



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess and Maclean

PART # 3 of 9

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 419

100-374183-A

SECTION 4

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____
BRADMAN

ROACH

A REFRESHER before the White-paper comes out today: These men held the key posts concerned with MACLEAN and BURGESS



LORD STRANG

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
 BY JEFFREY [unclear]
 PEP FOIA REQUEST [unclear]

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
 ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
 SEPTEMBER 23, 1955
 LONDON, ENGLAND

52001 12 1955

1 At the time of the disappearance he was Sir William Strang. As Under-Secretary he was, in fact, permanent head of the Foreign Office, the Ministry's top civil servant.

He had held the post since 1949, and retired from the £4,500-a-year job in November 1953 with a pension of around £1,900. He was made a baron in the 1954 New Year's Honours List.

The non-smoking baron, 62 years old, now does vegetable gardening at his country home near Oxford. He is also interested in National Parks.

See 5. 11. 55

4



SIR PERCY SILLITOE

GENERAL MENZIES

2 When Burgess and Maclean disappeared—and until last year—his name was mentioned as often as that of the secret organisation he bossed—M.I.5, Britain's national security department.

Now Sir Percy is 67.

He is still very active, even if he no longer works in the super-charged atmosphere of M.I.5.

Has written a suitably discreet autobiography, and fills in time by doing private investigation work for a South African diamond syndicate.

His successor at M.I.5 has never been publicly named.

3 Until 1952 Sir Stewart Menzies was head of M.I.6, the nation's counter-espionage department. So far his name has been kept a close secret.

The thrice-married general is now 65 and has retired to the life of a gentleman farmer at Luckington, near Chippenham, Wilts.

When the Maclean - Burgess mystery came to light, it was the job of M.I.6 to determine who tipped off the missing men that their spying activities were known.

Sir Stewart Menzies has been succeeded by another general. His identity? Also secret.



**GEORGE ARTHUR
CAREY-FOSTER**

4 At the crucial time he was head of "Q," the Foreign Office's own staff security department. The staff of "Q" is small in numbers, big in importance. It screens every Foreign Office employee.

He is 47, Canadian-born, tall, fair, with a fine Air Force record. Two years ago he left "Q" to become counsellor at the Rio de Janeiro Embassy. He moves next month to Warsaw. His new job: Counsellor and head of chancery. Mr. Carey-Foster is now on between-jobs leave.

SIR OLIVER FRANKS

5 An Oxford don who became ambassador in Washington from May 1948 until February 1953. Maclean was in Washington before his appointment to Cairo in November 1948. Burgess was transferred to Washington in August 1950.

Sir Oliver, at 50, is now in big business — chairman of Lloyds Bank, a director of the Bank of London and South America, chairman of an insurance firm, an interest in iron and steel.

Each of these men has in turn contributed some facts to the White-paper which is to be published today.

6

0-20
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

DELETED COPY OF C.B. Mac Donald

BY LETTER JUN 23 1955

PER FORM REQUEST

July

(RELEASE AT 2:00 P.M. EDT)
(BURGESS-MACLEAN)

LONDON--THE GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED THAT SECURITY AGENTS HELD OFF GATHERING EVIDENCE IN 1951 AGAINST TWO MISSING DIPLOMATS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN RED SPIES PARTLY BECAUSE THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM WAS PREGNANT.

AN OFFICIAL "WHITE PAPER" ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN MAY 25, 1951, UNFOLDED THE FIRST DETAILED RECORD OF THE STORY THAT HAS LED TO SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE WHITE PAPER SAID SOCIALIST HERBERT MORRISON, THEN FOREIGN SECRETARY, APPROVED A PROPOSAL ON THE DAY MACLEAN AND HIS FOREIGN OFFICE COLLEAGUE DISAPPEARED THAT SECURITY AGENTS SHOULD QUESTION MACLEAN, WHO WAS HEAD OF THE AMERICAN SECTION, BUT THE QUESTIONING WAS DELAYED. AUTHORITIES WANTED TIME TO CONFRONT MACLEAN WITH ALL THE EVIDENCE POINTING TO SPY ACTIVITIES, AND THEY WANTED TO SEARCH THE MACLEAN HOUSE AT TATSFIELD, KENT, A FEW MILES FROM WINSTON CHURCHILL'S HOME.

MACLEAN'S AMERICAN-BORN WIFE, MELINDA, WAS EXPECTING THEIR THIRD CHILD AT THE TIME.

"THIS WAS AN ADDITIONAL REASON FOR DELAYING THE PROPOSED INTERVIEW UNTIL MID-JUNE WHEN MRS. MACLEAN, WHO WAS THEN PREGNANT, WAS EXPECTED TO BE AWAY FROM HOME," THE PAPER SAID.

AS IT TURNED OUT, MACLEAN FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN -- PRESUMABLY TO RUSSIA -- ON THE VERY DAY IT WAS DECIDED TO QUESTION HIM AS A "PRINCIPAL SUSPECT" IN LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION TO RUSSIA. THE WHITE PAPER SAID THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROSECUTE THE "THIRD MAN" WHO TIPPED OFF MACLEAN TO FLEE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WHITE PAPER DEFENDED THE FOUR-YEAR COVER-UP WHICH CAME TO LIGHT THIS WEEK WITH THE REVELATION THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SPIES. IT ALSO WAS REVEALED THAT FOREIGN OFFICE AGENTS HAD BEEN ON THE TRAIL OF MACLEAN'S WIFE BUT LOST IT. SHE LAST WAS SEEN TABOARD A TRAIN HEADED FOR THE SOVIET ZONE OF AUSTRIA.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE FAILURE TO RELEASE ALL THE DETAILS IN THE CASE WAS A TACTIC DESIGNED TO AID COUNTER-ESPIONAGE.

"ESPIONAGE IS CARRIED OUT IN SECRET," THE WHITE PAPER SAID. "COUNTER-ESPIONAGE EQUALLY DEPENDS FOR ITS SUCCESS UPON THE MAXIMUM SECRECY OF ITS METHODS."

THE PAPER WAS APPROVED BY PRIME MINISTER EDEN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY MACMILLAN.

9/23--JE157P

62 OCT 12 1955

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 11 1955

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Red Spy MacLean Fled On Day Grilling Was Due

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Britain disclosed today that diplomat Donald MacLean fled behind the Iron Curtain the day the government ordered him questioned about passing secrets to Russia.

It suggested that MacLean was warned by an unknown person that he was under suspicion.

A government white paper issued today said the Foreign Office first knew in 1949 that some of its secrets had been leaked to Russia several years earlier.

By mid-April of 1951 a two-year probe had narrowed the field of suspicion to two or three persons. Within another fortnight, by May, 1951, MacLean, head of the American department of the Foreign Office, had come to be regarded as the main suspect, the white paper went on.

26 Fled in Same Month

MacLean fled behind the Iron Curtain along with a second British foreign office man, Guy Burgess, on May 25, 1951. The Foreign Office itself first learned of their disappearance the following Monday, three days later.

The white paper, issued today after a storm of press and public criticism against the handling of the affair by the Foreign Office, said:

"There was, however, even at that time, no legally admissible evidence to support a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act."

Arrangements, nevertheless, were made to insure that information of exceptional secrecy and importance should not come into MacLean's hands, the white paper said.

The British Labor Party at



DONALD MacLEAN

—AP Photo

that time was ruling Britain. The foreign secretary was Herbert Morrison.

The white paper said that on May 25—the day the two men fled—Mr. Morrison sanctioned a proposal that security authorities should question MacLean.

It added: "In reaching this decision it had to be borne in mind that such questioning might produce no confession or voluntary statement from MacLean sufficient to support a prosecution but might serve only to alert him and to reveal the nature and the extent of the suspicion against him."

But within a few hours of Mr. Morrison's decision MacLean, with Burgess, had shipped.

Press Clamorous

Over the last week British newspapers have assailed the Foreign Office for what they claim was bungled handling of the Burgess-MacLean case and an effort to withhold the facts from the public.

The Foreign Office admitted Sunday that the two diplomats were long-term agents for Russia. The statement was prompted by an article in the London newspaper The People by Vladimir Petrov, the Soviet agent who defected to the West in Australia last year.

Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan yesterday defended Foreign Office handling of the Burgess-MacLean affair.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

BRANIGAN

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

Date SEP 23 1955

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LETTER JUN 23 1956

PER FOIA REQUEST.

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SEP 23 1955

126 OCT 11 1955

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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
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 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
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 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

Bohannon

S. G. 10/17/55

(BURGESS-MACLEAN)
 LONDON--PRIME MINISTER EDEN HAS DECIDED AGAINST A PUBLIC INVESTIGATION INTO FOREIGN OFFICE HANDLING OF THE BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY CASE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.
 THE FOREIGN OFFICE WILL ISSUE A WHITE PAPER ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CASE OF MISSING DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN TO DATE TOMORROW.
 9/22--GE955A

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 BY LETTER JUN 13 1976
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1 OCT 13 1955

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

BRANIGAN
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2/11/76

(BURGESS-MACLEAN)
SEN. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN (R-ILL.) SAID THE BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY CASE IN GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS "ELOQUENT PROOF" OF THE NEED FOR AN "ABSOLUTE-TYPE" SECURITY SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY.
DIRKSEN SAID THE TWO DIPLOMATS' DEFECTION TO THE COMMUNISTS ALSO EMPHASIZES WHY THE U.S. SHOULD EXERCISE STRICT CARE IN EXCHANGING SECRET INFORMATION WITH OTHER NATIONS.
HE PREDICTED IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW THAT THE CASE, WHICH HAS ROCKED THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND SECURITY SERVICES, WILL ALSO HAVE "A VERY GREAT IMPACT" IN THIS COUNTRY.
U.S. OFFICIALS, MEANWHILE, LEFT UNANSWERED THE VITAL QUESTION OF WHETHER MACLEAN OR BURGESS WERE ABLE TO SLIP ANY VITAL AMERICAN SECRETS TO THE RUSSIANS WHILE SERVING IN THE U.S. THE STATE DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ALL REFUSED COMMENT ON THE CASE.
DIRKSEN SAID THE DISCLOSURE OF HOW THE TWO DIPLOMATS WORKED FOR YEARS AS SOVIET AGENTS MAY TEMPER SOME OF THE MOUNTING CRITICISM, PARTICULARLY FROM DEMOCRATS, OF THE EISENHOWER PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM.
9/22--CE909A

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
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The Daily Express and the Foreign Office

THERE is a great stir in the land.

The Foreign Office admits the damaging news that Burgess and Maclean, the missing diplomats, were spies.

But the Foreign Office is shamming. It is indulging in double-talk.

For what is the truth?

The truth is that the facts about Burgess and Maclean have been known to the Daily Express and its readers for many years. And certainly all the facts supplied by Petrov in Australia were printed in the Daily Express 18 months ago.

In April 1954 the Daily Express printed the news from Percy Hoskins, the best-informed specialist on police and international security matters, that this refugee Russian agent had revealed:—

1. The missing diplomats' whereabouts.
2. Their escape route.
3. Their employment.

Chapman Pincher further disclosed that Maclean was under security investigation before he disappeared, and that a report had also been made on Burgess.

All this Petrov now confirms.

Not all of Petrov's story has been told yet in this country. But more of it has appeared in the American news magazine U.S. News and World Report.

There it is related how Kislitsyn, an MVD agent who later served with Petrov in Australia, met Burgess and Maclean in Moscow.

Kislitsyn told Petrov that he had visited them at their house "on the outskirts of Moscow" and that they were then acting as advisers to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

So what the Daily Express reported 18 months ago is upheld in every particular.

But what was the reaction of the Foreign Office when this newspaper made its revelations?

This was the statement issued at the time:—

"Petrov had no first-hand knowledge whatsoever of the missing diplomats. In these circumstances any hearsay evidence that Petrov may produce must be treated with some reserve."

To which was added the phrase: "And it cannot be regarded as sufficiently conclusive to justify the various statements published in the Press this morning."

"The Press" was the Daily Express.

Plainly this was an attempt to denigrate the Daily Express news service. It was an attempt to cast doubt on the reliability of the newspaper which had persistently and accurately reported the unfolding of the Maclean-Burgess mystery in face of vilification and obstruction from many quarters.

There was never any doubt about the accuracy of the news in the Daily Express.

Yet it was only on Monday of this week, in advance of the publication of the White-paper, that the truth was acknowledged.

The Foreign Office has a duty to correct this injustice.

The Foreign Office owes it to the Daily Express and to the public who were deceived at the newspaper's expense.

● Sir Anthony Eden presided over a two-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting yesterday evening when the Government's White-paper on Maclean and Burgess was considered. Sir Anthony has summoned another Cabinet meeting for this morning. The White-paper is expected to be published tomorrow afternoon.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE--R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

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BY LETTER JUNE 1961
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DRAMA IN THAT
GETAWAY SHIP

DID I SEE THE THIRD MAN?

Express Staff Reporter

THE Third Man—the British official in Washington who tipped off Maclean and Burgess that they were under suspicion—may have been in the ship with them when they fled.

One of the 200 passengers in the steamer *Falaise* crossing that night of May 25, 1951, from Southampton to St. Malo was Mr. William John Lyons, a London importer.

He said last night: "The ship was due to sail at 10 p.m. Just three minutes before that time two men I now know to have been Maclean and Burgess boarded the ship.

"I turned to a man next to me, a man in an Anthony Eden hat and a raincoat, and I said: 'My word, they are cutting it fine.'

"The man looked at me with an expression which plainly said 'What business is it of



WILLIAM LYONS
I remember . . .

yours?' Then as Maclean and Burgess reached the top of the gangway he stepped forward and greeted them.

"This man was 5ft. 10in. or 6ft. tall, clean-shaven, sallow complexioned. He spoke softly

and as far as I could judge he was English."

At St. Malo, said Mr. Lyons, "came the incident which made me remember all this.

"We arrived at about 9.30 in the morning and it was simply bucketing with rain. All the passengers thought it was out of the question to go ashore—except Maclean and Burgess and the other man.

"Just as soon as the gangway was placed they went ashore, getting soaked. Then I noticed an odd thing.

"There was only one taxi—a very nice, new, black job—which drove up, circled about, and waited aft of the ship—instead of on the rank opposite the gangway.

"The three men got into the taxi, and off it shot."

That was the last that was seen of Maclean and Burgess.

And The Third Man? Some people think they saw him in the ship back to Southampton that night.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1955

A Super Spy High In Our Government?

A very disturbing thought, even suspicion, has found its way into the minds of many thinking Americans.

It is this:

Somewhere high in our government, or close to men high in our government, is a super Communist spy, a mastermind.

The name of that person may not even be known generally. He may be a drinking companion of a policy-forming group in our government. He may be so persuasive that the men with whom he associates do not even realize the influence he wields.

That thought, or suspicion, has many reasons for existing.

First, how did so many Communists or Communist sympathizers get into our government 10 and 20 years ago? Who put them there?

The apparent ease with which Moscow obtained American military and diplomatic secrets is shocking.

The fact that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, British diplomats now revealed to be long-time Soviet spies, worked in the American section of the British Foreign Office has further bearing on that thought, or suspicion.

The British government has announced it will tell in an official "white paper" the full, fantastic story of MacLean and Burgess.

The bizarre case of those two diplomats who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain promises to stir up a violent political storm in Britain, with additional repercussions in the United States.

The Times realizes fully that the spreading of the thought, or suspicion, that there is a super Communist spy loose in Washington could easily shake the confidence of the American people.

Even so, it is better to have our confidence shaken if it will root out that Communist super spy, if he exists, than to continue as we are.

The Times never has been an ardent supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. This newspaper agreed with what he was trying to accomplish but it did not go along with the methods he used. But he had, and still has, a strong following in the United States. And many of those supporters are thinking today along the lines that there is a super Communist spy close to the top men in our federal government.

An editorial in the Aug. 21 issue of "Our Sunday Visitor" is very revealing. Here it is in part:

"Last week we quoted Msgr. William C. McGrath and Bishop Cuthbert O'Gara to the effect that our diplomatic defeats with the consequent ascendancy of Communism are not, in their opinion, due to American stupidity. They are being directed by some master-mind situated high in the government. And Senator McCarthy had to be destroyed because he was coming dangerously close to revealing the identity of this important person.

"Now we have just finished reading a speech made by Republican Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana, in which he echoes the same disturbing thought. Speaking before the Dallas Public Affairs Club, Senator Jenner said that 'we have two lines of authority in foreign policy-making. One is the line of responsibility laid down in our Constitution and followed by all those who believe in our Constitution. The other is a network whose members deliberately disregard our Constitution, our President and our Congress, and act as a law unto themselves...'

"The Russell Committee, which investigated the dismissal of General MacArthur, and investigations by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, showed that a secret faction in our government had worked out its own foreign policy, to suit its own ends, and had by infinite skill, patience and ruthlessness, put it into effect, regardless of the legally established foreign policy set by Congress and by our President...'

"What keeps this cabal in power, under Democratic and under Republican administrations? Why has it been impossible for three Presidents and many Congresses to demolish it? That is a long story but it can be summarized in three p's—pressure groups, propaganda and pelf (that is, by spending).'

"How to defeat the cabal? Senator Jenner says we should get behind the pro-American groups—and you can always spot them through the enemies they have made."

BRANIGAN

ROACH

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LETTER JUN 22 1955

FOR FOIA

FILE

C.E. Rine Samuel

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OCT 12 1955

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126 OCT 12 1955

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SEP 20 1955	
Bureau	

Smash the Red Spy Rings

The British government's lack of frankness as well as its laxity in the espionage cases of Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean has aroused a storm of public criticism.

These two high foreign office officials defected to the Soviet Union in 1951 when they were tipped off that they had come under suspicion as spies. Although the government admits now that it knew about their treachery, it has remained for a Russian source to give the British people the story which they should have had long ago.

Vladimir Petrov, the Soviet diplomat-spy who "chose freedom" in Australia, has revealed that month after month these two Britons transmitted secret papers to the Russian embassy in London.

MacLean occupied the American desk in the British foreign office and Burgess had been attached to the British embassy in Washington, possessing a pass to the offices of our Atomic Energy Commission.

Vital United States secrets as well as British probably were relayed to Moscow through their hands.

Aside from the loose British handling of the cases, the revelations this week again bring to the fore the fact that the Soviet espionage system is world wide and effective. It operates through supposedly normal diplomatic channels as well as underground. Red spy rings in high places have been uncovered not only in Britain, but in Australia, France and West Germany.

A wide security breach in the Bonn government has just come to light. This is serious, since the West Germans soon will be sharing NATO's nuclear secrets.

At least one of those arrested was a top official in the Adenauer government. The foreign office arrests are only the latest in a chain of security cases which have rocked the West Germans.

These security loopholes among our allies, of course, should be a matter of serious concern to the United States. How can we safely impart to their leaders, military and otherwise, the weapons and strategy secrets necessary to maintain a strong defensive alliance?

At the same time, we cannot blame others for the same blunders of laxity of which we ourselves have been guilty. If Britain has had Fuchs, MacLean and Burgess, we have had Alger Hiss and his ilk.

And no one knows how many Red hirelings still may be lurking in our government offices of sensitive information.

The situation should, first:

Spur the American public into a realization that the Communist internal conspiracy is still a very real menace to our national security, and impel the most rigorous official efforts to root it out.

And, second, it should underline President Eisenhower's statement that Communist subversion and espionage in other lands must end as policy before any real approach to peace can be made.

BRANIGAN

Indianapolis Star
Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 22, 1955

Indianapolis Star

4 - Star Edition

Sept. 22, 1955

Indianapolis, Indiana

"Editorial Page"

Editorial

Editor - James Stewart

Publisher - Eugene C.

Pulliam

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BY LETTER JAN 1956

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126 OCT 12 1955

52 OCT 12 1955

Talk 5-10-55

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Not So Strange

THE REVELATION that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess were active spies for Soviet Russia during most of their careers in the British Foreign Office comes hardly as a surprise.

Indeed, it had been widely assumed ever since their disappearance in 1951 that these two personally disreputable characters had been doing just that. Neither had made any secret of his pro-Communist, or extremely left-wing views.

The grating facts are that (1) the British government let both of these men stay on the job while they were still under suspicion, even passively defended them after they defected, and (2) both had access to secret material which the United States shared with Britain.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT under Prime Minister Attlee was in power at the time the two diplomats disappeared. Herbert Morrison was head of the Foreign Office. Both were pressed repeatedly in Commons for some explanation or official theory as to the strange disappearance of MacLean and Burgess. Though both must have known something of the circumstances, all replies were evasive.

Prime Minister Attlee insisted it "would not be in the public interest" to make a full report of the case. And Mr. Morrison urged interrogators to withhold judgment "until all the facts are known."

Indianapolis Times
Indianapolis, Ind.
September 22, 1955

Indianapolis Times
Sports - Stock Final
Sept. 22, 1955

Indianapolis, Indiana
"Editorial Page" (Sept 22, 1955)

Editorial

Editor - J. Edgar Hoover

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SEP 22 1955

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It was pointed out that Burgess entered the Foreign Office at a time when Russia was an avowed ally. Had there been any subsequent check on the man, Mr. Morrison was asked, now that Russia had become a cold war enemy? The Foreign Secretary replied he was aware of no such check and, bristling at the query, he went on to say that "test of suitability" for the Foreign Office in his mind did not depend on "whom we are in alliance with or with whom we are at war."

Neither was there any "evidence," the Foreign Secretary said, that the two defectors had taken any documents with them when they fled. Perhaps not, but as it is now revealed, Burgess had been delivering brief cases full of secret documents to his Soviet contact men before he disappeared. They were photographed and quickly handed back.

* * *

* * *

HOW MUCH damage has been done is hard to say. But the case will provide ammunition for those Senators and others who oppose our sharing any defense secrets with Britain. Especially since the Churchill and Eden governments have been equally reticent about revealing the facts.

In any event, it all points up to the fact—as did the Hiss case in this country—that a "test of suitability" for the Foreign Office or State Department most certainly does depend on whom we are allied with or at war with. Particularly so, when the enemy is Russia.

M.I.5 MAY FACE AN INQUIRY

'Phone call to Burgess' revealed

NEWS CHRONICLE REPORTER

THE Cabinet is believed to have spent almost all its 2-hour 20-minute meeting yesterday discussing the storm raised by the Foreign Office handling of the Burgess-Maclean affair.

So much business remained to be done afterwards that Sir Anthony Eden called a second Cabinet for this morning.

Two inquiries are now being demanded—into the efficiency of M.I.5 and into the organisation of the Foreign Office.

After yesterday's Cabinet the Prime Minister talked privately with Major Gwilym Lloyd George, the Home Secretary, one of the Ministers responsible for security.

Secret inquiry

If an inquiry into security is ordered by the Cabinet it is likely to take place in great secrecy, with only Ministers directly responsible getting the full findings.

The Foreign Office inquiry now being urged would cover all administrative arrangements. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labour's Foreign Secretary for seven months in 1951, would like to see a Committee of Privy Counsellors go into it.

This proposal will almost certainly be resisted by the Government.

Stanley Bishop writes:

A fact now established by M.I.5 is that the final warning to Maclean and Burgess to flee the country was by a telephone message to Burgess at his flat in the early afternoon of May 25, 1951.

Warning letter

There had been previously a letter, signed only with a Christian name, which told the two men they were under serious suspicion, and that trouble for them lay around the corner.

The man in charge of Foreign Office security when Burgess and Maclean escaped now goes behind the Iron Curtain—he has been appointed counsellor and head of the chancery at the British Embassy in Warsaw.

He is Mr. George Carey-Foster, formerly head of "C," the Foreign Office branch dealing with security, and a former R.A.F. group captain.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

NEWS CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

DELIVERED BY POST C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER 40 10 1955
REPT. FOR R. 17

BRANIGAN



CLOSE-UP OF THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

By ALLEN ANDREWS

MYSTERIOUS MELINDA

THIS week - end, during intervals between tending her children, a slight, dark-eyed woman will be reading cabled extracts from a British White Paper which will name her husband a traitor and spy.

The woman's name is Melinda Maclean. It is likely that she will be reading the White Paper in a house near Moscow.

Mysterious Melinda is the Mona Lisa of the Burgess and Maclean case.

What made this wife, deserted after years of striving to smooth a difficult marriage, leave behind much that she loved to cross the dark frontier back to her husband—even after she had made moves for a divorce?

Her love? Loyalty to her husband? Concern for her fatherless children? Or her political fanaticism?

DELETED COPY SENT C. B. Mac Donald

BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

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RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY HERALD
SEPTEMBER 22, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OCT 12 1955

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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CONSIDER the theory now being advanced that she was a convinced Communist of long standing.

THIS WOULD MEAN that through the years she tricked her diplomatic acquaintances, her husband's diplomatic superiors, Sir Percy Sillitoe, who interviewed her on many occasions for MI5 and the by no means unsophisticated journalists who came into contact with her.

THIS WOULD MEAN that she knew all along the spying task her husband was engaged on, and may even have been the instigator of it.

When they both knew that the game was up, she agreed he would have to bolt. She knew where he had gone and, with consummate acting bolstered by her fervent political faith, convinced all who examined her that she was a lost, lonely and ignorant wife.

The only reason she did not fly with him was because she was eight months pregnant and faced a dangerous surgical delivery.

A long time later she got Foreign Office approval to live in Switzerland, the easiest international loophole for escape to the east.

When the time was ripe she calmly travelled to Russia—not so much to rejoin her husband as to go to the land she believed to be the saviour of the future.

WHAT are the facts that support this theory?

Melinda Maclean, who was 39 last July, was born to comfortably-off American parents and, after her mother's second marriage could expect to maintain an even more expensive rate of living.

She was educated partly in Europe, and came back when she was 22 to live in Paris. There, among artists, rebels and expatriate Americans, she could have learned Communism.

There, as the Germans advanced on the French capital after the "phony war," she married Donald Maclean.

He was 27. He had been a Communist at Cambridge, but was already a white

hope of the British diplomatic service. If he was still a Communist, he had already skilfully masked his opinions.

After a four-year spell in Washington ending in 1948, the Macleans moved to a post at Cairo.

Maclean, psychologically torn by divided allegiances, capitulated more steadily to drinking bouts. He even used violence against his wife.

But Melinda personally convinced the Ambassador in Cairo that Maclean should be sent home to recover from his breakdown.

While he was in Britain and Melinda still in Egypt, he tried to end the marriage, but Melinda convinced him that it should continue.

SHE did this, it is said, because she still wanted to use her husband for the espionage work he was engaged on.

She did not think that was treachery. Time and time again she declared after Maclean's disappearance: "I will not admit that my husband is a traitor to his country."

She convinced her eldest son Fergus. He was once heard proudly saying in Geneva: "My daddy is fighting for peace."

And the price of all this was £2,000 paid by Swiss banks five weeks after Maclean's disappearance.

Was Melinda Maclean a convinced, subtle and—as far as her children were concerned—ruthless Communist?

What other theory can fit the facts?

Consider the submission that she was NOT so clever—but as irresolute and troubled as she persuaded MI5, she was

Her husband's escape seemed so unexpected by her that the two quarrelled about it just a

POLITICAL FANATIC—OR FAITHFUL WIFE?



MELINDA MACLEAN

few minutes before he left his house with Burgess, with the excuse that he would be back that night.

What can be more troubled, but still irresolute, than Melinda's cry: "I will not admit that my husband is a traitor to his country?"

She was not an independent character. She was notably shy.

Whenever she was in trouble over her husband or her difficult pregnancies she sent for her mother.

Her mother says that she suggested the stay in Switzerland, so that her grandchildren could be educated at an international school in Geneva which she had originally sponsored.

But Melinda still felt her children's need for a father.

She seriously contemplated

divorce and re-marriage—and that is unlikely to have been a ruse since she first unburdened herself of the idea to an adviser in hospital under circumstances of great nervous tension.

Then she seemed honestly to believe that no one would ever marry a woman with her unfortunate background: "Who would marry a notorious woman like me with three small children?"

AND what of her own feeling for Donald Maclean?

He had not been a good husband. But they had called themselves happy.

Three weeks after Donald left her, when she was about to undergo a Caesarean operation from which she might die, she wrote a letter.

"My dearest Donald," she said. "If you ever receive this letter it will mean that I shan't be here to tell you how much I love you and how really proud of you I am. My only regret is that perhaps you don't know how I feel."

"I feel I have behind and have had a wonderful gift in your love and the existence of Fergie and Donald."

That, surely, is the tone of a woman in love, even after eleven tumultuous years of marriage.

We are asked to say that it shows she was a Communist.

But may it not be saying "Because of my love, I will try to accept your loyalty to Communism?"

And she took her children with her, not because she wanted them brought up as Communists, but because they needed a father. . . .

BRANIGAN

The Foreign Office Scandal

ANOTHER

SECRET

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S. H. D.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MIRROR
SEPTEMBER 21, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

**COMES OUT
TODAY!**

By KEITH WATERHOUSE

THE British Foreign Office is persisting with its conviction that the people of this country are idiots.

The officials of that superior department would tell us nothing about the Burgess-Maclean scandal until a Russian renegade blew the gaff in a Sunday newspaper.

Something they could not tell us on Sunday and would not tell us on Monday they have now told us on Tuesday.

As soon as Maclean fell under suspicion in April, 1951, 'certain documents of particular secrecy' were kept out of his way. It is possible, says the Foreign Office, that this action may well have been contributory to arousing his suspicion that he was under surveillance.

Who makes this announcement?

A Foreign Office spokesman.

An anonymous bowler hat.

Why didn't Harold Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary, make it? Why doesn't he come out and talk?

Why does he allow the news of one of the greatest scandals of the century to

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The Foreign Office Scandal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

trickle out in dribs and drabs, bits and bobs?

Does he think that a secret a day keeps the scandal away?

There are a hundred questions to be asked—and answered—about Burgess and Maclean.

At the rate the languid boys of the Foreign Office are going, they will still be dealing with them at Christmas.

These shadowy spokesmen have been juggling with tricky questions about Burgess and Maclean for four years. Their answers have been consistent. No comment. No comment. No comment.

Now they have been dragged squeaking into the open and they have GOT to comment.

They had to comment on Sunday. They had to comment a bit more on Monday.

They had to comment a tiny little bit more on Tuesday.

AND BY HEAVENS THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO COMMENT A HELL OF A LOT MORE TODAY. So they might as well get the thing over with and come out with the whole dismal truth about these two young turncoats.

Putting Him on Guard

When Maclean "fell under suspicion" at the Foreign Office, why were these "certain documents" kept out of his way? A tenth-rate idiot would know that this was the best way of putting him on his guard.

And in what way did he fall under suspicion? What constitutes suspicion in this oh-so-smug department? Walking about with one's eyes open, probably.

And if he was under suspicion, why wasn't he so closely watched that he couldn't slip away to Moscow?

Shovelling Secrets

These two young men were allowed to sit at their Whitehall desks—through two Governments and several Foreign Secretaries—shovelling secrets into their wallets as fast as they could get hold of them.

What date have the "spokesmen" set aside for explaining THAT away? Thursday? Friday? Saturday?

They should have an explanation ready by then, if they work at it.

The Burgess and Maclean disappearance was the first Foreign Office scandal for many years. This is the second. And it is touch and go which scandal is the greater.

Kick Them in the Pants

When we have finally raked all the muck out of the unwilling paws of the boys at the Foreign Office, we must not let them sit back sighing with relief that the thing is over with at last.

WE MUST KICK THEM IN THE PANTS—HARD. SO HARD THAT THE SPOKESMEN WILL HAVE A LOT TO SPEAK ABOUT FOR A LONG, LONG TIME.

By the end of the week the White Paper on the missing diplomats should be ready. It should contain all the facts that the Foreign Office is now dishing out to us each day—like doses of castor oil to a nitwit child.

The "spokesmen" needn't be afraid that we can't take this medicine.

AND THEY MUSTN'T THINK THAT THEY'LL GET AWAY WITHOUT TAKING THEIRS.

Two more stories are filed in the
Maclean-Burgess dossier

SILLITOE MAY TELL AT LAST

By LAURENCE WILKINSON

ONE man holds the key to the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess. He can bridge the vital gap in their story, the events that led to their flight and the drama of Britain's counter-espionage.

He is Sir Percy Sillitoe. He was Director-General of Security Services—head of MI5—when Maclean and Burgess slipped the net he had woven round them and vanished in May 1951.

But his lips are sealed by the Official Secrets Act. In his recent book he could only hint at the story he could tell.

And when I saw him yesterday he made it clear that he is determined to maintain his sealed-lips policy.

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DAILY MAIL
SEPTEMBER 21, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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One-sided

Sir Percy, now 67 and in partial retirement, does not intend to tell what he knows unless he is called to give evidence at any official commission of inquiry.

But then, friends predict, the "fur may fly."

Our conversation yesterday in Sir Percy's flat in Carlisle Grange, Eastbourne, was one-sided.

I said: "There is a growing belief that the Official Secrets Act has been used to silence people who could cast light on the competence or political loyalties of some people you investigated who were on the fringes of this affair."

Sir Percy moved his head in a non-committal way.

Trip to France

I tried again: "You have referred to the matter in a book you recently published..."

Almost reluctantly he passed over his new book.

One passage reads:

"I had gone on holiday just after the disappearance of the diplomats, Burgess and Maclean, and at this time Mrs. Maclean was in the south of France; so it was assumed—most improbably—that I was clumsily disguising my intentions of meeting the lady."

"She had done nothing to warrant her being kept under observation, and no one had any right to prevent her leaving the country or from going to any place outside it she might choose."

And, had she been prevented from so doing, what would have been gained?"

I said: "One accepts that you wrote this when the evidence of Petrov, the Russian diplomat-spy, was not available to the Western Powers."

Censored

"One must assume, however, that MI5 had its own evidence on which to suspect that Burgess, Maclean, and perhaps even Mrs. Maclean, were parties to some Soviet plot."

"The Foreign Office admits that Donald Maclean had been under observation before his disappearance..."

Sir Percy: "I cannot comment on assumptions."

His book was censored by security authorities, perhaps in consultation with men who once worked under him, before it was published.

"If there is to be a search for a scapegoat," I said, "the Official Secrets Act might prove a hindrance in establishing the truth of the matter, don't you think?"

Sir Percy moved his head in a non-committal way.

Then he politely indicated that the "conversation" was at an end. "Sorry I have not been able to be more helpful," he said.

Mr White: I told MI5 of films

By Daily Mail Reporter
MR. ERNEST WHITE told last night how Donald Maclean used the "dark-room" of his country chemist's shop to develop secret films.

Long before Maclean disappeared Mr. White became suspicious and told the Secret Service what was happening in his crowded little shop in High-street, Westerham, Kent.

Now Mr. White believes that the 35mm. films were of State documents which Maclean was sending to Russian agents.

Maclean first called in 1948, 21 years before he and Burgess disappeared.

Forty-seven-year-old Mr. White recalled: "He came in many times and after a while asked if he could use my dark-room."

Shop raided

"I knew he was something to do with diplomacy and I thought he was quite high in the Civil Service. But my suspicions were aroused from the start."

"Anything particular? Let's say just suspicious behaviour. Not long after I got in touch with the Secret Service and told them of my suspicions."

"Not long afterwards strange things began to happen. The shop was broken into several times."

"I wouldn't see Maclean for months at a time, and then he would turn up again and drop in quite frequently during the next few days."

"I hadn't seen him in the shop for some weeks before he disappeared. But by chance I did see him on the day of his getaway."

"He nearly knocked me down as he took a wrong turning near his home at Tatsfield, Surrey."

For four years after Maclean's escape Mr. White kept his secret. Even his wife did not know.



MR. ERNEST WHITE

Investigation Asked

Eden and Cabinet Meet on Spy Case

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UP)—Prime Minister Anthony Eden is ready to explain the alleged Foreign Office bungling of the investigation of missing diplomats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, informed sources said today.

The two men disappeared from Britain while the Labor government was in power. Mr. Eden took office as Conservative foreign minister during the investigation of their disappearance and reports they were Soviet spies.

Mr. Eden was meeting with his cabinet today. It was believed he would discuss with members the question of why the diplomats were permitted to slip behind the Iron Curtain even tho they were under investigation.

CHARGE

Mr. Eden, foreign secretary under Prime Minister Winston Churchill, took charge of the Foreign Office six months after MacLean and Burgess disappeared in May, 1951.

Britain's newspapers have been sniping at the government ever since the Foreign Office suspected the men of being spies before they disappeared.

Information released by the Foreign Office indicated classified information was sometimes withheld from MacLean while he was under suspicion.

Herbert Morrison, foreign secretary in Clement Attlee's Labor government at time of the disappearance called today for a "full scale government inquiry" into the workings of the Foreign Office.

INTERVIEW

In an interview he said the government "has a right to know" why the Foreign Office permitted MacLean and Burgess to slip out of the country while they were under suspicion.

Informed sources said this was certain to touch off a demand from Laborite members of Parliament that the government appoint an all-party committee to study the Foreign Office handling of the case.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
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The Russian Spy System

A defecting Soviet espionage agent, who finally pulled the curtain on the drama of the disappearing British diplomats, MacLean and Burgess, has revealed that these two young men had been members of the Russian spy apparatus since their student days in Cambridge. This is a significant contribution to our study of Communist aims and methods.

It would not be surprising to learn that most of the men and women who were involved in Soviet espionage in this country also had been drawn into the net in their student days, or at an age comparable to the student period. So far as we know the story of Communist infiltration in this country, and in other free nations, it is built on the capture of young people, when they show an interest in half-baked notions such as the theories of Marx and before they outgrow their adolescent rebellion against the humdrum conditions of the world as they find it.

It is hard to imagine to just what an extent the spying activity of Burgess and MacLean may have influenced the history of the world since they were boys in college. MacLean, especially, had an opportunity, which he certainly did not ignore, to steal the technical secret of the atomic bomb early in the war period, while those things were still secret from Russia. He also had an opportunity to know that the American State Department was opposed to any attack on Chinese territory during the Korean war, and it may be that he had an opportunity to influence British policy toward putting pressure on the United States to avoid an attack across the Yalu River. General MacArthur has implied strongly that the Chinese were well aware of the shackles put on American forces in Korea, guaranteeing the enemy "privileged sanctuary" and practically offering the Chinese a reward for jumping into the war on the side of the North Koreans.

If MacLean gave the Russians the means of catching up with American atomic weapons progress, and tipped off the Chinese Communists to an action which probably prevented the United Nations from winning the Korean war, it is true that, as one spy, he did more than an Army to advance the fortunes of communism.

Spying is the cheapest way to win an advantage. That is why the Communists depend on it so much, and why they go to such fantastic extremes to build up spy rings within spy rings. The revelations of spying in Australia, from which came the story of the MacLean and Burgess affair, simply supplement and verify previous revelations of spying in Canada and the United States. Systematically look

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LOCK HAVEN, PA.
9-21-55
EDITOR: REBECCA F. GROSS

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ing for people whose mentality makes them sympathetic to Communist doctrine, especially those who are in the throes of youthful idealism and revolt, the builders of the Communist spy system have recruited people who will surrender their consciences as well as their intellects to the Communist cause. If caught young enough, most of them can be kept from developing the doubts and qualms that come with maturity.

That seems to be the underlying principle of the Communist spy system. It must be confessed that it has worked very well, and the classic cases of Burgess and MacLean demonstrate how a whole nation, and indeed a great coalition of nations can be foxed and bamboozled by one or two treacherous spies.

The problem of a democratic country in protecting itself against such spies is complex and difficult. When MacLean was working in Cairo, under the supervision of the present Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, he did good work and Eden said so at the time of MacLean's disappearance. A parallel instance marked the Hiss case in this country when Secretary Acheson was skeptical of the first intimations of disloyalty by a man he had always believed in. The spy who can pretend loyalty and counterfeit honesty is the only valuable spy—and such men are hard to trap.

Spies in Britain

It is a good thing, in its way, that the British are "aroused" by the belated and probably reluctant admission of the Foreign Office that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess had been spying for the Soviet Union for a long time prior to their disappearance in 1951.

The British have some reason to be aroused. Shortly after these two young diplomats vanished behind the Iron Curtain, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "There is no reason to believe they have taken any official papers with them." That observation was much less than candid. For there was no reason why MacLean and Burgess should have taken any official papers with them. They had been taking official papers out of the files for many years, letting the Russians photograph them, and then slipping them back into place.

The chances are that the precise extent of the damage done by this espionage will never be known. But MacLean, at least, was in a position to reveal a great deal, and he probably did. Certainly, when one adds the disclosures now being made in this case to the free-wheeling espionage maintained by the Russians through such figures as Klaus Fuchs, Dr. Alan Nunn May and Prof. Bruno Pontecorvo, the reflection on British counter-intelligence is hardly a favorable one.

What significance has this for us? Are not the secrets already stolen and the damage done? To a considerable extent, this is true. But there still is need for a security system in Britain and in our own country. The Communist effort at espionage, especially in view of past successes, is not going to be abandoned in the future. There will be new secrets to be stolen, if possible. And the Communists, especially in this country, would give a great deal to know the identities of counter-agents in their midst.

Our job in the United States, is to

reconcile as far as possible the legitimate security needs of the Nation with the legitimate rights of the individual. We should make the fullest effort, consistent with true national security, to protect a suspected person from needless injury to his reputation. But the unhappy British experience argues powerfully against any weakening in our own security services that would tend to facilitate fresh efforts at espionage by the Communists.

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126 OCT 12 1955

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BY LETTER 10/12/55

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Britain's Defectors

The British Foreign Office has at last acknowledged that the diplomats who disappeared mysteriously more than four years ago. Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, were Communist spies. It is highly probable that they provided Soviet intelligence with photographic copies of the many secret documents to which they had access. In the case of MacLean, at any rate, these documents would have been of the greatest importance, seeing that from 1944 to 1948 he was the chief administrative officer at the British Embassy here in Washington and that for some months before his flight he was in charge of the American desk at Whitehall.

It is also promised that a whitepaper, containing all that the British have belatedly discovered about the treacherous connections and activities of the Messrs. MacLean and Burgess will be issued later this week. It seems clear, however, that these damaging and somewhat disgraceful admissions by the Foreign Office were not spontaneous, but were forced by the disclosures given in Australia by Vladimir Petrov, a defecting agent of the Soviet KVD. Petrov testified that he had obtained the details of the MacLean-Burgess story from a Comrade Kislytsin, one of his subordinates in the MVD apparatus in Australia. It was Kislytsin, according to Petrov, who arranged the flight of MacLean and Burgess after the pair had reported to Moscow that they were under investigation by the British Security Service. An abstract of Petrov's testimony is published in the current issue of the *U. S. News and World Report*.

Since MacLean and Burgess were already under suspicion at the time of their flight in May, 1951, it is difficult to understand how they could have left England so easily and how they could have eluded their traces so effectively after arriving at St. Malo in France by steamer from Portsmouth. Whitehall has explained, somewhat lamely, that there was as yet no evidence against them strong enough to have justified their arrest and that there was no law that prevented them from leaving the country—as ostensibly they did—for a weekend escape in Paris. The evidence, however, seems to indicate that, notwithstanding the suspicions they had at last aroused, the pair were not being kept under very close surveillance. It also indicates that the flight was not discovered until it was too late to obtain the help of the French in heading off the fugitives. What is even more remarkable is the disappearance, also without trace, of MacLean's wife and their three children from Switzerland, a little over two years later.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
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Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

It is now very widely believed that MacLean and Burgess, with their intimate knowledge of British and American psychology and personalities, as well as of diplomatic secrets, have been advising the Communists on questions of policy toward the West and that they have been responsible for the new soft-soaping line adopted by the Soviet leaders. This, however, is still a matter of pure conjecture; for the present the moral of the Petrov disclosures seems to be that, though we may have sometimes carried the business of "security" to absurdity in this country, the British have too slowly awakened to the possibility and the danger of treachery and subversion in their own government.

BRANIGAN

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Mr. Boardman
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TWO TEXTS

Now that the Foreign Office is preparing its Burgess-Maclean White Paper it might consider having a section on Mr Vladimir Petrov as author. He is evidently a remarkable man. His "story" appeared in at least three places last week-end: in Sydney, London, and Washington. The Australian version we have not seen, but there are interesting textual divergencies between the American version ("U.S. News and World Report") and the British version (the "People"). For American consumption Petrov (for it would be improper to suggest that he did not write it himself) adopted a terse and factual style. For English Sunday consumption he became more flamboyant, not to say lurid. It is perhaps only a curiosity of literature, but for those interested in the technique of the spy story a few comparisons may be entertaining. In the following "A" is the American version, "B" the British:

How did Kisiytsin (the MVD agent) behave when he heard of Mrs Maclean's disappearance?

A. Walked into the MVD office... with a smile of pride and satisfaction on his face. He carried a newspaper... "So it has come off at last," he said. "I knew about this business. It has happened just as we planned it."

B. Burst into my office. "It's come off at last, just as we planned it," he shouted waving a newspaper.

Why did Kisiytsin then want to cable to Moscow in code?

A. "I must cable Moscow to ask if they want the Australian press reports about it."

B. To obtain more details from the MVD in Moscow (about Mrs Maclean's escape).

When were Burgess and Maclean recruited as spies?

A. He [Kisiytsin] told me that Burgess and Maclean were long-term agents who had each been independently recruited to work for Soviet Intelligence in their student days at Cambridge University.

B. Both these men were long-term Soviet agents. They were recruited for Soviet intelligence work while they were still students at Cambridge, twenty years ago.

Did they know of each other's activities?

A. I got the impression from Kisiytsin that they did not know each other as Soviet agents until the emergency of their flight together. I do not know on what terms they worked at a later stage.

B. The two men, though they became close friends after their Cambridge days, did not know of each other's spying activities. It was not until they were almost ready for their flight to Moscow that they learned they were both linked in highly secret MVD work.

What did they give to the Russians?

A. The quantity and quality of the secret information which these two men were able to supply to Moscow in the course of their official careers can well be imagined.

B. They regularly supplied the Kremlin with all the information they could lay their hands on.

What happened to the information?

A. (In Moscow in 1949-50 Kisiytsin was in) the First Directorate of Information where he was put in charge of a special one-man section of the top-secret archives. This section was devoted solely to the great quantity of material supplied by Maclean and Burgess. Much of it had not even been translated or distributed to the ministries concerned; but Kisiytsin used to show particular files and documents to high-ranking officials who visited his section for the purpose.

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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RE LETTER
JWS

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B. He [Kislytsin] was put in charge of the special section of an amazing library of foreign intelligence called the Top Secret Archives. By a remarkable coincidence, this section turned out to be a collection of the material supplied by Burgess and Maclean. It was crammed full of secret documents of the British Foreign Office. There was so much of it that a great deal had not even been translated and distributed to the Ministries interested. Kislytsin had his work cut out even to sort it. When he had done so, he was frequently called upon to show particular files of documents to high-ranking officials of various Soviet Ministries--particularly the Foreign Ministry--who visited his secret library for this purpose.

The version published in the United States has got farther on in the tale than that published in London. The British reader has still to learn of Colonel Raina, chief of the First Directorate, whom Petrov once saw "in a boat with his young son fishing" in a reservoir, and of Raina's successor, Gorsky, whom Petrov once saw "in the MVD dining-room." And the British reader has yet to

hear how Kislytsin met Burgess and Maclean in Moscow for the first time, often visited them at a "comfortable house on the outskirts of Moscow," and looked after their welfare. When he last saw them "they were supplied with the best of everything" and were then "acting as advisers to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Anglo-American matters." Since all this is two or three years ago perhaps the Foreign Office can bring us rather more up to date. Surely it has a few photographs of Russian secret documents to throw in for good measure, or has the experience of Operation Cicero and the two chests of stolen records from the Rome Embassy been entirely wasted?

Eden and Cabinet Meet To Approve Spy Report

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Eden met with his cabinet today to put final approval on a government report on the Burgess - MacLean "runaway spies" case.

Sir Anthony, fully recovered from a recent attack of influenza, drove to London from his country home to preside.

The cabinet met in the midst of the most serious newspaper attacks made on the Foreign Office in recent years for its handling of the case of Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, British diplomats who fled to the Communist East in 1951 after serving as longtime Russian spies.

For four years the Foreign Office, under both Labor and Conservative governments, maintained tight secrecy over details of the men's defection. This was broken last week and when former Russian spy Vladimir Petrov disclosed they had been Soviet agents for 20 years.

Disclosure Confirmed

The Foreign Office then confirmed Petrov's disclosures and said Burgess and MacLean were under investigation when they fled.

Spurred by angry newspaper criticism, the government promised an official white paper Friday giving full details of the case.

Meanwhile, British newspapers continued to lash the Foreign Office.

The Daily Express said the two men fled from England in 1951 after they received a warning from "a British official in Washington," described by the paper as "a Russian spy."

"In his official capacity he received information that British security men were after the two diplomats," the Express declared. "In his unofficial capacity—as a Russian spy—he passed on the information to a Soviet contact in Washington," who in turn warned Burgess and MacLean.

"Who in fact is that third man who gave the tipoff?" the Express asked.

Had Defense Secrets

Both Burgess and MacLean had access to allied secrets at a time when the whole Western defense setup was in its formative stage.

According to Foreign Office spokesman, secret documents of importance were withheld from MacLean beginning in April, 1951.

A man accustomed to reading top secret papers could guess that the flow to him was thinning and that this could mean that he was being watched. In such circumstances it would have been easy for MacLean to pass the word to Burgess.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

BRANIGAN

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

Date SEP 21 1955

SELECTED COPY SENT C.B. Mac Donald

10/10/55

10/10/55

10/10/55

36

BRANIGAN

THE TIP- OFF MAN ?

At last the truth on Maclean, Burgess

Express Political Correspondent DEREK MARKS

THE Third Man who tipped off Maclean and Burgess that they were under suspicion is now known to have been a British official in Washington.

He received information that British security men were after the two diplomats and passed on a warning to a Soviet contact in Washington.

RE: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 21, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE,
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. Rice Donald
BY DATE 10/13/55
REASON FOR DELETION jwg

37

That warning finally reached the London boss of the M.V.D., the Kremlin's overseas espionage agency.

He was amazed. For it came to him from one of the other Soviet Intelligence organisations—bitter rivals, who sneeringly refer to the M.V.D. as *sosedie* (the neighbours).

Still, the M.V.D. boss acted. Maclean and Burgess were what he called *on nash* (one of us). He sent for them.

And it was only at that moment that each man knew for certain that the other was a spy.

CLUE ON THE PHONE

That would have been soon after Burgess returned home from America at the beginning of May 1951.

An escape route was planned. Maclean was assured that his wife and children would be taken out of Britain later.

Then on May 25 Maclean and Burgess vanished.

And among the many questions that followed one of the biggest still is: *Who in fact is that Third Man in Washington who gave the tip-off?*

Burgess may have left a clue. A few nights before he vanished he made a phone call to America and talked to an unknown person.

Burgess, typically, left a friend to pay the phone bill—£7.

Whether it was the Third Man he spoke to is not certain. But it is known that within a few days of the getaway British security men had all the facts about the tip-off.

Which raises the second question: *What has happened to the Third Man now?*

And a Fourth Man, says Petrov

Express Staff Reporter: Canberra, Tuesday

THERE could be a Fourth Man—or a Twenty-fourth Man—in the case, according to Vladimir Petrov.

It is reported that the Russian agent who deserted in Australia last year has talked a lot about Britons and Americans who have been informers to the Soviet.

It was Petrov who finally broke the silence about Maclean and Burgess.

And my information now is that he has yielded much more to security men than he has written in his life story at present being published in Australian newspapers.

Petrov has been relating the "gossip" of the Soviet secret service.

That is, he has repeated the names he used to hear of Britons and Americans who helped the Russians.

He also spoke of the work being done by Britons who have vanished behind the Iron Curtain.

The importance of his information is underlined by the Australian judges who conducted a court of inquiry on the Petrov case.

In their report they say: "Much more detailed information than appears here has been supplied by Petrov and has been made known to the appropriate authorities in Australia and elsewhere."

38

A

**What are the Foreign Office up to?
Why have they concealed the facts
from the public about the traitors
Burgess and Maclean?**

BRANIGAN
John

FOREIGN OFFICE

REF
WFO 101 11 1955

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MIRROR
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

52 OCT 12 1955

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

5-20-55
C.B. Maclean
just
39

SCANDAL

THE British public have been treated in a shabby manner by the British Foreign Office.

Officials of that particular department of the Government have always regarded themselves as far above the level of the intelligence of ordinary people.

But ordinary people now know that the behaviour of the Foreign Office over the traitors Burgess and Maclean is an example of monstrous stupidity.

① Donald Maclean was allowed to continue working in the Foreign Office AFTER he was suspected of spying for Russia.

That is stupid enough.

② Even more stupid is the Foreign Office attempt to conceal their stupidity from the people who pay their wages—YOU—until the facts were revealed by a Russian renegade.

IS THIS GOOD ENOUGH?

40

The British Foreign Office—crammed with intellectuals, the Old School Tie brigade, long-haired experts and the people-who-know-the-best-people—have taken a mighty drop in the estimation of the very ordinary men and women of Britain who are armed with just a little bit of commonsense and caution.

Richard Crossman writes about this Foreign Office scandal on Page Four.

William Greig reports the latest facts on Page Two.

WHY THEY DIDN'T SACK MACLEAN THE SPY

‘He would have been suspicious’

DONALD Maclean was suspected of spying for Russia while he was head of the American Department of the Foreign Office.

But—he was allowed to continue his job with

By
WILLIAM GREIG

full access to documents.

This, I understand, will be revealed in a White Paper on Maclean and Guy Burgess, the diplomats who vanished behind the Iron Curtain.

The White Paper—to be published in a few days—will show that the Foreign Office has this explanation as to why it neither removed nor suspended Maclean:

**TO HAVE DONE SO
WOULD HAVE AROUSED
SUSPICION AND
PUT HIM ON HIS
GUARD.**

The White Paper will tell, at last, all that the Foreign Office knows about the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess.

It will bring a demand from M.P.s for a full debate on the “Burgess and Maclean affair.”

The Foreign Office is not anxious for a debate.

Its grounds are that a debate might embarrass us in our relations with other countries.

The announcement that the White Paper is to be published was made by the Foreign Office yesterday. It will reveal a sensa-

tional story of the spy activities of the two men.

It will say that documents were taken by them from the Foreign Office in London, photographed, and then returned without anyone being aware of it.

The same thing may have been done by them in Britain's embassies in Cairo and Washington. But evidence here is not positive.

The Foreign Office, while keeping silent after the disappearance of the two men, was fairly well informed of what had happened.

Never Suspected

Maclean, then thirty-eight, and Burgess, 40—he had worked in Britain's Washington Embassy—vanished in May, 1951.

After more than four years, the Foreign Office on Sunday made its first positive statements about their disappearance, confirming that they had been Soviet spies and had gone behind the Iron Curtain.

The statements followed publication of a newspaper article by Vladimir Petrov, former Soviet spy chief, who fled from Russia's Embassy in Canberra, Australia's capital.

Although Maclean, before his flight, was suspected as a spy, Burgess never was.

But HE, too, was under investigation because of his general conduct and because of doubts as to his suitability for Foreign Service.

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Why has the truth been hidden so long?

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN bears no blame whatsoever for the Burgess-Maclean scandal. Anthony Eden and Ernest Bevin were in charge at the Foreign Office during most of the period Burgess and Maclean worked there as Russian spies.

But it is Mr. Macmillan who is Foreign Secretary today, and responsible for the outrageous performance last Sunday afternoon.

Having taken evasive action for four years, the Foreign Office waits until Petrov, the renegade Russian spy, tells his story to a Sunday newspaper, including a series of sensational disclosures about our two lost diplomats.

Then, in answer to a long questionnaire, a Foreign Office spokesman curtly confirms most of Petrov's statements.

Presumably, if Petrov had not blabbed, the truth would still be suppressed.

I cannot believe that Mr. Macmillan knew his Department intended to treat Parliament and the British people in this arrogant, off-hand way.

I am confirmed in this belief by the fact that yesterday the Foreign Office suddenly changed itsurchalant tune.

After one look at Monday morning's indignant Press, the Foreign Secretary announced that a White Paper is being prepared for issue in four or five days' time.

That is an improvement. But the White Paper must be completely frank.

Otherwise Mr. Macmillan will not dispel the impression that there has been a deliberate attempt to cover up the criminal

activities of two young men who went to the right schools and knew far too many of the right people.



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Burgess and Maclean —more revelations

WHO ARE THE GUILTY MEN?

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY SKETCH
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

32 OCT 12 1955
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 11 1955

44

DO NOT RECORDED O.B. MacLean

BY 107
PER 107

BRANIGAN
107

107

ARE THE GUILTY MEN STILL IN POWER?

DAILY SKETCH EDITORIAL

MORE revelations were made about the activities of Burgess and Maclean yesterday. And at long last the Foreign Office are to issue a White Paper making a full statement about this shocking affair.

Nobody cares much what Burgess and Maclean are doing now. Nobody cares, in fact, whether they are alive, dead, happy or miserable. They can rot in the country to which their treachery took them.

But there are questions left in their wake at home here which demand immediate answers:

- 1 What is going on in our Foreign Office?
- 2 What has been going on for years that it could become a secure hide-out for traitors?
- 3 Who are the guilty men who have been lying their heads off in attempts to protect, not Burgess and Maclean, but mysterious Somebody Else?

How are we to get answers to these ques-

tions? This newspaper believes that the only way is for the Government to set up a Royal Commission into the workings of the Foreign Office.

That impartial examination would produce the truth, however unpalatable it might be. It would also unmask the men who are guilty in this affair—men who ought to be sacked and barred from any further service under the Crown.

We believe we are expressing the demand of the public generally in calling for this investigation. For there are harsh facts to be faced.

YEAR AFTER YEAR

The Foreign Office employed and promoted Burgess and Maclean, two men who, it now turns out, were spies for a hostile power almost as soon as they were out of short trousers.

They had the free run of confidential documents. They took those documents away

Continued on Page 2

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**Burgess
and
Maclean
shock
CONTINUED
FROM P 1**

with them, passed them to the Russians, and then returned them when copies had been sent to Moscow.

They continued their treacherous work year after year.

After they disappeared the Foreign Office deliberately misled Ministers and deceived the public for four years. The answers given in Parliament, the answers given to the Press are now exposed in all their scandalous dishonesty.

Three years ago, in October, 1952, the Marquis of Reading was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Answering a question in the Lords, he said that Maclean's Communist sympathies were not known when he disappeared.

That statement was a lie.

Maclean had been under security surveillance before he disappeared. But Lord Reading was not responsible for the lie. He said

what he honestly believed to be true. Somebody fed a lie to him.

Who fed him with the lie? He must be known. Where is he now? Is he still in the service of the Crown?

The little that we now know about this infamous affair has been gouged from the Foreign Office by the revelations of a Russian spy, Petrov, who turned Queen's Evidence.

It was his evidence that smoked out the men who have hidden for four years behind a smoke-screen.

If it had not been for the pure accident of Petrov's double-twist, we would be fed with variants of the same lies for the next four years and even for the next 40 years.

WHITEWASH?

The last thing the Foreign Office will do is name the man, the Mr. X (or the men if there are more than one of them) who can be convicted of deliberate deception of People, Press and Parliament.

We have been promised a Foreign Office White Paper within a few days. What will it be? A Whitewashing Paper? It may amplify what we know already but it will tell us nothing new.

Some people in the Foreign Office are scared. They have a lot to explain, and they much prefer to do all their explaining in private. They have been guilty of scandalous negligence. They may also have been guilty of gross favouritism.

Before the traitors' departure, they protected the jobs of Burgess and Maclean. Why? In the American service Burgess would have been promptly sacked for no other reason than his voluble drunkenness.

START HUNT

Call that "witch-hunting" if you like. There are witches in the Foreign Office. LET'S HAVE A HUNT.

Equally promptly the Americans would have turned Maclean out of his job and turned him over to a psychiatrist. But our own Foreign Office kept them in responsible employment.

4/6

Even when suspicion finally fell upon them, they were allowed to leave the country as easily as if they were going for a day trip to Boulogne without passports.

The depth and extent of the treachery have been exposed only because one Russian spy chose to sell out. What else is there that is vile and rotten and has not been exposed?

NEXT CHAPTER

Are we to wait for the next spy who comes over before we hear the next instalment of this sordid and disquieting story?

If the guilty officials can help it, we will hear nothing more except what may be forced out by the next accidental disclosure.

There is only one man who can make sure that the White Paper or the subsequent debate in the Commons will have any real meaning or any real value.

That man is Harold Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary. Nobody can possibly blame him for the ill-smelling mess he has inherited. But he alone can clear it up.

He alone can insist on having the names and the heads of the men who have persistently fed the Ministers, Parliament and the people with calculated lies.

UNSUSPECTED

We are far from suggesting that the Foreign Office is a nest of traitors. But the Foreign Office is a place almost equally dangerous. It is a place where traitors have been able to nest, unsuspected and uncontrolled.

We do not pretend to know the reason for the immunity that the traitors so long enjoyed. It may have been negligence, favouritism, laziness or plain stupidity. Whatever the reason, the public must have firm assurance that the scandal will never happen again.

Then another White Paper will be called for. Not a White Paper BY the Foreign Office, but a White Paper ON the Foreign Office. The difference between the two is the difference between a whitewashing and a thorough clean-up.

Tip-off mystery

By CUY EDEN

WHO gave Maclean the tip-off that he was under suspicion, enabling him to escape before the Intelligence men closed about him?

That is one of the main questions which have been worrying the security chiefs ever since Maclean and Burgess disappeared more than four years ago.

A Foreign Office spokesman admitted yesterday that it seemed certain some such hint was given.

There are several theories:

1 That Maclean, with his free access to documents, was able to put two and two together from what he would see, and come to the conclusion that he had better get out.

2 That an investigator acted clumsily in his inquiries and gave the alarm.

3 That a friend who knew of the investigation warned Maclean.

The Secret Service does not know how the secret got out and presumably have been unable to find any hole there may be in the security net.

Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of M.I.5, the British Counter Espionage Organisation at the time of the Maclean-Burgess escape, had no comment to make last night.

Lord Strang, who was Permanent Under-Secretary of State at

the Foreign Office at the same time, retired in November, 1953.

Lord Strang is a Russian expert. In 1930 he was appointed Acting Counsellor at Moscow and acted as chargé d'affaires.

M.P.s want to know:

WHY, if their activities were under investigation by Intelligence and security authorities, were Burgess and Maclean allowed to continue their work in the Foreign Office?

WHY were they allowed to get out of the

country, without at least being ordered to remain here?

WHY was not some "holding charge" made against them?

WHY, if they were under suspicion, were they not suspended?

WHY did the Government put up a security screen of silence about the two men after they had escaped behind the Iron Curtain?

DID Intelligence lose track of them until Petrov made his revelations in Australia?

MP CALLS FOR NEW PROBE

COL. MARCUS LIPTON, Socialist M.P. for Brixton, put down a question yesterday asking Sir Anthony Eden:

"Whether he will appoint a Select Committee to investigate the circumstances of the

disappearance of Burgess and Maclean and the general efficiency of Civil Service security arrangements."

But it seems unlikely this will be granted because both Front Benches are involved.

A Foreign Office

spokesman said yesterday that definite suspicions fell on Maclean by April, 1951.

Burgess was not particularly under investigation as to his security and his loyalty, but his general conduct was under examination.

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LIGHT FROM AUSTRALIA ON BURGESS AND MACLEAN

Coincidence of Espionage Report

From our London Staff

Vladimir Petrov's revelations about Burgess and Maclean were first put before the public eye on Saturday in Australia and not, as appeared yesterday, in "The People" on Sunday. An article by Petrov almost identical with that that appeared in "The People," was published on the front page of the "Sydney Morning Herald."

The Foreign Office now says that not only was it prepared for questions throughout Saturday but that it "knew some time ago that the story was coming" and that it had been preparing its reactions "for ages." It is an odd coincidence that the story has in fact broken within a few days of the publication in Australia of the report of the Royal Commission on Espionage (which summarises the findings of the Petrov inquiry) on September 14.

The report itself is dated August 22. It does not contain any overt reference to Burgess or Maclean, nor does it indicate that Petrov gave, or was in a position to give, any evidence on the matter. But Australia House points out that much of Petrov's evidence was taken in camera and though some of it was subsequently released, a mass of material, which may or may not contain the elements of Saturday's story, remains secret.

Intelligence Documents

What the report of the Royal Commission does contain is several references to the M.V.D. official called Kislytzin (code name Gleb) who, according to Petrov, was handling the material supplied by Maclean and Burgess to the Soviet Embassy in London and who, again according to Petrov, was the means whereby Petrov himself became familiar with the case. Kislytzin worked at the Soviet Embassy in London, officially as a cypher clerk, from 1945 to 1948. He then returned to Moscow where he found himself work-

ing on Intelligence documents many of which had been supplied by the British pair. In October, 1952, he was appointed to the Soviet Embassy in Canberra and it is exclusively with this, the Australian phase of his activities, that the Royal Commission's report is concerned.

Petrov's story stands or falls on the accuracy of his description of Kislytzin's part in the affair. There is some slight corroboration of it in the report in the text of the letter sent to Petrov on September 27, 1952, informing him of Kislytzin's appointment to Canberra. It refers specifically to Kislytzin's special interest in members of the Diplomatic Corps and of Parliament and, by implication, to his familiarity with Intelligence work of a similar kind in England. The relevant passage reads as follows:

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

DELETED FROM SOURCE

6-11-55

PER 100-374183

C.B. Mac Donald

yes

file

5-11-55

48



"The sending to you of cadre worker Kislytzin gives you an opportunity of considerably stirring up and extending the activities of the Australian section of the M.V.D. Kislytzin is a cadre worker of the M.V.D. He is familiar with work in conditions abroad, has a command of the English language, and is fully trained for carrying out intelligence work. . . .

"Your immediate task is to assist Kislytzin to study the situation as quickly as possible and to direct his efforts to obtaining useful contacts. In the first instance Kislytzin must be instructed to engage in the selection of persons who could assist the entry and settling of our illegal workers in this country and also the study and cultivation of persons who might be of use to the M.V.D. connected with the Diplomatic Corps and Parliament whose names have been received from Pakhamov and are listed in the attached task plan. . . .

An interesting clue to this letter is given in another part of the report in which the writers comment that "Kislytzin appears not to have been an efficient M.V.D. worker. According to Mrs Petrov his knowledge of English is limited and he was 'timid.' He returned to the U.S.S.R. in April, 1954, with the couriers who had been charged to take Mrs Petrov there."

THE THIRD MAN in the mystery of Maclean

Express Political Correspondent DEREK MARKS

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Foreign Secretary, decided yesterday to publish a White-paper on the case of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, the missing diplomats.

The White-paper will come out probably on Friday or Saturday.

The Government faces a major political storm when Parliament reassembles on October 25.

Some of the questions M.P.s are expected to ask were put yesterday to the Foreign Office:—

Q Who was the "Third Man" who tipped off Maclean that he was in danger?

A I don't know—we do not accept that he was necessarily tipped off by anybody.

Q If Maclean was under security investigation, how was he able to slip away?

A The idea was to keep him under investigation and not to let him know it.

And then there is the unanswered question: Why was the Foreign Office silent until Vladimir Petrov, the Soviet agent who deserted in Australia, came out with the details?

● CHAPMAN PINCHER writes: Maclean discovered he was being watched by M.I.5 while security chiefs were still arguing whether they had enough evidence against him. If he had delayed his flight for a few days longer M.I.5 men intended to interrogate him in an attempt to get him to admit his guilt—as they did with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOT RECORDED
OCT 11 1955

C.B. Mac Donald
SD
JES

DAILY EXPRESS INQUIRY

By the Special Investigation Bureau

Every available detail about Maclean and Burgess since they vanished in May 1951 has been checked by the Daily Express.

Now the Foreign Office sees "no reason to disbelieve" that the men were recruited to Soviet Intelligence in their Cambridge days more than 20 years ago.

Just how that started is revealed in—

THE CAMBRIDGE DOSSIER

EVEN AT 19 HE WAS SEEING RED . . .

MACLEAN and Burgess first set out on the road to Russia more than 20 years ago, when they met at Cambridge University.

That was 1932 . . . when Hitler was beginning to fill the headlines, when the Lindbergh baby case was on, when Joan Crawford and Marlene Dietrich were exciting new names in films, when an R.A.F. fighter sensationally dived at 250 miles an hour . . .

Guy Francis de Mancy Burgess, son of a naval lieutenant, went from Eton to Dartmouth but failed to satisfy the Navy.

He passed on to Cambridge where he eventually took a First in history at Trinity College.

THEN, MARX

Donald Duart Maclean was reading languages at Trinity Hall. He was the son of Liberal leader Sir Donald Maclean, but his own politics were the reverse of liberal. He became a member of an unofficial study group on Marxism.

Granta, the university weekly, reported on May 20, 1932, that Maclean spoke at a union debate in favour of the motion:—

"That this House sees more hope in Moscow than in Detroit."

And this was the somewhat contradictory contribution to the debate made by the future head of the American Department of the Foreign Office:—

Mr. Maclean said that bloodshed was inevitable one way or the other. Either it would

51

MACLEAN: *Rebel with a secret* BURGESS: *The man who talked*

FROM PAGE ONE

come by an imperialist war or by a Communist revolution. One was as bad as another. The only ultimate solution was the victory of the propertyless classes.

Thus Maclean, on the verge of his 19th birthday, was already taking a rebellious attitude towards his own class.

Two years later he was right on the Party Line. For Granta, on March 7, 1934, published this letter from him:—

• Last term an unsuccessful attempt was made by the authorities to ban a Free Speech meeting, and Anti-War articles in two college magazines were censored.

It is rumoured that cases of political discrimination have occurred at the Appointments Board.

In certain colleges economic exploitation of the student has been introduced.

There is reactionary and valueless teaching in every faculty. There is, in fact, an irresistibly



BURGESS
In Eton dress.

strong case for immediate student action.

The Federation of Student Societies, of which the Cambridge University Socialist Society is a section, made a general formulation of student demands and put them for

ward alongside the workers' demands at the National Congress of Action at Bermondsey. . . .

The National Congress of Action at Bermondsey in 1934 was a Communist-inspired conference which adopted Communist-inspired slogans.

Now Maclean gave the impression in those days of a man who would quietly further his cause. Not so Burgess.

He rolled Communism round his tongue and spouted it at anybody who would listen.

DRINK . . .

He goaded his friends with pictures of the wrath to come when he and Mr. Harry Pollitt had their way. But, with enough liquor, he would concede dispensations to a favoured few.

Burgess and a friend sometimes stayed with a woman novelist.

The friend told her that Burgess had confided to him this fact: he was not only a member of the Communist Party but a secret agent. And Burgess had invited his friend to join the work.

Yet when war came where did Burgess go? Right into that department of the War Office which is known as M.I.6.

He told a friend he was concerned with the flow of secret information through Swiss channels.

He was in close contact with the Political Warfare Executive at secret headquarters in Buckinghamshire. He became an expert on sabotage, propaganda, spying.

. . . DRINK

During this period—on September 10, 1940—Burgess appeared at Marlborough-street court accused of driving a War Office car while under the influence of drink.

It was stated that he was "doing rather confidential work" and the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

On drove Burgess—until he got inside the Foreign Office itself. On October 1, 1947.

Maclean had been nicely settled there for 12 years, and was by this time sifting out State secrets as head of chancery in Washington.

He had one secret about himself too. And he managed to prevent it becoming a State secret. He held a Communist Party card.

He kept that secret so well that the Foreign Office could admit yesterday that there was no suspicion of him until a month before he vanished.

I'm shocked, says M.P.

MR. W. J. TAYLOR, Tory M.P. for Bradford North, said at Bradford last night about the Maclean-Burgess case:—

"I am a little shocked that information of this kind and of this importance should be given out by some obscure spokesman at the Foreign Office on a Sunday afternoon when Parliament is in recess. That is completely against the principle that the Executive should not withhold essential information from the Commons."

"Perhaps it is a good thing that Parliament is not sitting, because I am sure there would be a great deal of criticism of the way this business has been handled."

"I have no doubt that the responsible Minister will now have to give Parliament a full story."

52

Wrong men, right ties

ALL the Foreign Office needs now is to find microfilm of its secret documents hidden in a pumpkin and the parallel with the Alger Hiss treason case in the United States would be complete.

But in the case of Maclean and Burgess the microfilm got to Moscow. From the laconic and reluctant admissions of the Foreign Office it appears to have been easier for Maclean to take secret documents than it is for the law-abiding layman to get a passport to Paris.

What a farce it is!

For over four years officialdom has tried to hush up the real story because it is a scandalous one that reflects on the Foreign Office, its recruitment, and its quite astonishing tolerance of social behaviour that in any other occupation would have earned Maclean and Burgess the sack.

Now the game is up because *The People* was able to publish the truth.

Maclean and Burgess had the right social background and wore the right old school tie. In the anachronistic atmosphere of the Foreign Service, which is about as democratic as Eton and the Carlton Club, this signified that they were gentlemen fit to associate with the other gentlemen, whose memoirs reveal that they got most things wrong.

Now we are promised the White Paper we should have had four years ago. Then let us go a little farther. Let us have a real investigation into the appointments to the Foreign Office. On its record it is quite impossible to believe that the best candidates could get past the doorman.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY HERALD
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOT RECORDED
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C.B. Maclean Document

BRANIGAN

MACLEAN AND BURGESS WHITE PAPER SOON

RUSSIANS MAY HAVE SEEN SECRET DOCUMENTS

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

The Government is to publish as a White Paper what a Foreign Office spokesman described yesterday as "a full statement on the Maclean and Burgess case." It will probably be published towards the end of this week.

The decision was taken yesterday by Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, after consultation with Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary. It followed publication of articles by Vladimir Petrov, the Russian diplomat who defected from his post in Canberra.

Donald Maclean, 42, and Guy Burgess, 44, disappeared in May, 1951, while they were both employed at the Foreign Office. Information from Mr. Petrov that they were "long-term Soviet agents" was confirmed by the Foreign Office on Sunday.

The Government knew in advance that Mr. Petrov's articles about Burgess and Maclean would be appearing and what they would contain. It was only after the articles had appeared and it was seen what interest they had aroused in the British Press that the decision to publish a White Paper was taken.

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AND MORNING POST
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND, 2 OCT 12 1955

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

PASSED TO EMBASSY Documents Photographed

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that it must be assumed that secret documents had been passed by Maclean to the Russian Embassy in London.

They would have been photographed immediately and returned the next day, so that it would be impossible to say in what quantity they had been passed or what particular information had been handed over.

At the time of his disappearance Maclean was head of the North American department of the Foreign Office. There is little doubt in official quarters that he had access to large numbers of highly secret papers.

PETROV'S EVIDENCE Credibility Established

The Foreign Office was deluged with inquiries yesterday from British and foreign correspondents about the Petrov Maclean and Burgess revelations. The following questions were among those answered by the official spokesman:

Why has it been decided to publish a White Paper now? What damage would have been done if the information had been disclosed a year or two years ago?

With the publication last Wednesday of the Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage in Australia, the credibility of Petrov ceased to be sub judice. The Royal Commission said that Mr. and Mrs. Petrov were witnesses of truth.

Before Petrov's defection in the spring of 1954, British security investigations were still proceeding. When Petrov defected, these investigations had just about reached the point when it would have been possible to make some statement.

After Petrov's defection, it was decided to wait until his reliability had

(Continued on P. 12, Col. 6)

Date 5-10-55

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DIPLOMAT SPIES

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 6)

been established by the Royal Commission. He gave a lot of information to the security authorities.

Was Burgess under suspicion for security reasons?

Burgess was not directly under investigation for security and loyalty, but his general conduct had been unsatisfactory and he had been suspended.

Was Maclean under suspicion for security reasons, and for how long?

Definite suspicion for security reasons had fallen on Maclean by April, 1951. (Maclean disappeared the following month.)

After April, 1951, steps were taken to ensure that exceptionally secret material did not reach Maclean. He was not removed because of the necessity for continuing the investigation.

How is it that Maclean was allowed to get away?

There were no powers to stop Maclean leaving the country. It will be appreciated that a 24-hours' surveillance of any suspect cannot easily be reconciled with the requirement that his suspicions should not be aroused.

CONTACT "NOT HERE"

Diplomats' Escape Route

Petrov states that material was passed to a Russian contact at the Soviet Embassy in London. Is this contact still here?

The contact is not still here.

The spokesman refused to answer any other questions about the Soviet contact, but it is clear that he would have left the country as fast as he could as soon as the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess became known. It is probable that Maclean and Burgess each had different contacts at the Soviet Embassy.

Do the British authorities know what happened to Maclean and Burgess after they reached St. Malo?

Not in detail. We believe their route through the Iron Curtain lay through Czechoslovakia.

Where are Maclean and Burgess now?

Mr. Petrov has said they are near Moscow. We have no direct confirmation of this.

QUERIES UNANSWERED

"Wait for White Paper"

In answer to other questions, the spokesman said they had better await publication of the White Paper. The unanswered questions included one about Mrs. Maclean, who disappeared from Geneva in September, 1953; and another about whether steps had been taken to deal with those in this country associated in any way with the espionage activities of Maclean and Burgess.

Final approval to the text of the White Paper will presumably be given by Cabinet Ministers in the next day or two. The Maclean and Burgess case has long since ceased to be one which concerned the Foreign Office alone.

The Soviet Embassy in London had no comment to make on the case yesterday.

The matter is unlikely to be raised officially between Britain and Russia. In the first place, Britain has no extradition treaty with Russia. In any case, to ask for the extradition of Burgess and Maclean might lead Russia to ask for the extradition of Mr. Petrov and some of the other numerous Russians who have taken political asylum in British territory.

CAMERA USED BY MACLEAN

OFFICIALS' THEORY

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Security officers believe that some of the information passed to the Russians was from documents in bulky files which it would not have been possible to take out of the Foreign Office building. It is believed that Maclean took a camera into the Foreign Office to photograph the papers.

Inquiries have been made to establish whether Maclean was ever seen in the building with a camera or whether he was known to possess one. The type used would probably have been a 35mm. because the roll of film used in this camera can hold a large number of negatives.

The possibility that the camera was supplied by the Soviet contact has not been overlooked. Because the work of photographing documents would have to be done surreptitiously a lens giving high definition would be required for Maclean would have little opportunity to arrange special lighting.

By using this method the amount of information which Maclean could have carried from the building without arousing suspicion would be considerable. It would have the advantage also of preventing any secret papers being missing from their proper place for longer than the time taken to photograph.

FOREIGN OFFICE

"TIMIDITY"

AUSTRALIAN VIEW

SYDNEY, Tuesday.

The Sydney Morning Herald, which is publishing the statements of Vladimir Petrov, former Soviet diplomat, to-day criticised the British Foreign Office for "its long delay" in admitting that Burgess and Maclean, the missing diplomats, had been long-term Soviet spies. An editorial said:

"The Foreign Office is generally considered to be a repository of diplomatic wisdom, of shrewdness and awareness. On this particular matter it has shown merely timidity and evasion."

"There is cause for public concern over what went on in our (External Affairs) department or its fringes. How much more reason is there for British astonishment and anger that two spies had for so long a 'free go' in an institution whose top secrets so closely affect the freedom of many nations."

It was "ironic" that the defection of Mr. Petrov and the subsequent Royal Commission which between them revealed a "very serious situation" in the Australian Department should have led to an official British acknowledgment of an "even more damaging situation existing in the Foreign Office."—Reuter.

M.P.s LIKELY TO DEMAND DEBATE

By Our Political Correspondent

There are likely to be demands for a debate on the White Paper on the Maclean and Burgess affair when Parliament reassembles on Oct. 25.

Yesterday Col. Lipton, Socialist M.P. for Brixton, put down a House of Commons question for Sir Anthony Eden, asking for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the disappearance of the two diplomats and the general efficiency of Civil Service security arrangements.

NO NEWS IN MOSCOW

The British Embassy in Moscow stated yesterday that it had no information whatever on the whereabouts of Maclean and Burgess. No official Soviet source has ever admitted knowing anything about the missing diplomats.—A.P.

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 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

BY LETTER JUNE 13, 1955
 PER FOIA REQUEST *jug*
C.B. MacDonald

(DIPLOMATS)
 LONDON--THE FOREIGN OFFICE REVEALED IN ITS OWN DEFENSE THAT IT HAD WITHHELD "DOCUMENTS OF PARTICULAR SECRECY" FROM DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN BEFORE HE VANISHED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.
 THE FOREIGN OFFICE IS UNDER HEAVY CRITICISM FOR ALLEGED BUNGLING IN THE CASE OF MACLEAN AND HIS FELLOW MISSING DIPLOMAT, GUY BURGESS.
 THE FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS GAVE THE SOVIETS CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BEFORE THEY DISAPPEARED IN THE MIDST OF A SECURITY CHECK FOUR YEARS AGO.
 A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT AS SOON AS IT WAS SUSPECTED MACLEAN WAS A SOVIET SPY CERTAIN DOCUMENTS WERE "KEPT OUT OF HIS WAY."
 THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NOTHING OF THE NATURE OF THE DOCUMENTS WITHHELD FROM MACLEAN, BUT IT SPOKE OF THEM AS OF "PARTICULAR SECRECY."
 BOTH MACLEAN AND BURGESS GAVE DOCUMENTS TO RUSSIA, THE FOREIGN OFFICE NOW BELIEVES, BUT BURGESS HAD NOT BEEN SUSPECTED OF VIOLATING SECURITY OR OF BEING DISLOYAL UNTIL HE VANISHED.
 THE SPOKESMAN REFUSED TO GIVE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CASE, SAYING ONLY THAT DETAILS WOULD BE PUBLISHED IN A PROMISED OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PAPER. THIS REPORT IS EXPECTED BY THE END OF THE WEEK.
 THE SPOKESMAN, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, SAID BRITAIN DOES NOT INTEND TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS TO THE SOVIET UNION ABOUT THE MISSING DIPLOMATS.

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ADD DIPLOMATS, LONDON
NEWSPAPERS WITH VARIOUS POLITICAL LEANINGS TOOK THE FOREIGN OFFICE
TO TASK FOR ALLOWING THE TWO TO SLIP OUT OF ITS HANDS WHILE THEY WERE
BEING INVESTIGATED AS SUSPECTED "LONG-TIME" SOVIET SPIES.
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BY LETTER JUN 22, 1974
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Today in Washington

Need for Security Shown By Maclean-Burgess Case

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It's the same old story—inadequate laws and inadequate security measures to protect a nation against Communist agents and their dupes—which now startles the world as the facts come to light about the penetration made by Soviet spies into the British Foreign Office and the Australian Foreign Office.



Lawrence

For, just as Alger Hiss transmitted secrets from the United States Department of State, so did high officials in the British Foreign Office give them to Soviet agents. "Security risks" who should long before have been investigated were not carefully examined. Possibly it was because the atmosphere was poisoned by the specious claim that individual rights are sacrosanct—as if any individual rights could ever supersede the right of the state to protect itself against subversion, sabotage or treason.

It now is definitely established that Donald Maclean—who, up to May 25, 1951, occupied the American desk in the British Foreign Office—was a Soviet spy and month after month transmitted secret papers to the Soviet Embassy.

Guy Burgess, who fled with Maclean to Moscow, was a second secretary in the British Embassy in Washington and during his stay here had a twenty-four-hour pass to the offices of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was secretary of an international committee of diplomats which dealt with atomic-energy information.

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Petrov's Story

For four years now it has been reported that the two men were behind the Iron Curtain, but the British Foreign Office never confirmed this. Now, from the pen of Vladimir Petrov, who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Australia and told many details of the Soviet spy system, has come the first story from a Russian source about Messrs. Maclean and Burgess. It was revealed in a copyrighted article published in this country by "U. S. News & World Report." This is separate from the document issued by the royal commission of Australia last week giving Petrov's revelations on the Soviet spy system. But until the commission's report on Soviet espionage was released by the Parliament in Australia, Petrov felt that he could not talk about the Maclean-Burgess case.

The revelations about Maclean and Burgess were printed in a London newspaper over the week end by arrangement with "The Sydney Morning Herald," of Australia. British Foreign Office officials, who have never admitted that they really knew what happened to Maclean and Burgess or even what the pair had been doing, now finally concede that "on the basis of this evidence (Petrov's statements) the presumption must be made that documents were passed to the Soviet Union—in what quantity we cannot say."

But Petrov himself declares that Second Secretary Kislytsin of the Soviet Embassy in Australia had been in London and told him (Petrov) that he had handled the material supplied by Burgess. Petrov writes:

"At this time Burgess was bringing out brief cases full of Foreign Office documents, which were photographed in the Soviet Embassy and quickly returned to him. Kislytsin used to encipher the more urgent information and cable it to Moscow. The rest he prepared for dispatch by courier in the diplomatic bag."

This strangely parallels the relationship of Alger Hiss of the United States Department of State and Whittaker Chambers, whose "pumpkin papers" disclosed the documents he got from Hiss.

It turns out that, just after the British Foreign Office started investigating Maclean and Burgess, the two men learned of the danger and told the Soviet government, which helped them to escape and later brought Mrs. Maclean and the children to Moscow. The family now is living there.

Two important questions arise in connection with the episode. One is why the British security system didn't function effective-

ly. The other is what kind of information did Maclean and Burgess transmit and what possible effects there were on Soviet policy.

The theory advanced by Petrov is that Maclean and Burgess are today advising the Soviet government on how to handle Great Britain and the United States in the field of diplomacy. It may be that the whole Soviet "peace offensive" has its origin in the advice given by these two turncoat diplomats. They know the soft spots in the armor of the Western democracies. They have inside information about American and British relations for several years.

"Quantity of Material"

Petrov says there was a special section in Moscow devoted to information received from Maclean and Burgess. The two agents were trained early in Communist espionage even while at Cambridge University Petrov writes:

"Kislytsin was in London from 1945 to 1948, when he was recalled to Moscow. There after a year on an intelligence training course, in which he specialized in English, he was appointed to the first directorate of the committee of information, where he was put in charge of a special one-man section of the top secret archives.

"This section was devoted solely to the great quantity of material supplied by Maclean and Burgess."

During the years 1948 to 1952 important events were happening in the United States of direct concern to the Communists. The Korean War broke out in 1950. Military operations and plans of the Western Allies were evidently relayed regularly to the Soviet government.

The British officials are saying they had no legal means of detaining Maclean and Burgess when they started to investigate them and also that they didn't think it worth while shadowing Mrs. Maclean.

It certainly is to be hoped that those British newspapers which have been sneering at the American security system will realize that Soviet espionage isn't after all just a figment of Senator McCarthy's imagination and that "guilt by association," if followed through in an investigation of the Maclean-Burgess personal relationships with each other and their friends, would have possibly nipped the plot before it could do the damage it evidently did. Even a slight interest in the subject of moral habits as shown by a previous investigation of the personnel records of the two men would have raised a question about both as security risks.

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M'Lean Suspected, Britain Now Says

By Randal MacLurkin

Reuters

LONDON, Sept. 19—The British Foreign Office said today it must be presumed that Donald MacLean photographed government documents and passed the copies to Russia before he and fellow-diplomat, Guy Burgess, fled the country more than four years ago.

The new disclosure was made as an angry storm blew up about the way the Foreign Office has handled the case of the two diplomats who mysteriously disappeared in 1951 after traveling to France.

After years of reticence, the Foreign Office Sunday admitted MacLean was being investigated by security authorities when he vanished. The admission came after a newspaper published an article on the diplomats by Vladimir Petrov, former Russian diplomat and spy chief in Australia, who defected to the West last year.

"Evasion" Charged

As newspaper editorials today thundered charges of "evasion" at the government for taking so long to produce the facts, the Foreign Office spokesman announced that a white paper—



Associated Press

Burgess MacLean
... new evidence revealed

official government document—will be published this week on the pair.

The row is likely to reach the floor of the House of Commons when Parliament returns from its summer vacation Oct. 25. Politicians already have put forward questions for Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden to answer.

One asks him to appoint a committee to investigate the affair "and the general efficiency of civil service security arrangements."

The Foreign Office spokesman, Sir George Young, disclosed today that MacLean was under suspicion in April, 1951, a month before he disappeared. He was allowed to stay on his job as head of the American Department while security men investigated him.

But the Foreign Office made sure that during this period top-secret material did not reach him, it was explained later.

Young could not say how many documents had been passed to the Russians or whether they contained vital information.

Burgess Not Investigated

Burgess had not been directly under security investigation, but his general conduct was "unsatisfactory," Young said.

Asked why it had taken the

Foreign Office so long to disclose official information about the case, Young said the impact on the men's contacts, "the counter espionage factor," had to be considered.

Hundreds of questions have been asked in the House of Commons and by newspapers since May 25, 1951, when MacLean, then 38, and Burgess, then 40, vanished. They crossed the English Channel by an ordinary passenger steamer to St. Malo, France, then disappeared.

MacLean's American-born wife, Melinda, also disappeared mysteriously from Switzerland with her three children two years later. It was assumed she had slipped into a Communist country to join her husband.

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Date SEP 20 1955

5 OCT 12 1955

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Had Access to All Top Secrets

Belief Held Envoys Betrayed U. S. Also

See Editorial on Page 20.

By R. H. SHACKFORD

Cripps-Howard Staff Writer

Disclosure that two missing British diplomats were Soviet spies for many years revived today 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.

One unanswered question is whether they fed these Western secrets to Soviet agents here in Washington while both worked in the British Embassy here.

Vladimir Petrov, former secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Australia who defected earlier this year, now discloses that the British diplomats who disappeared mysteriously in May, 1951, had spied for the Soviets since their Cambridge University days in the early 1930's. They were helped by the Soviets to escape behind the Iron Curtain.

SECRETS

According to Mr. Petrov, they delivered Western secrets to Soviet agents while serving in the British foreign office in London. They might be assumed to have followed the same course while stationed here in Washington.

The diplomats were Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, both of whom held important positions in the British Embassy here and one of whom Mr. MacLean, once was head of the American desk in the foreign office.

Mrs. MacLean, an American born girl, disappeared behind the curtain in 1953 with her two children—also assisted, according to Mr. Petrov, by the Soviets.

The British Foreign Office, after more than four years of reticence to discuss this case, finally has conceded in the wake of Mr. Petrov's statement that it now believes Messrs. Burgess and MacLean were long-time Soviet spies.

DOCUMENTS

Mr. Petrov says that Mr. Burgess at one time was taking brief cases full of foreign office documents to the Soviet Embassy in London for photographing.

Mr. MacLean was at the Washington Embassy from 1944 to 1948. He was a top aide of the British Ambassador at a time when the United States post-war atomic policy was being evolved. He was cleared by the British Embassy at that time for the highest secrets and had a pass that admitted him to the Atomic Energy Commission 24 hours a day.

After a brief sojourn in Cairo and leave for a "nervous breakdown," Mr. MacLean became head of the American section of the British Foreign Office in late 1950. That was another critical period in British-American relations—during the peak of the Korean War.

DETAILS

Mr. MacLean was in a position to know all the details of the British-American controversy over Chinese intervention, the advance to the Yalu River and the decision to im-

pose the policy of "privileged sanctuary."

Mr. Burgess was only assigned to the Washington Embassy for a brief period from mid-1950 until early 1951.

Those who knew Messrs. Burgess and MacLean will testify that both men had always been unstable, although considered able and ambitious.

Both men were heavy drinkers. Mr. MacLean, the man who had the closest associations with the United States, had long made no bones of his criticism of American foreign policy. Even while they still held positions in the foreign office, they expressed not only anti-British views but argued the orthodox communist views.

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NOT SO STRANGE

THE revelation that Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess were active spies for Soviet Russia during most of their careers in the British Foreign Office comes hardly as a surprise.

Indeed, it had been widely assumed ever since their disappearance in 1951 that these two personally disreputable characters had been doing just that. Neither had made any secret of his pro-communist, or extremely left-wing views.

The grating facts are that—

• The British government let both of these men stay on the job while they were still under suspicion, even passively defended them after they defected.

• Both had access to secret material which the United States shared with Britain.

The Labor government under Prime Minister Attlee was in power at the time the two diplomats disappeared. Herbert Morrison was head of the Foreign Office. Both were pressed repeatedly in Commons for some explanation or official theory as to the strange disappearance of MacLean and Burgess. Tho both must have known something of the circumstances, all replies were evasive.

Prime Minister Attlee insisted it "would not be in the public interest" to make a full report of the case. And Mr. Morrison urged interrogators to withhold judgment "until all the facts are known."

It was pointed out that Mr. Burgess entered the Foreign Office at a time when Russia was an avowed ally. Had there been any subsequent check on the man, Mr. Morrison was asked, now that Russia had become a cold-war enemy? The Foreign Secretary replied he was aware of no such check and, bristling at the query, he went on to say that "test of suitability" for the Foreign Office in his mind did not depend on "whom we are in alliance with or with whom we are at war."

Neither was there any "evidence," the

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Foreign Secretary said, that the two defectors had taken any documents with them when they fled. Perhaps not, but as it is now revealed, Mr. Burgess had been delivering briefcases full of secret documents to his Soviet contact man before he disappeared. They were photographed and quickly handed back.

How much damage has been done is hard to say. But the case will provide ammunition for those senators and others who oppose our sharing any defense secrets with Britain. Especially since the Churchill and Eden governments have been equally reticent about revealing the facts.

In any event, it all points up to the fact—as did the Hiss case in this country—that a “test of suitability” for the Foreign Office or State Department most certainly does depend on whom we are allied with or at war with. Particularly so, when the enemy is Russia.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Soviet Spies in Innermost Circles

Slight Interest in Burgess and MacLean
By British Might Have Nipped Their Plot

It's the same old story — inadequate laws and inadequate security measures to protect a nation against Communist agents and their dupes — which now startles the world as the facts come to light about the penetration made by Soviet spies into the British Foreign Office and the Australian Foreign Office.

For, just as Alger Hiss transmitted secrets from the United States Department of State, so did high officials in the British Foreign Office give them to Soviet agents. "Security risks" who should long before have been investigated were not carefully examined. Possibly it was because the atmosphere was poisoned by the specious claim that individual rights are sacrosanct — as if any individual rights could ever supersede the right of the state to protect itself against subversion, sabotage or treason.

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the first story from a Russian source about Messrs. MacLean and Burgess. It was revealed in a copyrighted article published in this country by U.S. News & World Report. This is separate from the document issued by the Royal Commission of Australia last week giving Petrov's revelations on the Soviet spy system. But until the commission's report on Soviet

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But Petrov himself declares that Second Secretary Kislytsin of the Soviet Embassy in Australia had been in London and told him (Petrov) that he had handled the material supplied by Burgess. Petrov writes:

"At that time Burgess was bringing out brief cases full of papers and documents, which were photographed in the Soviet Embassy and quickly returned to him. Kislytsin used to encipher the more urgent information and cable it to Moscow. The rest he prepared for dispatch by courier in the diplomatic bag."

This strangely parallels the relationship of Alger Hiss of the U. S. Department of State and Whittaker Chambers, whose "pumpkin papers" disclosed the documents he got from Hiss.

It turns out that, just after the British Foreign Office started investigating MacLean and Burgess, the two men learned of the danger and told the Soviet government, which helped them to escape and later brought Mrs. MacLean and the children to Moscow. The family now is living there.

Two important questions arise in connection with the episode. One is why the British security system didn't function effectively. The other is what kind of information did MacLean and Burgess transmit and what possible effects there were on Soviet policy.

The theory advanced by Petrov is that MacLean and Burgess are today advising the Soviet government on how to

handle Great Britain and the United States in the field of diplomacy. It may be that the whole Soviet "peace offensive" has its origin in the advice given by these two turncoat diplomats. They know the soft spots in the armor of the Western democracies. They have inside information about American and British relations for several years.

Petrov says there was a special section in Moscow devoted to information received from MacLean and Burgess. The two agents were trained early in Communist espionage even while at Cambridge University. Petrov writes:

"Kislytsin was in London from 1945 to 1948, when he was recalled to Moscow. There after a year on an intelligence training course, in which he specialized in English, he was appointed to the first directorate of the Committee of Information, where he was put in charge of a special one-man section of the top secret archives."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

"This section was devoted solely to the great quantity of material supplied by MacLean and Burgess."

During the years 1948 to 1952 important events were happening in the United States of direct concern to the Communists. The Korean war broke out in 1950. Military operations and plans of the Western allies were evidently relayed regularly to the Soviet government.

The British officials are saying they had no legal means of detaining MacLean and Burgess when they started to investigate them and also that they didn't think it worthwhile shadowing Mrs. MacLean.

It certainly is to be hoped that those British newspapers which have been sneering at the American security system will realize that Soviet espionage isn't after all just a figment of Senator McCarthy's imagination and that "guilt by association" if followed through in an investigation of the MacLean-Burgess person relationships with each other and their friends, would have possibly nipped the plot before it could do the damage it evidently did. Even a slight interest in the subject of non-habits as shown by a previous investigation of the persons records of the two men would have raised a question about both as security risks.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

Date: 9-21-51

64

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Light on the "Missing Diplomats"

Vladimir Petrov, who broke away from the Soviet Embassy in Canberra and provided the West with a broad and detailed picture of Russian espionage activities, has been the means of producing a flood of light on the shadowy figures in the intriguing mystery of the "Missing Diplomats." When Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean disappeared from England in 1951, they provided a sensation of first magnitude. Employed by the British Foreign Office, in which Maclean had reached high place, they unquestionably had access to material of great value to the Reds. Moreover, although they had many characteristics of "security risks"—early Communist associations, instability, heavy drinking—the public was not informed of any recent contacts with Communists or grounds for suspecting their loyalty. Then, when Mrs. Maclean, American-born, vanished more than two years later with her three children, the mystery was deepened by tragedy.

The British authorities did little to clear up the public confusion. Perhaps they feared criticism from the United States, similar to that which accompanied the revelation of Klaus Fuchs' treachery; perhaps they did not wish to dry up sources of information by premature statements. In any case, they sat on what information they had until it was pried loose by the Petrov statements.

Petrov asserted, and the Foreign Office acknowledges, that both Burgess and Maclean were Russian agents—since their Cambridge days, according to the ex-Soviet diplomat. They asked for asylum behind the Iron Curtain, Petrov says; the British admit now that Mac-

lean's loyalty was being investigated at the time of the disappearance, and it was known that Burgess' fitness to remain in the Foreign Office was in question. Petrov confirms earlier suspicions—which were really moral certainties—that the vanishing of Mrs. Maclean from Switzerland was engineered by the Soviet secret police.

The Burgess-Maclean case will remain a classic illustration and warning of the skill of the Soviet espionage service. It has its parallels in the United States, almost as dramatic, if less well documented than the story of the missing diplomats promises to be. When the British White Paper on Burgess and Maclean is issued it should help round out a tale of the conscienceless subversion of two brilliant men, the tragedy of a family and the threat which such methods pose for free peoples everywhere.

BRANIGAN

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

Date SEP 20 1955

5 OCT 19 1955

RECEIVED C.B. Mac Donald
 BY LETTER JUNE 23 1955
 PER FOIA REQUEST

jug

65

B

'I TOLD WAR OFFICE ABOUT DONALD MACLEAN'

BRANIGAN
[Signature]

*'He came
frequently
to my shop'*

Evening Standard Reporter: Westerham (Kent), Tuesday
talked today to a chemist in whose shop
Donald Maclean, one of the two Foreign
Office men who vanished four years ago
developed 25 millimetre films—possibly films
of secret documents taken from the Foreign
Office.

RE: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

EVENING STANDARD
SEPTEMBER 20, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

66

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 11 1955

[Handwritten notes and stamps]

The chemist is Mr. E. J. White, 47-year-old Freeman of the City of London. He is also an optician, and a dealer in second-hand furniture.

His home is in Croydon, but he has a shop here.

Frequent visits

He told me that Maclean lived at Tatsfield, three miles away, and at one time used frequently to develop films in his dark-room.

"There were a number of suspicious circumstances, and I saw that the War Office authorities knew of my suspicions," he told me.

"There are three reasons why I cannot discuss the case of Maclean fully.

"The first is because of the War Office.

"The second is on professional grounds, connected with the Pharmaceutical Society of which I am a member.

"The third is that a number of other people might get involved."

Mr. White confirmed that Maclean had used his dark-room above the brick-built shop in the main street of Westerham—just over two miles from the country home of Sir Winston Churchill—at different hours to develop his films.

The Evening Standard Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

How did Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office spy, get the tip-off that he was under suspicion in time to flee the country? Security officers, I understand, are reasonably confident that there was no leakage of the information and that no one slipped him a warning.

Documents withheld

They now feel that several factors combined to arouse his own suspicions.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed today that during the time that Maclean was under active investigation, documents of special security value were withheld from him.

Maclean, who was head of the American Department at the Foreign Office, at the time, may have stumbled on the fact that top secret information was not reaching him.

And this may have put him on his guard, and led to his discovery that he was being watched.

The Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain was not making representations to Russia about Burgess and Maclean.

Political explosion looms on diplomats

GRAVE SLIP OVER MRS MACLEAN?

*Departure for Russia arranged
before husband vanished*

By WALTER FARR and GEOFFREY WAKEFORD

MRS. MELINDA MACLEAN knew that her husband was fleeing to Moscow with Guy Burgess; and before he left their home in Tatsfield, Surrey, in May 1951 she arranged to follow him to Russia with their three children.

This new belief emerged last night from evidence reaching British officials. For the evidence shows that Russian MVD agents helped her to bluff her way out of Britain to Switzerland and later across the Iron Curtain.

British authorities should have suspected this. But they made no effort to prevent Mrs. Maclean travelling to Switzerland.

Their failure to act followed grave errors of judgment in the Foreign Office and other departments which led to the escape of Maclean and Burgess, peers and M.P.s said last night.

Evidence now in the hands of British officials—who are preparing a White Paper to be issued this week—shows that Russian Secret Service agents in London had been instructed by one of their Moscow chiefs, Kislytsin, to keep in close touch with Mrs. Maclean.

RE: DONALD DUART MACLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL

SEPTEMBER 20, 1955

LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

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126 OCT 11 1955

C.B. MacDermott

Jug

File
S. H. P.

27 OCT 11 1955

100-374183

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How he photographed

secret papers

The Cicero touch -by Maclean

By Daily Mail Reporter

HOW did Donald Maclean photograph secret Foreign Office papers and avoid suspicion?

It is understood that he took them home to Tatsfield and photographed them overnight before returning them.

A tradesman with a shop only a few miles from the Westernham home of Sir Winston Churchill first became suspicious of his interest in photography.

Maclean had used his darkroom to develop his film.

No details

The tradesman wrote to Sir Percy Sillitoe, then head of the Secret Service. By then the net was closing in on Maclean. Special Branch inquiries were almost complete.

But Maclean did not ask the tradesman for further help. He had fled to the Continent.

Last night the tradesman, whose name has not been disclosed, said: "I found out a good deal about Maclean. But I must not give details."

Maclean's method of sending photographic copies is comparable with the method of Cicero, wax-time valet of the British Ambassador to Turkey.

Cicero photographed D-Day landing papers and sent them to Berlin. The film "Five Fingers" dealt with his exploits.

Feared capture

They apparently took no action because they feared capture by British security services.

It is therefore assumed that Mrs. Maclean, having made full arrangements with her husband, Donald, herself took the initiative in making contact with Russia's secret network in this country.

She appears to have done this at a time when she may have been watched at her home in Tatsfield by British security officials.

She persuaded the authorities to allow her to travel to Switzerland in 1952 with her mother, Mrs. Dunbar, and the children—Fergus, now 11, Donald, nine, and Melinda, four.

Mr K

Her flight across the Iron Curtain in September 1953 is said to have been arranged by an MVD agent under instructions from Kislytsin.

Burgess and Maclean are now working as advisers in the Anglo-American Affairs Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

They are in excellent health and live just outside Moscow.

Kislytsin, who met them when they flew from Paris to Moscow via Prague in 1951, is it is understood, their "watchdog."

He appears to have appointed several MVD men to help them with language and other problems.

Kislytsin, while holding an MVD post in the Soviet Embassy in London, was indirectly in contact with Burgess and Maclean and helped in the transmission to Moscow of photo-

Turn to Page 2, Col. 1

Storm over diplomats

WAS GENERAL CHETVERIKOV THE RUSSIAN AGENT?

By Daily Mail Reporter

Continued from Page 1

bassy in London, was indirectly in contact with Burgess and Maclean and helped in the transmission to Moscow of photographs of Foreign Office documents provided by Maclean.

He later sent details of the Burgess-Maclean affair to Petrov, the former Soviet diplomat who chose freedom in Australia.

ONE.—Demand a searching inquiry into Britain's security services. This could take the form of a Royal Commission or a judicial probe led by a High Court judge.

TWO.—Press that more resolute efforts be made to verify the whereabouts of Maclean and Burgess—thought to be working in the Anglo-American Department of the Soviet Foreign Office.

The decision to publish a White Paper was announced last night after Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, had telephoned to Sir Anthony Eden at Chequers.

Why, why?

It threatens to spark off a political explosion involving three Governments.

Guy Burgess, then 40, and Donald Maclean, 38, vanished in May 1951, during the last months of the Socialist Government.

Elaborate precautions were taken in the time of the Attlee Government, and the later Governments of Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Anthony Eden, to blur the suspected facts.

A Royal Commission would try to answer these questions:

WHY were Burgess and Maclean allowed to escape while they were suspected by our security services?

WHY were they not adequately watched?

WHY, when it became known beyond reasonable doubt that they had been Soviet secret agents for years, were the facts hushed up?

M.P.s were dissatisfied with the answers of a Foreign Office official last night.

Asked how Burgess and Mac-

AIR ATTACHE at the Soviet Embassy in London at the time of the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean was Major-General Valentin Chetverikov.

He was withdrawn almost immediately afterwards.

Diplomats speculating yesterday about the identity of the Soviet spymaster who instructed Burgess and Maclean to go behind the Iron Curtain pointed out these facts:

Chetverikov served here for the unusually short period of

barely a year. The usual stay is three years;

And his departure was so sudden that there was no substitute to take over at once.

Maclean, it is now established, received his original instructions as a Soviet agent at a time when General Chetverikov was not in the country.

It is established practice, however, for agents to be handed on from one Soviet diplomat to another, and the possibility is that General Chetverikov may have "inherited" Burgess and Maclean.

mean escaped so easily—apparently via Czechoslovakia—he said:

"The idea was to keep Maclean under observation without him knowing he was being watched.

"This meant that it was not possible to have men on the watch round his country home. That would have attracted attention."

On this one M.P. commented:

"If our departments are not capable of watching and following men in such positions who are suspect this surely means we are wide open to espionage."

Asked why statements by Petrov, the former Soviet diplomat in Australia, revealing details of the Burgess and Maclean case were not published months ago, the official said:

"The credibility of Petrov as a witness was sub judice until the findings of the Australian Royal Commission established him as a 'witness of truth'."

Tipped off?

"Until then it was thought unwise to publish his statements."

The Foreign Office now admits that documents were removed from the Foreign Office files by Maclean taken away—usually at night—photographed, and quickly returned.

Asked if the documents photographed were of great importance, the spokesman replied: "It would be much easier to answer that question if we knew what

documents had been photographed."

M.P.s said last night that the Petrov "excuse" would not do.

If the Foreign Office had to wait for Petrov's facts to be confirmed by his reliability as a witness, the failure of the British Intelligence services to ferret out those facts for themselves stresses the need for a prompt impartial inquiry.

M.P.s also point to another grave aspect of the case which will be raised with the Government when Parliament resumes five weeks from today.

Maclean was under investigation a month before he vanished—was he "tipped off" by someone in the Foreign Service who knew a secret inquiry had been started?

Offer withdrawn

At the time of the disappearance of Mrs. Melinda Maclean and her three children from Switzerland in 1953, the Daily Mail offered a £10,000 reward for fresh and exclusive news as to their whereabouts.

In view of developments since that time and the impending publication of a White Paper on the Burgess-Maclean affair, this offer is now withdrawn.

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MACLEAN AND BURGESS

*They WERE Soviet
agents, Foreign
Office admits*

DELETED COPY
BY LETTER
REF: 100-374183

C.B. Mac Donald
jug

5-10-11

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 19, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

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126 OCT 11 1955

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MACLEAN

THE Foreign Office admitted yesterday that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, the missing diplomats, were long-term Soviet agents.

An official spokesman supplied some of the answers to questions that have been asked ever since the men vanished in May 1951:—

Q Were Maclean and Burgess long-term Soviet agents?

A *We believe this to be true.*

Q Were they being investigated by the security services when they fled from Britain?

A *It is true that Maclean was under active investigation by the security authorities. Burgess's suitability for continued Foreign Service employment was under examination and he had already been withdrawn from Washington.*

There was insufficient evidence to warrant Maclean's arrest, nor were

Express Political Correspondent

DEREK MARKS

there powers to prevent either man leaving the country.

Q Is it true that Maclean and Burgess knew that they were being investigated and reported this to their Russian contact in London?

A *We believe this to be correct.*

Q Is it true that the flight of Maclean and Burgess was planned by their Russian contact?

A *We believe that to be correct.*

Q Vladimir Petrov [Soviet agent who deserted in Australia last year] now claims that Maclean and Burgess were recruited as Communists agents when they were still at Cambridge. Is that true?

A *We see no reason to disbelieve the claim.*

Q Petrov says that Maclean and Burgess are working in Moscow. Is that correct?

A *We have no direct evidence that they are in Moscow.*

Q On April 28, 1954, the Daily Express stated that Petrov had disclosed a great deal of information about Maclean and Burgess.

The next day the Foreign Office said that anything Petrov knew was only by hearsay and "cannot be regarded as sufficiently conclusive to justify various statements published." Why was that?

A *At that stage we were still checking the story. In the House of Commons on May 3, 1954, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said about the Petrov claim:—*

"The interrogation is at present in progress, but such information about Messrs. Burgess and Maclean which has so far been elicited is of a limited and general character, and it is not yet certain whether it is based on Petrov's personal knowledge or on hearsay."



BURGESS

SPY?

That's not a nice word

SAYS THE COLONEL

Express Staff Reporter

MRS. BASSETT, the mother of Guy Burgess, heard about the Foreign Office statement in her flat at Arlington House, overlooking London's Green Park. Her husband, Colonel J. R. Bassett, did the talking.

"After all," he said, "if the Foreign Office say what they have, it is no good fying in the face of what they think. I don't believe, myself, what they think. We don't want to say anything in mitigation. Just let the thing run its own course."

VAGUE

"The word 'spy' is not a nice word. It is not the word at all that I should apply to this case in any sense. If the Foreign Office like to think they were definitely doing some dirty work they must think it."

"The Foreign Office statement is very vague. They just believe this and that."

"In view of what has transpired in all these years they have come to the conclusion that they were actually in contact with the wrong people."

"They might be in contact with people. These contacts are very often foisted on to you."

"A lot of fellows at that age think they can change world politics and perhaps make the world a better place to live in. These ideological ideas are at the root of the whole thing."

CHANGE

"Mind you, I never had the slightest suspicion from Guy that there was anything going on at all."

"But I do think that a lot of fellows of that sort consider things should be put right somehow and I think probably that was at the back of their minds, and I would not say they have not been doing a bit of good."

"We see a certain change in attitude lately."

"The whole thing is ridiculous. Neither of these fellows was in any sort of position to have access to top-secret documents."

"They are not things that you can bandy about from room to room, carry about, and take in a taxicab to the Russian Embassy."

"We have no statement, official or unofficial. We are absolutely in the dark except for what appears in the Press."

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I CAN'T SAY...

The eleven questions that Whitehall would not answer last night

TO 11 other questions about the missing diplomats the Foreign Office spokesman had only one answer—"I can't say." It went like this:—

WAS Burgess as well as Maclean being investigated?—*I can't say.*

IS there any special significance in the differentiation you make between Maclean and Burgess?—*I can't say.*

WHO was the Russian contact in London?—*I can't say.*

IS his identity known?—*I can't say.*

WAS the contact on the staff of the Russian Embassy?—*I can't say.*

HOW LONG was the contact in Britain?—*I can't say.*

IS the contact still in Britain?—*I can't say.*

WHERE did the two men go from St. Malo [where they

entered Europe] and WHO helped them?—*I can't say.*

IS IT TRUE [as Petrov alleges] that Maclean and Burgess made documents available to the Russians on a large scale?—*I can't say.*

DOES the statement that there is "no direct evidence that they are in Moscow" mean that you have indirect evidence?—*I can't say.*

HOW LONG was Maclean under investigation before he fled?—*I can't say.*

M.P.s TO SEEK INQUIRY

M.P.s of all parties are expected to insist on a major probe into the Maclean-Burgess case immediately Parliament re-assembles on October 25.

Throughout this year both the Foreign Office and the Government have stonewalled all inquiries about the missing diplomats by reference to a Commons statement made on January 31 by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Office Minister of State.

Asked by Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Lipton (Soc., Brixton) whether he had anything to say about the two diplomats, Mr. Nutting replied: "I have no statement to make."

PETROV FORCES THE ADMISSIONS

Express Chief Crime Reporter PERCY HOSKINS

WHY does the Foreign Office, after more than four years of denials, now come out with these admissions? Because Vladimir Petrov has forced it.

Petrov, third secretary and secret agent at the Russian Embassy in Canberra, sought political asylum in April last year and gave the Australian authorities a great deal of secret information.

This, I reported, included detailed information about Maclean and Burgess.

The Foreign Office immediately replied that Petrov had only hearsay knowledge.

But the authenticity of the revelations made by Petrov is not to be doubted.

Four days ago Australia's Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, said in a written parliamentary answer that Petrov and his wife were supplying intelligence information of value in combating Soviet espionage in Australia and throughout the world.

20 years ago...

It would be impossible, said Mr. Menzies, for Petrov to publish anything without the full consent of the Australian authorities.

And now Petrov has come out with more information.

He says that both Burgess and Maclean were recruited for intelligence work while they were still students at Cambridge 20 years ago.

He says that one of his colleagues in the Russian Secret Service was posted to the embassy in London in 1945 personally to handle all the material supplied by Burgess, which included briefcases full of Foreign Office documents.

The warning

THE long, long trail of Maclean and Burgess started on the night of May 25, 1951.

But M.I.5 had put out warnings about them months before.

They said that Donald Stuart Maclean, then aged 38 and ranking as a counsellor in the Foreign Office, was unreliable politically and unstable emotionally.

They followed up with a report that both Maclean and Guy Francis de Morny Burgess,

40-year-old second secretary, were believed to be active agents for the Soviet.

The mystery

MACLEAN and Burgess, it is believed, crossed to France that night of May 25.

On June 7 the Foreign Office announced that both men, being absent without leave, had been suspended.

The rest was mainly questions. And no answers.

Then in September 1953 Maclean's wife, Melinda, vanished.

The wife

MRS. MACLEAN had been living for a year with her three children in Geneva. Her mother, Mrs. Dunbar, was staying with her.

Mrs. Maclean told her mother that she was going to stay with the children with friends at Montreux for the week-end. She vanished.

A year later Mrs. Dunbar received a letter from her daughter. It was undated and bore no address. It said that she and the children were well and happy.

The greetings

FROM Maclean himself—silence. But in December 1953 Burgess sent Christmas greetings to his mother, Mrs. Bassett, in London.

Another letter reached her in December 1954.

Both these communications had apparently been sent through a courier. They bore London postmarks.

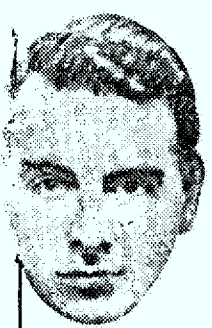
The Russians

AT the Soviet Embassy in London last night an official said: "We do not know how events will develop and it is very difficult to say anything."

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

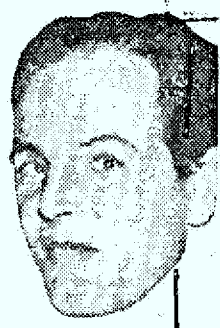
BRITAIN



BURGESS

BURGESS-MACLEAN

Official



MACLEAN

Sensational revelations were made last night

about Britain's two missing diplomats

SPIES FOR 20 YEARS

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY HERALD
SEPTEMBER 19, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND
5 OCT 1955

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JAN 12 1956

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126 OCT 11 1955

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AFTER four years of evasion, the Foreign Office yesterday admitted the truth about the two missing diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean—they were Soviet spies working inside the Foreign Office.

This dramatic admission about these two men who vanished in 1951 follows revelations by Vladimir Petrov, former Soviet Embassy official in Australia.

The story told by Petrov, who was given political asylum in Australia with his wife, was published by *The People* yesterday morning.

And to questions based on his story, the Foreign Office gave these replies:

● Q.: Is there any truth in the statement that, in fact, both these men were long-term Soviet agents?

A.: We believe this to be true.

COULDN'T STOP THEM

● Q.: Is it true, as stated by Petrov, that they were recruited for intelligence work while they were still students at Cambridge 20 years ago?

A.: That is what Mr. Petrov says and we have no reason to doubt it.

● Q.: What of the passage in Petrov's story which says: "In fact the reason for their flight was simple and urgent—they discovered that they were under investigation by the British Security services"?

A.: It is true that Maclean was under active investigation by the security authorities. Burgess' suitability for continued Foreign Service employment was under investigation and he had already been withdrawn from Washington.

But there was insufficient evidence to warrant Maclean's arrest, nor were there powers to prevent the men leaving the country.

KNEW IT?

● Q.: Is it considered likely that the diplomats had become aware that they were under investigation by British intelligence and had reported the matter to their Soviet contact, who arranged their flight?

A.: We believe this to be correct.

In his story PETROV says: "I can now disclose that beyond all doubt these two men regularly supplied the Kremlin with all the information they could lay their hands on as trusted servants of the Foreign Office."

And Petrov says that another Soviet agent called Kisiytsin who was at the London Embassy told him that he handled all the material that Burgess supplied.

Kisiytsin said: "I received brief-cases full of Foreign Office documents. They were photo-

graphed at the Embassy and quickly returned to Burgess.

"The photographs were sent by courier in the diplomatic bag to Moscow."

MACLEAN, who is 42, was head of the American Department at the Foreign Office when he disappeared on May 25, 1951.

BURGESS, now 44, was in London at that time awaiting re-posting after being withdrawn as Second Secretary at the Washington Embassy.

Two years after their disappearance Maclean's wife, Mrs. Melinda Maclean, disappeared from Geneva with her three children. It has been assumed that she went to join her husband behind the Iron Curtain.

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FOR 4 YEARS IT WAS 'WE'RE NOT TALKING'

HERE are some of the official replies to questions about Burgess and Maclean since the two diplomats first disappeared:

JUNE 7, 1951. Foreign Office: "We have had no information of their whereabouts since they left the country."

JUNE 11, 1951. Mr. Herbert Morrison, then Foreign Secretary, when asked in Parliament if there was any evidence to connect the diplomats' disappearance with Russia, said: "I think we should all be wise not to pre-

judge anything one way or the other at this stage."

AUGUST 31, 1951. Foreign Office: "We do not know where these men are, and we do not know where they are not."

OCTOBER 28, 1952. Marquess of Reading, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords: "It is now known that before his disappearance Maclean made remarks suggesting he was a Communist, or sympathetic to Communism. That was not known at the time of his disappearance."

OCTOBER 15, 1953. Foreign Office: "The Foreign Office has no knowledge of Mr. Maclean's whereabouts."

JANUARY 25, 1954. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, in the Commons: "If Lieut.-Col. Lipton presumes that Burgess and Maclean are behind the Iron Curtain, she is probably right."

APRIL 28, 1954. Foreign Office: "Vladimir Petrov has no first-hand knowledge of Burgess and Maclean. Hearsay evidence given by Petrov must be treated with some reserve."

JANUARY 31, 1955. Mr. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State, in the Commons: "I have no statement to make because I would not wish to make a statement which was based on inadequate information and insufficient research."

APRIL 27, 1955. Mr. Harold Macmillan, Foreign Secretary: "I cannot add anything to the reply given on January 31."

JUNE 28, 1955. Mr. Robin Turton, Under-Secretary, Home Office: "I have nothing to add to the answer given on April 17."

7A

The anguish of Guy's mother

By PAT TYLER

MORE than four years of anguished uncertainty ended for a small, elderly woman yesterday when I told her that her son, Guy Burgess, had spied against Britain as a Soviet agent.

"I am not surprised," she whispered.

It was just four p.m. when I rang the bell at the luxury flat in Arlington House, Mayfair, where Burgess' mother, Mrs. Bassett, lives with her second husband, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Bassett.

Colonel Bassett answered the

door. Tall and straight-backed, the 69-year-old Colonel stood silent for a moment after hearing of the Foreign Office statement which branded his step-son a spy.

Then Mrs. Bassett, elegant, with blue-tinted grey hair piled high, came into the hall.

"What is it?" she asked anxiously. I repeated the Foreign Office statement. After a moment, she whispered: "I see. You'd better come in."

PHONE CALL

In the lounge, its wide windows overlooking Green Park where people strolled in the sunshine, Mrs. Bassett stood twisting a handkerchief in her hands.

I told her that if we rang the *Daily Herald* office the full text of the statement could be read to her. "Please do ring your office," she said.

As she took the telephone and stood listening to the statement, Mrs. Bassett looked down at a copy of *The People* lying on a desk.

On the front page was a report by a Russian, Vladimir Petrov, naming Burgess and Maclean as spies and claiming that they had spied for 20 years.

Mrs. Bassett put down the phone and said wearily: "I am not surprised. If the Foreign Office says he was a spy, it must be true. But I will never believe that he had been spying for 20 years."

"That just cannot be true. It is too ridiculous. What would the Foreign Office be doing, taking on two men all that time ago and apparently not knowing anything about it?"

NO ANSWER

Turning to her husband, who had waited silently while she was phoning, she said:

"The Foreign Office say Guy was spying. But they say more in the statement about Maclean than about Guy."

Said the Colonel: "The Foreign Office has spoken out at last."

"But this story by Petrov is rubbish. It is full of inconsistencies. We know it is not true. There's nothing else we can say."

I asked Mrs. Bassett: "Since your son disappeared, have you believed before today that he was a spy?"

She hesitated, then said: "I'd rather not answer that. I don't think I can."

As I left she said quietly: "Thank you for telling me of the Foreign Office statement. It will be in all the papers tomorrow. I suppose...."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

BRITAIN

[Handwritten signature]

DIPLOMATS WERE 'LONG-TERM SPIES'

BURGESS & MACLEAN DISCLOSURE

MOSCOW ARRANGED SUSPECTS' FLIGHT ADMISSIONS BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE AFTER 4 YEARS

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

The Foreign Office last night admitted for the first time that Guy Burgess, 44, and Donald Maclean, 42, the two diplomats who disappeared in May, 1951, were suspected of being spies for Russia while employed by the Foreign Office. Other disclosures were that: Maclean was under investigation by the British security authorities while in the employ of the Foreign Office. It was believed that both men were long-term Soviet agents. It was not known for how long.

NOT REC'D.
126 OCT 11 1955

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RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-374183)

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AND MORNING POST
SEPTEMBER 19, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

DELETED COPY SENT C. B. Mac Donald
BY CHIEF OF BUREAU
FOR COPY RECORD *[Handwritten initials]*

12 OCT 12 1955
OFFICE OF THE ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Both men, knowing they were being watched, reported the fact to Moscow, which arranged their escape.

The Foreign Office has been prompted into disclosing some of its information on these men by new claims, reported at the week-end, by Vladimir Petrov, the Soviet diplomat who gave up his post with the Russian Embassy in Canberra and sought asylum with the Australian Government.

The British official admissions have been made after four years, during which scores of questions put to members of both Socialist and Conservative Governments have been answered evasively.

As long ago as April, 1954, Mr. Petrov made statements about the whereabouts of Burgess and Maclean. Then the Foreign Office officially affected to place little reliance in them.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, told the House of Commons that such information about the missing diplomats as Mr. Petrov had been able to give had been of a limited and general character. It appeared to be based on hearsay rather than on personal knowledge.

This week-end, however, Mr. Petrov has published a more detailed statement, which has prompted the Foreign Office to disclose knowledge at its disposal. The Foreign Office spokesman, nevertheless, was limited in his replies to questions put to him.

"AGENTS FOR 20 YEARS" QUERY SPOKESMAN SILENT

Asked if it were correct, according to Mr. Petrov, that "both these men were long-term Soviet agents," the spokesman replied: "We believe this to be true."

He would make no comment on Mr. Petrov's further statement that both Burgess and Maclean were "recruited for intelligence work while they were still undergraduates at Cambridge 20 years ago." Further, he could not say for how long it was thought that they had been agents for Moscow.

Mr. Petrov stated in an article published in an Australian morning and an English Sunday newspaper that the reason for their flight was "simple and urgent; they discovered that they were under investigation by the British Security Services." To this the Foreign Office spokesman replied:

"It is true that Maclean was under active investigation by the security authorities. Burgess's suitability for continued foreign service employment was under investigation and he had already been withdrawn from Washington."

He added: "There was insufficient evidence to warrant Maclean's arrest, nor were there powers to prevent the men leaving the country."

ESCAPE FROM BRITAIN Watchers Evaded

No further explanation of this last statement was forthcoming. It implied, however, that both Burgess and Maclean evaded those watching their movements. They escaped from Britain in the Southampton-St. Malo boat, whence their journey led them to Rennes, in Brittany.

After this, according to all information available up to the present, track of them was lost. Whether or not their plans to escape were known to the British Security Services is not revealed.

The question was asked: "Had Burgess and Maclean become aware that they were under investigation and consequently reported the matter to Moscow?" The spokesman replied: "We believe this to be correct."

When asked if either or both of the men had carried away documents available to them in the course of their employment, the spokesman would make no answer. Nor had he any direct evidence that the two men were in Moscow.

EMBASSY CONTACT M.V.D. Official

The identity of the contact in the Soviet Embassy in London through whom Burgess and Maclean worked during their service in the Foreign Office was not confirmed by the spokesman. It seems beyond doubt, however, that it was F. V. Kislitsin, a member of the M.V.D. (secret police) attached to the Embassy whose period of service in London was from 1945 to 1948.

Later Mr. Kislitsin became Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra. There Mr. Petrov was his senior in the M.V.D.

When in September, 1953, Mrs. Melinda Maclean disappeared in Switzerland, Kislitsin, to get permission to communicate by coded cable with the men who had planned her journey behind the Iron Curtain, had to tell Mr. Petrov the history of his own association with Burgess and Maclean.

(Continued on P. 10, Col. 3)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON ATOM WORK

By LEONARD BERTIN
Daily Telegraph Science Correspondent

The Foreign Office acknowledgment that Maclean and Burgess had been "long-term Soviet agents," has implications far beyond the purely diplomatic sphere.

It means that the Russians were in a position to gain important information about Allied potential in the atomic field during the critical period at the end of the war when relations between the Soviet Union and the West had ceased to be those of allies.

Soon after joining the British Embassy in New York as First Secretary in 1944, Maclean became acting head of Chancery, which meant that he had access to every document not specifically marked for the ambassador only.

He was also secretary of what was known as the Combined Policy committee. This had been set up under the terms of the Quebec agreement between President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. McKenzie King, to keep all sections of the atomic project under constant review.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

The committee, which was composed of United States and British Commonwealth representatives on a 50-50 basis, had the task of straightening out any difficulties that might arise between the Allies in the development of the atomic projects. It also apportioned supplies of uranium.

At the "receiving end" of the diplomatic channel in London during part of this period there was Burgess, who, as assistant private secretary to Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, from Dec. 1946 to Nov. 1948, was in a strong position to obtain information that he needed.

Burgess, who had been with the H.B.C. for several years before the war, had also worked for two years at the War Office in the early years of the war on confidential work, the nature of which has never been disclosed.

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BURGESS AND MACLEAN

Disappearance Baffled World: Messages to Relatives: Wife Who Also Vanished

(Continued from P.1, Col. 1)

Although Burgess and Maclean escaped from London on May 23, 1951, the first official statement was forthcoming from the Foreign Office on June 7, two weeks later. It said that "all possible inquiries are being made."

FIRST OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"WENT TO FRANCE"

It was known, the statement added, that they went to France a few days before. "Maclean had a breakdown a year ago owing to overstrain, but was believed to have fully recovered." Both had been suspended from June 1.

A spokesman at the time said there was no reason to believe that the two men had taken official papers with them.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, who was Foreign Secretary in the then Socialist Government, told the House of Commons on June 11 that Burgess had been recalled from Washington, where he held temporary and local rank as Second Secretary, owing to unsuitability. The security aspects of the case were under investigation. It was not in the public interest to disclose them.

Sir Anthony Eden (then Mr. Eden) asked whether, in view of the "wide anxiety outside and inside the country" Mr. Morrison would keep members informed of developments. Mr. Morrison did not reply to this request, but described Maclean as "an exceedingly able official."

He added that "security checks" were made on members of the Foreign Service on appointment and, if necessary, from time to time.

INQUIRIES GO ON

Minister's Reply

During the past four years many questions have been asked in the House of Commons about the two missing men. In November, 1952, Mr. Nutting, Under Secretary of State, said he was not prepared to "lend myself to a witch hunt" in the matter.

Later that month he said that the security authorities were not asked to report on Burgess and Maclean immediately before their last appointments, but there was a security check on Burgess some months earlier and this was negative.

Up to June of this year it was being stated in the House that investigations were still continuing. Mr. Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary, when asked if there had been any results obtained by the investigations, and whether what looked like a foolish expenditure of time and money would be abandoned, replied: "I will consider how to resolve the dilemma."

INQUIRIES OVER CONTINENT DIPLOMATS MYSTERY

It was on June 7, 1951, that it was first learned that police in Britain, France, Germany and Austria were searching for two Foreign Office officials, Donald Duart Maclean and Guy Francis de Mancy Burgess, friends from their days as undergraduates at Cambridge. They had been missing from London since May 25, and were absent without leave.

Maclean, who had been head of the American department of the

Foreign Office since November, 1950, held the rank of Counsellor and drew a salary in the range of £1,320 to £1,790. Burgess, former Second Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington, had a salary of about £800.

Burgess, it was later disclosed, had been recalled from his post in Washington after action by the State Department. He had been stopped three times in one day for speeding at 80 to 90 m.p.h. and because of his diplomatic immunity had been warned each time, but not arrested.

Finally Mr. Battle, Governor of Virginia, had protested to the State Department. Burgess was a bachelor, but Maclean was a married man with two children. His wife Melinda was expecting a third child, and they were living at Tatsfield, Kent.

TELEGRAMS FROM PARIS

"A Long Holiday"

It was soon made known that telegrams, postmarked from Paris and purporting to come from the two diplomats were received by their nearest relatives in England. The message received by Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lt.-Col. J. R. Bassett, and the mother of Burgess, of Arlington Street, Piccadilly, spoke of "A long Mediterranean holiday," apologised for the sender's silence, and was signed "Guy."

The subsequent inquiries were not confined to the Mediterranean, but extended to the whole of Western Europe, the countries fringing the Iron Curtain, and even as far afield as Greece and Egypt.

A departure route was reconstructed which started at Victoria Station with the booking by Burgess of two tickets in the cross-Channel steamer *Falaise* for the week-end of May 25-27. On the earlier date Maclean was at his desk and apparently left for Southampton by car with Burgess on the evening of the same day.

About a week after the hue and cry started the Foreign Office announced that inquiries had started as the result of a telephone call from Mrs. Maclean. It was believed at the time that little importance had at first been attached to Maclean's absence because it was thought that his wife's condition might have kept him at home an extra day over his week-end leave.

While conflicting and often contradictory reports about the diplomats' whereabouts continued to circulate on the Continent, in England Mrs. Maclean gave birth to a daughter, a month after her husband's disappearance.

In August, with her three children, her mother and her sister, she flew to the South of France for a month's holiday.

A Foreign Office spokesman said at the time: "If we had asked her not to go she would not have gone. But she was at perfect liberty to do so."

FAMILY'S MOVE

The Last Clue

Nearly a year later, in July, 1952, she flew to Paris with her children, and settled in Geneva. In September, 1953, she was seen by a Swiss professor, leaving Lausanne in a Zurich-bound train which connected with the Vienna express. She was accompanied by her three children.

Police of adjoining countries were informed and also two security officials who had inquired into the disappearance of her husband and Burgess two years earlier "in view of the possible bearing of this development" on the disappearance of the two men.

Burgess was appointed a Grade IV officer in the Foreign Service in 1947 and transferred to Washington as Second Secretary early in 1947. Maclean, the son of the late Sir Donald Maclean, the Liberal leader, entered the Foreign Service in 1935. In 1939 he went to Paris, and in 1940 got married.

He was transferred to Washington in 1944, and became acting First Secretary. In 1948 he was appointed Counsellor at Cairo, and returned to London as head of the Foreign Office American Department in November, 1950.

Christmas letters from Burgess to his mother were received by her towards the end of 1953 and on Christmas Day last year. The first had been posted in the S.E.1 district of London, and the second in Poplar. They contained only personal messages of greeting.

RELATIVES SILENT

Lt.-Col. J. R. Bassett, husband of Mrs. Bassett, mother of Burgess, said last night: "Mrs. Bassett does not wish to say anything about the matter. There is nothing she can say."

Mr. Alan D. Maclean, brother of Maclean, said in London that he had seen the Foreign Office statement and that he had no comment to make.

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QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION DELAY

By Our Political Correspondent

The new admission by the Foreign Office in the four-year-old mystery of Maclean and Burgess will certainly be the subject of questions to the Government when the House of Commons re-assembles on Oct. 25.

The matter has never been entirely allowed to drop by the House since the first admissions concerning the disappearance of the two diplomats were extracted from Mr. Morrison, then Foreign Secretary, in June, 1951.

Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, will be pressed to give a full explanation of the latest development and why these revelations have been so long delayed.

'VERY DIFFICULT TO SAY ANYTHING'

EMBASSY COMMENT

At the Russian Embassy in London last night an official said, when asked if there was any official Soviet reaction, "No. I cannot help. We know nothing about it so far."

"If you contact us later there may be a statement. If it is necessary to make a statement, maybe you will get one. But so far we do not know anything."

"It is very difficult to say whether or not there will be an official note. We do not know how events will develop and it is very difficult to say anything," he added.

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Petrov Tells of Spying By MacLean, Burgess

By Joseph Newman
 N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

LONDON, Sept. 18—A four-year-old mystery surrounding the case of two missing British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, was cleared up finally today by Vladimir Petrov, the high-ranking Soviet spy who broke with Moscow in April, 1954, while in Australia and obtained asylum there.

Petrov disclosed that both men were Soviet agents from the time when they were students together at Cambridge University, 20 years ago and that they turned over to Soviet agents at London "brief cases full of Foreign Office documents."

He revealed that they fled from London to Moscow on May 25, 1951, because they had discovered that they were being investigated by British security services.

Petrov's disclosures were published here today in the Sunday newspaper "The People." They provided the first authoritative account of the Burgess-MacLean affair. This is so because it is based on information given to Petrov by a man named Kislytsin who was the Soviet secret contact man who dealt with Burgess and MacLean in London.

Material was provided also by Petrov's wife, Evdokia, who

See ENVOYS, Page 10, Col. 1

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 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

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