

British Deny MacArthur Leak Charge

Reuters

LONDON, Feb. 9—The British Foreign Office said today it had "never seen any evidence" that missing British diplomats Gus Burgess and Donald MacLean had "leaked" official information, as alleged by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

A spokesman was replying to questions at his press conference on MacArthur's statement linking his dismissal in 1951 as United States Far Eastern Commander with the case of Burgess and MacLean.

Writing in Life magazine, MacArthur said the real reason behind his dismissal by then President Harry Truman might have been "my recommendation made in January (1951) shortly before my release, that a treason trial be initiated to break up a spy ring responsible for the purloining of my top-secret reports to Washington."

[In Washington, MacArthur's charge that he may have been fired for demanding a "treason trial" of Red spies in Washington brought promise of a Senate investigation by Internal Security Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

[The Senator told an interviewer: "As reported in the press, that is a very, very serious charge, and we shall certainly go into it."]

The Foreign Office spokesman said:

"We have never seen any evidence or been provided with any which would show that information at that time leaked through these people."

MacLean and Burgess disappeared from England in May, 1951. Burgess had served in the British Embassy in Washington from August, 1950, until early May, 1951, when he was recalled to London and asked to resign from the Foreign Service.

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Date FEB 10 1956

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BOOK REVIEW By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

MR. HAMISH GLEAVE. By Richard Llewellyn.
Doubleday. 376 pages, \$3.95.

ON THE word of its publisher, Richard Llewellyn's new novel takes its inspiration from the Burgess-Maclean case, though it turns out that "inspiration" isn't the first word that rushes to mind in connection with "Mr. Hamish Gleave." Still, a sort of parallel is certainly there. In Mr. Llewellyn's book, as in that news story which startled the free world in 1951, two British diplomats steal away to the Iron Curtain with important secrets lifted from Foreign Office files: One of them leaves behind a wife and children who presumably will join him in the U. S. S. R. This is Hamish Gleave, a sorry specimen indeed.



Richard Llewellyn

It's hard to say, and perhaps it doesn't really matter, how specifically Mr. Llewellyn had Duncan Maclean in mind when he wrote about Hamish Gleave. There is the usual disclaimer of "any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead"—but that note might have crept in out of old habit. The important thing here is what makes Hamie (as his friends call him) run to the embrace of tyranny.

Right to the point of his defection, he has not formally been a Communist. He is a hard-working, underpaid, competent official in charge of the Foreign Office's American desk. If he despises Americans, and smarts under English dependence on the dollar, he hates Communists as well. Some day he may become an ambassador, but it's a long time to wait, and in the meantime he could do with some more money. He is unhappy when he remembers how his

grandfather tossed away a fortune, and his own father spent his life paying off the family losses. You meet Hamish first at Epsom, where, symbolically, he is wearing a dress shirt and socks that need darning.

Man in the Middle

With that much established, Mr. Llewellyn has planted corruption's seed in Hamish Gleave, the middle-class Englishman caught between the aristocrats whom he resentfully envies, the laboring class with whom by birth and education he has nothing in common, and the parvenu British business man and his vulgar kind whom he would happily see destroyed. All in all, Hamie is a ripe plum.

Now these are the materials of a complex and significant tragedy of our time, but Mr. Llewellyn has taken a slipshod way with them. Given the background and character of Hamish Gleave, his defection is made too easy, a matter chiefly of frustrated greed. The Communist overtures leading to his downfall are invited by a naïveté preposterous in one whose very position makes discretion automatic. And while Mr. Llewellyn suggests in a last-minute rush that his diplomat has succumbed intellectually to the Communist ideology, there really has been little or no preparation for the big betrayal.

Imperfections

That leaves it a kind of disguised cloak-and-dagger story, complete with a fiery *femme fatale* luring Hamish on to his destruction. Irrelevant characters appear and disappear. What promise to be important relationships remain half explored. And, finally, the man who wrote "How Green Was My Valley" and "None But the Lonely Heart" with such admirable narrative ease, is guilty of a strange muddiness here, even to the point of long passages of dialogue in which you must backtrack to discover who is speaking.

All of which confusion may, and I suspect does, reflect Mr. Llewellyn's uncertainty about just what he wanted to make of this, a spy story or the tragedy of an undermined integrity. Unhappily, "Mr. Hamish Gleave" winds up as neither one nor the other.

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Date FEB 8 1956

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MR. BRANISIN
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Maclean report ready

THE main findings of the seven Privy Councillors who have probed the Government's security set-up following the Burgess and Maclean scandal were given to Sir Anthony Eden shortly before he sailed for America, it was disclosed last night.

Sir Anthony asked Lord Kilmaur, the Lord Chancellor, who headed the probe, to brief him for his discussions with President Eisenhower on the interchange of atom information and other defence secrets.

The Privy Councillors are understood to be generally satisfied with the security arrangements and to have recommended no changes which will involve legislation.

They are resolutely opposed to any strengthening of the powers of the security services to interfere with the individual liberty of Government officials.

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-371183)

DAILY EXPRESS
JANUARY 26, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND 304

OFFICE OF THE ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Mr. Tolson ☒
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Diplomat Who Fled Reported Fearing for Life

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 19.—
 The newspaper The People reported today it had received a message from Guy Burgess, one of two British diplomats who vanished nearly four years ago and are believed to be behind the Iron Curtain.

The paper splashed across two pages a story that its crime reporter, Duncan Webb, got a message at revolver point from an undercover agent while trying to fix a meeting with Burgess. Mr. Webb said the message meant nothing at first, but he showed it to a close friend of Burgess and the friend said it could only have come from the diplomat and meant he was in fear for his life.

Burgess, former second secretary in Britain's Washington Embassy, and Donald MacLean, head of the foreign office's American department, vanished mysteriously during a trip to France in May, 1951.

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18 JAN - 3 1955

TO STUDY SECURITY

Step Is Outcome of Maclean-Burgess Spy Case—Labor Party Has Role on Board

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23 — Prime Minister Eden named seven prominent Britons today as a committee to examine British security procedures and to consider whether they needed strengthening.

His action was a direct outgrowth of the bitter criticism directed at the Government and its security services for their handling of the case of the missing British diplomats, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess.

Maclean, head of the American Department at the Foreign Office, and Burgess, former Second Secretary at the Embassy in Washington, fled Britain in May, 1951, while Maclean was under observation on suspicion of being a Soviet spy. Both have been reported in the Soviet Union working for the Soviet Government.

Sir Anthony told the House of Commons that the committee would report to him. But he added that if the members recommended any changes in the law, "that would be a matter for this house."

Findings to Be Secret

His statement indicated that he did not intend to make the group's findings public except in so far as they related to suggested law changes.

Authoritative sources said the Government was reluctant to make the outcome of the inquiry public because it did not want to disclose how the security system worked.

It is also understood that one of the chief reasons for the appointment of the committee was to convince the Opposition Labor party, which is represented on it, that reforms in the security system since the disappearance of the diplomats have made it at least equal in effectiveness to those of other nations.

Those appointed are:

The Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Privy Council and Leader of the House of Lords.

Home Secretary, Solicitor General and Attorney General.
Earl Jowitt, a former Lord Chancellor, who is Labor party leader in the House of Lords.
Major Gwilym Lloyd-George, the present Home Secretary.
Herbert Morrison, deputy leader of the Labor party and former Foreign Secretary.
George Strauss, former Labor Minister of Supply.

Sir Edward Bridges, who, as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, heads the Civil Service.

All Privy Council Members

All are members of the Privy Council, which consists of eminent Britons, including present Cabinet members and many former members of the Cabinet. The Privy Council often acts as adviser to the monarch.

Sir Anthony said the terms of reference of the group were "to examine the security procedures now applied in the public service and to consider whether any further precautions are called for and should be taken."

He said the committee would have full power "to send for any persons or papers it requires."

The decision to hold an inquiry was announced by Sir Anthony during a recent debate in Commons on the Burgess-Maclean case.

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PREMIER'S CHECK ON SECURITY

Privy Counsellors to Make Secret Report

"CLOSED SHOP" DENIED

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

The conference of Privy Counsellors that is to consider security precautions after the Maclean-Burgess affair has now been constituted. The Prime Minister told the House of Commons that it will be composed of Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Kilmuir), the Home Secretary (Mr Lloyd-George), Lord Jowitt, Mr Herbert Morrison, Mr G. R. Strauss, and Sir Edward Bridges (the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury). The terms of reference for the conference read:

"To examine the security procedures now applied in the public services and to consider whether any further precautions are called for and should be taken."

The material words "now applied" will be noted. The inquiry will be into the security precautions as they have been strengthened since the escape of Maclean and Burgess.

The conference clearly did not commend itself to some back-bench members, as their questions showed. The Opposition Front Bench offered no comment on the Prime Minister's announcement for the good reason that it is a party to it. The Prime Minister prefaced his statement by pointing out that he had consulted Mr Attlee as to who should serve on the conference.

"A Closed Shop"

To Mr Bellenger the conference is "almost a closed shop," but in his judicial way he said he could understand the considerations which led to making it a closed shop. What he wanted to know was if there would be any report to Parliament from the conference. The Prime Minister answered that the report will be made to him and if it recommends any changes in the law such recommendations would come before the House.

Sir Anthony would not agree that the conference is a closed shop. "It is composed," he went on, "of members

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

100, BARRING STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
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Mr. Holloman	
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of both sides of the House who have had considerable experience of these matters and we have excluded in the main those with direct Foreign Office responsibility during the period when this matter was under discussion." He added they had also chosen present and past Home Secretaries with experience of security problems. (Mr Herbert Morrison was a war-time Home Secretary and, among other things, he had to administer the notorious security regulation 18B. He was also Foreign Secretary when Maclean and Burgess escaped but that had evidently not been considered a reason for excluding him from the conference).

Mr Emrys Hughes saw the conference as another branch of the Secret Service. How far were members going to learn anything about the investigation, asked Mr Hughes. The Prime Minister thought the selection of leaders from both sides of the House should inspire confidence (his own words) "in our breast." "If it does not," he supplemented, "it is past me to provide a cure for you." This implied recommendation that Mr Hughes should have faith in his leaders was not likely to carry much weight with him. He has no bump of veneration for his leaders, if they are his leaders.

"Profound Disquiet"

The Labour member, Mr Percy Daines, while conceding that some parts of the investigation must be treated as confidential, suggested that there were other aspects on which published information would be welcome. He urged the Prime Minister to consider publishing what could be revealed with safety because there was still profound disquiet arising out of the Maclean-Burgess affair, a disquiet, he added, reflected in yesterday's debate in the House of Lords.

The Prime Minister repeated that the report will be made to him, which conformed to the undertaking he gave in the recent Commons debate. He considered the merit of the conference was that men who were not in office when the security arrangements were tightened after the escape of Maclean and Burgess would now be able to investigate them.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM IN COMMONS House Querulous: May Hear Nothing

From our Political Correspondent

The Privy Counsellors who are to compose the "conference" are all too experienced in politics to be seriously upset by the lack of enthusiasm with which the announcement of their names was received in the House of Commons yesterday. The House is rather querulous about the inquiry since members may never be told anything about it: the Privy Counsellors are to report to the Prime Minister, and unless the law has to be changed as a result of the report, Parliament may hear nothing more.

This possibility has concentrated attention on the composition of the party. If the security arrangements are to be surveyed privately by six Privy Counsellors, are these the six who would have been chosen by secret ballot (and preferably by proportional representation)? The Prime Minister said it had been decided to exclude from the inquiry those who in the main had had direct Foreign Office responsibility during the period when "these matters"—that is, the Burgess and Maclean affair—were under discussion.

Exceptions?

But Mr Herbert Morrison, who is one of the six, was Foreign Secretary when Burgess and Maclean disappeared, and Lord Salisbury, who is another, acted as Foreign Secretary for some weeks in 1953. It has been noted, too, that there is no Liberal in the list, and no one who could be regarded as an Independent, if one excludes Sir Edward Bridges, who is not only a Privy Counsellor but Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

The choice of members to serve on this body was limited, according to the Government, to Privy Counsellors who had had recent experience of the security system of the Government.

There would not have been time, it is said, to have instructed other Privy Counsellors in the finer points of security. By this test, Mr George Strauss, for example, qualifies through his experience of the Ministry of Supply. Mr Clement Davies does not qualify. There are, however, a number of Privy Counsellors who have had great experience of the security system and who are outside the run of party politics—Lord Mountbatten of Burma, for instance.

Another curious feature of the "conference"—apart from the collective noun chosen by the Prime Minister for this body—is its legal status. This may be of no more than academic interest, but it has caused some comment. The conference is not a Select Committee of the House with powers that are well understood; but, like a Select Committee, the Privy Counsellors will have power "to call for persons and papers." So the Prime Minister told the House yesterday.

Presumably the persons most likely to be called will be civil servants who are, in any case, answerable to the Government of the day. But what would be the legal position of anyone outside the Civil Service whom the Privy Counsellors might invite to attend upon them? Supposing such a witness were obdurate, would the "conference" have any sanctions to use against him, and if so what is the source of such authority? The members of the conference themselves are all bound by their oath as Privy Counsellors.

The Privy Counsellors will not be concerned in any way with the Burgess and Maclean case, except in so far as the reason for their appointment has been the agitation caused by that case. They are to examine the security procedures "now applied," and these, the Government has said, are different from those which were in operation when Burgess and Maclean disappeared.

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Twilight Zone

"Security" in the public services is a twilight zone where the most effective measures may be those known only to a few. The conference of Privy Counsellors that is to look into the matter is made up of men "with considerable experience" of it. That is hardly a ground for complaint, though there might have been a case for bringing in a fresh mind. Some of the appointments may look a trifle odd, but for different reasons. The members of the conference are, as Mr Martin Lindsay suggested, most of them busy men. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Salisbury, and—for the moment—Lord Jowitt bear heavy responsibilities in the Upper House. So do the Home Secretary and Mr Morrison in the Commons. How will they set about their work? They will have full powers to send for any papers or persons they may wish to see. But will they have time to initiate inquiries and follow them up after the fashion of a Select Committee? Or will they in practice have to be content with passing judgment on reports already drawn up for them? It is not quite clear. Their judgment would no doubt be valuable in any event, but will they be able to bring out the kind of evidence that is sometimes found lying unlooked for in odd corners? One would like to be sure. Some members were concerned yesterday at the thought that the House might get no word of the result of the inquiry. Obviously there must be a good deal in the findings that cannot be disclosed. But even if the conference recommends no changes in the law it may have something to say about possible changes in administrative methods. Might not the principles implied by such changes—rather than the details of their enforcement—be a suitable matter for the House to deal with? This is, after all, a matter of public concern.

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mehr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
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Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

To Review Security

The details of the precautions which are taken against espionage and sabotage in departments of state and their offshoots are unknown to the public. And it is obvious that they must remain secret if they are to be effective. The cloak is necessary to beat the dagger. What the public does know is that whatever the precautions were in the Foreign Office in the years leading up to the flight of BURGESS and MACLEAN in the summer of 1951, they did not work in the case of two men whose careers were neither unblemished nor inconspicuous. The public has also been assured that since then security has been tightened. That in itself does not inspire much confidence after what has happened. The PRIME MINISTER, by calling a conference of Privy Councillors of both main political parties, to review security procedures and to consider whether any further precautions are necessary, has chosen the best way open to him of restoring confidence. The LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL, the LORD CHANCELLOR, the HOME SECRETARY, a former Lord Chancellor, a former Foreign Secretary, another former Cabinet Minister, and the PERMANENT SECRETARY to the TREASURY combine experience, judgment, and concern for the nation's wellbeing which can be trusted.

In Tuesday's debate in the House of Lords LORD ASTOR expressed his dissatisfaction with the announcement that the report would not be published. But LORD READING was right when he said that "anything less suitable for publication and debate in either House of Parliament would be difficult to imagine." But this does not mean that the general verdict of the Privy Councillors or any recommendations they may make about "open" procedures should not be communicated. The necessity for secrecy would be better understood if Ministers were rather less enigmatic about those parts of the security arrangements where secrecy serves no good purpose.

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THE TIMES
NOVEMBER 24, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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BRANFORD

(SPIES)

LONDON--THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF A NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SECURITY IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS A RESULT OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DIPLOMATS DONALD MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

PRIME MINISTER EDEN SCHEDULED AN APPEARANCE IN COMMONS TODAY TO INFORM MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOP-LEVEL COMMITTEE AND LIST ITS MEMBERS.

IT WAS BELIEVED ALL WOULD BE MINISTERS OR FORMER MINISTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTING BOTH THE CONSERVATIVE AND LABOR PARTIES. DEMANDS FOR THE INVESTIGATION AROSE AFTER GOVERNMENT ADMISSIONS THAT THERE HAD BEEN BLUNDERS IN THE HANDLING OF THE CASE OF THE TWO DIPLOMATS WHO DISAPPEARED ON MAY 25, 1951, THE VERY DAY THEY WERE TO BE QUESTIONED AS SUSPECTED SPIES.

BOTH NOW ARE REPORTED IN MOSCOW.

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RE: C.B. MacDonald

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
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A FIFTH COLUMN IN BRITAIN

BRANIGAN
DeLoach

Lord Astor warns: Even in the Church



'TELL ALL ON MACLEAN'

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126 DEC 7 1955

MACLEAN

By WILLIAM BARKLEY



BURGESS

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

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

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
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52 DEC 7 1955
DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 23, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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Lord Astor complained angrily of the use of the phrase "witch hunt" in the Burgess and Maclean case — by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Commons.

"It was particularly unfortunate that he should have used the phrase 'witch hunt' of those who were trying to find the truth," said Lord Astor.

"Trying to uncover treason is as much a duty as to prevent burglary. The honest attempt to clear up these matters should never have been stigmatised by that questionable phrase."

Lord Astor, 48-year-old Tory and member of the board of the Observer, joined other peers in pressing questions on Lord Reading, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Lords, about the disappearance of the two diplomats.

They were dissatisfied with Government answers in the Commons debate. They wanted to know more.

WHY was Maclean appointed head of the American department?

WHY were both of them kept in the service when their personal misbehaviour was known?

WAS their conduct concealed by Foreign Office officials from Ministers?

WHY were they allowed to go?

WHY were the ports not alerted?

WHY, at least, were their passports not taken from them?

This attempt to defend...

Then came a new demand: Let the Privy Council committee which is to investigate security publish its report to Parliament for debate.

No, said Lord Reading, an inquiry into security could NOT be published.

In vain, Lord Conesford (Tory) said it was an inquiry into the Foreign Office, not into the Secret Service. It was hoped the Privy Council was to conduct.

And he too mentioned the words "witch hunt." He said: "Witch hunt has a nasty flavour because it is a search for witches and as witches do not exist it used to be an excuse for tyranny."

Lord Reading's answers to many questions were such that Lord Astor said at the end of the debate, with some heat —

"In 11 years in the House of Commons and three years in this House, I have never heard a more chivalrous and gallant attempt to defend some very indefensible things."

This treason within

It was Lord Astor too who opened the debate. Polite efforts had been made to get him to drop it, he said, but his conscience would not allow him. He went on:—

"Treason was apparently ensconced for many years in the very centre of a great policy making department and conduct unworthy of officers and gentlemen had been tolerated for a considerable time."

"Although the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary made eloquent speeches in the Commons debate many questions were unanswered which, if full confidence is to be restored, had better be answered once and for all. That this matter has gone on so long is largely the Government's own fault."

Was it hidden?

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

"The sad affair of Crichel Down [compulsory transfer of farm land] should have shown the Government that nowadays the affairs of great departments cannot be carried on veiled in mystery."

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

"We have seen from these sad events that there has been a

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BRITAIN'S FIFTH COLUMN

— FROM PAGE ONE

lowering of discipline and standards of conduct in the public service which would never have been tolerated in the old days. That is quite apart from any question of treason or Communism."

This man Maclean

Next, Lord Astor went on to the case of Maclean in detail.

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

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

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

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

"He used to go in the evening and get disgustingly drunk in a certain club."

"He twice engaged in drunken brawls with some Left-wing friends in one of which they were rolling on the floor. In each case the cause of the attack was that they had betrayed their former Left-wing opinions. This was the head of the American Department!"

"Sarely heads of diplomatic



LORD ASTOR
He attacked.

departments should have higher standards than private persons whether in the office or not. Was this conduct known or was it not?" he demanded.

This man Burgess

Of Burgess, Lord Astor said amid laughter: "I am one of the few people who never knew him. Apparently I missed a lot." And he went on:—

"He was a most amusing conversationalist. But he was drunken, dirty, and sexually indecent."

"At no time in the House of Commons was it said that people with this unfortunate habit are not suited to confidential positions in the public service."

"Those of us who are lucky to be normal should have nothing but pity for people in that situation, but it should be

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

This passport problem

Now came the warning about the Fifth Column inside Britain.

Lord Astor said he could not help thinking that if Britain went down in defeat by the Communists it would be ironic if Sir Anthony Eden, meeting Mr. Harold Macmillan in the corridors of the Lubianka Prison in Moscow after a particularly horrible interrogation, were to say: "At any rate, my dear Harold, we did nothing to interfere with the liberties of British Communists."

Could Maclean's passport have been taken from him?

Lord Astor said he did not want a system of arrests on suspicion, but hoped the Privy Council would study the conditions in which people are free to leave.

Lord Teviot (Nat. Lib.) followed to protest at what he called "this dreadful blow to Government prestige here and abroad."

"There appears no doubt," said this grey-haired banker, "that Ministers were not given the information they should have had."

And Reading replies

Lord Reading, 66-year-old barrister and ex-Army man, replied for the Government.

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

"Of course I agree it was a discreditable performance in Cairo," he said. "But the full details were not known to the Ambassador in Cairo at the time."

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

Slapping the despatch box heatedly, the white-haired Minister of State exclaimed:

"A great many people in the days since Burgess and Maclean disappeared have been dining out quite freely on reminiscences of what they knew about Burgess and Maclean."

"It would have been much more in the public interest if they had come forward."

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

To Lord Teviot he said thumping the box: "I have had nothing withheld from me from the beginning to the end by officials of the Foreign Office which I feel now I ought to have known."

Lord Reading complained violently of some newspaper articles, which he did not specify, which used what he called "this unique and horrifying affair" for reckless charges on the Foreign Office staff.

And again passionately beating the despatch box with two closed fists, he praised the staff and denounced attempts to tarnish it.

The last word from Astor

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

He said: "There was a constant series of incidents in Egypt."

He did not want to air more dirty linen, but as an example: "A member of the women's services happened to find herself in an airplane in Egypt with Maclean and his behaviour towards her in various ways was extremely rude and unpleasant."

"She mentioned it to another member of the embassy staff who said: 'Oh yes, that is Maclean. He is notorious for that type of bad behaviour.'"

"I could give . . . he broke off. "There is no point in going into this. The Foreign Service as a whole thoroughly disliked this type of conduct."

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

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

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
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Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

DONALD MACLEAN

RED FIFTH COLUMN MENACE

Lord Astor: It penetrates
Civil Service—even
the Church

THE LESSON OF BURGESS AND MACLEAN

'TIGHTEN UP SECURITY MEASURES'

By RONALD CAMP
Daily Mail Parliamentary Correspondent

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
NOVEMBER 23, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND
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DELETED COPY SENT - C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JUN 22, 1970
PER FOIA REQUEST

58 DEC 8 1955

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THERE is a Communist Fifth Column in Britain, people dedicated to a task with no standards of honour, no patriotism, and no possibility of compromise, Viscount Astor said yesterday in a grave warning given to the Lords.

Opening a debate on the missing diplomats, Maclean and Burgess, Lord Astor said it was "remarkable" that the people of Britain have been so slow in realising the theory of Communism and its importance.

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

"We are neither at peace, nor at war, but in a cold war, and we cannot judge measures it is right to take by the normal standards of peace."

Lord Astor urged the strictest security measures, even if it meant preventing people leaving the country.

He posed for the peers a picture of what might happen if Britain went down under the Communists. He suggested a meeting of the Prime Minister with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan, in one of the corridors of the Lubianka Prison, Moscow, after a fierce interrogation.

SECURITY

None above it

The Prime Minister would be able to say: "At least, my dear Harold, we did nothing to interfere with the liberties of British Communists."



LORD ASTOR

The bitter joke brought applause from many of the peers, and Lord Astor drove home the point by repeating that Britain is in a cold war, and "we must look at our traditional practices from that point of view."

He said: "No organisation or body of any men should consider itself above security. We must be assured that security has the fullest co-operation from all departments. The security services must have ample facilities in men, money, and technical means."

Lord Astor made it clear that he blamed the Government for the matter of the missing diplomats going on for so long.

"In earlier stages," he said, "they seemed more concerned to hide the truth than uncover it with answers here and in the Commons giving the very minimum of information."

WITCH HUNT

Unfortunate phrase

"Inquiries, both journalistic and others, were discouraged."

It was unfortunate that the Minister of State should have described those trying to discover the truth as engaging in a "witch hunt."

To try to uncover treason was as much a duty as to prevent a burglary. An honest attempt to clear these matters up should never have been stigmatised by that phrase.

If the Government had come forward with honest apologies, said there had been a great mistake and responsibility had been taken, it would have been far better than "that curious White Paper."

Strongly Lord Astor criticised the appointment of Maclean as Head of the American Department after his "terrible" behaviour in Egypt. Maclean had continued this extraordinary

RED FIFTH COLUMN MENACE

Continued from Page 1

any standard of conduct in this country.

"He used to go in the evenings and get disgustingly drunk in a certain club," Lord Astor said. "He twice engaged in drunken brawls with Left-Wing friends, in one of which they were rolling on the floor. In each case the cause of the attack was that they had betrayed former Left-Wing opinions."

This, said Lord Astor, was the Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office.

BURGESS

Drunken, dirty

Did the Foreign Office know these facts? Caustically Lord Astor suggested that if they were ignorant of them it was hard to believe that they could live in such an ivory tower.

He believed that the Foreign Office took the view that what was done in spare time was the business of the person concerned.

Of Burgess, Lord Astor said he was "drunken, dirty, and sexually defective." He had been

like that ever since school and had made no pretence about it.

There should be a rule that people whose conduct would bring their country into disrepute or lay them open to blackmail should not be used in the Foreign Service.

Suggesting that security officials could have taken the passports from Burgess and Maclean when they were leaving the country, Lord Astor queried whether it is possible to leave Britain without a passport.

"I tried it myself," he said, "and went to London Airport without a passport. I was politely told by the Scotland Yard officer that I could not leave."

"I told him he had no right to stop me and he agreed—but I could not leave the country."

THE MARQUESS OF READING, Minister of State, Foreign Office, said that the Foreign Office did not know the full extent of Maclean's drinking bouts.

"How could the Foreign Office tell that?" he asked. "Are you to have people posted to watch him at every party he goes to and detail them to report back on what he says and does?"

"It seems to me that a great

many people in the days since Burgess and Maclean disappeared have been dining out quite freely on reminiscences of all they know about them when they were still in the Foreign Office.

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

The report to be made on security by a committee of privy counsellors, Lord Reading said, will not be published or be subject to debate.

"The whole object of the report is to concentrate on the present state and possible future improvement of our security services," he said, "and anything less suitable for publication and debate it would be difficult to imagine."

DIRTY LINEN

No more than needed

After Lord Reading had spoken, LORD ASTOR said: "The noble lord is not the only member of this House who knows a great deal more than he chooses to say."

"Most of us know a good deal more of what happened, but we do not particularly want to air more dirty linen in public than is necessary."

There was more than one Maclean incident in Egypt, including his behaviour towards a member of the women's services in an aeroplane. He said: "I could give . . . but there is no point in going into this."

Lord Astor said he was shocked that there would be no opportunity to hear more of what the Privy Counsellors' committee decide. He would raise the matters of security, Foreign Office recruitment, and conduct at a later date.

MELINDA KNEW ALL WHEN HUSBAND FLED

Macleane in Berlin again as adviser

From FREDERICK SANDS:

Zurich, Tuesday

DONALD MACLEAN, now a £2,500-a-year foreign affairs adviser to the Kemlin leaders, has been in East Berlin all through the present Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva.

The highly placed Russian official who told me this today also gave me the first Communist version of the case of the missing diplomats, published in the *Daily Mail* on November 3.

He told me then that during the Big Four "Summit" conference last summer Maclean stayed in East Berlin to analyse plans put forward by the West.

Today the Russian told me:

"Maclean performed the same task for the Soviet Foreign Ministry during this conference as he did last summer.

"He was flown from Moscow



Mrs. Maclean

to East Berlin on October 24.

"With Maclean were a handful of officials who normally work closely with him. He was to remain in East Berlin for the duration of the conference."

Answering some of my further questions, the Russian, who has known Maclean since the summer of 1954, said: "Perhaps later on Maclean will be allowed to come and live in Moscow with his family.

"For the time being he is sharing a private villa with another State official in a town

about 400 miles east of Moscow. All his work is concentrated there, and he is under strict orders not to leave that town without special authority.

"His salary would be the rouble equivalent of about £2,500."

The Russian official said that Mrs. Melinda Maclean knew at the time that her husband "vanished" from England that she would join him in Russia.

"She believed that she would be able to go to Russia almost as soon as she went to Switzerland. Instead, almost a year elapsed before she could do so.

"I don't know what accounted for the delay, but it made Mrs. Maclean uncertain after a time as to whether she would really be able to join her husband, and at one point she thought of going to live in America instead."

This version dovetails with what friends of Mrs. Maclean at Geneva told me the day her disappearance became known.

DELETED BY C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
NOVEMBER 16, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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AFTER THE MACLEAN CASE

The five Foreign Office men were promoted

MR. ROBERT TURTON, for the Government, gave in a written parliamentary answer yesterday a list of Foreign Office officials connected with the Maclean-Burgess case.

All have since been promoted to posts abroad.

When the two diplomats were appointed to their last jobs in October and July 1950:

MR. GEORGE H. MIDDLETON

was head of the Personnel Department.

Mr. Middleton, aged 45, is now Deputy High Commissioner in India. He is due to return to the Foreign Office next spring. Awarded the C.M.G. 1950.

MR. GEORGE A. CAREY-FOSTER was head of the Security Department.

Canadian-born Mr. Carey-Foster, 48, became Counsellor in the Warsaw Embassy a month ago. C.M.G. 1952.

MR. (now SIR) HENRY ASHLEY CLARKE and MR. D'ARCY P. REILLY were the superintending under-secretaries.

Sir Ashley Clarke, aged 52, became ambassador in Rome two years ago. K.C.M.G. 1952.

Mr. Reilly, aged 46, was appointed Minister at the Paris Embassy in 1953. He was chargé d'affaires 1953-54. C.M.G. 1949.

When Maclean and Burgess disappeared in May 1951—

MR. ROBIN W. J. HOOPER had replaced Mr. Middleton as

head of the Personnel Department.

Mr. Hooper is 41, has been counsellor in the Baghdad Embassy since 1953. C.M.G. 1954.

The other three appointments were still the same.

Mr. Turton confirmed that since 1952 four Foreign Service officers have been moved on security grounds. He would give no names.

He also said that none had resigned.

DONALD MACLEAN

and Burgess

RE: MacLEAN CASE

(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS

NOVEMBER 15, 1955

LONDON, ENGLAND

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

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Senators Promised Aid in Spy Inquiry

United Press
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The assurances were given by the Department in an "interim" letter on the Maclean-Burgess case delivered to Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Eastland had asked the Department a string of questions, including whether secret information had leaked to Red China via British sources during the Korean war. He was particularly interested in getting data on what role British diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess might have played in funneling American secrets to Russia.

Both had served in Washington. They disappeared from Britain in May, 1951, and were reported in Moscow.

The State Department did

not attempt to answer Eastland's questions. It advised the Senator that the nature of the inquiries would require exten-

sive investigation and considerable time.

Maclean had access to United States Atomic Energy Headquarters for some of the time he was assigned to the British Embassy here between 1944 and 1948. Officials have said his part-time job as secretary of the Combined Policy Committee, a three-power group on some atomic problems, did not authorize him to handle American secrets.

There has been speculation that Maclean provided the Chinese Reds with assurances that United States forces would not cross the Yalu River if the Reds invaded Korea. Maclean headed the American section of the British Foreign Office in late 1951 after the Korean war had been under way for several months.

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Date: 11-14-55
Page 21

361

These Days

By George Sokolsky

The Truth Must Out

IT IS startling, at this date, to read that President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson actually believed that their Manhattan Project and the atom bomb were so secret that they would not tell Vice President Harry Truman about it. After Truman held his first Cabinet meeting, as President, Stimson stayed behind to tell him what was going on. Truman says in his memoirs:



Sokolsky

"... Stimson told me that he wanted me to know about an immense project that was under way—a project looking to the development of a new explosive of almost unbelievable destructive power. That was all he felt free to say at the time, and his statement left me puzzled. It was the first information that had come to me about the atomic bomb, but he gave me no details..."

If this business was really so secret, why did not the Pentagon set up an adequate security system? The FBI was kept out of it but not Dr. Klaus Fuchs who, although a known Communist, was permitted to enter this country and to work at the Manhattan Project.

But not only was the Vice President kept in ignorance but the Congress. Harry Truman recounts that when he was chairman of a Senate committee investigating the national defense, Stimson came to him. This is the way Truman recounts it:

"SENATOR," the Secretary (Stimson) told me as he sat beside my desk, "I can't tell you what it is, but it is the greatest project in the history of the world. It is most top secret. Many of the people who are actually engaged in the work have no idea what it is, and we who do would appreciate your not going into those plants."

Perhaps had Harry Truman made his investigation,

he would have learned that the secret was already out, that the Russians had already stolen it, that the United States was living in a fool's paradise.

The day may come when the British government will pluck up the courage to tell Parliament what they know about the crimes of Burgess and MacLean. When they were in this country as British officials, they were Russian agents. Whatever passed between the American and British governments, they had.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has testified that his battle orders were passed on to the enemy in the Korean war. He investigated thoroughly. The leak must have been in Washington

THERE HAS BEEN some speculation that the leak was in the State Department. Suppose the American Government engaged upon discussions with the British government concerning this decision and the documents, back and forth, passed over the desks of Burgess and MacLean. And suppose they made copies and passed them on to their Russian masters. Knowledge of the truth, if it did nothing else, would cleanse the reputations of suspected Americans.

Herbert Morrison in the British Parliament has been pressing Sir Anthony Eden to tell the whole truth about these scoundrels. We do not know how much Eden knows, but the explanations given thus far are not plausible. From the American standpoint, it would be sufficient if we were told that the discussion about the Manchurian sanctuary did pass over the Burgess and MacLean desks, but the truth must be revealed in Washington or in London, because men's historic reputations are at stake, and just as Harry Truman wrote his memoirs, so will these other men.

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(SPIES)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ASSURED SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-MISS.) IT WILL COOPERATE WITH THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN ASPECTS OF THE NOTORIOUS BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY CASE.

BUT THE DEPARTMENT ADDED THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE IMMEDIATE ANSWERS TO A STRING OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY EASTLAND WHO IS SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN. PREPARING THE ANSWERS WILL TAKE EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION AND CONSIDERABLE TIME, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A LETTER DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

These Days

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Sokolsky

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Now U.S. probes Maclean

THE State Department has formally agreed to give full co-operation to the Senate committee preparing to find out how the Maclean-Burgess affair may have damaged U.S. interests.

Senator James Eastland, who heads the Internal Security subcommittee, has asked how much the Russians may have learned from the British diplomats about American Korean war

secrets. Maclean, as head of the American desk in the Foreign Office, is suspected in Washington of having told Moscow that there would be no full-scale retaliation against the Chinese if Peking intervened in the war.

Eastland has been promised by the State Department that everything possible will be done to co-operate with his inquiry. And a great deal more publicity about the Foreign Office security breakdown is certain.

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 17, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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Burkham

(SPIES)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS PLEDGED ITS FULL COOPERATION TO SENATORS INVESTIGATING POSSIBLE AMERICAN SECURITY VIOLATIONS IN BRITAIN'S MACLEAN-BURGESS SPY CASE, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

THE ASSURANCES WERE GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT IN AN "INTERIM" LETTER ON THE MACLEAN-BURGESS CASE DELIVERED TO CHAIRMAN JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-MISS.) OF THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE.

EASTLAND HAD ASKED THE DEPARTMENT A STRING OF QUESTIONS, INCLUDING WHETHER SECRET INFORMATION HAD LEAKED TO RED CHINA VIA BRITISH SOURCES DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

EASTLAND WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN GETTING DATA ON WHAT ROLE BRITISH DIPLOMATS DONALD MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS MIGHT HAVE PLAYED IN FUNNELING AMERICAN SECRETS TO RUSSIA. BOTH DIPLOMATS HAD SERVED IN WASHINGTON. THEY DISAPPEARED FROM BRITAIN IN MAY, 1951, AND ARE REPORTED IN MOSCOW.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DID NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER EASTLAND'S QUESTIONS. IT ADVISED THE SENATOR THAT THE NATURE OF THE INQUIRIES WOULD REQUIRE EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION AND CONSIDERABLE TIME.

THE MACLEAN-BURGESS CASE HAS GIVEN AMERICAN AS WELL AS BRITISH SECURITY OFFICERS THE SHIVERS.

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RECEIVED JUN 22 1976

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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

Third Man - Lipton tells M.P.s 'I'm sorry'

LIEUT. - COLONEL MARCUS LIPTON yesterday withdrew his allegation against Mr. Harold ("Kim") Philby. Mr. Philby is NOT the Third Man in the Burgess-Maclean case, he told the Commons.

M.P.s listened in silence as Colonel Lipton, Socialist member for Brixton, said: "I have studied carefully the full report of Monday's debate, and in particular the speech of the Foreign Secretary. I have also read the statement made to the Press by Mr. Philby.

As a consequence of that further examination, I am satisfied that there is no justification for the allegation that Mr. Philby is the person who warned Burgess and Maclean, or that he engaged in dubious Third Man activities.

MY DUTY

In such circumstances I consider it proper, and regard it as my duty, to withdraw unreservedly the charge embodied in my supplementary question, or in my remarks, in the debate last Monday.

Accordingly, I have asked permission to make this statement here so that it may appear in the official record of the proceedings of the House, and to say how deeply I regret the charge I made.

There were murmurs of approval as Colonel Lipton sat down. His personal statement was not debatable in the House.

M.P.s heard him say on Monday that he stood by his original question about "dubious Third Man activities" of Mr. Philby, who was a British Embassy first secretary in Washington in 1951 at the time of the Burgess-Maclean flight.

On Tuesday he spoke to the Press for the first time since his resignation from the Foreign Office in 1951.

"I am not the Third Man," he insisted. "I never got in touch with Burgess after he left Washington. . . . I did not see him or speak to him again, nor did he or Maclean get in touch with me."

IT'S CLOSED

At Mr. Philby's home in Croydon, Surrey, his wife said last night:—

"My husband has given me a prepared statement to read to you: 'I think that Colonel Lipton has done the right thing. As far as I am concerned the incident is now closed.' That's all he has to say . . . goodnight."

And Colonel Lipton? Does he still believe there was a Third Man?

He replied last night: "I can't say any more at the moment. There is nothing more I can add today."

DELIVERED BY C.B. Mac Donald

BY LETTER JUN 29 1976

PERFECTA RECORDS

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NOT RECORDED

126 DEC 5 1955

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 11, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

FOR INDEXING

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It's Accepted

Philby Gets Apology From MP

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Laborite member of Parliament today withdrew his charge that former diplomat Harold



Philby was the "third man" in the Guy Burgess - Donald Maclean spy case.

Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton told Commons he "unreservedly" canceled his charge that Philby,

Philby former First Secretary at the British Em-

bassy in Washington, was the man who tipped off Maclean and Burgess to flee behind the Iron Curtain.

The two suspected diplomat-spies escaped on May 25, 1951, the day the Government had ordered them questioned.

Philby, who had challenged Lipton to repeat his charge outside the privileged floor of Commons, said he was "very happy" Lipton had withdrawn the charges.

"So far as I am concerned the incident is now closed," he said.

Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan last week cleared Philby of the charges and said there may not have been a tip-off man at all. He announced that Philby had been asked to resign from the

diplomatic service in 1951 because of Communist associations while in college.

Lipton said he studied Macmillan's statement carefully along with Philby's later denials.

"I am satisfied," he said in Commons, "there is no justification for the allegation that Mr. Philby is the person who warned Burgess and Maclean or that he engaged in dubious third-man activities."

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

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Date NOV 11 1955

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C.B. Mac Donald
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Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(SPIES)

LONDON--LABORITE LEGISLATOR MARCUS LIPTON SAID HE IS CONVINCED THERE WAS "NO JUSTIFICATION" FOR HIS CHARGE THAT HAROLD PHILBY SENT THE WARNING THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR BRITAIN'S "MISSING DIPLOMATS" TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN FOUR YEARS AGO.

LIPTON TOLD COMMONS HE WISHES TO "WITHDRAW UNRESERVEDLY" HIS CHARGE THAT PHILBY, A FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, WARNED GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN THAT THE AUTHORITIES SUSPECTED THEM OF BEING SOVIET AGENTS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MACMILLAN TOLD THE HOUSE MONDAY THAT HE KNEW OF NO REASON TO SUSPECT PHILBY. THE ALLEGED "THIRD MAN" HIMSELF CHALLENGED LIPTON TUESDAY TO REPEAT THE CHARGE OUTSIDE OF PARLIAMENT.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. E. J. Connelley
Mr. Nichols
Mr. F. B. Bryant
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Lipton stays quiet on the 'Third Man'

I'LL SPEAK LATER, HE SAYS

By WALTER TERRY

FOR the first time since he came to Parliament Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Lipton captured the limelight in the Commons yesterday without saying a word. The Member for Brixton, who is usually so talkative, remained silent when his chance came to make a personal statement.

M.P.s crowded their benches expecting his reply to a challenge from Mr. Harold Philby, former Foreign Office official.

In the Commons Lieut.-Colonel Lipton named Philby as Third Man in the Burgess-Maclean case.

Mr. Philby, on Tuesday, challenged the Lieut.-Colonel to repeat his accusation outside the House. In reply Mr. Lipton declared: "I propose to make a statement in the House."

'Formalities'

Lieut.-Colonel Lipton looked steadily at his Order Paper when the moment came when he could seek permission to speak. As the afternoon debate began Lieut.-Colonel Lipton walked over to the Speaker and handed him a type-written document.

The Speaker studied the document; then handed it to a Clerk of the Table. Colonel Lipton and the Clerk talked together for a few minutes.

Last night Colonel Lipton still would not say when he will make his statement. He added: "There are formalities to be completed first. Then I will speak."

And Mr. Philby, at his mother's home in Drayton-gardens, Kensington, said: "There is nothing more I can do if Colonel Lipton refuses to accept my challenge. I can only trust that public opinion will decide who is right."

RE: MacLEAN CASE

(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL

NOVEMBER 10, 1955

LONDON, ENGLAND

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST

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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BRANIGAN

MR. PHILBY'S 'THIRD MAN' CHALLENGE TO M.P.

'Repeat Charge Outside and Produce Evidence': Friendship With Burgess

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

Mr. Harold Philby, former First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, yesterday made a statement on his own position in the Maclean-Burgess affair. He challenged Lt.-Col. Lipton, Socialist M.P. for Brixton, to produce evidence to support his allegation of Mr. Philby's "dubious third man activities."

Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, said in the House of Commons debate on Monday that there was no reason to identify Mr. Philby with the "third man," if in fact there was one.

A slim, dark man of 43 with a quick smile and rapid nervous gestures, Mr. Philby held a Press conference that crowded his mother's Kensington flat. He gave a crisp "no comment" to dozens of questions.

He said that the Official Secrets Act, and concern for international problems of "great delicacy" raised by the case and for the efficiency of the security services prevented him from discussing the Maclean-Burgess affair.

M.P.'s QUESTION

"From A Safe Place"

His even good humour in answering or blocking questions gave way to a touch of anger as he said: "On Oct. 25, Col. Lipton, from a safe place, sneaks into a supplementary question the charge that I was guilty of a crime for which the maximum penalty is 14 years, or something of that order."



MR. H. A. R. PHILBY, former First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, talking to reporters at his parents' home in Kensington yesterday.

STP of AP

Joe S. A.

*DONALD MACLEAN
Col. Burgess*

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY TELEGRAPH & MORNING POST
NOVEMBER 9, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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BY LETTER JUN 22, 1970
PER FOIA REQUEST. *jmg*

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"He produced no shred of evidence to support that threat, under which I have now lived for 12 days.

Last night in the House Col. Lipton again refused to produce evidence, refused to withdraw the charge and refused to repeat it outside the House. In justification of his refusal to repeat it outside the House, he indulged in the extraordinary verbal gymnastic of saying that even Mr. Philby had not asked him to do so.

"I suggest he repeats the charge outside the House and produces evidence or, if the evidence really is so secret, he should forward it, as he suggests, to a judicial member of the Privy Council and meanwhile withdraw the charge until the member has had a chance of examining the evidence and pronouncing upon it."

REQUEST TO RESIGN "Imprudent Association"

Mr. Philby said he resigned from the Foreign Office, on request, in July, 1951. "I certainly regard the request to resign as a direct consequence of an imprudent association—that is, with Burgess."

He had known Burgess, on and off, since undergraduate days at Cambridge. For eight months before his return to London in May, 1951, Burgess lived at his house in Washington. "I more or less sponsored him in that rather hectic society of Washington."

He never knew Burgess was a Communist. Burgess's political views were "all over the place." He would adjust his attitude for the sake of argument with other people.

Burgess had many friends in different spheres of life. He did drink but "his behaviour was not disgraceful in any sense of the word known to me. He was sent home for a driving offence: he was caught

speeding three times on the same day."

Mr. Philby said he was aggrieved at what Burgess had done "on the bigger issue," even more than about its effect on his own career. "But there are fair weather friends and foul weather friends, and I prefer to belong to the second category."

Asked if this meant he still considered himself a friend of Burgess, he said it meant he was not going to indulge in mud-slinging. He met Maclean in 1937 or 1938 and again just before or after the outbreak of war, but he was only a shadow in his memory.

Mr. Philby said his own political development had been unspectacular. He was a member of the Socialist Society at Cambridge. "I have never been a Communist, though I knew people who were Communist at Cambridge and for a year afterwards."

"The last time I spoke to a Communist, knowing he was one, was in 1934." He had always been "on the Left."

Since leaving the Foreign Office he had been a free lance writer on foreign affairs. A book now in manuscript form would touch on the Maclean-Burgess affair, but only "episodically" in dealing with international affairs.

Mr. Philby said his wife and five children were staying with friends outside London.

NO REPLY BY M.P. "Statement in House"

Lt.-Col. Lipton did not reply to the challenge of Mr. Philby last night, but said: "I propose to make a statement in the House."

It is understood that Col. Lipton will seek the permission of the Speaker to make a personal statement. Such statements, by leave of the Speaker, are made immediately after questions in the House of Commons. They are not debatable.

"O.K." With Mr. Philby

When Mr. Philby was informed of Col. Lipton's decision to make a statement in the House he said:

"I cannot comment further until after the hon. and gallant Member for Brixton has opened his trap, except to say that I hope he will repeat his charge and produce his evidence, or he should withdraw. Either way, it is absolutely O.K. with me."

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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 ☒

file
John A

They Let the Big Ones Get Away IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Britain's Spy Catchers Face Probe

LONDON, Nov. 9 (UP)—Britain's super-secret spy-catching espionage agency MI-5 will be investigated itself because of the Burgess-MacLean spy scandal, press reports said today.

The inquiry would be the first since MI-5's almost legendary group began before the First World War.

It follows complaints that the Secret Service let diplomats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess escape behind the Iron Curtain and failed to find the "third man" who tipped them off.

Prime Minister Anthony Eden this week offered an investigation of Foreign Office security because of the diplomats' defection, but Eden made no mention of MI-5—presumably because the agency is almost never officially mentioned by the British government.

Even the name of the agency's chief has not been disclosed since its post-war head, Sir Percy Sillitoe, retired two years ago.

The address of MI-5's headquarters in a downtown office building is kept secret. Its phone switchboards are unlisted and its finances, like the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency, are not detailed even to Parliament.

Informed sources said Eden "informally" gave further details of the proposed security investigation to Socialist Opposition Leader Clement Attlee following Monday's Burgess-MacLean debate.

These sources said the investiga-

tion would be carried out by a six-man committee of the Privy Council, the body of lawmakers designated for life as advisers to the sovereign. Most are ministers or former ministers. Eden and Attlee would be members of the committee.

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
 Wash. News ☒
 Wash. Star ☒
 N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒
 N. Y. Mirror ☒
 Daily Worker ☒
 The Worker ☒
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Date NOV 9 1955

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Mr. Buchanan
Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tamm
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRITISH

PREMIER WILL HEAD SECURITY INQUIRY

By Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Informal contacts have taken place between Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Attlee on the constitution of the committee of Privy Counsellors to examine security procedures in the public service.

This investigation was proposed by the Prime Minister in the debate on the Burgess-Maclean affair on Monday.

The proposal was discussed by the Socialist Shadow Cabinet last night. Their views will be laid before the Parliamentary Labour party to-day.

The Government's proposal contemplated a committee of four. These would be Sir Anthony Eden, as chairman, Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Morrison, Deputy Leader and a former Foreign Secretary.

RESTRICTING MEMBERSHIP

I understand that the Shadow Cabinet decided to press for a committee of six, which would include one member with no previous experience of the working of the security organisation. This would make the plan more acceptable to the rank-and-file of the Labour party.

The Government's view is that membership should be restricted to ex-Ministers with experience of the working of the security system. Two arguments are advanced in support of this:

1. It would be undesirable to widen more than necessary the circle of those with intimate knowledge of the security organisation;
2. It would take anyone not previously initiated some time to grasp the intricacies of the organisation and therefore slow up the investigation.

If the Government accepts six as the size of the committee it is likely that the Opposition would nominate Mr. Robens, who as former Minister of Labour was not departmentally concerned with the security services. He has been given foreign affairs by Mr. Attlee in his allocation of duties among Socialist front-benchers.

The Government's choice would probably be Major Lloyd-George, Home Secretary, who is closely concerned departmentally with security matters.

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY TELEGRAPH & MORNING POST
NOVEMBER 9, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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*LEAD
Burgess*

Mr. N
Mr. B
Mr. Har
Mr. N
Mr. P
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. W
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. X will be called SIX MEN TO PROBE SECRETS OF MI 5

By A. J. McWhinnie

BRITAIN'S counter-espionage organisation — MI 5 — will be investigated by the Committee of Privy Councillors that is to be set up to examine the efficiency of the nation's security system. The Committee, proposed by Sir Anthony Eden on Monday, will probably consist of six men: the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Home Secretary and three Opposition leaders, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Alfred Robens.

The present chief of MI 5 has never been named. He is known only as Mr. X. And MI 5's activities have never been questioned since the Department was set up before the first world war.

Now, it is believed, Mr. X and his predecessor, Sir Percy Sillitoe, will give evidence as the committee probes all the facts arising out of the treachery of Burgess and Maclean.



HAROLD PHILBY TALKS
Let him make these charges outside the House.



No, I am not trying to get my job back in the Foreign Office. I'm writing a book.

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY HERALD
NOVEMBER 4, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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7 DEC 1955

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Out of hiding

One man who figured in that incident, Mr. Harold Philby, 37-year-old former diplomat came out of hiding yesterday. For a fortnight the world has been knocking at his door—ever since Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus Lipton named him in the House of Commons as a "third man" in the story.

But for these two weeks Philby has been either in his own rambling country house at Crowborough, Sussex, where he lives with his wife and five children, or in his mother's Kensington flat.

It was all over yesterday. Harold Philby opened the door of his mother's 10-roomed flat in Drayton-gardens, Kepsington. Newspapermen, radio and TV men, cameramen from many countries trooped in.

Philby talked freely and answered questions without hesitation. To some he had no comment—"I am bound by the Official Secrets Act."

Challenged

He at once challenged Marcus Lipton. "I suggest," he said, "that Colonel Lipton should repeat his charges outside the privilege of Parliament."

Did Philby know the runaway diplomats?

"I hardly knew Maclean. I had met him once or twice at the beginning of the war."

But Burgess had stayed in his house at Washington for six or eight months.

"I didn't know he was a Communist although I had known him for 20 years."

Why had Philby left the Foreign Office?

"I was asked for my resignation as a direct consequence of an imprudent association."

Did he mean Burgess?—Yes. Burgess, he said, DID drink a lot in Washington but his conduct was hardly "disgraceful." He had been sent home for stupid driving offences.



In some things I know I am bound to silence by the Official Secrets Act.



Now I need a rest. So does my wife. We may go away for a few days.

No Communist

Harold Philby declared that although his politics inclined to the Left, he had never been a Communist—"The last time I spoke to a Communist, knowing him to be a Communist was in 1934."

No, he wouldn't ask for his job back in the Foreign Office.

LIEUT-COL. LIPTON said last night—I propose to make a statement on this matter in the House of Commons.

377

CONSTANTINE BROWN

A-23

The Manchurian Sanctuary

Eastland Asks State Department For Full Maclean-Burgess Data

The curiosity of the British public, which apparently is unable to learn the full truth concerning diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess who skipped to Russia when they were about to be arrested, may be at least partially satisfied by a prospective investigation of the Senate Internal Security Committee.

The committee, headed by Senator Eastland of Mississippi, is reported to have asked the State Department for a full report on the data it has about the pair and the possibilities of Maclean having divulged some secrets to the USSR.

The investigators are not particularly interested in the case of Burgess and Maclean. What interests them is that Maclean was head of the American section of the Foreign Office in the interval between completion of the Chinese concentrations on the Yalu River and their actual mass intervention against the United Nations forces in Korea.

The committee wants to discover whether there was a definite agreement between the United States and Britain to consider Manchuria as a "sanctuary" regardless of the actions of the Chinese Communists. If such a decision was actually taken by the American and British governments, there is no doubt that Maclean, a policy adviser official, must have known about it.

So far, the State Department has reported that there is nothing in its files to indicate the existence of an agreement creating a "sanctuary" for the Chinese forces. There had been apparently some kind of high-level decision after four landing at In-

chon and the pulverization of the North Korean forces providing that they would not be pursued beyond the Yalu River. This was fully understandable. Manchuria was at that time a neutral territory. Any attempt to follow the defeated North Koreans across its boundaries would have contravened international regulations and given the Chinese legitimate grounds to join the war.

It is true, the State Department says, that on December 7, 1950, shortly after the rout of our 8th Army, Prime Minister Clement Attlee did come hastily to Washington to find out from President Truman what our intentions were regarding possible retaliation against the Chinese Communists. And it is assumed that he was assured that despite the clamor of public opinion in this country, no drastic action, such as bombing of the Manchurian lines of communications and military installations, was contemplated without previous consultations with the U. N. participants in the Korean campaign.

This thesis of the State Department is not fully accepted by the investigating committee which would like to have further research and study of the matter of "who and what created the Manchurian sanctuary?"

There has been some indication that interesting papers on the period between November 6 and 20, including an estimate from the Central Intelligence Agency, may be found if diligent search is made at the State Department.

Here is the sequence of the Chinese preparations to intervene in the Korean conflict.

The Peiping high command had begun to transfer its best trained troops from the south to Manchuria in May. Late that month precise information to that effect was communicated to our Government by the Chinese Nationalist intelligence. This was largely discounted as "Taipei propaganda." Definite information about the concentration of three Communist route armies along the Yalu River was, however, in possession of the Pentagon sometime at the end of September. The presence of that imposing force worried our field commanders but the thesis that this was merely intended to protect China's neutrality was accepted by military men and diplomats. It was the positive intelligence that unusually large quantities of heavy military equipment were reaching Manchuria from the USSR.

The Senate committee would like to establish by documents and testimony of the men in office at that time whether, after those reports reached Washington, any agreement was made with our British ally to prevent the extension of the war by considering Manchuria as a "sanctuary." If such an agreement was reached, could Maclean have communicated it to his Muscovite contacts in London?

Although the Chinese Communists were ready for action early in October, they did not strike until late in November. Did they wait so long in order to ascertain whether America would retaliate with its powerful Air Force against their bases in Mukden, Kirin and Harbin? And did they find out that an agreement not to punish the aggressor had been reached by Washington and London?

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
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Date 11/9/55

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BY LETTER JUN 23 1976

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Associated Press

HAROLD PHILBY
... challenges accuser

Philby Fires Challenges at MP Accuser

LONDON, Nov. 8 AP—Former diplomat H. A. R. Philby challenged a Laborite member of Parliament today to repeat without legal immunity his charge that Philby was the "third man" in the Guy Burgess-Donald Maclean spy case.

Lipton later refused the challenge, saying "I propose to make a statement in the House."

Philby broke silence on the case for the first time to accuse Col. Marcus Lipton of a "sneak" attack while enjoying parliamentary privilege on the floor of Commons.

He formerly was first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington.

Philby, who was asked to resign in 1951 on the grounds he had Communist associations in college, called in newsmen to his mother's flat in Kensington to issue a formal statement attacking Lipton.

The Laborite had accused Philby of having engaged in "dubious third-man activities" in the flight of Maclean and Burgess to Russia in 1951. They disappeared on May 25, the day they were to have been questioned.

✓ 10/12/55

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

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N. Y. Mirror	_____
Daily Worker	_____
The Worker	_____
New Leader	_____

Date NOV 9 1955

66 DEC 8 1955

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Associated Press radiophoto

Harold Philby at news conference in London yesterday.

Philby Attacks '3d Man' Charge

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Former diplomat H. A. R. Philby challenged a Laborite member of Parliament today to repeat without legal immunity his charge that Mr. Philby was the "third man" in the Guy Burgess-Donald Maclean spy case.

Mr. Philby broke silence on the case for the first time to accuse Col. Marcus Lipton, Labor M. P., of a "sneak" attack while enjoying Parliamentary privilege on the floor of the House of Commons. The former First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington was cleared yesterday by Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan in Commons of being the tipoff man in the disappearance in May, 1951, of Burgess and Maclean, Foreign Office diplomats accused of being Soviet spies.

Mr. Philby, who was asked to resign in 1951 on grounds he had Communist associations in college, called in newspaper men to his mother's flat in Kensington to issue a formal statement attacking Col. Lipton.

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 ☐

BY HANIGAN

Sub A 5 *Pat*
 BUREAU COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST *jug*

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

Date NOV 9 1955

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. W. Crowl
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRANFAN

Back

DONALD MACLEAN

MR. PHILBY IN LONDON TO-DAY

VISIT TO PARENTS

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Mr. Harold Philby, former First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, who was mentioned by Mr. Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday in relation to the Burgess and Maclean investigation, is expected this morning at his parents' home in Drayton Gardens, Kensington.

His mother, who is the wife of Mr. Harry St. J. Philby, the explorer and authority on Arabia, said last night that her son had been in touch with her, but she did not know where he was staying. She did not know if he had been told that Mr. Macmillan had cleared him of the imputation of warning Burgess or Maclean.

Asked what she thought of Mr. Macmillan's statement, she replied: "It is wonderful."

Mr. Harold Philby, who joined the Foreign Office in 1946, went to Washington in 1949. Burgess at one time lodged with him there. In June, 1951, the month after Burgess and Maclean disappeared, Mr. Philby returned to London.

He resigned the service in September of that year. He has been away from his home in Croydon, Surrey, since Oct. 22. His wife also left the house recently.

A SQUALID CASE AND ITS LESSONS

Why has the Burgess-Maclean case continued to excite public concern? Not because it conforms in many respects to the pattern of a sensational novellette. Not because any particular interest attaches to the squalid personalities concerned. The truth is that the whole episode administered a very severe shock to the reputation of the Foreign Office. How could this eminent Department ever have employed such people? How could it have continued to employ them after very great numbers of people knew their personal characters to be what they were? Is there any guarantee that there are no other Burgesses and Macleans still unmasked? The whole impression made by the story has been that the Department whose business it is to make rings round other people is liable to have rings made round itself.

Mr. Macmillan rightly described the whole business as "painful." But not the least painful part of it is the way it has been handled by those who felt the pain. Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Foreign Secretary at the time of the flight, stonewalled. The White Paper published two months ago read like a masterpiece of uninformative irrelevance. But Mr. Macmillan yesterday was certainly wise enough to change the tone of the explanations, and to add proofs of a reform of the security system. In so far as both the tone and the substance of official statements were better, the case for an inquiry, with due discretion and without undue inhibitions, becomes less urgent. But, as the PRIME MINISTER very clearly recognised, all anxiety is not removed; and his suggestion of a small all-party inquiry by Privy Counsellors well merits the consideration for which he asked.

File Sub A

RE: *C.B. MacDonald*

BY LETTER JUN 22 1970

PER FOR REQUEST *jug*

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY TELEGRAPH & MORNING POST
NOVEMBER 8, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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The first of the Foreign Office's mistakes is that since an exceptionally high standard is rightly demanded of persons in the Foreign Service, what they do on duty is not all that matters. The personal misbehaviour of both these people was notorious. Why should it have been considered, in the case of MACLEAN, irrelevant; or only as relevant as, say, a liability to migraine? Thirty years ago, there is little doubt, anybody so guilty of personal misbehaviour would have been discharged, without any softhearted or soft-headed seeking for psychological or physical explanations. They would have rightly been judged as not the sort of people whom the Foreign Office could employ. Let it be noted that positive vetting, that is to say, inquiry into people's background and habits, seems only to date back until 1952 — more than six months after the disappearance.

* * *

Nobody has explained why it was not instituted earlier. There is no McCarthyism about it at all. For when Mr. MACMILLAN argues that notorious personal habits and indiscretions are not compatible with spying, surely he is thinking of former, not of present days. It is just such things which subject the persons concerned to blackmail. They become open to pressure to give information on pain of exposure and ruin. Personal behaviour should be more than ever a criterion of fitness to be employed in the Foreign Service; and Mr. MACMILLAN's speech was at least reassuring for the indication that it is now restored as a criterion.

* * *

Another weakness in the Foreign Office case is the delay in giving the present explanation. They might have been given at any time after the delinquents had bolted; and it is at least satisfactory that the inane conclusion of the White Paper—explanation might have helped "the other side"—is now abandoned. How they managed to bolt is of little importance. There is a great deal to be said in accordance with the spirit of British justice for not clapping people in gaol on suspicion. But this does not excuse the failure to relieve public anxiety earlier, nor the attempt to lull it, up to the very moment of the White Paper, by asserting that MACLEAN had always performed his duties "satisfactorily." Of course, there are still obscure points. For example, if BURGESS and MACLEAN were "tipped off," who was the tipper? One person, originally named in the House of Commons, was exonerated yesterday. But there really was no reason why a great part of Mr. MACMILLAN's speech, including his references to Mrs. MACLEAN, could not have been delivered months ago.

* * *

The Foreign Office will recover from this blow—for blow it is. It would be grossly unfair to

think that a few black sheep make a flock of goats; and we all know the high quality of many in the Foreign Service. Nor, as Mr. MACMILLAN rightly contended, is there anything in the new methods of recruitment likely to lower the quality. We are not asking for a "closed shop." What we are asking, and seem now to be getting, is a system of ensuring that shady characters, whatever their ability, shall not be employed in the public service. If that can be ensured, good will come out of evil.

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

BRANHAM

BURGESS AND MACLEAN:

**Inquiry into Britain's diplomats
is turned down by Macmillan,
then—Eden sets up probe
into general security**

*File
John A*

FOREIGN OFFICE SHAKE-UP

RECEIVED BY C.B. MacDonald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST *jug*

NOT RECORDED
120 DEC 14 1955

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 8, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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900 questioned: 4 leave and 6 are moved

Express Parliamentary Reporter

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Foreign Secretary, told M.P.s debating the Maclean-Burgess case last night that 900 Foreign Office officials have been checked for security since 1951—and as a result four “have been asked to leave” and six more have been moved or have resigned.

Mr. Macmillan also disclosed that in the last 10 years 59 officials have been compulsorily retired for “incompetence.”

So, he said, the Foreign Office is not “a closed shop seeking to protect failures.”

The new system of checks since 1951, he said—it applies to all Government departments in which security is involved—“has enormously strengthened the security system.” And he refused a general inquiry into the Foreign Office.

‘SMALL CONFERENCE’

Mr. Herbert Morrison appealed to the Prime Minister to overrule this. “There is a case for an inquiry,” he said, “and inquiry there must be.”

And then, as the six-hour debate ended, Sir Anthony Eden proposed that “a small conference of Privy Councillors”—two or three from each side of the House—should examine security in the public services and decide whether further precautions should be taken “to reduce the risk of treachery.”

The Prime Minister rejected the idea of an inquiry by judges. “Privy Councillors are M.P.s,” he said, “and this is a question for Parliament.”

He said that the methods of “positive vetting” enforced since 1951—they go into an official’s background since his schooldays—are disagreeable but inevitable.

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"That does not guarantee us against future disaster," said Sir Anthony, "but it does give the strongest assurance that I can give to this House that we have done all we think we can within the law."

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

JUSTICE

"Would you be willing that people should be held indefinitely by the police while evidence is collected? Of course not."

"British justice over the centuries has been based on the principle that a man is to be presumed innocent until he can be proved guilty. Have we to abandon that principle? Worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offences?"

"The last thing I would wish to see in this country is the Security Service having the power to do some of the things which some of our friends in the Press do not seem to realise would flow from such a policy."

And Sir Anthony declared: "I would never be willing to be Prime Minister of a Government which asked those powers of this House."

THIRD MAN

In the debate the three men who were Foreign Secretaries during the Maclean-Burgess case—Mr. Morrison, Sir Anthony, and Mr. Macmillan—told their versions of the story.

But they still left the biggest question unanswered: Who was the Third Man who tipped off the diplomats?

Mr. Macmillan said: "The circumstances of Maclean's disappearance were certainly explainable in the terms of a tip-off, but it is quite possible that other circumstances aroused suspicion." The authorities, he said, are still investigating the possibility of a tip-off.

How many people knew of Mr. Herbert Morrison's decision as Foreign Secretary on May 25, 1951, to investigate Maclean? Mr. Macmillan did not disclose.

But Mr. Morrison himself widened the field by saying that on that day—and he drew attention to the "coincidence" that this was the very day the diplomats fled—the Security Service also made a report to the office of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

OPINION THIS DOUBT REMAINS

MR. MACMILLAN'S speech on the missing diplomats is skilful. In parts it is also reassuring. The checks on aspirants for the Foreign Service and on its members appear to have been immensely strengthened.

They may well have reached the point where, as Mr. Macmillan contends, the gaps in security have been plugged as tightly as they ever can be in a free country.

But all these checks depend on the efficiency of the security service.

And there Mr. Macmillan's account is not so satisfactory.

Is this efficiency?

ACCORDING to Mr. Macmillan, who commends and congratulates the security service, Maclean was spotted out of a field of 6,000. But nothing like that number can have handled the particular information found to have leaked.

And anyway, the case built up against him was not made solid enough for action. Meantime Burgess was missed altogether.

It further appears that Maclean's house could not even be watched for fear of arousing suspicion.

The public demands it NOBODY wishes to damage national prestige by belittling British security. But what evidence is offered of its increased efficiency? Mr. Macmillan merely admits that the Third Man has not been found and is still being sought.

Sir Anthony Eden proposes an informal gathering of Privy Councillors to have a general look-round at security matters. It does the Government credit to yield thus to public opinion.

But nothing so half-hearted will restore confidence either at home or abroad. The only way to do that is to hold a thorough inquiry.

The public will continue to demand it.

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of both countries.
MR. MACMILLAN.—The Barmat problem was discussed with the State Department in September and they were warned of our view that Saudi conduct had made a continuation of arbitration virtually impossible. Her Majesty's Government did not give the United States authorities advance information of the decision that the rulers concerned should resume control of the area, lest such foreknowledge should prove embarrassing to them in their relations with Saudi Arabia. Besides their interests in Saudi Arabia, American oil companies are substantial shareholders in the companies that hold the concessions for the Trucial States and for Muscat and Oman.

VISITS TO RUSSIA

MR. MONTGOMERY HYDE (Belfast, North, U.U.) asked the the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would make a statement about the increased facilities which had been granted by the Soviet Government to British tourists wishing to visit the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

MR. TURTON.—The Soviet State Travel Agency, Intourist, have recently offered a number of planned tours for British visitors to the Soviet Union next year, which include concessions on the cost of travel within the Soviet Union. British travel agencies are discussing these proposals with Intourist. While this is welcome, there remain many obstacles in the Soviet Union to the would-be private tourist, particularly the artificial rate of exchange for the rouble.

He added that the rate of exchange was being discussed at the Geneva conference.

MR. RAYMOND GOWER (Barry, C.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any further statement to make regarding the British-born wives of citizens of Czechoslovakia and other eastern European countries who wished to visit or return to the United Kingdom.

MR. TURTON.—Her Majesty's Government have noted with satisfaction that since Parliament rose for the recess last July a total of 84 British-born women in satellite countries have been granted permission to travel to this country. Of these, 61 are from Poland, 19 from Czechoslovakia, and two from both Hungary and Rumania.

OBSERVERS ON ISRAEL BORDER

MORE IF NEEDED

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON (Rowley Regis and Tipton, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would state the number of United Nations observers stationed along the borders of Israel and Egypt and whether he would instruct her Majesty's Government's representative on the Security Council to propose that this number should be increased.

MR. MACMILLAN.—The number of United Nations observers stationed along the Israel-Egypt border is normally 12, of whom five are in the Gaza area and four in the El Auja area, with three in reserve who can be called upon at short notice. Another three are temporarily detached from the truce supervision organization headquarters in Jerusalem for service in the area. The Minister of State on November 4 informed the Chief of Staff of the United Nations truce supervision organization that her Majesty's Government would support any request he might make for additional staff if he felt more observers were required.

MR. GODFREY NICHOLSON (Farnham, C.) asked if the observers had any functions apart from reporting on the incidents when they took place? Did it not bring the United Nations into disrepute when the general impression was that the task of the observers was to prevent incidents?

MR. MACMILLAN said he did not agree. General Burns had done most valuable work which had reduced to manageable proportions—until now—what might have been serious events and it was hoped

of these two men and of the strange incidents that surrounded this drama.
He had seen a large number of criticisms of the White Paper in the Press and elsewhere. It had been said that security in the Foreign Office ought to be in the hands of the security service.
It was true that Foreign Office officials, and this was true in other departments, were amateurs in the sense that they did not spend their whole careers upon this job. Nevertheless, this had a corresponding advantage, for it meant that an increasing number of officers in the service both at home and abroad gained some experience of security work.
He was not much attracted by the only other alternative, that there should be a kind of N.K.V.D. or O.G.P.U. system in public offices; in other words that everybody wherever he went and whatever he did, high and low, should be followed by an appropriate officer of a police department.

IMPATIENT CRITICS

All through the criticisms which had been made—and he did not complain of them—he had felt a sense of impatience that action of a precautionary kind had not been taken when it might still have been effective. But he thought some of these complaints were based on a misapprehension of the rights of a citizen in a free society in times of peace.

Action against employees, whether of the State or anybody else, arising from suspicion and not from proof might be taken with good motives. It might avert serious consequences or even disasters. But, judging from what had happened in some other countries, he suggested that the practice soon degenerated into the satisfaction of personal vendettas—(Opposition cheers)—or a general system of tyranny, all in the name of public safety.

It had been said that statements made either by Foreign Office spokesmen or by Ministers during all these years had been disingenuous and obscure.

Happily there was very little experience of this sort of thing in Britain, and successive Ministers had not found it easy to strike just the right balance between saying too little and saying too much. But he was sure they had all been influenced by one overriding consideration. The disappearance of the two men had opened up a large new field of investigation for the security service. These inquiries had continued for several years. At any stage while they were in progress a suggestion of a full statement would have indicated to the world the real degree to which they were meeting with success, and consequently the investigation might have been itself compromised.

When Maclean and Burgess fled in May 1951, the first thought of those responsible had to be not how much they could tell the public but what they could do to minimize the harm that had been done. (Cheers)
The security service still had intensive inquiries to make, and those would be valuable not merely to reconstruct the story but for other and more essential purposes; but when Petrov defected on April 3, 1954, a whole new vista opened on the case.

Petrov let it be known that if, as soon as he said anything to the Australian security and intelligence organization, it was to be published in this country he would refuse to say anything more. This was an important point. Since it was essential that Petrov should give his evidence before the royal commission it was decided not to make any further announcement bearing on his testimony. The commission report became public on September 14, and it then became possible to answer questions which had remained unanswered. The White Paper was published nine days after the publication of the royal commission report.

CONTRASTED CAREERS

CONSPICUOUS ABILITY OF MACLEAN

The circumstances in which the two men

the Far Eastern department in that department made that during a late in 1949, he had been indiscreet about the charges were fully disciplinary board; he ended, and informed transferred and that his emotion would be

he decided to send for a period of work. There had been having been guilty of he was promoted. That gained, as he had been sent, a member of the junior branch of the

Burgess was a failure. reported unfavourably work and behaviour y, 1951, four years after and nine months after Washington, he was conclusion reached that leave the service. Until disappearance there were ect that he was working y of the State. He had at then indiscretion was characteristic of a secret

ention a further point, in McNeil. He had observed Minister, a Privy Coun- ted that he had warned it Burgess when he be- assistant. He (Mr. Mac- orry about the timing of relation. (Hear, hear.)

TO RUSSIA STIGATED FOR EVIDENCE

had said enough to show as not true that the two ed by senior officials. 1949, a report was received sh information had become et authorities a few years as no indication of how it able. The leak might not from British sources. Dili- ere begun immediately, but sibilities to be covered was

nce came gradually to light, to the credit of the security the circumstance that infor- ked to the Soviet Govern- own at all—he could not s, but it was an almost in- skill—and, given the magni- the breadth of the possible paucity of the information at the field was gradually in the course of two years, —and that the right one. the suspicion narrowed down the evidence was both in- d circumstantial. The best, ly, chance of obtaining evi- could be used to support a lay in obtaining admissions it there was no firm starting interview. It was highly de- ain further information about and activities which could be asis for questioning him. The as therefore put on him. The to watch him at his home at deliberately taken, after a care- ad been made of the technical olved in keeping him under in the neighbourhood of his onclusion was that the risk that put on his guard would be too

RIES CONTINUING

se of Fuchs, the security service take exactly the same risk and stified in the result. of the watch on Maclean tance—contact or some-

1950 might have warned him that his activi- ties in the United s might be un- covered. Looking back they wondered if this led to his breakdown in Cairo in 1950. Although the circumstances of the dis- appearance were explainable in terms of a tip-off, it was quite possible that Maclean fled with Burgess because one or other noticed circumstances or a combination of circumstances which aroused their sus- picions. The possibility of a tip-off had to be seriously considered, and searching and protracted investigations into the possibility had been undertaken and were now proceeding.

MR. H. A. R. PHILBY

The name of one man had been men- tioned in the House, but not outside, in this connexion. He was Mr. H. A. R. Philby, temporary First Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington from Octo- ber, 1949, to June, 1951, who had been privy to much of the investigation of the leakage. He had been friends with Burgess from their time as fellow undergraduates in Trinity College, Cambridge, and Burgess was accommodated at his home in Washing- ton from August, 1950, to April, 1951. It would be realized that at no time before he fled was Burgess under suspicion. It had been found that Mr. Philby had Communist associations before and after his university days, and he was asked in 1951 to resign from the Foreign Office.

Mr. Philby had been the subject of a secret investigation. No evidence had been found that he was responsible for warning Burgess and Maclean. While in Govern- ment service he carried out his duties ably and conscientiously. There was no reason to conclude that he had, at any time, betrayed the interests of Britain, or to identify him with the so-called third man, if there was one.

As regard others whose names had been associated with the affair, he had caused them to be carefully studied and investi- gated. No one was being shielded. Had any evidence of guilt been forthcoming he, or his predecessors, would not have hesitated to have taken appropriate action. No such evidence had been found.

A number of Foreign Service officers who had been either office colleagues or had associated outside with Burgess were exam- ined but nothing had been found. If anyone inside or outside the House could produce evidence he trusted it would be made avail- able to the authorities.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON (Lew- sham, South, Lab.).—It is said in a news- paper that Mr. Philby and his family have disappeared. Does the Minister regard that as significant in the circumstances of the case?

MR. MACMILLAN.—I have no reason to think they have left this country. I think it is very improbable.

Mrs. Maclean had been of little import- ance. Anything she knew before Maclean left she must have got from him, and she had no means of obtaining information after he left. Whether she remained in Britain or left made little difference. She could do no good in this country and little harm abroad.

CLOSER SCRUTINY

10 OFFICIALS MOVED

The next question was what steps were taken to ensure that there should be no repetition of such a deplorable story. Since 1945 a check had regularly been made on all new entrants into the Foreign Service and on all new temporary employees.

That check was made to ensure that no adverse security record was held against candidates for employment. Since 1945 all officers already employed had been so checked, but it was acknowledged that that check was not adequate—what was called the negative check—since it only revealed persons who had already come to the un- favourable notice of the security authori- ties. When applied to Maclean and Bur- gess it revealed nothing about the subversive associations of their early days.

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Parliament

ENSURING SECURITY IN A
FREE SOCIETYSIR A. EDEN ACCEPTS INQUIRY
BY PRIVY COUNCILLORS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, NOV. 7
The SPEAKER took the Chair at half past two o'clock.

FALKLAND DEPENDENCIES

MR. JOHN HALL (Wycombe, C.) and WING CMDR. ERIC BULLUS (Wembley, North, C.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would make a statement about the dispute of this country with Chile and the Argentine in the Falkland Island Dependencies.

MR. TURTON, Under Secretary, Foreign Office (Thursk and Malton, C.), said that both the Argentine and Chilean Governments had informed the International Court of Justice that they were unwilling to accept the jurisdiction of the court in regard to their claims to our Antarctic territories. This step was taken before the change of régime in Argentina, but there was unfortunately as yet no sign that the present Argentine Government intended to adopt a different attitude. In a statement at the United Nations General Assembly on October 3, the Argentine delegate repeated in general terms the Argentine Government's claims in the Antarctic.

BURAIMI ACTION
JUSTIFIED

MONEY AND DOCUMENTS

MR. MACMILLAN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Bromley, C.), in a statement about conditions in the Buraimi Oasis, said that since the Ruler of Abu Dhabi and the Sultan of Muscat reasserted their rights on October 26 the situation there had been completely quiet and normal.

After referring to the Prime Minister's statement on that day that the actions and conduct of the Saudi Arabian Government amounted to a repudiation of the Arbitration Agreement, he went on:—

This conclusion was based partly on the widespread corruption and bribery which had taken place among the inhabitants of the disputed area and had clearly rendered any genuine expression of their wishes impossible, and partly upon the attitude of the Saudi Government towards the tribunal itself. Our position has been fully justified by the evidence obtained as a result of the re-entry of the forces of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi and the Sultan of Muscat into Buraimi. In the first place, a large sum of money was found in the possession of the Saudi police detachment there, far in excess of anything that could have been required for the maintenance of this small post. This sum of money is being returned to the Saudi Government. Secondly, many documents came into our possession which gave ample confirmation of the charges we have made.

MR. GRIMOND (Orkney and Zetland, L.).—As it is apparent that on this matter we have an absolutely cast iron case, and we are at last standing up for our friends in the rest of the world, will the Foreign

these incidents which had actually been observed. Should not the number of observers be increased so that they could observe what was going on in advance?

MR. MACMILLAN said it would be best to let General Burns decide how many observers he needed.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN

MR. GEORGE WARD, Under-Secretary of State for Air, in a written reply, states:—

Some experiments in cloud seeding have recently been carried out from R.A.F. aircraft during normal cloud flying training. The experiments were controlled by the Meteorological Office and have taken place over an area where any positive results might have a practical as well as an experimental value. It is not yet possible to say whether any significant increase in rainfall can be achieved.

BACKGROUND TO
TREACHERY
CLASHING IDEOLOGIES

On the motion for the adjournment, MR. MACMILLAN initiated a debate on the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean.

He said that it could rarely have happened in the long Parliamentary history of Britain that the political head of a department should have had to unfold to the House so painful a story as that which it was their duty to consider.

To understand, without excusing, that story it was necessary to recall the background in the 1930s in which the two principal characters grew up. At that time violent opinions were being expressed, with the Spanish civil war dividing British and European opinions acutely. This had a particularly disturbing effect on young people, many of whom thought it their duty to take part in those revolutionary struggles. When Hitler signed his pact with Stalin and the last war began some of those who had espoused extremist views found their ideological beliefs exerted a stronger pull than their patriotism. When the war ended the clash of loyalties, which had been buried in 1941, was revived.

Thus it was that men could be found in Britain who could put the interests of another country before their own, and commit the horrible crime of treachery. This occurred not only among criminals and degenerates, but in men holding high technical and scientific posts, in men of philosophical and literary attainments, and finally in the Foreign Service. Many who had seen that service at work at home and abroad would agree that Britain was fortunate to have a service of the highest quality, giving most loyal and devoted service to the Crown and the nation. That Foreign Service regarded the severe blow against its reputation as a personal case, which had caused a profound shock to Parliament and the general public—(cries of "Hear, hear.")—at home and abroad.

MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITY

an exceptionally good report, in which no mention was made of his left-wing views.

If the board had known that he had expressed Communist sympathies as an undergraduate in those days, would the House have felt that such a man should automatically be excluded from the public service? (Opposition members: "No.") Surely it would have regarded those leanings as one of the aberrations of youth, which he might have been expected to live down. (Laughter.) It was not fair in judging a man to bring in the atmosphere of to-day when judging the events of the 1930s.

It was important to realize that until and after Maclean's appointment in Cairo in 1948 the quality of his work was not only good but outstanding among his contemporaries. During the first 14 years in the service his conduct gave rise to no adverse comment. His behaviour in Cairo, which culminated in a sudden application for sick leave, was at the time interpreted as the result of a prolonged period of overwork and strain.

SECOND CHANCE

He was regarded as a valuable member of the service, and there was every reason to suppose and to hope that he might make a full recovery from what appeared to be a sort of nervous breakdown, and the Foreign Office, like any other decent employer in the circumstances—at the time there was no suspicion as to his loyalty—tried to see he had the right medical treatment and a chance of recovery.

It was easy to say with present knowledge that the decision was wrong. Perhaps it was. It was easy to be wise after the event, but he was given a second chance and, at the end of five months' medical treatment, he was put at the head of the American department.

The appointment implied no promotion for him and provided an opportunity to watch his conduct and his health. At this time no suspicion rested on him.

As soon as he fell under suspicion, which was in the middle of April, 1951, one of those informed was Sir Roger Makins, now our distinguished and highly successful Ambassador in Washington. He was then Maclean's immediate chief, being the superintending Under-Secretary of the group in which the department came. It was, therefore, quite untrue, as had been suggested, that Sir Roger Makins was in any way responsible for the conduct of an inquiry or had checked or cleared Maclean. That was not the case, and such a suggestion was false and grossly unfair to Sir Roger Makins.

BURGESS'S RECORD

Burgess's career in the Foreign Service was totally different. He was taken on as a temporary Press officer in the news department of the Foreign Office, then housed in the Ministry of Information, in 1944.

His previous career, to the extent then known, gave what seemed to be a respectable background.

In 1945 he took advantage of the opportunity open to temporary officers to apply for establishment in the junior branch of the Foreign Service. He appeared before a Civil Service board, who duly recommended him for establishment. In fairness to the board, they were impressed by his excellent academic record, as well as by the good reports they had received covering his employment in the B.B.C. and in the Foreign Office news department. However, they now knew that Burgess's work while with a wartime department responsible for propaganda to neutral countries had been unsatisfactory.

It was unfortunately the case that during the war—and perhaps one could hardly wonder at it—many war departments did not keep good records about their temporary staff. The fact remained that neither the Foreign Office nor the Civil Service commission knew of Burgess's failings.

SEVERE REPRIMAND

This process by which he was established was not completed till October, 1947. In

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N. Y. Mirror _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
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Date _____

London
THE TIMES TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 8, 1955.

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OXFORD ADOPTS ROAD PLAN

CLASH OF VIEWS IN COUNCIL

MAYOR'S WARNING OF COMMISSION

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

OXFORD, Nov. 7

After five and a quarter hours of debate, Oxford City Council to-night adopted by 32 votes to 24 the recommendations of the general purposes committee for two inner relief roads—one to the south of the High and the other to the north. This means that the proposals will now go forward to Mr. Sandys, Minister of Housing and Local Government, as an amendment to the Oxford development plan.

The committee's recommendations represent the compromise that emerged from the discussions held here last month by Mr. Sandys, who for two days was closeted with eight representatives of the city council, as well as university delegates and spokesmen for other local bodies.

The voting figures give an accurate idea of the difference of opinion that still divided the council—and divided it along neither party lines nor the line between Town and Gown. To the very end of to-day's debate there were eloquent advocates of other routes that the relief roads might take. The task of defending the general purposes committee's proposals fell almost entirely on the Labour mayor, Councillor M. A. Lower.

MAYOR'S INTERVENTION

In fact, Mr. Lower's was a personal triumph over the opposition. At one point an amendment was not merely on the brink of succeeding; it seemed actually to have succeeded. There were 29 votes for it and 28 against. Then, acting on a dramatic impulse, the mayor shot up a hand to make the voting equal, and quickly declared the amendment lost.

Earlier he left the council in no doubt of the motive underlying the decision. He had

£232,000 DROP IN HERRING CATCH

BOATS AND WORKERS LEAVE EAST COAST

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

LOWESTOFT, Nov. 7

With no herrings to handle people in the fishing industry at Yarmouth and Lowestoft are trying to remember when they last had a season so disastrous as the present one. There have been times when the herrings were late, when quality was poor, when too plentiful supplies stopped fishing; but none can recall a time of virtually no herrings.

This morning four boats came to Lowestoft with 97 crans, and two to Yarmouth, with 57 crans. Over the week-end a score of Scottish drifters folded up their nets and ended the season. To-night the remainder are at sea, many with the intention of seeing whether results will justify a further effort; if not better prospects in the Scottish waters may draw them to white fishing, or to the west coast where good herring catches are reported.

CATCHES COMPARED

As 171 of the 232 boats fishing are visitors, the decision will be of prime importance to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Yarmouth, up to Saturday, only 41,000 crans had been landed for the season, compared with 125,000 to the same date a year ago. The first hand value of the catch already shows a deficit of £232,000 on last year. To the end of last week only 4,650 crans of herrings had been cured into barrels at Yarmouth, against 37,840 crans last year in which the season closed with requirements unfulfilled.

Already some of the fishworkers, like the boats, are on their way north. They get 1s. 2d. for each barrel packed, in addition to the weekly wage of £3, and for them the prospect is grim. A task for the curers is to find storage until next year of scores of thousands of barrels which lie empty.

The news from Holland is that the herrings cannot be located, except by those fishermen who have changed from drift-net fishing to trawling in the spawning area in the English Channel. Here a month earlier than usual 100 trawlers of many nations are at work. It is from this area that the best drifter catches have come to East Anglia over the weekend, but trawlers and drifters cannot fish with safety on the same grounds, and damage has already been reported.

SURFEIT AT HULL

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

HULL, Nov. 7

About 40,000 stones of fish landed here to-day in a 210,000 stones catch, could not be sold because the market was glutted. The bulk of the catch was cod. The landing was almost as much as the port can handle and the catches of three trawlers had to be held over until to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOXED FISH ORDERED FROM ICELAND

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

GRIMSBY, Nov. 7

Icelandic fish, which has been banned by four of Britain's major fishing ports for three years, may soon be on sale again. A consignment is due to arrive at North Shields, to the order of a firm at Newcastle upon Tyne. The fish will be boxed and imported under the general open licence scheme.

For many years boxed fish has been imported into Britain solely by Norway and Denmark. Since the ban on landing Icelandic catches here, however, much of them has gone to Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and Iceland is receiving in return vast supplies of timber, which enables her

PERJURY CHARGE COMMITTAL

POLICE DENIAL OF FAVOURITISM

Divisional Detective-superintendent Herbert Sparks denied in cross-examination at Guildhall, London, yesterday that evidence which he gave about an interview with Christopher Glinski was an invention. The superintendent was replying to Mr. Norman Beach, solicitor for Glinski, who was committed for trial, charged under the Perjury Act with giving false evidence at the trial of Jack Comer at the Central Criminal Court.

Glinski, aged 34, of Burwood Place, Paddington, is alleged to have given false evidence when he said that he did not know where Comer lived, that he had never found out where Comer lived, and that he did not know Hyde Park Mansions, where Comer has a flat.

He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Through Mr. Beach he pleaded Not Guilty and reserved his defence. The Magistrate, Alderman Frederick Hoare, refused bail. An application for legal aid was granted.

"I NEVER TALKED"

Superintendent Sparks said that on October 7 he saw Glinski at West End Central police station and said to him: "I have had you brought here as I suspect you were concerned with Mrs. Comer, Moisha and Sonny and the Rev. Andrews and others in conspiring to give false evidence at the Comer trial." Glinski replied: "Look, the trial is over. We have had advice and know you cannot do anything about it. I never talked about the evidence to the person and nobody can prove I did. Habbie Distleman was at Comer's flat and he must have been talking about me. I will do him. It must be him, because he is the only one who knows about me going to Comer's flat."

The officer added that Glinski said he would not take part in an identification parade. Replying to Mr. E. J. P. Cussen, for the prosecution, Superintendent Sparks said that Mrs. Smyth (who gave evidence on Friday) was brought into the charge-room and immediately identified Glinski. On October 27, when charged, Glinski said: "What I said at the Old Bailey was the truth."

Mr. Beach: I put it to you that he has always said this, on every occasion he has been seen by other officers and you?—No, sir.

I put it to you that the evidence which you have given in this court about the alleged interview on October 7 of the words you have said Glinski said are untrue—an invention?—Nonsense, sir, quite true.

REPLY ON CHALLENGES

Further questioned by Mr. Beach, Superintendent Sparks agreed that it was not the first time his evidence had been challenged in a court of law. Asked if it had been frequently challenged, he replied: "Yes, sir."

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Beach referred to the prosecution of Comer and of Albert Dimes, who, like Comer, was acquitted on a charge of wounding. Mr. Beach asked Superintendent Sparks: "From the outset of that case you were favourable to Dimes, weren't you?" The superintendent replied: "No, sir. I was not in London at the outset of that case."

Mr. Beach.—Well, from the moment you took charge of this case you were favourable to Dimes?—No, sir.

After further questions, the clerk intervened to ask if the course of cross-examination was relevant to the charge of perjury. Mr. Beach answered: "Very much so. I want to show that Dimes has been previously involved in matters of violence, that he was once concerned in a murder, and that he was acquitted."

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Burgess, it may be, therefore, in the Foreign Office May 25 you had authorized questioned. Of course, it was the Foreign Office knew, that service knew as well.

AL INQUIRY

of these unhappy and beastly in view of public apprehension misunderstanding, there inquiry into the administration, and promotion in the

That should include the heavy burden that fell on of State in modern times. could be made by a select some other suitable body. also a case for examining in the light of the Burgess incidents and partly to be security services were good. not be a public inquiry. report be published. They the divulgence of the secrets counter-espionage. There cation by a Judge or Judges a private report to the

Both subjects might be committee of Privy Counselling both sides of the House nce that made them specific these matters. But there ury. The country would not out an inquiry of some an adequate field, for the ght to know that adequate taken, arising out of an as disturbing and worrying

ING CONFIDENCE

OMME - DUNCAN (Perth hire, C.) asked what con- between Burgess and Dr. western German security ed to the Communists in

try to ensure that such a Burgess and Maclean affair again. As long as the for security at that time positions, he doubted if Britain would be main-

AN (Coventry, East, Lab.) fending the Foreign Office had put it far deeper into r four years, this tissue of his and contradictions was old produce, then the im- "cover up" was more ated than ever.

em of the Foreign Office but whether the reforms urs ago had produced the years was just about the inquiry into the effects which cut the Foreign the rest of the Civil Ser- monious and badly under- st services of the Foreign

NED SERVICES

SPEIR (Hexham, C.) said st four years the security much maligned. It would ntry if there was some adequacy of our intelli- seemed that they could improved.

OMNEY (Hammersmith, that the White Paper was ver up something within es in the Foreign Office, ly from their follies and judgment and neglect, was an independent in- rkings of Foreign Office ury services there would

SON (Epsom, C.) said am the White Paper that e covering up by bureau- the feeling that the two belonged to the service.

I MACPHERSON (Stir- ab.) supported the plea the methods and sources the Foreign Service.

Y NICHOLSON (Farn- he did not know Burgess

INCOMPATIBLE LOYALTIES

MR. A. J. IRVY (Liverpool, Edgehill, Lab.) said that too intense a loyalty to a department and to one's colleagues had been allowed to persist up to the point at which it was incompatible with the national interest, and that could best be cured by an extension of the sources of recruitment to the department.

LIEUT.-COL. CORDEAUX (Nottingham, Central, C.) said that the particular failure of the security services about Burgess and Maclean was bad enough, but it could not be considered in isolation. There should be an inquiry into the security services; the faith of the people in them had been badly shaken. Mr. Macmillan should reconsider the decision that an inquiry was not necessary.

LIEUT.-COL. LIPTON (Brixton, Lab.) said that the two men, for reasons apart from the Official Secrets Act, had proved themselves unfitted for the Foreign Service. Did the Government have to wait for other information before getting rid of drunks or homosexuals or people who were admittedly unfitted by reason of character to have posts in a Government department?

MR. DAINES (East Ham, North, Lab.) said that Lieut.-Col. Lipton had made a charge against Mr. Philby in a question. He owed it to the House to give the sources of the information on which that charge was based.

LIEUT.-COL. LIPTON, after some other interruptions, said the statement he had made concerning Mr. Philby on October 25, was quite a serious one, and he was convinced that in making it he was serving the public interest by forcing the Government, and in particular the Foreign Secretary, to provide much more information than had been provided hitherto.

MR. NUTTING, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Melton, C.).—Will the hon. member be good enough to forward to the Foreign Secretary the evidence upon which he is basing his charges against Mr. Philby?

LIEUT.-COL. LIPTON.—No. (Laughter.) I am prepared to forward that information to a judicial member of the Privy Council who, it has been suggested, should carry out an investigation into the operations of the secret service.

When the verbal niceties of the Foreign Secretary's speech have been examined it will be found I am justified in not making a withdrawal at the present time.

CONDUCT IN CAIRO

MR. ROBENS'S CHARGES

MR. ROBENS (Blyth, Lab.) said the public and many M.P.s were sure that there was a close circle of people in the Foreign Office who covered up for their friends. How else could it be that a couple of drunks, a couple of homosexuals, well known in London, could for so long have occupied important posts in the Foreign Office? (Cheers.)

The White Paper stated, of an incident that had occurred while Maclean was in Cairo.

In May, 1950, while serving at his Majesty's Embassy, Cairo, Maclean was guilty of serious misconduct and suffered a form of breakdown which was attributed to overwork and excessive drinking.

But what were the facts about this one case? He was not going to talk about a fight Maclean had with an Egyptian guard or the breaking of the leg of a colleague while on a boating trip. Maclean and a friend, both in a drunken state, had gone into the flat of a girl who was a librarian at the United States Embassy in Cairo. The girl was absent. They had forced their way in and taken all the drink there was available. They had then pushed a lot of the girl's clothing down the lavatory, smashed a table, knocked into the bath a heavy slab of marble fixed as a shelf over the radiator and broken the bath.

A "SHOCKING" STORY

back to this country and has given six months' leave of absence. Poor, overstrained, over-worked gentle, and he was then given a job at the Foreign Office.

Disgraceful behaviour of that kind by Maclean in Cairo, Washington, and this country should have been dealt with years ago. (Opposition cheers.)

There should be two inquiries. One should be into the Foreign Office organization, its recruitment, and whether a closed circle existed or not, and whether covering up took place. The other inquiry should be in relation to security.

SIR ANTHONY EDEN said that this had been a sad day for the Foreign Service and for this country. The reputation of the Foreign Service was part of our national reputation. He agreed with Mr. Morrison that, whatever mistakes might or might not have been made, one thing was certain—that nobody at the Foreign Office at any time covered up any form of disloyalty to the State. If any mistakes were made, they were not of the kind even remotely tinged with disloyalty.

The suggestion that the Foreign Service should be made part of the Civil Service was absolutely unworkable. The members of the amalgamated Foreign Service undertook to accept service at home or abroad. That could not be asked of the members of the Civil Service.

Several members had asked why, once Maclean's behaviour in Cairo got so bad, he was not dismissed the service. He (the Prime Minister) did not know about this behaviour; he was not then in the Government; but it was an arguable proposition, and he would not say what he would have done had he been Foreign Secretary at the time. It would have been an appallingly difficult decision to take.

Thank God I did not have to judge it (he said). All I can say is that it is rather harsh to say that there is nothing to be said at all in favour of giving anybody a second chance. That is a doctrine about which this House should hesitate before it lays it down.

DISAGREEABLE MEASURES

I was interested to watch the mood of the House as the Foreign Secretary was describing the new measures—positive "vetting," as it is called. Personally, I think it is right, and I think it is inevitable, but I do not pretend that I like it very much. I really do not—this going along to the tutor of someone and saying, "What did you really think of so-and-so when he was in your college?" and so on. It is really disagreeable to the ordinary British instinct, but I think we just had to do that much. This I think is the minimum we had to do, and also the maximum we can do within the existing law. Therefore I think we have acted rightly, in the spirit of what the House would wish.

There was no reason to suppose there was any connexion between the departure of Burgess and the defection of Otto John to the east.

He could not explain in detail how the security services had followed and discovered Maclean's activities. That was something that had been concealed from the House, and must be concealed for good reasons. That the investigation had covered 6,000 people and had been narrowed down to one indicated the care and efficiency with which it was pursued. It also indicated the continuing information on which it rested. More than that he was not prepared to say.

It was agreed that every justifiable precaution should be taken to ensure that every man and woman in the public service did not work against the security of the State. He therefore proposed to the Leader of the Opposition that a small informal conference of Privy Counsellors from both sides of the House should be convened to examine together the security procedures which were now applied in the public services, and also to consider whether within the law any further precaution could properly be taken to reduce the risk of treachery such as had been discussed by the House.

anxieties, fears, misapprehensions, fusion there was a larger question

SAFEGUARDING LIBERTIES

POWERS OF SECURITY SERVICES

How far (he continued) are we in pursuit of great security at the expense of essential liberties of the British (Cheers.) Some have said that Burgess and Maclean should not have been allowed to escape. Under the law as it is to-day they could not have been from escaping unless a charge could be preferred. No charge could be preferred.

Would the House like that law? Would the House agree that the law should allow any British subject to be detained on suspicion? (Cries of "No.") To face these questions. (Cheers.) There is no evidence on which a charge would the House be willing to charge people should be held indefinitely by police while evidence is collected? In this case detention would have been justified. But who could say whether Maclean was innocent or not?

POLITICAL OFFENCES

British justice over the centuries has been based on the principle that a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. Have we got to abandon that principle?

Perhaps worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offences? Is it something I would wish to see in this country is the security services having to do some of the things which our friends in the Press do not realize would flow from what they (Cheers.)

It may be true that if the security services had such powers Burgess and Maclean would not be where they are. I think it is true. But what would have been the consequences for British liberty and for the rights this House has always determined to defend? I would make one thing quite clear. I would be willing to be Prime Minister of a Government which asked those powers of the House. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill read a second time.

The House adjourned at 29 minutes to 10 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

To-day, at 2.30

Aliens' Employment Bill, report.
Motion by the Earl of Swinton calling for the organization of the Service department for fighting services.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

To-day, at 2.30

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and any previous employment before joining the Foreign Service.

SYSTEM EXTENDED

Since 1951 some 900 cases, involving the senior, junior, and clerical branches of the Foreign Service, had been examined. So far, there had been four cases in the Foreign Service in which an officer's political activities and associations had led to his leaving the service altogether. In some half dozen other cases it had been considered prudent to move officers to other work of less importance to the national security, or to accept their resignations.

That positive "vetting" procedure was not confined to the Foreign Service. It was now operated in all Government departments having access to classified material involving the security of the State.

Immediately after the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess Mr. Morrison, then Foreign Secretary, set up a committee to look into all aspects of the security arrangements in the Foreign Service. The committee was an official one, which was a wise act of Mr. Morrison, who chose officials singularly well suited to their task, men with great records of devotion to the public service. The committee was presided over by Sir Alexander Cadogan, and Sir Neville Bland and Sir Norman Brook, Secretary to the Cabinet, were the other members.

The committee reported in November, 1951, approving the security check, including the plans for positive "vetting" which had already been prepared. It recommended that "vetting" should be extended to all members of the senior branches and the senior grades of the junior branches of the Foreign Service. The present practice of the Foreign Office went beyond that recommendation, since many more junior grades, which must inevitably be employed on highly classified work, were positively vetted.

CHARACTER DEFECTS

The committee considered not only political unreliability in itself, but the problem of character defects which might lay an officer open to blackmail, or otherwise undermine his loyalty and sense of responsibility.

Shortly after the disappearance of Maclean and Burgess, and before the Cadogan committee reported, fresh instructions had been issued by the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office to heads of missions and other senior officials impressing on them the need to watch, in particular, the forms of behaviour among their staff likely to sap an officer's discretion or sense of responsibility or his public duty, or to expose him to undue influence or blackmail, or to heighten the tension of his existing behaviour.

The committee commented on those instructions with approval.

It was sometimes said that recruitment for the Foreign Service was kept to a closed circuit, and that its members were taken too narrowly from one social group. The selection of recruits for all except the most junior grades had for a long time been in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners. The Foreign Service was not a service renewing itself by co-option.

It was sometimes said that the Foreign Service, like the rest of the Civil Service, was a sort of closed shop, that its failures were protected, and that there was no means of getting rid of incompetent or unsuitable people. Since the introduction of the Foreign Service Act, 1943, members of the Foreign Service had not enjoyed the same degree of security as that of the rest of the Civil Service, for that Act introduced arrangements more like those of the fighting Services, which provided for compulsory retirement of established members who did not make sufficient progress to justify their retention or promotion.

It seemed that the case for a further inquiry into the recruitment and organization of the Foreign Service had not been made out.

eventually narrowed it down to one, but in this case, unlike the Fuchs case, they were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to justify a charge. This was to be regretted, but the difficulties under the British system of law were very real.

Of the skill, perseverance, and loyalty of the security service there could be no doubt, and he paid tribute to the fact that the Government were able to recruit to-day men of such high calibre and attainments. Rewards were not very large and responsibilities were very great.

Most people gained some satisfaction in life not only from doing a job well but also from the public acknowledgment of success: these men were cut off from all that. They worked in secret. Most of their successes—and there were, indeed, successes—had to be kept quiet. Only failure hit the headlines. For this service, then, not failure but patriotism was the spur and the reward. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S REPUTATION

Of the more general aspects of security, he was satisfied, and hoped the House would be satisfied, that the new arrangements had enormously strengthened the security system. He doubted whether any substantial improvements could be made within the existing system of law. Unfortunately, it was not sufficient to satisfy themselves that they had taken all possible steps.

It could not be ignored that this incident, following upon others in the world of science, had had a serious effect on Britain's reputation abroad. (Cheers.) It was inevitable. Many of the allegations made by irresponsible people were so exaggerated that they carried with them their own refutation, nevertheless there was a real danger that a feeling might be spread among Britain's allies that Britain's reliability—hitherto regarded as a model—was no longer to be trusted.

It was of great importance to the country's defence and safety that successive Governments should be known to have taken all steps within their power to stop any loopholes and strengthen any legitimate methods of defending vital secrets. It was his belief that every practical means had been taken that was open to the executive, and he appealed to those concerned not to injure further the country's interests by spreading abroad a false and still more outdated picture of the security system as it was to-day.

DISTASTEFUL MEASURES

There had been no dispute about the character of the régime since 1689 in England and 1745 in Scotland. Bitter as had been the political conflicts at certain times, there had been no question of serious acts of treachery to the country. One had to go back to the wars of religion to find any parallel with the new ideological conflicts which divided the world, and might continue to divide it for many years. One could not imagine a state of mind which regarded spying as a virtue and treachery as a duty, which brought a new problem—that of public security in a free society—(Cheers)—during periods of intense ideological warfare.

The Government could have reintroduced some methods or retaken powers which were abandoned long ago, and which it was hoped had gone forever—even in a modified form—and these would have been very helpful. The story might easily have been unravelled if less regard had been paid to the law.

He had been struck by a criticism which had appeared in a popular newspaper asking why Mrs. Maclean had not been prevented from leaving England? The article said the authorities had stated they would have had no legal power to do so, and went on to ask if they could not have found one. (Laughter.) That was the very hub of the problem. Hitler would have found one. Mussolini would have found one. Stalin had got one. (Laughter.)

In time of war, Britain, too, was forced to find new measures to control the rights of the individual, but they had never been very much liked, and he did not suppose there was any product of war more dis-

life than at any time in history. Nowadays it was not only the bureaucracy which held national secrets; perhaps more important secrets were in the hands of large sections of industry and the scientific world. With this extension of the problem, the Government were brought face to face with the fundamental question of how the interests of security could be maintained without damage to traditional liberties.

At what point did reasonable and necessary security measures become the repugnant attributes of the police State? In short, how, in modern times, did one secure good security in a democratic society?

The review he had given of the security measures taken in recent years would, he hoped, convince the House that everything was possible to do under the existing law had been done to protect the nation against treason and subversion by Government servants or by others who had secret material. To the extent that security practices could be improved under the existing laws every effort had been made to achieve it.

He believed that these measures made a recurrence of an affair such as this exceedingly improbable—he would not say impossible—but he must repeat that the measures did not and could not go beyond the letter and the spirit of the existing law. (Cheers.) At any rate, before the limitations of the existing law were relaxed Parliament would have to weigh carefully the balance of advantage and disadvantage, for it would be a tragedy indeed if we were to destroy our freedom in the effort to preserve it. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MORRISON'S DOUBTS

CALL FOR INQUIRY

MR. MORRISON said that the House had heard a full and competent speech from the Secretary of State, and although agreeing with most of it he was not as fully satisfied as Mr. Macmillan was.

Everyone felt that the Burgess and Maclean incident was a disgrace to the country. It was also an unhappy incident for the security services. But the House must keep a sense of proportion; the number of cases of this kind among men employed in the public service was very limited.

The evidence against these two men right up to their departure was insufficient to warrant decisive action on charges of espionage. If they had been arrested and ultimately found innocent that would have brought discredit on the Foreign Office and the security services.

He was inclined to think the ports ought to have been alerted, but he did not know what could have been done effectively. It would have been useful to know immediately when they had gone and by what route, and they might have been followed, but he did not think passports could be withdrawn.

MR. MACMILLAN said it was possible to refuse a passport, but it was not possible effectively to withdraw it. The only effective way would be to apply to a court and one would have to have evidence.

Mr. Morrison said he was inclined to think that Maclean was tipped off by someone, because it was a remarkable coincidence that he (Mr. Morrison) should have given the order for the questioning of Maclean on May 25 and the two men were missing that night. He had received a letter from a friend, whose judgment of men and affairs he respected. He had asked for his name not to be given—though it was available to the Foreign Office if they wanted it—because he did not want to be pursued with publicity in this matter. His letter said:—

I was very interested to read your remarks about Maclean and Burgess the other day, because I know them both and actually lunched with Maclean the day before he disappeared. The point I wanted to mention to you was that on the day I am sure he had no intention of leaving in the way he did. He spoke

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

BRANDON

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give info

NO EVIDENCE OF A THIRD MAN, SAYS MACMILLAN

*Maclean got tip-off
Morrison thinks
from somebody*

By DOUGLAS BROWN



DONALD MACLEAN

HOUSE TOLD OF WILD SCENE AT GIRL'S FLAT



GUY BURGESS

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST *jug*

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

NEWS CHRONICLE
NOVEMBER 8, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 14 1955

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THE three men who know more than anyone else in Britain about the drama of the vanished diplomats—Burgess and Maclean—spoke yesterday in a Commons that was strangely quiet and clearly ill-at-ease.

Little in their stories was new; the details, mostly familiar but still fascinating, led to no startling climax—only to the frustrating realisation that the two men outwitted the nation's security services.

How did they do it? Attention fixed on that point as M.P.s listened, first to Mr. Harold Macmillan, the present Foreign Secretary, and then to Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labour's Foreign Secretary when the two escaped in 1951.

Mr. Macmillan did not discount the possibility that Burgess or Maclean was tipped off. But he suggested that they might have fled after their suspicions had been aroused in some other way.

"The possibility of a tip-off has been very seriously considered," he said. "Searching and protracted investigations into the possibility have been undertaken and are proceeding."

Then he told M.P.s that, after close investigation, no evidence had been found that Mr. H. A. R. Philby—named by a back-bench M.P. in the House recently—had warned Burgess or Maclean.

"There is no reason to conclude that he has at any time defeated the interests of this country, or to identify him with the co-called Third Man—if, indeed, there was one," the Foreign Secretary said.

PHILBY ASKED TO RESIGN

Mr. Philby, a university friend of Burgess, had Communist associates during and after his university days. He was asked in July, 1951, to resign from the Foreign Office.

While in Government service he was able and conscientious. "I have no reason to conclude that he has at any time betrayed the interests of this country," added Mr. Macmillan.

Mrs. St. John Barbe Philby, mother of Mr. H. A. R. Philby,

said at her flat in Drayton Gardens, Kensington, last night: "I think it is wonderful that he has been cleared of the imputation." She said her son would be there this morning. "I can't tell you where he is now."

Colonel Lipton (Lab., Brixton)—the man who named Philby a fortnight ago—refused to retract when he spoke later in the debate.

"When the verbal niceties of the Foreign Secretary's statement have been examined," he said, "it will be found that I am justified in not making any withdrawal."

Colonel Lipton got a very stormy reception from both sides of the House. When Mr. Nutting, Foreign Affairs Minister, asked him if he would tell the Foreign Secretary what the information was on which he based his charges, he refused.

He said he would only give them to the inquiry he wanted to see held.

But Mr. Morrison declared with studied emphasis of Maclean: "I am inclined to think he was tipped off by somebody—and if so I wish we could find that somebody."

"It certainly was a remarkable coincidence that I should have given that order on

May 25 (authorising the interrogation of Maclean) and that they were missing on that night."

Mr. Morrison produced a hand-written letter—"from a respected friend of mine whose judgment of men and affairs I respect."

He did not name the writer, but offered the information to the Minister. Slowly, in a tense atmosphere, he read:

"... I knew them both, and actually lunched with Maclean the day before he disappeared. On that day I am sure he had no intention of leaving England in the way he did."

DID HE GET WARNING?

"He spoke to me so normally as to his private affairs, his wife's confinement and his plans for the immediate future that I am convinced he was not then intending to leave the country."

"This makes me feel that, subsequent to meeting me on May 24, he received some warning that he was under suspicion, and immediately left the country with Burgess."

"It may be, therefore, that someone in the Foreign Office told him on May 25 that you had authorised him to be questioned..."

As Mr. Morrison read, the Foreign Secretary looked at Sir Anthony Eden, and the Prime Minister shook his head negatively.

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reforms made since the war met the criticisms. "The remodelling of the Foreign Service was initiated by a Conservative Foreign Secretary, after exhaustive inquiry by the Coalition Government," he recalled.

"It was implemented by a Labour Foreign Secretary in the Parliament of 1945, which cannot be accused of being too prejudiced in favour of the past, or standing too rigidly on ancient ways."

About the second point, Mr. Macmillan said: "I am satisfied, and I hope the House will be satisfied, that all these new arrangements which have been made have enormously strengthened the security system. I doubt

watched by the police. (Government cheers.)

A system of acting on suspicion might degenerate into the satisfaction of personal vendettas or a general system of tyranny.

In January, 1949, a report was received that certain British information had become available to the Soviet a few years earlier, "and it is greatly to the credit of the security services that information of the leak became known at all."

Even when suspicion was narrowed down to Maclean the evidence was quite inconclusive and circumstantial.

Mr. Morrison finished reading, then repeated: "I am inclined to think Maclean was tipped off by somebody who knew what was going to happen."

Mr. Macmillan, in his speech, had indicated his desire to receive any evidence not already available. Every name mentioned in connection with the case had been, or was being, thoroughly investigated, he said. No one was being shielded.

2 INQUIRIES URGED

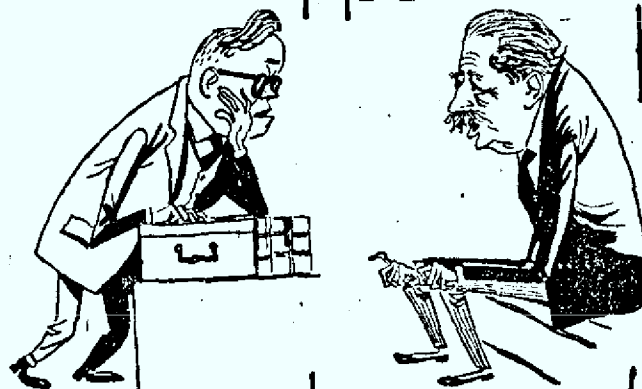
But Mr. Morrison wanted something more. He asked for:

(1) An inquiry into recruitment and promotion in the Foreign Office and into its administration—possibly by a Select Committee.

(2) An investigation of the security services—by a judge or judges.

Alternatively, he suggested a committee of privy councillors, representing both sides of the House, might undertake both inquiries.

Mr. Morrison made these suggestions, but the Foreign Secretary had taken some trouble to knock them down even before they were voiced. About the first, he thought



MORRISON TO MACMILLAN...
"I think they were tipped off"

whether any substantial improvements can be made within our existing system of law."

Though the galleries were packed for the debate, the chamber, oddly, was not crowded. Mr. Macmillan spoke for 67 minutes, in an unusually quiet and undramatic way—all the drama lay in the mere facts he recounted.

Defending the present security arrangements in the Foreign Service, he said he was not attracted by the alternative—a kind of NKVD or OGPU, with everybody

A watch was kept to get further information—but not on his home, "since the risk that he would be put upon his guard would be too great."

Since 1952 some 904 cases, involving senior, junior and clerical branches of the Foreign Service had been examined. So far there had been four cases in the Foreign Service where an officer's political activities and associations had led to his leaving the Service altogether.

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6,000 WERE INVOLVED

In some half a dozen other cases it had been considered prudent to move officers to other work of less importance to the national security, or to accept their resignations.

When the leakage was discovered the security service had to carry out a search in a field of some 6,000 people. "There were 6,000 persons who might have been the man."

There could be no doubt of the loyalty of the security service. "Much of their success—and there are indeed successes—must be kept quiet. Any failure hits the headlines. In this service there is no fame, but patriotism is the spur or reward."

Mr. Macmillan appealed to members not to "spread abroad a false or outdated

picture of the security service as it exists today."

Referring to a suggestion in a newspaper that some means should have been found of preventing Mrs. Maclean from leaving England, he said: "Hitler would have found one; Mussolini would have found one; Stalin would have got one."

The new arrangements "make a recurrence of this affair extremely improbable."

Mr. Macmillan frequently swung right round to face his own back-benchers. His remarks about Mr. Philby were heard quietly. The House was restrained through-

out the speech, the interruptions, when they came, seeming half-hearted.

When Mr. Morrison rose to speak, the benches, which had already shown gaps in the ranks, thinned out further. When he said, almost at once, that he was less satisfied with the position than Mr. Macmillan appeared to be, it won no cheers from the Labour back benches.

"We all feel that this incident of Burgess and Maclean is a disgrace to our country," he said.

"Things have occurred in this way before. The noblest band of men in history had their Judas. He suffered, and I think these men will suffer in some way or another in due course."

LEAK TO THE SOVIET

Mr. Morrison said that so far as he could recall he had never met Burgess. He had met Maclean once, at a social gathering.

He was informed in the middle of April, 1951, in general terms, that there had been a leakage.

The Security Service received full support from the Foreign Office. "I hope nobody will suggest that anybody in the higher levels of the Foreign Office responsible for these matters would have sought to protect any of their colleagues on a charge of espionage."

Dealing with the record of the two men, he said: "Maclean was guilty of really disgraceful conduct in Cairo in 1950. He apparently got drunk, got out of hand, went to a party in a flat and proceeded to smash the place up."

"I do not think that overstrain and drunkenness are adequate excuse for conduct of that sort by an important officer of the Foreign Office serving abroad."

More about the Cairo incident came from Mr. Alfred Robens (Lab., Blyth), who said Maclean and a friend, both in a drunken state, went into the flat of a girl who was librarian at the United States Embassy in Cairo.

She was absent. They forced their way in and then began to drink all that was available. They pushed a lot of the girl's clothing down the lavatory, smashed a table, and knocked into the bath a heavy piece of marble which broke the bath.

A SHOCKING STORY

They returned to another flat in the same building. Maclean had homosexual tendencies when in drink. They collapsed on a bed and fell asleep.

In the evening Maclean's wife found him, and with help half dragged her completely sodden husband downstairs and took him home.

"Is the Right Hon. gentleman telling me that everybody in the Embassy did not know about that? Is the suggestion that the White Paper reveals one half of that shocking story?"

"It was not the only incident there. He came back to this country, was given six months' leave of absence, and then given this job at the Foreign Office."

Mr. Robens commented: "Disgraceful behaviour of the kind Maclean followed, not only in Cairo or Washington

in this city, which was well known in the Foreign Office, ought to have been dealt with years ago. He should have been sacked completely." There should be an inquiry into "covering-up."

Mr. Richard Crossman (Lab., Coventry East) said Mr. Macmillan should resign if he took responsibility for the White Paper. "If, after four years, this tissue of palpable half-truths and contradictions is the best they can produce, then the impression of covering-up is more strongly substantiated than ever," he said.

The crime of the Foreign Office was first to turn a blind eye to Maclean's deficiencies for too long; then, when he had gone, to prefer departmental loyalty to their duty to the country.

Mr. Rupert Speir (Hexham) was the first Tory to call for

an inquiry into security—"it would reassure the House and the country," he said.

Another Conservative, **Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Cordaux** (Nottingham Central) echoed this view. "I do not think that whitewashing is going to satisfy the people of this country about this case," he said.

A committee of inquiry formed of judicial members of the Privy Council, sitting in secret, would help to reassure them.

Mr. F. Tomney (Lab., Hammersmith North) warned: "Nobody believes the content or the essence of the White Paper—and that goes for the men in the pubs, the factories, the workshops and the clubs."

SLUR ON THE PHILBYS

Mr. R. C. Brooman-White (Con., Rutherglen) said it must be left to Colonel Lipton's conscience to straighten out what the cost of his remarks would be in personal suffering to the wife, children, friends and relatives of Mr. Philby.

Sir Anthony Eden, replying to the debate, said: "I think this has been a very sad day for the Foreign Service; a very sad day for our country, too, because the reputation of the Foreign Service is part of our reputation."

He had been asked, he said, why Maclean was not dealt with in the same way as Fuchs. "As I understand it, the trouble about Maclean was that there was not anything like that amount of evidence to enable him to be treated at that stage as Fuchs was."

"But it was hoped to get enough evidence against Maclean to do so."



ALFRED ROBENS
Told of raid on flat

Makins 'was not checking'

MR. MACMILLAN made the strange comment in his Commons speech yesterday that it was "quite untrue" that Sir Roger Makins had been responsible for checking or clearing Donald Maclean.

"Such a statement is false and grossly unfair to Sir Roger Makins," said the Foreign Secretary.

Yet Lord Reading told the Lords on October 25:

"A very experienced Under-Secretary was watching Maclean

with a special closeness towards the end of the time before his disappearance, just to see if there was anything which indicated that he was not performing his duties satisfactorily."

The same day the Foreign Office named Sir Roger—now Ambassador in Washington—as the Under-Secretary in question.

All that the Foreign Office spokesman would say last night was: "You have the two statements before you but we cannot help. The answer will have to come from the House."

The men and the mystery

It was on Friday, May 25, 1951, that **DONALD MACLEAN**, head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, left his room in Whitehall for the last time.

A few hours later he had a meeting with **GUY BURGESS**, a Second Secretary in the junior branch of the Foreign Service.

Together they boarded a cross-Channel steamer at Southampton. Next morning they landed at St. Malo. Then they disappeared.

Maclean's wife, Melinda, went to Switzerland with her three children more than two years later. They, too, vanished. Their trail led to the Soviet Zone of Austria.

Petrov, the Soviet spy who gave himself up in Australia, has since said that Maclean and Burgess were both recruited as spies for Russia while they were at Cambridge. They fled when they learned they were under suspicion, he said.

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Eden Calls for Investigation Of Anti-Spy Precautions

LONDON, Nov. 7 (U)—To guard against another Burgess-McLean case, Prime Minister Anthony Eden asked Parliament today to approve a study of Britain's anti-spy precautions by a group of elder statesmen.

The Prime Minister made the bid in winding up a House of Commons debate on the 1951 defection to the Communists of diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald McLean—described by Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan as one of the most painful stories in the nation's history.

Admitting the government had been "a bit laggard" in recognizing the danger in the case, Eden said:

"We should examine . . . the security measures now applied in the public service and also consider whether any further precautions can properly be taken to reduce the risk of treachery . . . I therefore . . . propose that we should convene a small informal conference of privy councilors from both sides of the House."

Privy councilors are a select group of statesmen and na-



Guy Burgess Donald MacLean Harold Philby
 . . . "no evidence" that Philby tipped off others

tional leaders who serve primarily as advisers to Queen Elizabeth II.

Eden's call came only a few hours after Macmillan turned down an opposition Laborite demand for a judicial inquiry and an all-party investigation of the way the Foreign Office selected and promoted its men. But members of the Prime Minister's own Conservative Party joined with the opposi-

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tion in demanding some kind of a probe.

MacLean, head of the Foreign Office's American Department, was under suspicion when he fled with Burgess behind the Iron Curtain. Burgess, who had been attached to the British Embassy in Washington, was home on leave for disciplining at the time.

Vladimir Petrov, a Soviet diplomat who deserted to the West, said recently that both men had been recruited as Communist agents in the 1930s.

Nearly two years after their disappearance, MacLean's American-born wife, Melinda, vanished from Switzerland with their three children. Their trail was traced to the Iron Curtain border in Austria. She is believed to have joined her husband.

The present whereabouts of Burgess and MacLean have not been definitely established, although there have been reports placing them in Moscow or in a satellite country.

Although acknowledging that the government had not acted promptly, Eden warned against jeopardizing British liberties in building up defenses against spies.

"British justice over the centuries has been based on the principle that a man has to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty," the Prime Minister said. "Have we got to abandon that principle? Perhaps worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offenses?"

Both Eden and Macmillan

emphasized that British security arrangements have been tightened progressively since the Burgess-MacLean case broke.

In the Commons debate, the government said Harold Philby—former Foreign Office official named as "third man" in the case—was known to have had Communist connections at one time.

Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan added, however, there was no evidence to prove Philby tipped off MacLean and Burgess that they were under suspicion before they fled.

Macmillan said: "Although the circumstances are explainable in terms of a tipoff, there was not necessarily a tipoff. A serious and protracted investigation into this possibility has been undertaken and is proceeding even at the present time."

But Herbert Morrison, who was Foreign Secretary in the Labor government when Burgess and MacLean disappeared, grumbled: "I am inclined to think they were tipped off by somebody and, if so, I wish we could find the somebody."

Philby was first assistant secretary in Washington when Burgess and MacLean fled. He was security officer in the British Embassy there when Burgess was called home. Macmillan said Philby had been a friend of Burgess in their undergraduate days.

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Eden Asks British Security Study; No Burgess-Maclean 'Third Man'

By William J. Humphreys
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
© 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Prime Minister Eden proposed tonight in the House of Commons a special commission of Privy Counsellors to examine British security precautions and decide if they are strong enough to prevent any further cases such as that of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess.

Sir Anthony made the proposal in concluding a Commons debate about the two diplomats, who went over to the Communists in May, 1951. Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan told the House earlier that four years of investigation by security agents has failed to uncover a "third man" or a tip-off responsible for their successful escape from this country.

Maclean Case Debated

Opening a debate in the Commons on the case of the two former Foreign Office men, now known to have deserted behind the Iron Curtain just at a time when Maclean was to have been questioned, Mr. Macmillan pointed out that the efforts of the best secret agents had been unable to produce the much rumored tipster in the Burgess-Maclean case.

Mr. Macmillan said that because one man's name had been mentioned in Commons in this connection it now was proper to

identify his true position. The Foreign Secretary then mentioned "Mr. H. A. R. Philby, who was temporary First Secretary to the British Embassy at Washington from October, 1949, to June, 1951." Mr. Macmillan said it was true Burgess had stayed at Mr. Philby's Washington home during part of that time and that they had been undergraduates at Cambridge together.

Red "Associations"

Mr. Macmillan further stated Mr. Philby had had "Communist associations during and after his university days." In view of these connections, he was asked to resign from the foreign service in July, 1951. But "no evidence has been found to show that he was responsible for warning Burgess or Maclean," Mr. Macmillan said.

"While in the government service, he carried out his duties ably and conscientiously," the Foreign Secretary added. "There is no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of his country or to identify him with the so-called 'third man,' if indeed there was one."

Mr. Macmillan amplified many points already brought out in the Burgess-Maclean White Paper issued Sept. 23. He said the case of the "missing diplomats" has resulted in tighter security checks but that to make such checks still tighter would involve constitutional freedoms.

In view of the security checks, going right to the roots of individuals handling classified information, a repetition of the Burgess-Maclean case is improbable, but not impossible, Mr. Macmillan added. None the less, it is better to run such remote risks than have police state laws, he said.

Would Keep Freedoms

"It would be a tragedy indeed if we destroyed our freedom in the effort to preserve it," Mr. Macmillan said.

He also said it is "quite untrue" that Sir Roger Makins, now British Ambassador at Washington, once was responsible for giving Maclean a check and clearance.

Mr. Macmillan implied strongly that Maclean was involved in spying on atomic secrets while serving at the British Embassy

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
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Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
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Associated Press

Harold Philby

British Study

(Continued from page one)

at Washington during the post-war years.

Hints at Fuchs Link

Mr. Macmillan said it was probable Maclean felt he was under suspicion and that the "arrest of Klaus Fuchs on Feb. 2, 1950, may have caused him to wonder whether his activities in America would be uncovered."

Dr. Fuchs, a nationalized British nuclear scientist, is serving a fourteen-year prison term for disclosing information on atomic energy to Soviet agents. He worked in the United States on atomic projects during World War II.

Herbert Morrison, who was Laborite Foreign Secretary when the pair disappeared after taking a steamer to France, said that if Burgess' conduct had been reported to him in time he felt sure he would have had the ~~hard-drinking~~ diplomat dismissed.

Philby Hurls Challenge On 'Third Man' Charge

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Harold Philby today challenged a Labor member of Parliament to repeat outside the House of Commons accusations that he engaged in "dubious third-man activities" in the Burgess-Maclean spy case.

Statements made in Parliament are privileged. Those made outside could be challenged legally on grounds of slander or libel.

Philby, former first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, told newsmen that the accusations against him were just "comment and gossip."

He said that the official secrets act prevented him, as a former government official, from discussing the missing diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean.

Philby broke a silence after the House of Commons debated the case of the missing diplomats.

Burgess and Maclean disap-

peared in May, 1951, and now are presumed behind the Iron Curtain. A government white paper accused them of spying for the Soviet Union for many years and suggested a tip-off from a "third man" may have enabled them to avoid arrest.

Philby's name was brought into the case on October 25 by Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton, a Laborite.

In debate yesterday Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan said investigations still are proceeding into the possibility that a tip-off took place.

The Foreign Secretary said Philby had been a friend of Burgess since their undergraduate days at Cambridge. Further Mr. Macmillan said Burgess had lived for a time in Philby's home in Washington and it had been found that Philby "had Communist associations before and after his university days."

Philby resigned from the Foreign Office on request shortly after Burgess and Maclean took a steamer across the English

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HAROLD PHILBY
Calls Accusations "Gossip"
—AP Wirephoto via radio.

Channel and disappeared. But Mr. Macmillan made no accusation against Philby. He said:

"No evidence has been found that he was responsible for warning Burgess and Maclean."

Col. Lipton said he felt "justified in not making a withdrawal (of his remark) at the present time."

Prime Minister Eden last night proposed a bipartisan conference of eminent Britons to study ways of preventing any

recurrence of the Burgess-Maclean spying case.

Sir Anthony told the House of Commons last night the foreign office has adopted "correct and careful security measures" for the future. But he added his government would like the bipartisan conference to explore "whether any further precautions can properly be taken to reduce the risk of treachery."

He suggested that the conference be composed of privy councillors representing both his Conservative Party and the opposition Laborites. The privy council consists of national leaders whose normal duty is to advise the queen.

The searching examination of security measures resulted from the activities of Maclean and Burgess.

At the time he disappeared, Maclean headed the Foreign Office's American Department. He was then suspected of disloyalty, but had not been removed from his post. Burgess, who had been attached to the British Embassy in Washington, was on home leave for discipling.

In 1952 Maclean's American-born wife, the former Melinda Dunbar of Chicago, and their three children disappeared in Switzerland and apparently joined him.

Referring to the criticism of the way the Burgess-Maclean case has been handled, Sir An-

thony, a Foreign Office veteran and twice foreign minister, told Commons:

"This has been a sad day for the Foreign Service because the reputation of the Foreign Service is part of our national reputation."

But he insisted that up to the time Burgess and Maclean skipped the country, investigations by security officers had failed to turn up evidence of treachery which would have justified the arrest of either man.

"Are we to abandon the principle that a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty?" the Prime Minister asked. He continued:

"Worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offenses?"

"The last thing I would wish to see in this country is security services having the power to do some things which some of our friends in the press do not seem to realize would flow from what they advocate."

"I want to make one thing clear before I sit down. I would never be willing to be Prime Minister of a government which asked these powers of the House."

British newspapers grumbled today because the speeches by Sir Anthony and Mr. Macmillan did not dispel the mystery of a "third man" in the foreign service who may have tipped off

Burgess and Maclean that they were under investigation. Mr. Macmillan said a search for a possible third man is still proceeding.

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Boardman ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
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 Mr. Harbo _____
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(SPIES)

LONDON--FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT H. A. R. PHILBY DARED A SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO STEP OUTSIDE THE PRIVILEGED HOUSE OF COMMONS AND REPEAT HIS CHARGE THAT PHILBY WAS THE "THIRD MAN" IN THE BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY CASE.

PHILBY, A FORMER FIRST SECRETARY IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, ACCUSED LABOR PARTY M.P. COL. MARCUS LIPTON OF A "SNEAK" ATTACK UNDER COVER OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE.

PHILBY ISSUED HIS STATEMENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ATTACKING LIPTON'S REFUSAL TO COME OUTSIDE COMMONS AND REPEAT HIS CHARGE WITHOUT LEGAL IMMUNITY.

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SPY PROBE

**M. P. 'Dared
to Step
Outside'**

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UP)—Former British diplomat H. A. R. Philby today dared a Socialist member of Parliament to step outside the privileged Commons and repeat his charge that Philby was the "third man" in the Burgess-MacLean spy case.

Mr. Philby, a former first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington, accused Labor Party M. P. Marcus Lipton of a "sneak" attack under cover of parliamentary privilege.

Mr. Philby issued his statements at a press conference attacking Col. Lipton's refusal to come outside Commons and repeat his charge without legal immunity.

Col. Lipton pressed his charge that a "third man" sent Soviet spies Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess fleeing behind the Iron Curtain despite a statement by Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan that there was "no evidence" to back it up.

Col. Lipton had previously identified the "third man" as Mr. Philby.

Several London newspapers rejected Prime Minister Anthony Eden's offer to convene a secret bipartisan investigation of Foreign Office security measures.

"This probe won't do," the Daily Sketch said. Its editorial called for an investigation "that will satisfy everyone there is no covering-up of events that led to the escape of two traitors to Russia."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said "nothing so half-hearted will restore confidence either at home or abroad." The Daily Mirror called it "the big cover-up."

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Of Anti-Spy Precautions

LONDON, Nov. 7 (A)—To ward against another Burgess-MacLean case, Prime Minister Anthony Eden asked Parliament today to approve a study of Britain's anti-spy precautions by a group of elder statesmen.

The Prime Minister made the bid in winding up a House of Commons debate on the 1951 defection to the Communists of diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean—described by Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan as one of the most painful stories in the nation's history.

Admitting the government had been "a bit laggard" in recognizing the danger in the case, Eden said:

"We should examine . . . the security measures now applied in the public service and also consider whether any further precautions can properly be taken to reduce the risk of such a thing . . . I therefore propose that we should convene a small informal conference of privy councilors from both sides of the House."



Guy Burgess Donald MacLean Harold Philby
... "no evidence" that Philby tipped off others

tional leaders who serve primarily as advisers to Queen Elizabeth II.

Eden's call came only a few hours after Macmillan turned down an opposition Laborite demand for a judicial inquiry and an all-party investigation of the way the Foreign Office selected and promoted its men. But members of the Prime Minister's own Conservative Party joined with the opposi-

tion in demanding some kind of a probe.

MacLean, head of the Foreign Office's American Department, was under suspicion when he fled with Burgess behind the Iron Curtain. Burgess, who had been attached to the British Embassy in Washington, was home on leave for disciplining at the time.

Vladimir Petrov, a Soviet diplomat who deserted to the West, said recently that both men had been recruited as Communist agents in the 1930s.

Nearly two years after their disappearance, MacLean's American-born wife, Melinda, vanished from Switzerland with their three children. Their trail was traced to the Iron Curtain border in Austria. She is believed to have joined her husband.

The present whereabouts of Burgess and MacLean have not been definitely established, although there have been reports placing them in Moscow or in a satellite country.

Although acknowledging that the government had not acted promptly, Eden warned against jeopardizing British liberties in building up defenses against spies.

"British justice over the centuries has been based on the principle that a man has to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty," the Prime Minister said. "Have we got to abandon that principle? Perhaps worst of all, are we to make an exception for political offenses?"

Both Eden and Macmillan

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Page 6

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C.B. Mac Donald
JUN 22 1976
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emphasized that British security arrangements have been tightened progressively since the Burgess-MacLean case broke.

In the Commons debate, the government said Harold Philby—former Foreign Office official named as "third man" in the case—was known to have had Communist connections at one time.

Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan added, however, there was no evidence to prove Philby tipped off MacLean and Burgess that they were under suspicion before they fled.

Macmillan said:
 "Although the circumstances are explainable in terms of a tipoff, there was not necessarily a tipoff. A serious and protracted investigation into this possibility has been undertaken and is proceeding even at the present time."

But Herbert Morrison, who was Foreign Secretary in the Labor government when Burgess and MacLean disappeared, grumbled: "I am inclined to think they were tipped off by somebody and, if so, I wish we could find the somebody."

Philby was first assistant secretary in Washington when Burgess and MacLean fled. He was security officer in the British Embassy there when Burgess was called home. Macmillan said Philby had been a friend of Burgess in their undergraduate days.

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ADD SPIES, LONDON (1223P)

PRIME MINISTER EDEN INTERVENED IN THE DEBATE TO SAY THAT HE TOOK
 "FULL RESPONSIBILITY" FOR THE ESCAPE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN OF MACLEAN'S
 WIFE, MELINDA, IN 1953.

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Macmillan Denies Proof Philby Tipped Off Spies

Foreign Secretary Reports to Commons
On 'Painful' Burgess and Maclean Case

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The government said today that Harold Philby—former Foreign Office official named as "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean spy case—was known to have Communist associations at one time.

Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan added, however, there was no evidence to prove Philby tipped off Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess that they were under suspicion before they fled behind the Iron Curtain in May, 1951.

Giving a report to the House of Commons in the case described by some British newspapers as a "major scandal of the 20th century," Mr. Macmillan said:

"Although the circumstances are explainable in terms of a tipoff, there was not necessarily a tipoff. A serious and protracted investigation into this possibility has been undertaken and is proceeding even at the present time."

But Herbert Morrison, who was Foreign Secretary in the Labor government when Burgess and Maclean disappeared, grumbled: "I am inclined to

think they were tipped off by somebody and if so I wish we could find the somebody."

Philby was first assistant secretary in Washington when Burgess and Maclean fled. He was security officer in the British Embassy there when Burgess was called home. Mr. Macmillan said Philby had been a friend of Burgess in their undergraduate days.

"It is now known that Mr. Philby had Communist associates during and after his university days and he was asked in July, 1951 to resign from the Foreign Office."

Philby now lives in the English countryside and is a free-lance writer.

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that despite a "close investigation" of Philby "no evidence has been found to show he was responsible for warning Burgess or Maclean."

"I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country," said Mr. Macmillan. He said he had no reason, either, to believe a British newspaper

See SPY, Page A-6

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SPY

Continued From First Page
story that Philby and his family had left the country.

Nobody Being Shielded

The Foreign Secretary assured the House "nobody was being in any way shielded" in the investigation into the spy case and made this appeal:

"If any evidence can be produced by anybody inside or outside the House, I trust it will be made available to the authorities."

Philby, son of an internationally known explorer, was named in the Burgess Maclean case last week by a Laborite member of the House of Commons. Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton, in pressing for an investigation, asked Prime Minister Eden:

"Have you made up your mind to cover up at all costs the dubious third-man activities of Mr. Harold Philby, who was first secretary of the Washington Embassy until a little while ago?"

Sir Anthony retorted "my answer remains no" and promised then to arrange for today's debate of the case—described by Foreign Secretary Macmillan as one of the "most painful" in British history.

Wife's Role Minimized

Nearly two years after Burgess and Maclean vanished, just as a security net was closing in on them, Maclean's American-born wife, Melinda, disappeared with their three children. Mrs. Maclean and her family had left England to live in Switzerland shortly before. Their trail from there was traced to the border of the Iron Curtain. She is believed to have joined her husband.

Present whereabouts of Burgess and Maclean have not been definitely established — though there have been reports placing them in Moscow or in a satellite country.

As for the flight of Maclean's wife later, Mr. Macmillan said:

"The real point is that Mrs. Maclean has very little importance. Anything she knew before Maclean left she must have got from him."

"She had no means of obtaining any information after she left and whether she remained in this country or left it made very little difference."

Security Strengthened

Mr. Macmillan said British security had been strengthened in the Foreign Office—even before Burgess and Maclean fled—when suspicions were first aroused.

Mr. Macmillan said that as soon as Maclean fell under suspicion in the middle of April, 1951, "one of those informed was Sir Roger Makins, now our Ambassador in Washington."

The Foreign Secretary emphasized, however, that it was "quite untrue" that Sir Roger had been in any way responsible for "checking or clearing Maclean."

"It can rarely have happened in our long parliamentary history that a political head of a department should have had to unfold to the House of Commons so painful a story as that which it is our duty to consider today."

Giving the background of Burgess and Maclean fled—when sons of the top-drawer class that has held high places in the British foreign service—Mr. Macmillan said:

"To understand, though not, of course, to excuse this story, it is necessary to cast our minds back to the 1930s and recall the kind of background against

which the two principal characters grew up.

"At that time all kinds of violent opinions were being expressed. The circumstances of the Spanish civil war, with Fascists and Communists backing rival forces, divided British and indeed European opinion acutely."

"... With the Hitler-Stalin pact ideological beliefs exerted a pull which sometimes proved stronger than patriotism."

"... This had a particularly disturbing effect upon young people."

The Foreign Secretary went on to explain that "this clash of loyalties—buried in 1941 by the alliance with Russia—was revived when the war ended and there came an estrangement with Russia."

"Thus it was that men could be found in Britain who could put the interests of another country before those of their own and commit the horrible crime of treachery."

Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
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 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Today Parliament will discuss



MACLEAN



BURGESS

THE FOREIGN

SP [signature]
John [signature]

NOT RECORDED
 126 DEC 14 1955

RE: MacLEAN CASE
 (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MIRROR
 NOVEMBER 7, 1955
 LONDON, ENGLAND

DEC 15 1955

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OFFICE SCANDAL

TODAY Parliament has a straight question for Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary. Parliament and the public expect a straight answer. This is the question:

What is the WHOLE TRUTH about the Burgess and Maclean fiasco?

Today the House of Commons is to debate the case of the missing diplomats. --

For four years Foreign Office spokesmen have stonewalled and acted dumb whenever they have been questioned about these two traitors.

They have ducked and dodged.

They have pleaded 'security' reasons for saying damn all.

They have never told the full truth about the two traitors who fooled Cabinet Ministers, duped the Foreign Office, and made a monkey of British security when they scarpered to Russia in 1951.

The nation will be outraged if Mr. Macmillan fails to give all the facts in Parliament today.

Don't let anybody imagine that the Burgess-Maclean scandal is stale and unimportant now.

Working in Moscow today are two British renegades who ran rings round our Secret Service and struck a shrewd blow at our relations with America.

Try to get a worth while atom secret out

of an American. He will react smartly with questions like these: "What about Fuchs? What about Nunn May? What about Pontecorvo? **WHAT ABOUT BURGESS AND MACLEAN?**"

True—Burgess and Maclean did not hawk atomic know-how to the Russians, as far as is known. But when British traitors skip off to Moscow America's reaction is to keep her atomic bag of tricks more than ever to herself.

Mr. Macmillan can undo a lot of harm today by coming clean about the whole disreputable business.

The whole truth won't ditch Burgess and Maclean now. But it may show that the Foreign Office has begun to profit from its past blunders.

The Nation Wants to Know

The public want to know:

WHO kept Burgess and Maclean in high Government posts long after it was plain that they were security risks?

ARE the security sleuths who allowed the traitors to escape still holding down their jobs?

WHAT thickhead put off searching Maclean's house for a month "when Mrs. Maclean was expected to be away from home"?

WHAT genius decided to postpone the grilling of Maclean because that would "alert" him?

WAS there a Third Man? An M.P. has mentioned the name of a man. Is this a just allegation?

The Man Who Knows

Today there is a man who knows all about the First, Second and Third Men in the Foreign Office Scandal.

He is Mr. Macmillan, the Foreign Secretary.

When he says his piece in the Commons this afternoon he need not worry about putting the best face on it to save the pride of injured officialdom.

Officialdom has already taken a beating in the Burgess-Maclean serial.

Let Mr. Macmillan worry about the public who are tired of being treated like numskulls.

The time for grudging admissions from reluctant spokesmen is over.

Let's have a bellyful of facts from Mr. Macmillan to answer all the questions the recent White Paper left unanswered.

**NOTHING LESS THAN THAT
WILL SATISFY PARLIAMENT OR
THE NATION.**

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. M. B.
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Morrow
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BRAND

BURGESS-MACLEAN DEBATE TODAY

How many were in the know?

By DEREK MARKS

BRITAIN'S biggest-
ever Foreign
Office scandal—the
Burgess - Maclean
affair—is to be
debated in the
Commons today.

And few of the many M.P.s
who would wish to speak
will be able to do so.
Inevitably, much of the time
will be taken up by party
leaders.

Many of the questions which the
back bench M.P.s might wish
to raise may have to go
unanswered.
For since the Government White-
paper on the case was pub-
lished last month, more and
more questions have come up
for answer.

The tip-off

These are some of the points
that are puzzling M.P.s who
have carefully read through
the White-paper:—

1 Who was the Third Man—
the man who tipped off the
spies that they were in
danger?
The White-paper says of
Maclean: "He may have been
warned." But nothing was
proved. From the delicacy of
the inquiries there could have
been few who knew that
Maclean was under suspicion.
The White-paper does not dis-
close how many people were in
the know.

2 Is the White-paper correct
in stating: "On May 25 the
then Secretary of State, Mr.
Herbert Morrison, sanctioned a
proposal that the security
authorities should question
Maclean?"

For from this statement many
unanswered queries arise. If
Mr. Morrison was, in fact, ever
directly requested to sanction
an interrogation—WAS HE?—
then presumably other people
were present! Who were those
people?

The explanation

3 To what extent were Mr.
Attlee and his staff informed
of the decision to investigate
Maclean?

As Prime Minister at the time,
Mr. Attlee would be directly in
command of Britain's most
secret security services. Their
investigations would be reported
directly to him. To how many
members of his staff were the
security reports available?

4 Since the publication of the
White-paper, it has been
disclosed that Maclean was
being watched by Sir Roger
Makins, now British Amba-
sador in Washington, and was
passed as being satisfactory
from the point of view of his
work. Why was this not
included in the White-paper?

The leak

Sir Roger was then the Super-
intending Under-Secretary in
charge of the American Depart-
ment of which Maclean was
head. It appears that Sir
Roger knew nothing of the sus-
picion that Maclean was a spy
—though at that time Maclean
was one of the chief suspects
of the leak to Russia already
established by Britain's
counter-espionage.

5 Both Maclean and Burgess
were notorious loose livers.
How did it come about that
they remained in the Foreign
Service long after they would
have been dismissed from any
other job?

6 Nowhere in the White-paper
is there any evidence that
Burgess was suspected on
security grounds. Indeed,
before and since the White-
paper's publication the Foreign
Office has stressed that Burgess
was being watched only in
regard to his personal conduct.
But the White-paper states
blandly: "The security author-
ities were on their track."

Those are but a few of the ques-
tions which M.P.s and the
public will hope to hear
answered this afternoon.

But the biggest question of all is
whether Sir Anthony Eden will
authorise a full-scale investiga-
tion into the whole affair—
conducted by the judicial
members of the Privy Council
who are linked with no party
at all.

H. J. P.
John F. P.

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 7, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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OPINION

SPY SERIAL

-THE END?

FOUR years, five months, and 13 days. That is the length of time since Burgess and Maclean slipped aboard a cross-Channel steamer and vanished. Today at last comes the chance of hearing the full official story.

Of course there are still some who pretend that the mystery is of little account, hardly worth today's debate in Parliament. Yet at this moment British representatives are in Washington trying to persuade the Americans to change their minds and lend Britain their proving-ground to test the British H-bomb.

Would this permission have been refused but for the weakness in British security shown up by the missing diplomats?

The Astor line-up

EVEN the Times, a newspaper which long confined itself to reporting the official replies to questions, suddenly recognises that the truth about the missing diplomats must be told.

It now writes of "official prevarication," describes the White-paper as "shamefully belated," and declares that "The House is entitled to be resentful."

The Observer too, despite ardent obstruction of the Daily Express's inquiries, now demands a "severe" investigation into M.I.5 and a full disclosure of the Foreign Office's mistakes.

The Times is owned by Colonel the Hon. J. J. Astor. The Observer is edited by his nephew David Astor. So it appears that the Astor family is for once solidly behind the Daily Express.

Answers, please

WHAT are the questions to which M.P.s should seek answers today? They are these.

How did Burgess ever come to be appointed? Were not his Communist leanings well known? Was an adverse security report on him overridden?

Why were Maclean and he retained despite their scandalous personal behaviour?

How many officials were told of the decision to interrogate Maclean — a decision taken a few hours before he fled?

Why did it take more than two years to trace leaks of information to Maclean? And who gave him the tip-off when he had been traced?

Blame the delay

LET there be no shirking of any of these questions — nor of many more arising from them.

The blame in any case does not belong to the Government. The flight occurred before the Tories came to office.

If Ministers feel that they are on the spot, it is their own fault. They should not have withheld the facts all this time.

Are faults corrected?

THE purpose of the inquest must be to discover what went wrong — and whether it has been put right.

Sir Anthony Eden has been prompt in arranging this debate. He has wisely decided not to make it an issue of confidence.

These are hopeful omens that the matter can now be finally cleared up.

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BRANIGAN

(DIPLOMATS)

LONDON--PRIME MINISTER SIR ANTHONY EDEN SAID TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE STOPPED THE ESCAPE OF TRAITORS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN TO RUSSIA WITHOUT INFRINGING ON BRITISH JUSTICE AND FREEDOM

EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THERE WAS NO LEGAL WAY TO PREVENT THE TWO FOREIGN OFFICE EMPLOYEES FROM LEAVING THE COUNTRY BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT HAVE PREFERRED CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD NEVER ASK FOR THE POWERS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO STOP THE PAIR, BECAUSE THAT WOULD MEAN DESTROYING BRITISH FREEDOM "AND THE RIGHTS THIS HOUSE HAS ALWAYS DETERMINED TO DEFEND."

EDEN STATED HIS VIEWS DURING THE OPENING SESSION OF A DEBATE ON THE HUSHED-UP BURGESS-MACLEAN CASE. BURGESS AND MACLEAN ARE SUSPECTED OF PASSING VITAL INFORMATION TO RUSSIA.

EDEN SUGGESTED COMMONS CONVEENE A BI-PARTISAN CONFERENCE OF PRIVY COUNCILLORS TO STUDY THE NATION'S SECURITY PROCEDURES AND SEE WHETHER FURTHER PRECAUTIONS WERE NEEDED TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TREACHERY.

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BRANIGAN

ADD SPIES, LONDON (1126A)

MACMILLAN CLEARED HERBERT PHILBY, FORMER FIRST SECRETARY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, OF CHARGES THAT HE WAS THE "THIRD MAN" WHO TIPPED OFF MACLEAN AND BURGESS CAUSING THEM TO FLEE.

THERE IS "NO EVIDENCE" THAT PHILBY WAS THE TIP-OFF MAN, MACMILLAN SAID. HE TOLD THE HOUSE "WE DON'T KNOW FOR CERTAIN" THAT THERE WAS A THIRD MAN. INVESTIGATIONS ARE CONTINUING, HE SAID.

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ADD ^{SPIES} ~~ESIES~~, LONDON

SUMMING UP THE DIVISION OF BLAME, MACMILLAN SAID THAT BURGESS AND MACLEAN DEFECTED WHILE THE LABOR PARTY WAS IN POWER, BUT THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WHO SUCCEEDED TO POWER SOON AFTERWARDS "ARE ACCUSED OF HAVING SAID TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE."

"THERE IS THE GENERAL QUESTION OF THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC," HE SAID.

MACMILLAN ADMITTED THAT FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY "WERE AMATEURS IN THE SENSE THEY DID NOT SPEND THEIR WHOLE CAREERS ON IT."

"IT IS OUR VIEW THAT MEMBERS OF THE (FOREIGN) SERVICE THAT A NATURAL RELUCATANCE TO REPORT ADVERSELY ON OR TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEIR OWN COLLEAGUES," HE ADDED.

"BUT I BELIEVE THAT, BROADLY SPEAKING, SECURITY AS WELL AS EFFICIENCY IS BETTER SAFEGUARDED IN THIS WAY."

"FOR MY PART, I AM NOT MUCH ATTRACTED BY THE ONLY OTHER ALTERNATIVE-- THAT THERE SHOULD BE A KIND OF OGPU (FORMER NAME OF THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE) SYSTEM IN OUR PUBLIC SERVICE--IN OTHER WORDS, THAT EVERYBODY, HIGH OR LOW, SHOULD BE WATCHED BY OFFICERS OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT."

AS FOR THE CHARGE THAT THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT UNJUSTIFIABLY COVERED UP FACTS IN THE CASE FROM THE PUBLIC, MACMILLAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN "RIGHT AND PRUDENT IN EVERY DETAIL."

BUT "ONE OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION" HAD INFLUENCED THE DECISION TO HUSH UP THE FACTS, HE SAID, AND THAT WAS TO KEEP THE OTHER SIDE GUESSING.

11/7--EG1223P

Macmillan Denies Proof Philby Tipped Off Spies

Foreign Secretary Reports to Commons On 'Painful' Burgess and Maclean Case

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The government said today that Harold Philby—former Foreign Office official named as "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean spy case—was known to have Communist associations at one time.

Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan added, however, there was no evidence to prove Philby tipped off Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess that they were under suspicion before they fled behind the Iron Curtain in May, 1951.

Giving a report to the House of Commons in the case described by some British newspapers as a "major scandal of the 20th century," Mr. Macmillan said:

"Although the circumstances are explainable in terms of a tipoff, there was not necessarily a tipoff. A serious and protracted investigation into this possibility has been undertaken and is proceeding even at the present time."

But Herbert Morrison, who was Foreign Secretary in the Labor government when Burgess and Maclean disappeared, grumbled: "I am inclined to

think they were tipped off by somebody and if so I wish we could find the somebody."

Philby was first assistant secretary in Washington when Burgess and Maclean fled. He was security officer in the British Embassy there when Burgess was called home. Mr. Macmillan said Philby had been a friend of Burgess in their undergraduate days.

"It is now known that Mr. Philby had Communist associates during and after his university days and he was asked in July, 1951 to resign from the Foreign Office."

Philby now lives in the English countryside and is a free-lance writer.

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that despite a "close investigation" of Philby "no evidence has been found to show he was responsible for warning Burgess or Maclean."

"I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country," said Mr. Macmillan. He said he had no reason, either, to believe a British newspaper

See SPY, Page A-6

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Burgess

Philby

Maclean

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SPY

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"If any evidence can be produced by anybody inside or outside the House, I trust it will be made available to the authorities."

Philby, son of an internationally known explorer, was named in the Burgess Maclean case last week by a Laborite member of the House of Commons. Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton, in pressing for an investigation, asked Prime Minister Eden:

"Have you made up your mind to cover up at all costs the dubious third-man activities of Mr. Harold Philby, who was first secretary of the Washington Embassy until a little while ago."

Sir Anthony retorted "my answer remains no" and promised then to arrange for today's debate of the case—described by Foreign Secretary Macmillan as one of the "most painful" in British history.

Wife's Role Minimized

Nearly two years after Burgess and Maclean vanished, just as a security net was closing in on them, Maclean's American-born wife, Melinda, disappeared with their three children. Mrs. Maclean and her family had left England to live in Switzerland shortly before. Their trail from there was traced to the border of the Iron Curtain. She is believed to have joined her husband.

Present whereabouts of Burgess and Maclean have not been definitely established—though there have been reports placing them in Moscow or in a satellite country.

As for the flight of Maclean's wife later, Mr. Macmillan said: "The real point is that Mrs. Maclean has very little importance. Anything she knew before Maclean left she must have got from him."

"She had no means of obtaining any information after she left and whether she remained in this country or left it made very little difference."

Security Strengthened

Mr. Macmillan said British security had been strengthened in the Foreign Office—even before Burgess and Maclean fled—when suspicions were first aroused.

Mr. Macmillan said that as soon as Maclean fell under suspicion in the middle of April, 1951, "one of those informed was Sir Roger Makins, now our Ambassador in Washington."

The Foreign Secretary emphasized, however, that it was "quite untrue" that Sir Roger had been in any way responsible for "checking or clearing Maclean."

"It can rarely have happened in our long parliamentary history that a political head of a department should have had to unfold to the House of Commons so painful a story as that which it is our duty to consider today."

Giving the background of Burgess and Maclean fled—when sons of the top-drawer class that has held high places in the British foreign service—Mr. Macmillan said:

"To understand, though not, of course, to excuse this story, it is necessary to cast our minds back to the 1930s and recall the kind of background against

which the two principal characters grew up.

"At that time all kinds of violent opinions were being expressed. The circumstances of the Spanish civil war, with Fascists and Communists backing rival forces, divided British and indeed European opinion acutely.

"... With the Hitler-Stalin pact ideological beliefs exerted pull which sometimes proved stronger than patriotism.

"... This had a particularly disturbing effect upon young people."

The Foreign Secretary went on to explain that "this clash of loyalties—buried in 1941 by the alliance with Russia—was revived when the war ended and there came an estrangement with Russia.

"Thus it was that men could be found in Britain who could put the interests of another country before those of their own and commit the horrible crime of treachery."

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 _____

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

Date _____

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Mr. Tolson _____
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BRANIGAN

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LONDON--THE PEOPLE SAID THAT FOREIGN OFFICE BUNGLING--AND THE
 DUPLOYMENT OF "MISSING DIPLOMAT" GUY BURGESS--ALIENATED "THE GREATEST
 SECRET AGENT THIS COUNTRY EVER HAD" AND DROVE HIM INTO THE SERVICE OF
 THE RUSSIANS.

THE SENSATIONAL WEEKLY SAID BARON WOLFGANG VON PUTLITZ, FORMERLY
 A HIGH GERMAN DIPLOMAT, ACCEPTED A LOWLY JOB AS AN INTERPRETER FOR THE
 COMMUNISTS WHEN THE FOREIGN OFFICE FAILED TO FIND A SUITABLE POST FOR
 HIM. HE HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT THE PEOPLE IS
 TALKING ABOUT.

"I HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT THAT STORY," HE SAID. "I PERSONALLY
 HAVE NEVER HEARD OF THIS MAN PUTLITZ."

THE PEOPLE HEADLINED ITS STORY "ANOTHER FOREIGN OFFICE SCANDAL,"
 RECALLING THE ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR IT SOME WEEKS AGO BY FORMER SOVIET
 SPY VLADIMIR M. PETROV, WHICH REAWAKENED INTEREST IN THE CASE OF
 BURGESS AND HIS COMPANION, DONALD MACLEAN.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE'S PECULIAR HANDLING OF THE CASE OF THE MISSING
 DIPLOMATS WILL BE DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW. THE SUNDAY EXPRESS
 SAID IT HOPES FOREIGN SECRETARY HAROLD MACMILLAN WILL BE ENTIRELY
 FRANK ABOUT THE MATTER.

11/6--N337P

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Rosen	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Maclean now has a bigger job than Burgess

BRANIGAN

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REVEALS MOSCOW SECRETS

From FREDERICK SANDS: Geneva, Thursday.

THE first Communist version of the three-year-old case of the missing diplomats, Maclean and Burgess, was given to me here today, by a Russian official. Maclean, now a "highly valuable" adviser to the Russian Government, analyses all plans put forward by the West.

During the Big Four's "Summit" conference last summer Maclean, the official said, was brought to East Berlin and was consulted at every stage of the discussions.

My Russian informant is a highly placed envoy here. I have no doubt that he is in a position to know the facts—and that he knows more than he disclosed to me.

It was not, however, clear why he should choose to speak of the case at this moment. It may be because of Monday's debate on Maclean and Burgess in the House of Commons.

Two refusals

I have asked the Russian about the diplomats at other conferences here. He was at Geneva with the Soviet delegation for the Indo-China talks early last year, and at the "Summit" conference later. Both times he refused to discuss the case.

Today I mentioned the parliamentary debate. "That will interest the British people, but not us," he said. "After all, we know it all."

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
NOVEMBER 4, 1955
LONDON, ENGLAND

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Copy Burgess

We met only a few yards from the Russian delegation's Geneva headquarters. I had had a series of brief telephone calls: "You have ten minutes to get here," said the official on the phone.

In a corner of the Bavaria Restaurant, with caricatures of Molotov, Zhukov, and Krushchev hanging above our heads from the dark oak-paneled walls, the Russian told me: "Yes, I have met Maclean. I saw him the first time in Moscow in the summer of 1954.

"I also had dealings with him later, but he never appeared in Moscow after that. We have kept in touch through contacts," the Russian said.

Kept apart

"Maclean was using another name. When I saw him last he was still wearing typically English clothes, which made him very easily recognisable.

"Neither Burgess nor Maclean is allowed into Moscow except on very rare and special occasions. Maclean has been kept away from Burgess.

"It does not appear that Burgess has anything like the position of trust that Maclean has. He is engaged on quite different work.

"When the Soviet delegation, consisting of Bulganin, Krushchev, and Zhukov left Moscow last July for the 'Summit' conference, Maclean went with them to East Berlin. He stayed there all through the conference and was regularly consulted.

"The Western proposals were brought to him for an analysis of what they imply between the lines and to discover the weak points. I cannot say whether he is in Berlin this time.

"I have not met Burgess personally. His work is concerned mostly with a department which

Burgess and Maclean

Continued from Page 1

deals with foreign trade," said the Russian.

I asked him what he thought would become of Maclean and Burgess when they had served their purpose to Russia and ceased to be of further use.

"I cannot judge for Burgess, but I think that Maclean will be very useful for a long time. He is highly thought of, and is most valuable to us," he said.

The Russian said he knew nothing of the background of how the two British diplomats came to Russia, and that he learned of their existence only when Mrs. Maclean arrived to join her husband.

Worried

He thought, however, that "to be used as they are" both must have "had many years of contact to be taken into the confidence of Soviet authorities."

He said it almost became necessary to cancel Mrs. Maclean's journey out of Austria because of the sudden illness of one of her children. The car route, he said, led through Bad Gastein to Switzerland.

"One of the children, I do not know which one, began crying and complained of great pain," he said.

"Mrs. Maclean became very worried and thought it might be appendicitis. She wanted to go straight to a hospital in Austria."

The chauffeur, however, persuaded her to carry on across the border. "She did not meet her husband for the first three weeks of her stay in Russia," he concluded.

Mr. Tolson _____
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MacLean Spotted

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UP)—The Daily Mail said today that Donald MacLean, former British diplomat in Washington who deserted to the communists, now is a Soviet foreign affairs adviser who passes on plans submitted by the West.

The Daily Mail Dispatch, from Geneva, quoted a "highly placed (Russian) envoy" at the Big Four conference as revealing this.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
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 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
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