet old friends. He was kind enough to agree to telephone my mother."

Mr. Straight is in Moscow with 140 British businessmen. They should have left tonight, but fog grounded their airliner.

— Page 1

— "Daily Mail"

— London, England

Date: 2-11-63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office:

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ru[n]away/ diplomat [Maclean gets £1600 legacy

By WILLIAM ROLAND

C.B. Mac Donald

jwg

Donald Maclean, the runaway diplomat, has been left about £1600 by his mother, Lady MacLean, of Elm Cottage, Beacon Hill, Penn, Buckinghamshire, who died 2 July at the age of 82. She left £9904 gross (£9248 net). Duty was £370.

Lady Maclean left her sons Donald and Alan £50 each; and Donald also has a fifth share of the residue.

Lady Maclean's sons Andrew and Alan, daughter Nancy and daughter-in-law Mary share the CSI.

The two women have a life
rest. When this expires the
three sons will inherit it.
Donald's share would be about
\$1000.

Yard warrants

Lady Maclean was the widow of Sir Donald Maclean, President of the Board of Education in the National Government of

Ramsay MacDonald. He died in 1932.

Donald Maclean, former head of the American Department at the Foreign Office, defected to Russia in 1951 and has since been working for the Soviet Government.

He wrote to his mother from Moscow, but she never saw him after his disappearance from Britain.

Last April Scotland Yard took out warrants for the arrest of both Maclean and Guy Burgess, the other diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951.

Maclean will be able to collect his cash in Moscow. A Treasury official said today: "There are no restrictions on the transfer of legacies abroad."



DONALD MACLEAN
He collects in Moscow.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 16
EVENING STANDARD
LONDON
ENGLAND

Date: 10-9-62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character: *ESSIGNALE*

or

Classification: C3
Submitting Office: LEXINGTON

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MACLEAN'S MOTHER SERIOUSLY ILL

Express Staff Reporter

LADY MACLEAN, 82-year-old mother of the runaway diplomat Donald Maclean, is seriously ill at her country home in Penn, Buckinghamshire.

Her son Alan, aged 38, is staying with her.

A cable has been sent to Donald Maclean in Moscow. Although Maclean has written to his mother regularly, she has not seen him since he fled on May 25, 1951.

She lives usually at her fourth-floor flat in Iverna Court, Kensington, resigned to the fact that her son, his wife, and his family—Fergus, aged 18, Donald, aged 16, and 11-year-old Melinda — will probably never return.

Lady Maclean's husband, Sir Donald, died 30 years ago. A son, Ian, was killed in the war, and a fourth son, Andrew, aged 51, is married and lives in New Zealand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
DAILY EXPRESS
LONDON,
ENGLAND

Date: 7-19-62

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character: ESPIONAGE

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Classification: 65

Submitting Office: LONDON

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delano
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sweeny
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Burgess classed as emigrant

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and FERRARD asked the Government whether the report in the *Sunday Express* of April 29 that the Treasury were allowing Mr. Guy Burgess to move his private income from London to Moscow by classing him as an emigrant was correct.

LORD MILLS, Minister without Portfolio.—Yes. I understand that the person in question is treated for exchange control purposes as permanently resident abroad. The payments which may be made from the United Kingdom to such a non-resident include the transfer of his current income.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and FERRARD.—Am I to understand that in future the Government are to class suspected traitors as emigrants? If so, it is surely an extraordinary state of affairs.

LORD MILLS.—The action and behaviour of this man may arouse distaste and everyone is entitled to a private opinion about it, but the fact is that he has not been convicted by a court of any offence.

LORD HENDERSON.—Am I right in thinking a decision was taken to arrest these two men if they returned to this country?

LORD MILLS.—That is entirely a different question.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and FERRARD.—Mr. Burgess is reported as having boasted that he has friends in high places.

LORD MILLS.—I have heard that report. I have no means of checking it. I should very much doubt the veracity of the statement.

THE TIMES
London, England
May 11, 1962

(for info)

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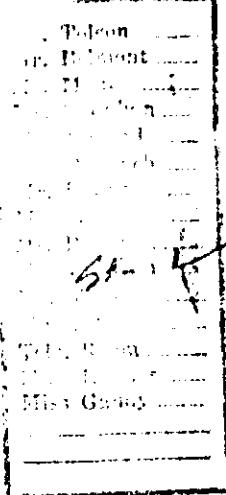
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The House rose at 10 minutes before eight o'clock.

63 MAY 24 1962

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"PAYMENTS TO BURGESS AND MACLEAN" QUESTION BY MR

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

MR. DESMOND DONNELLY, Labour M.P. for Pembroke, failed in the Commons yesterday to obtain an answer about money made available to Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the former Foreign Office diplomats who fled to Russia 11 years ago.

Mr. Barber, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said: "It would not be in accordance with practice to give details of funds held or transacted by individuals."

Mr. Donnelly had tabled two questions about the former diplomats, for whom arrest warrants were issued under the Official Secrets Act last month.

Question time did not progress quickly enough for Mr. Donnelly to obtain an oral answer from the Treasury Bench. He intervened in an unsuccessful attempt to get it.

"It has come to my knowledge that the Government is paying sums of money to Burgess and Maclean in Moscow," he said. A few minutes later, while Mr. Macleod, Leader of the House, was speaking about future Parliamentary business, he tried again.

Mr. Donnelly said Burgess was reported as saying that certain

members of the Government had helped him, out of friendship, to obtain funds in Moscow. He asked Mr. Macleod if he could arrange for a Government statement.

INQUIRY SOUGHT

Mr. Macleod told him this had no relevance to the business he had just announced, and later Mr. Donnelly tabled a question seeking an inquiry by Privy Councillors.

Mr. Donnelly wanted to know in his questions whether, because of the warrants, Burgess and Maclean were still granted emigrant status for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947.

Mr. Barber, in a written reply, said he presumed "emigrant status" referred to becoming permanently non-resident for the purpose of exchange control. "These people were designated as non-resident in November, 1957, and September, 1958, respectively, on the grounds that they were residing permanently abroad. The issue of warrants does not affect the position."

It was reported in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH ten days ago that Burgess is partly dependent for his financial support on his private income, which he draws in Sterling from an account in London.

Daily Telegraph &
Morning Post
May 4, 1962
London, England

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BY LETTER JUN 23, 1962
"PER FOIA REQUEST" J.W.G.

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UPI-212

(DEFECTORS)

MOSCOW--THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID TODAY WESTERN PROPAGANDISTS CONCOCTED THE STORY THAT BRITISH FORMER DIPLOMATS

DONALD MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS INTENDED TO RETURN TO BRITAIN. TASS SAID THE BURGESS-MACLEAN STORY WAS PUT OUT TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE RETURN TO MOSCOW OF TWO SOVIET DEFECTORS.

TASS SAID TWO SOVIET CITIZENS, A. GOLUB AND N. VOKHMYAKOW, "DECIDED TO REMAIN OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE U. S. S. R., BUT LATER, HAVING SAMPLED THE DELIGHTS OF THE BOURGEOIS 'PARADISE', VOLUNTARILY RETURNED TO THEIR MOTHERLAND AND TOLD WHAT THEY HAD SUFFERED." GOLUB AND VOKHMYAKOW WENT TO THE WEST AS TOURISTS, DEFECTED AND THEN RETURNED TO RUSSIA AND TOLD ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES IN A NEWS CONFERENCE.

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BURGESS NOT RETURNING

**British Defector Will Stay
in Soviet, He Says**

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP)—Guy Burgess laughed today at reports that he and another runaway British diplomat, Donald D. Maclean, were planning to return to England.

Chain-smoking Russian cigarettes, Burgess said at the Ukraine Hotel:

"What a splendid uproar about nothing. Both Maclean and I are staying in the Soviet Union. This is our home. I do not often see Maclean, but I know that he and I are both staying here."

Scotland Yard has said there was reason to believe the two former Foreign Office attaches who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951 planned to return home. Warrants for their arrest were issued last week.

Burgess, looking tanned and fit, returned today from a holiday at Yalta on the Black Sea.

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HOT RECORDER
149 MAY 7 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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Return to [redacted] Room [redacted]

162

Burgess Scotts at British Warrant for Arrest

Says London Is 'Terrified' at Possibility of Return

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters) — Guy Burgess, former British diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union, said today that the British Government obtained a warrant for his arrest last week partly because it was "terrified" of his possible return to England.

Burgess, in an interview at his Moscow apartment, said the warrant also was counter-propaganda to last week's return to the Soviet Union of the Soviet scientist, Alexei I. Golub, who defected six months ago in the Netherlands.

Burgess, wearing a necktie of Eton, an exclusive English prep school, said there was nothing to reports that he might try to return to England. "I like living in the Soviet Union under socialism," he said. "I wouldn't like to live in expense-account England."

He said he had interrupted a Black Sea vacation to return here to try to clear up the situation.

Burgess and Donald D. Mac-



Guy Burgess
Associated Press

Defector Denies Reports He Plans to Leave Soviet

Mr. Wilson
Mr. Baldwin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gandy
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

82
Sgt
D.J.W.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATED 4/24/62

PAGE 7

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: JOHN B. OAKES

RE: GUY BURGESS-FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION

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Burgess Denies Return, Sees Scandal Resulting

MOSCOW, April 23 (AP).—Drunken British diplomat Guy Burgess said today he doesn't want to go home to England now—because it would kick up a big scandal among highly placed Britons.

"Such a visit would involve my many friends in high places," he said. "It would cause them great pain and trouble. There would be an enormous scandal, so I don't want to return to England just now."

Burgess, 51, returned here from a Black Sea holiday to answer questions raised by arrest warrants issued against him and Donald Maclean, 49, in London last week, charging violation of the British Official Secrets Act. Scotland Yard said it got the warrants because there was reason to believe Burgess and Maclean were coming home.

Burgess blamed British and American intelligence services for the warrants. He doesn't speak of Maclean, for they have not been friendly since they arrived in the Soviet Union.

Better Dressed Now

Burgess said he would be glad to return to England to visit his ailing mother, but denied he had proposed making such a trip recently.

Burgess wore an old Etonian tie and appeared better dressed than he has been on several occasions recently when he joined Western correspondents for lunch or cocktails.

"I like living under socialism," meaning communism—Burgess said as he walked back and forth in his room.

He indicated he felt the warrant for his arrest was issued to help smother the news of the return to the Soviet Union of two defectors, the most notable being Alexei Golub, a scientist who returned from Holland and gave a new conference in Moscow last Wednesday. The Burgess-Maclean warrants were issued the same day.

Burgess said he would not be going back to England "under present circumstances"—a statement he has made before. He did not say who the people were who would be involved in a scandal over his return.

Sees British in Panic

Discussing the warrants, Burgess asked:

"Why did Manningham-Buller (the Attorney General) do it? There has been no action taken against me for 10 long years, so why do it now?"

"I suppose there are dozens of reasons. One is that the British government are so easily flung into a panic. They were positively terrified of my going back to England."

He said he had got this information from "my confidential sources."

Burgess derided American and British secret services, saying the British felt the Americans were fanatic on security which the Americans thought the British were soft on communism.

Burgess said one reason for the warrants was to give Prime Minister Macmillan a talking



GUY BURGESS

—AP Wirephoto

point on his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Returning to Black Sea

Burgess said he is returning to the Black Sea for a further holiday now that he has had a chance to answer questions about the warrants. He insisted he had not been required to do it by Soviet authorities.

Burgess and Maclean fled behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. "I do not often see Maclean," said Burgess, "but I know that he and I are both staying here."

Maclean, whose American-born wife, two sons and a daughter are with him in Moscow, refused earlier to comment on the reports he might return home.

(15)

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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Dgt
Guy Burgess

UPI-85

ADD DEFECTS, LONDON (UPI-20)
 IN MOSCOW--THE FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMATS APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE
 MADE NO MOVE TO LEAVE RUSSIA.
 A FRIEND OF BURGESS, SPEAKING BY TELEPHONE FROM BURGESS' APARTMENT
 TODAY, TOLD UP, "GUY HAS NO INTENTION OF LEAVING THE SOVIET UNION.
 HE IS NOW VACATIONING IN THE SOUTH."
 MACLEAN TOLD A UPI CORRESPONDENT LAST NIGHT AT HIS MOSCOW APARTMENT
 THAT HE DOES NOT INTEND LEAVING RUSSIA.

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UPI-20

(DEFECTIONS)

LONDON--THE WATCH FOR RENEGADE BRITISH DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN SHIFTED TODAY TO IRELAND'S SHANNON AIRPORT ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS THAT THE TWO MEN MIGHT BE "PASSING THROUGH." AN AIRPORT OFFICIAL SAID HE HAD HEARD THAT BURGESS AND MACLEAN MIGHT BE ABOARD A CZECH AIRLINER WHICH WAS TO MAKE A REFUELING STOP (12:25 P.M. EST) AT SHANNON ON A FLIGHT FROM RED PRAGUE TO HAVANA. "WE CANNOT CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT, AS WE DO NOT GET PASSENGER LISTS FOR THAT FLIGHT," HE SAID.

THE MIRROR REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD HEARD FROM SECRET AGENTS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN THAT RUSSIA PLANNED TO DEPORT THE TWO MEN, AND WANTED TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE WELCOME IN BRITAIN.

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RE: *Mac Donald*
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C. B. Mac Donald
C. B. Mac Donald

UPI-25

(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--SECURITY AGENTS WERE REPORTED KEEPING WATCH AT AIR AND SEAPORTS TODAY WHILE BRITONS ARGUED OVER THE MOTIVES BEHIND THE ARREST WARRANTS ISSUED FOR GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, THE TWO FORMER DIPLOMATS WHO DEFECTED TO RUSSIA 10 YEARS AGO.

SCOTLAND YARD, IN ANNOUNCING THE ARREST WARRANTS, SAID IT HAD GROUNDS FOR SUPPOSING THE TWO DEFECTORS WERE EITHER CONTEMPLATING LEAVING RUSSIA OR HAD ALREADY LEFT.

IN A BBC COMMENTARY LAST NIGHT, COMMENTATOR LOUIS BLON-COOPER SUGGESTED THE SURPRISE ACTION WAS MADE TO INSURE THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS WOULD BE EXTRADITED TO BRITAIN SHOULD THEY ENTER ANOTHER WESTERN NATION.

THE WARRANTS WERE INTENDED, BLON-COOPER SAID, TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT TO GRANT ENTRY TO THE PAIR WOULD CONSTITUTE AN "UNFRIENDLY" ACT TO BRITAIN.

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51 APR 25 1962

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199 APR 24 1962

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Burgess, Maclean May

Be Africa-Bound

By Robert H. Estabrook
The Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, April 20—British intelligence acted on a tip that Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean might be going to Africa in obtaining warrants for arrest of the two turn-coat diplomats who fled to Russia 11 years ago, it was understood today.

Precisely where in Africa the two intended to go could not be learned. It appeared possible that they might be heading for the United Arab Republic, Guinea, or some other non-British country.

It also appeared likely that if they had planned to travel together they would be on an official Soviet mission, since they have been reported to be at odds after their defection to Moscow. That they might travel separately to different destinations was not excluded.

Warrants were obtained on the possibility that they might stop in some country from which the British government could ask extradition.

London Is Agog

London remained agog after the disclosure of the arrest warrants yesterday. Reporters congregated last night to no avail at London and Amsterdam airports, but Attorney General Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller told the House of Commons today that the application for warrants was not based on information that Burgess and Maclean were in the course of flight or intended to leave Moscow within a day or two.

Special branch men went aboard the Soviet liner Baltika when it docked at Tilbury from Russia early today. They checked passengers but neith-

er Burgess nor Maclean were aboard.

(Maclean is known to be still in the Soviet capital. Burgess was said by his maid to be out of town on holiday but there is widespread belief he, too, is still in Moscow.)

(A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said "we know absolutely nothing about them." As far as could be learned by Westerners, neither man had applied for a Soviet exit visa. Informed sources said neither has recently indicated any plans to leave.)

One reason for the elaborate effort to obtain warrants, it was understood, was the criticism in the recent Radcliffe report on governmental security in the handling of the Burgess-Maclean case. The government wanted to make extra sure that it was properly armed legally in the event the two left Russia.

Manningham-Buller told Parliament he had decided to make an announcement about the warrants yesterday because he feared that the information might leak out after the requisite number of people in government had been told of the plans.

Several members of the op-

position suggested that the net effect of disclosure might be to forewarn Burgess and Maclean and scare them off.

This suggested that the government might not be unhappy if the result of the publicity were to deter Burgess and Maclean from going anywhere. A trial might be messy.

Got Red Award

Burgess, 51, reportedly has been working for the Soviet Foreign Office as an adviser in recent years and has been awarded the Order of the Red Star. Maclean, 49, has

been acting as the editor of the English edition of a Soviet Magazine, International Affairs.

For some time Burgess, the more accessible of the two, has been telling visitors that he was eager to return to England if only for a visit. His mother, Grace Bassett, is bedridden in London.

MacLean was head of the American Department of the Foreign Office with the rank of counselor when he vanished. Much more withdrawn, he has avoided all contact with Westerners in Moscow.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star

New York Herald Tribune

New York Journal-American

New York Mirror

New York Daily News

New York Post

The New York Times

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

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BY LETTER JUN 23, 1970
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UPI-125

(DEFECTORS)

MOSCOW--FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN, WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION 11 YEARS AGO WITH SECRET WESTERN INFORMATION, SAID TODAY HE DOES NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO BRITAIN.

MACLEAN'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED THE ISSUANCE OF WARRANTS IN LONDON EARLIER THIS WEEK FOR THE ARREST OF BOTH MACLEAN AND FELLOW-DEFECTOR GUY BURGESS SHOULD THEY EVER RETURN TO BRITAIN.

BUT MACLEAN TOLD UPI HERE TODAY THAT "I DO NOT WANT TO COMMENT ON EVENTS" AND "I DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN TO ENGLAND."

MACLEAN APPEARED COMPOSED AND SPOKE CALMLY WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE LONDON WARRANTS.

WHEN THE WARRANTS WERE ISSUED, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD GROUNDS FOR SUSPECTING THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS MIGHT BE HEADED BACK TO LONDON.

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(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--SECURITY AGENTS WERE REPORTED KEEPING WATCH AT AIR AND SEAPORTS TODAY WHILE BRITISH ARGUED OVER THE ~~W~~TIVES BEHIND THE ARREST WARRANTS ISSUED FOR GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN. THE TWO FORMER DIPLOMATS WHO DEFECTED TO RUSSIA 10 YEARS AGO.

SCOTLAND YARD, IN ANNOUNCING THE ARREST WARRANTS, SAID IT HAD "BOUNDS" FOR SUSPENDING THE TWO DEFECTORS WERE EITHER CONSIDERATING LEAVING RUSSIA OR HAD ALREADY LEFT.

IN A BBC COMMENTARY LAST NIGHT, COMMENTATOR IAN CAMPBELL SUGGESTED THE SUSPENSE ACTION WAS MADE TO INSURE THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS WOULD BE EXTRADITED TO BRITAIN SHOULD THEY RETURN TO THEIR WESTERN NATION.

THE EXTRADITION WERE INTENDED, BLCN-CAMPBELL SAID, TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT GRANT ENTRY TO THE PAIR WOULD CONSTITUTE AN "UNFRIENDLY" ACT BY BRITAIN.

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UPI-33

(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--ATTY. GEN. SIR REGINALD MANNINGHAM-BULLER REFUSED TODAY TO SAY WHY THE GOVERNMENT OBTAINED WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, THE RENEGADE DIPLOMATS WHO FLED TO RUSSIA 11 YEARS AGO AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE STILL THERE.

BULLER TOLD PARLIAMENT "IT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST" TO EXPLAIN THE REASONS FOR HIS REQUEST FOR THE WARRANTS. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THE TWO MEN ARE RETURNING HOME.

THE WARRANTS PROVIDE FOR THE ARREST OF THE TWO EX-DIPLOMATS THE MOMENT THEY RETURN TO BRITISH SOIL. BULLER SAID THAT IF THEY ARE ARRESTED "THEY WILL CERTAINLY BE PROSECUTED," BUT HE DID NOT SAY ON WHAT CHARGE.

MACLEAN IS KNOWN TO BE IN MOSCOW, AND BURGESS IS BELIEVED TO BE VACATIONING IN THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES. REPORTS THAT EITHER OR BOTH OF THE MEN WERE ON THE WAY HERE BY PLANE OR SHIP HAVE SO FAR PROVED FALSE.

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C.B. Mac Donald

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UPI-17

(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES REPORTED THAT GUY BURGESS, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DEFECTED TO RUSSIA NEARLY 11 YEARS AGO WITH DONALD MACLEAN, WAS NOT ABOARD THE SOVIET PASSENGER SHIP BALTICA WHICH ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD SPECULATED THAT BURGESS MIGHT HAVE BEEN ONE OF SIX UNIDENTIFIED PASSENGERS ON THE RUSSIAN SHIP. BUT DETECTIVES WHO BOARDED THE BALTICA ALONG WITH CUSTOMS MEN LEFT A FEW MINUTES LATER, APPARENTLY CONVINCED THAT NONE OF THE PASSENGERS WAS BURGESS.

SCOTLAND YARD SAID YESTERDAY THAT IT HAD RECEIVED REPORTS THAT THE TWO TURNCOAT DIPLOMATS MAY HAVE LEFT THE SOVIET UNION. A BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS (BEA) SPOKESMAN SAID THE MEN WERE BELIEVED TO BE ON A FLIGHT HEADING FOR LONDON. BUT WHEN THE PLANE ARRIVED FROM MOSCOW LAST NIGHT, NEITHER OF THE DEFECTORS WAS ABOARD.

MACLEAN, 49, WAS DISCOVERED BY NEWSMEN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN MOSCOW, AND BURGESS, 51, WAS REPORTED BY FRIENDS TO BE ON A HOLIDAY SOMEWHERE IN RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, BRITISH OFFICIALS STILL BELIEVED THAT BURGESS MIGHT TRY TO SLIP INTO BRITAIN.

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PI-17

(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES REPORTED THAT ~~THE BRITISH~~ BURGESS, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DEFECTED TO RUSSIA NEARLY 11 YEARS AGO WITH RONALD MACLEAN, WAS NOT ABOARD THE SOVIET PASSENGER SHIP BALTICA WHICH ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD SPECULATED THAT BURGESS MIGHT HAVE BEEN ONE OF SIX UNIDENTIFIED PASSENGERS ON THE RUSSIAN SHIP. BUT DETECTIVES WHO BOARDED THE BALTICA ALONG WITH CUSTOMS' MEN LEFT A FEW MINUTES LATER, APPARENTLY CONVINCED THAT NONE OF THE PASSENGERS WAS BURGESS.

SCOTLAND YARD SAID YESTERDAY THAT IT HAD RECEIVED REPORTS THAT THE TWO TURNED DIPLOMATES MAY HAVE LEFT THE SOVIET UNION. A BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS (BEA) SPEAKSMAN SAID THE MEN WERE BELIEVED TO BE ON A FLIGHT HEADING FOR LONDON. BUT WHEN THE PLANE ARRIVED FROM MOSCOW LAST NIGHT, NEITHER OF THE DEFECTORS WAS ABOARD.

MACLEAN, 48, WAS DISCOVERED BY NEWSMEN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN MOSCOW, AND BURGESS, 51, WAS REPORTED BY FRIENDS TO BE ON A HOLIDAY SOMEWHERE IN RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, BRITISH OFFICIALS STILL BELIEVED THAT BURGESS MIGHT TRY TO SLIP INTO BRITAIN.

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KPI-85

(DEFECTORS)

LONDON--BRITAIN DRAMATICALLY REOPENED ONE OF THE COLD WAR'S MOST SENSATIONAL SPY CASES TODAY BY DISCLOSING THAT TURNCOAT DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN MAY HAVE LEFT THEIR SANCTUARY IN THE SOVIET UNION.

ON THE PLEA OF SCOTLAND YARD'S CHIEF SPY CATCHER A COURT ISSUED WARRANTS CHARGING BURGESS AND MACLEAN WITH BREACHES OF BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. THE TWO FLED TO RUSSIA NEARLY 11 YEARS AGO.

BOTH MACLEAN AND BURGESS HAD SERVED BRITAIN'S DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN WASHINGTON, AND WHEN THEY VANISHED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN THEY TOOK WITH THEM AMERICAN AS WELL AS BRITISH SECRETS.

"MY GOD, HE KNOWS EVERYTHING," SAID THEN U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON WHEN HE LEARNED OF MACLEAN'S DEFECTION.

THE WARRANTS ISSUED TODAY FOR THEIR ARREST WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE IF THE TWO EVER RETURN TO BRITAIN.

"THERE ARE GROUNDS FOR SUPPOSING THAT DONALD MACLEN AND GUY BURGESS MAY BE CONTEMPLATING LEAVING, OR MAY HAVE LEFT THE USSR FOR SOME OTHER TERRITORY," SCOTLAND YARD STATEMENT SAID.

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UPI-173

ADD DEFECTORS, LONDON (UPI-101)

WHEN THE BEA PLANE LANDED IN AMSTERDAM THREE PASSENGERS WERE TRANSFERRED QUICKLY TO THE LONDON FLIGHT AND THEY REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. BUT AN AMSTERDAM POLICE SPOKESMAN SAID BURGESS AND MACLEAN HAD NOT BEEN ON THE FLIGHT FROM MOSCOW.

"WE WERE WARNED THEY MIGHT BE BUT WERE NOT CERTAIN," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "I CAN ASSURE YOU THEY WERE NOT ON BOARD."

A FRIEND WHO LIVES NEAR BURGESS IN MOSCOW TOLD UPI THERE TODAY THAT BURGESS HAD LEFT THE SOVIET CAPITAL SOME TIME AGO FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION. MACLEAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN IN MOSCOW TODAY BUT EFFORTS TO REACH HIM WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

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