



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess and MacLean

PART # 4 OF 9

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 356

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SECTION 8

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

BURGESS STRIPPED BARE

He kept his sex book in Ernest Bevin's safe



WHILE Guy Burgess was an active Russian spy he was actually recruited into a British intelligence organisation.

Incredible? I am afraid it is embarrassingly true. Embarrassing to the Foreign Office at any rate, which has carefully covered up this episode in my friend's past.

It happened shortly before the war, when, of course, no one suspected that Burgess was a spy.

All the same, it is strange to say the least that a man who led so notorious a private life should have been given a highly confidential post.

For the organisation which took Burgess under its wing consisted of a group of men, under Sir Joseph Ball, who supplied information designed for the private ear of no less a personage than Sir Horace Wilson, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's personal adviser.

Guy not only became a member of the group, Hines, and at least one friend—one of the most brilliant Oxford historians of his time.

He certainly had no idea that Guy was a Russian agent. He was fond of Hix — as I was — but thoroughly disapproved of his way of life.

LONDON, ENGLAND
THE PEOPLE
3/23/56

BUFILE 100-374183

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important member of the counter-espionage branch of the War Office known as M.I.6.

'Human male'

There is one visit I shall never forget. It took place shortly after the publication in America of Kinsey's famous "Report on the Sexual Activities in the Human Male". It was as yet unobtainable in this country. But Guy had had a copy sent to him from America.

I was interested in the book and Guy promised to lend it to me. I started to call for the book at the Foreign Office.

I was shown into his room. But when I asked him about the book he said he did not have it with him.

"So kind people in the office want to borrow it," he said. "But I have said to order it."

"I'll have to go for it. Would better come with me?"

I followed him out of the room and down the dusty corridors of the Foreign Office until we came to what was evidently a very important room indeed. Guy stood for a moment abashed on the threshold.

Then he said: "It's all right, he's not here" and opened the door.

I followed him into a vast room that seemed to be all right.

There was an immense long table behind which stood an ornate carved chair.

"Where are we?" I asked. I was feeling alarmed, almost overcome by the somber Victorian splendour.

"It's the Foreign Secretary's study," said Guy. "I live in."

"The Minister's wife let's get out," I said. "I've no business here."

"Oh, it's all right," said Guy. "This is my study. Beside the door you go to get the book."

Jekyll and Hyde

His Jekyll and Hyde character also enabled him to gain the friendship of reputable and influential people in all sorts of circles.

Once I met John Strachey there. He then held an important defence post. After the war he became War Minister in the Labour Government.

There were civil servants, politicians and serving officers. I was one of them. For at that time I was a major on the planning staff of Montgomery's 21st Army Group.

None of us had any inkling of the fact that even then Burgess was attempting to gather secret information for the Kremlin. And certainly he got none from Strachey, myself or his other reputable friends.

But he was undoubtedly making in circles where he could hope to pick up hints of rare importance. And occasionally fleeting doubt creased my mind about his loyalty to Britain.

Before the war he over-estimated me by claiming to be an agent of the Communist International. Then, in 1939, he gave me to understand that he had dropped his work for Moscow.

He was my closest friend, and I believed him. But I said to myself from time to time: "If Guy is still working for Moscow, his flat is a wonderful base of operations."

Yet how could I now think of him as a foreign spy? Some of his best friends were actually high officers of our counter-espionage organization. He himself was a trusted member of a secret war agency.

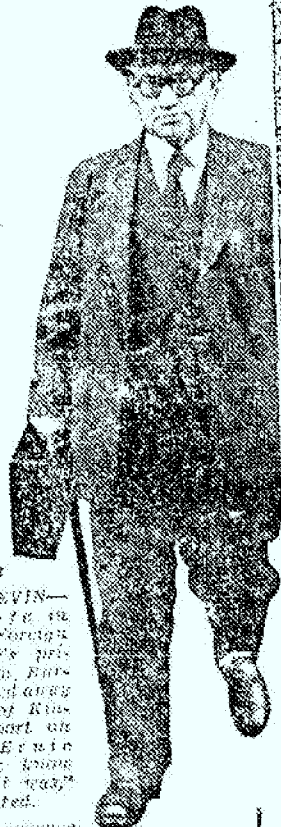
All his colleagues and high-up friends accepted him as a loyal and valuable citizen of Britain. I could do no less.

And then came what seemed final proof that Guy was wholly to be trusted as a staunch patriot. He was given a post in the most exclusive of all Government departments—the Foreign Office.

When I went to visit him there after the war he gave every sign that he was supremely confident of his unshakable position as a diplomat.

The impudence and daring of Guy Burgess—Britain's greatest-ever traitor—knew no limits. He even kept his copy of Kinsey's sex report in the Foreign Secretary's private safe!

In this important series of articles, Burgess's closest friend—a man holding a high academic post—reveals the full fantastic truth about this enemy of Britain. It is a revelation told exclusively to "People" readers.



In fact, they were an oddly mixed pair. Yet, such are the chances that war produces, that they were sent out together on a secret mission in 1940.

Whether they travelled to London. The friend was due to go to Moscow. Guy was ordered to remain in Washington.

Just before their mission could really begin, they received a message from the War Office. Burgess will return to London.

It said: "Your assistant may do as you like." That wire had one extremely odd result. It gave Guy's friend the chance of joining the embassy in Washington, where he gave distinguished service without despatches we devote reading matter during the war to the Foreign Office.

But there was one terrible consequence. Guy Burgess got a foothold in the British Secret Service that eventually brought him into intimate contact with its chiefs.

For soon after his return to London he was allowed to join one of the most important of our war-time secret agencies—the Special Operations Executive, which controlled all underground activities in Europe.

Naturally, no one in Special Operations knew that Burgess was a spy. But they ought at least to have known that he was not the sort of man to be trusted with highly secret affairs.

For only a short while before, he was up in court for drunken driving through the streets of London. And his conduct

MIR. DEVIN—
In a safe in the Foreign Secretary's private room, Burgess stored away a copy of Kinsey's report on sex. "He is a good fellow," he boasted.

outside his secret work was appalling.

He had the use of a flat in Bentinck-st., Mayfair, which belonged to Victor, later Lord, Rothschild, who had been a friend of his at Cambridge.

But I am sure Victor Rothschild did not realize how Burgess was behaving in the flat. Quite bluntly, when Burgess had visitors it sometimes looked like a disorderly house in every sense of the term.

For Guy brought men along with whom he was conducting unnatural love affairs. And there were other visitors, among them, believe it or not, an

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In one corner was a safe—open. Guy went over, fumbled among some files, then fished out "The Kinsey Report". "What on earth is it doing there?" I asked.

"Oh, I keep it here," he said. "I knew no one would think of looking for it in Ernie's safe. And if he found it he wouldn't know what it was."

Such was the badness, not to say impudence, that Guy Burgess displayed in the halls of British diplomacy.

His first Foreign Office post was in the News Department. It gave him an inside view of British policy and put him in touch with correspondents from all over the world.

No doubt he made good use of the diplomatic gossip that came his way. But then he rose to a position that gave him constant access to one of the makers of British foreign

policy—Hector McNair, Minister of State and second in command to Ernest Bevin himself.

He became McNair's Personal Secretary—though to this day I wonder how the Minister could tolerate Guy as a subordinate.

He was incredibly disorganised and irregular in his habits. He drank so much that he was often in an alcoholic torpor.

At that time he had begun to take drugs, too—sedatives to calm his nerves. After which he immediately swallowed some stimulant to revive himself.

Garlic eater

Since he invariably did everything to excess, he devoured his taboos as children munch sweets, in ceaseless aggression until the supply ran out.

To cap everything from the point of view of his long-suffering colleagues—he was a voracious garlic-eater.

He did not use it, like most people, as a flavouring, but as a vegetable.

Knives of it were always in his pockets and in a drawer of his desk. He gobbled them like apples.

The nuisance got so bad that once a departmental minute was circulated saying: "Mr. Burgess will in future refrain from munching garlic during office hours."

It made no difference. Guy just laughed—and went on gobbling his garlic.

His behaviour was outrageous. But no doubt it was also an additional cover for his spying activities.

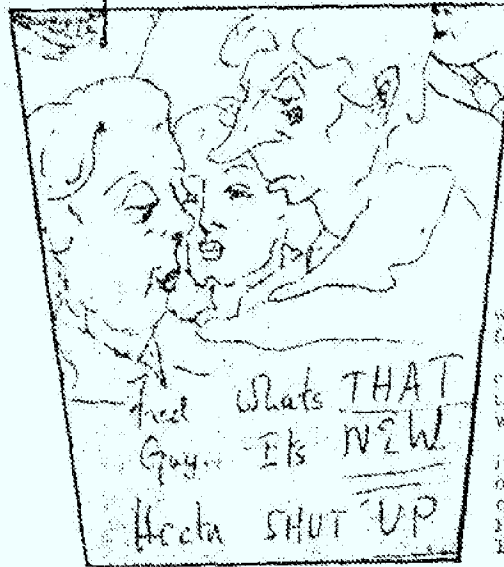
A spy is notoriously discreet. Guy Burgess had thrown discretion to the four winds.

I do not imagine that, viewing this desolate man in one of his riotous jaunts, anyone could have supposed he was Russia's master spy in Britain.

Yet, just because he was so wildly indiscreet, he was the last man who should have been chosen for a particularly delicate Foreign Office mission.

But he was! I shall tell you about that extraordinary episode next week.

Friends—seen by a warped brain



HOW Burgess saw his friends. Hector McNair, former Socialist Minister of State, is in the middle. A Foreign Office colleague of Burgess's is on the right. Burgess himself—heavy-lidded, sinister—is on the left.

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MINISTER SAYS SECURITY MEASURES SOUND

Pledge on Individual Rights: M.P. Thinks Officials Shielded Burgess

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

Major Lloyd-George, Home Secretary, submitted in the House of Commons to-night that the Government's security arrangements were fundamentally sound and paid due regard to the position of the individual.

He was replying to Socialist doubts, expressed during a debate based on the recent report by the Conference of Privy Counsellors, whether procedures adopted since the defection of Burgess and Maclean might be open to abuse.

He said the Government would do all it could to prevent these procedures from impinging on human rights.

During the debate, Mr. Younger (Soc., Grimsby) said that since the war there had been some notable cases of the failure of security procedure in that subversion and espionage were not detected until fairly late date.

"There is fairly general acceptance by the public that we must be constantly reviewing our security arrangements. We live in an age described as the Age of Treason.

Yet nearly all of us believe that, in the overwhelming majority, our public servants of all ranks are able and loyal citizens."

The Government had given figures showing that in the higher grades of the Civil Service in the last eight years the number who had been dismissed or moved or who had resigned following tighter security measures was small.

If the figures in the lower grade were as encouraging I shall be glad."

QUOTE WHITE PAPER "Not British Bible"

He accepted the view of the White Paper that no new statutory powers should be introduced. But he added:

LONDON, ENGLAND

"DAILY TELEGRAM AND MORNING POST"

3/22/56 - P. 11, C. 283

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"It will be a bad practice if people get into the habit of quoting the White Paper as though it were the British Bible on security. It is not. The report was applicable in a narrow field only.

Turning to the problem of character defects as affecting security, Mr. Younger said the list given was usually a series of failings such as drunkenness, addiction to drugs and homosexuality or any loose living.

"I hope the Government will not make the mistake of supposing that the sins which affect security are only the more Rabolaisian sins. I can think of other defects of character just as likely to make somebody liable to blackmail or pressure, as for instance, being seriously in debt."

Some of the people liable to be the most dangerous were misguided idealists of the highest personal character and integrity who were serving a different loyalty.

An inefficient security system, not properly and rationally supported by the Government, would merely invite the occasional glaring failure which led to public alarm and the spy mania and witch-hunting which had occurred in the United States.

The Opposition were prepared to support the Government in tackling this problem so far as was necessary and no more. They would watch with the closest vigilance how the procedures operated in practice, because some of them were clearly open to abuse.

"BRITAIN LET DOWN"

Backbench Plea

Lt-Col. CORDEAUX (C., Nottingham C.), recalling mistakes made in the Burgess and Maclean case, said it was impossible to say that there was nothing wrong with our security arrangements. Those responsible for these lapses should not be left in positions where they could again let Britain down.

Mr. REDHEAD (Soc., W. Walthamstow) told the House in a maiden speech he had been a civil servant for 40 years. He asserted that most civil servants were loyal. Nothing could do greater damage than to create the impression that the Civil Service was riddled with Communist conspiracy or was over-stocked with potential traitors, moral perverts and delinquents.

Mr. MARLOWE (C., Hove) referred to the case of a National Service man who at Oxford had joined a Communist organisation. He was not allowed to go before a selection board for potential officers but was never given a reason.

Many undergraduates joined foolish clubs and they should not be branded for the rest of their lives. They should have an opportunity to explain whether they were still tainted.

MR. HOUGHTON

"I WORKED WITH BURGESS" OFFICERS' FAILURE

Mr. HOUGHTON (Soc., Sowerby) said this was one of the concluding chapters in the affair of Burgess and Maclean. "I worked in close association with Burgess for three years and I have always found it difficult to believe a great deal of what has been said about him.

"The trouble about Burgess was not a failure of our security arrangements but a failure of his superior officers to judge his behaviour courageously and objectively.

"Anyone who had close contact with him could have seen not only his brilliant intellect but also the defects of his conduct and behaviour, and could have judged how unreliable he might become in certain circumstances. That was a failure of the normal operation of the judgment of superior officers.

"A weakness in public administration is the failure of members of one particular class to judge objectively and courageously members of the same class." He would not be surprised if that was not the real explanation of what happened in this case.

UNIVERSITY CAUSE

"Riotous Living"

"Most of this trouble comes from University graduates. It is not the humanitarian Civil Servant with his bowler hat and umbrella who catches the 5.25 from Victoria who is unreliable. He is not the one for whom the White Paper has been published.

"It seems to me that life at the Universities involves riotous living and a love of social life and parties, so that people come into the Civil Service infected with their experiences as undergraduates.

"I hope this is not preaching class war or being unfair to fully-trained public servants, but I believe that in the Civil Service these people hang round. They all gather round to shield their own class from the critical gaze of those who might expect better of them.

"There is no doubt that it is the lower-grade Civil Servant who stands a much greater risk of being bundled out for unsuitable or undesirable behaviour than a member of the administrative class does."

Mr. GRIMOND (Lib., Ormsley and Skirland) said that what surprised him was that, as he understood it, Maclean was almost prepared to return to work in the Foreign Office after the incidents in Canada. Mr. BROWN (Soc., Bristol) questioned whether a character

MR. BRANigan

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lect should find any place in a White Paper on security. Was there any known case, he asked, of a spy who had been a spy solely because of blackmail, which was made possible by his own character defects?

WOMAN'S VIEW

Why Was Maclean Kept?

Dame IRENE WARD (C. Tyne-mouth) suggested that the country was more shocked by Maclean's behaviour in Cairo than at finding there was a traitor in the Foreign Service. Asking who was responsible for his retention she declared: "I speak as a mere woman. This 'old boy' business gets me down.

"I want to be assured that in dealing with matters which affect character and reliability no political interference can be exercised to retain people in positions for which they are not suited. The Government has left a nasty taste in the mouths of people by not telling them why Maclean was retained."

MAJOR LLOYD-GEORGE

DISTASTEFUL MEASURES

LIBERAL TRADITION

Major LLOYD-GEORGE said the White Paper made no departure from the policy which successive Governments had laid down. Certain changes in our security system were recommended, designed not to change it but to strengthen it.

On the general issue, the conference was satisfied that there was nothing organically wrong with the security service. He hoped this would allay the feelings of those who had thought that there was something fundamentally unsound.

He hoped all agreed the Government was right in pursuing the policy of ensuring that Communists and those associated with them were not employed in the Civil Service where they had access to secret information.

To-day, there had been far greater emphasis on whether the Government was paying too little attention to the rights of the private individual. Some of the measures were certainly alien to our liberal traditions but so was the menace they set out to circumvent.

However distasteful the measures were we could not sit back and do nothing while our security was imperilled.

SECRET SERVICE SKILL

No "Witch-Hunting"

The Government would do its best to see that a man who had to be taken off secret work was given employment in some other branch of the Civil Service.

He did not underrate the hardship of those who, because they were adjudged to be the dupes of the Communists, were moved to other employment or dismissed from the Civil Service. "But hard as their lot is, I think we can all make a shrewd guess what their fate would be if they were employed in the Civil Service of a Communist Power."

"As regards people coming to what I might call a sticky end because of character defects, I can give quite a few examples. It is now a well-known fact that many of the finest spies were chosen because they were the type of person who might encourage character defects."

He had the greatest confidence in the knowledge and skill of the Secret Service. "There is no danger in this country of witch-hunting." Most criticisms of Britain's security service was not of being too severe but of not being severe enough.

62 PURGE CASES

Minute Proportion

In the last five years there had been 62 purge cases in the Civil Service, nine in the higher executive ranks and 53 in the lower. This figure of 62 was out of a non-industrial total number of 650,000 and an industrial number of 400,000. "I do not think that could bear out any attack on the Civil Service."

The White Paper had established three propositions:

- 1.—The Government's policy on Communists and Communist sympathisers was right;
- 2.—Its fundamental procedures were sound; and
- 3.—It was right that the Government should continue to pay all due regard to the position of the individual.

With the assurance that the Government intended to do all it could to prevent its policies and procedures impinging unfairly on human rights, the House could rest content with the findings of the inquiry.

The debate concluded.

None Dismissed

In the five years to the end of 1955 no higher grade members of the Civil Service were dismissed because of Communist sympathies or associations or because of security risk character defects. Mr. BROOKS, Financial Secretary, Treasury, stated this in a written answer to Mr. Benn (Soc., Bristol S.E.). During this period seven officials were transferred for reasons within these categories and one resigned.

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Today in National Affairs

**British Example Is Cited
On Need for Security Rules**

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18.—The basic principle that the safety of the state—the nation and all its people—is more important to protect than the doubtful right of an individual to a government job has just received its strongest indorsement by the Parliament of Great Britain. For centuries England has been held up as a model defender of human rights, but various critics there and elsewhere in Europe have in recent years been scoffing at the loyalty and security programs of the United States government.



Lawrence of left—a phrase used in the Constitution.

Now with a condition and not just a theory staring them in the face, a conference of policy councilors, appointed by the Prime Minister, has adopted a report which is an aftermath of the cases of Burgess and MacLean, who turned traitor while occupying important posts in the British Foreign Office.

There have been in Britain, as in America, misguided comments by so-called "liberals" against the action of government departments in taking into account "guilt by association," and much furor has been raised here about the alleged neglect of "due process of law"—a phrase used in the Constitution.

But what these critics mean by "due process" is that everybody suspected of subversive activity or of possibly becoming a security risk in a government department must be given the same

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proceedings as in a court trial. This would include the right to cross-examine witnesses and to force public disclosure of confidential informants. As Chairman Francis Walter, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said the other day, this would be a convenient way for the Communists to find out how they were being detected.

The latest British official report, however, declares it is necessary to conceal sources of information sometimes and that security risks cannot be handled on the basis of "standards which would be accepted in a court of law." The full text of the report itself is withheld as "not in the public interest to publish" and only an "official summary" is revealed, which says in part:

"The conference is of the opinion that in deciding these difficult and often borderline cases, it is right to continue the practice of tilting the balance in favor of offering greater protection to the security of the state rather than in the direction of safeguarding the rights of the individual. They recommend that an individual who is living with a wife or husband who is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer may, for that reason alone, have to be moved from secret work, and that the same principle should be applied in other cases of a like nature.

Allen to Traditions

"The conference recognizes that some of the measures which the state is driven to take to protect its security are in some respects alien to our traditional practices. Thus, in order not to imperil sources of information, decisions have sometimes to be taken without revealing full details of the supporting evidence. Again it is sometimes necessary to refuse to employ a man on secret duties, or in those cases where no alternative work can be found for him in the public service, to refuse to employ him at all, because after the fullest investigation doubts about his reliability remain, even although nothing may have been proved against him on standards which would be accepted in a court of law."

In the main the report says that while the present arrangements are not unsound "certain recommendations" are necessary "to strengthen the system in some respects." There follows some important observations:

"The conference recognizes that today great importance

must be paid to character defects as factors tending to make a man unreliable or expose him to blackmail, or influence by foreign agents. There is a duty on departments to inform themselves of serious failings such as drunkenness, addiction to drugs, homosexuality or any loose living that may seriously affect a man's reliability.

"... In individual cases and in certain sections of the public service a serious character defect may appropriately be the determining factor in a decision to dismiss a particular individual or to transfer him to other work."

This very subject is now before the Supreme Court of the United States for a ruling in some key cases, so it's interesting to see how a high tribunal in Britain has dealt with the same problem. In fact the wording of the British Parliament report, while not as comprehensive as the existing executive order of the President and the directive of the Secretary of Defense, actually parallels them both.

It certainly makes one wonder what kind of jurisprudence the two justices of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco applied recently when they said the United States Coast Guard couldn't keep a seaman off a ship—if they suspected him of being a security risk—until complicated legal procedures were carried out. Yet criticism properly visited upon these judges for subordinating the national safety to the rights of an individual has been denounced by pious "liberals" as a sublimation of the state in line with Hitler doctrine. They should examine the British Parliament's report to get the latest word about protection of all the people against the machinations of the few.

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As Pegler Sees It:

British Drugged Feet on Reds

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

THE British Government belatedly has decided to clean out of the Foreign Office all Communists and spouses and other cohabitants of Reds, all homosexuals, drug addicts and alcoholics. This reluctant concession to "McCarthyism" will raise objections in the English press.

Homosexuality, never abhorred unconditionally in Europe as it was until recently in the United States, will not lack defenders. Indeed, only last Summer, pretentious English periodicals argued that the law should tolerate acts of sexual perversion by adults in private with mutual consent, neither party being crazy. This proposal was not deplored by any of the political thundersheets which had berated Joe McCarthy for years.

McCarthy was the first prominent American politician to declare that sexual depravity bespoke bad character and opened the door to blackmailers seeking secret information from our State Department.

Evidence of Recklessness

The lack of court convictions was blazoned at McCarthy as evidence of wanton recklessness. This theme was echoed with shrill delight in some of the English papers, which knew he had no more power to pinch and prosecute such persons than he had to handcuff known Communists. No American publication set out to test McCarthy's charge by initiative reporting. And that reticence cannot be excused on the ground of delicacy because when opportunity arose to defame a Senator who was a prominent Catholic layman that was done with gusto by a metropolitan paper noted for its anti-Catholic editorial policy.

The cases which brought the British government to its reluctant decision were those of Ronald Maclean and Guy Burgess, absconders from the Foreign Office who bobbed up in Moscow a short time ago, confirming suspicions which had persisted since 1951. General MacArthur contributed a paragraph in their story which should have frightened the American people but barely ruffled our consciousness after Harry Truman's red hearing, Dean Acheson's refusal to turn his back on Alger Hiss, and Eleanor Roosevelt's repudiation of the Hiss verdict because whoever knew the boy as she did knew better than the jury did.

MacArthur wrote that his Korean campaign plans were constantly relayed to the enemy in time for counter-measures. When one of his orders of battle "was published in a Washington paper a few hours after its receipt," he "insisted that those responsible be prosecuted and that such subversive activity be stopped." But nothing happened and Truman fired him instead.

Links in the Chain

"It was not until the exposure of the British spies, Burgess and Maclean, that the facts began to unfold," MacArthur wrote. "These men with access to secret files, were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea, through Peiping by way of Moscow. I believe my demand that the attention be exposed, coming so soon after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White scandals, caused the deepest embarrassment."

The British Parliament has no such committees as we know and the individual members are puppets of the bosses of their respective parties. In this case, both parties were guilty. For both parties had covered up the betrayal of British and American soldiers in Korea by these two characters in the Foreign Office, specialists in American affairs. Both parties therefore minimized the crimes involved and the press, which rarely performs its bounden office of exposing evil, joined "McCarthyism."

The exposure actually was a windfall, a babbling confession, by a renegade attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Australia. Even there, a Communist politician concerned with the social labor racket tried to discredit the witness for obvious reasons. The English papers printed the news with halless comment. By the gods, this verged on "McCarthyism!"

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The lack of court convictions was flung at McCarthy as evidence of wanton recklessness. This theme was echoed with shrill delight by some of the English papers, which knew he had no more power to pinch and prosecute such persons than he had to handcuff known Communists. No American publication set out in last McCarthy's charge by initiative reporting. And that reluctance cannot be excused on the ground of delicacy because when opportunity arose to defame a Senator who was a prominent Catholic layman that was done with gusto by a metropolitan paper noted for its anti-Catholic editorial policy.

The cases which brought the British government to its reluctant decision were those of Ronald Maclean and Guy Burgess, absconders from the Foreign Office who bobbed up in Moscow a short time ago, confirming suspicions which had persisted since 1951. General MacArthur contributed a paragraph in their story which should have frightened the American people but barely ruffled our consciousness after Harry Truman's red baying, Dean Acheson's refusal to turn his back on Alger Hiss, and Eleanor Roosevelt's repudiation of the Hiss verdict because whoever knew the boy as she did knew better than the jury did.

MacArthur wrote that his Korean campaign plans were constantly relayed to the enemy in time for counter-measures. When one of his orders of battle "was published in a Washington paper a few hours after its receipt," he "insisted that those responsible be prosecuted and that such subversive activity be stopped." But nothing happened and Truman fired hips instead.

Links in the Chain

"It was not until the exposure of the British spies, Burgess and Maclean, that the facts began to unfold," MacArthur wrote. "These men with access to secret files, were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea, through Peiping by way of Moscow. I believe my demand that the situation be exposed, coming so soon after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White scandals caused the deepest embarrassment."

The British Parliament has no such committees as we have and the individual members are puppets of the boxes of their respective parties. In this case, both parties were guilty, for both parties had covered up the betrayal of British and American soldiers in Korea by these two characters in the Foreign Office specialists in American affairs. Both parties therefore minimized the crimes involved and the press, which rarely performs its bounden office of exposing evil truth, called "McCarthyism."

The expose actually was a windfall, a bobbed confession by a renegade attache of the Soviet Embassy in Australia. Even there, a Communist politician connected with the sort-of-labor racket tried to discredit the witness, for obvious reasons. The English papers printed the news with listless comment. By the gods, this verped on "McCarthyism!"

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

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6-3 MAY 22 1956

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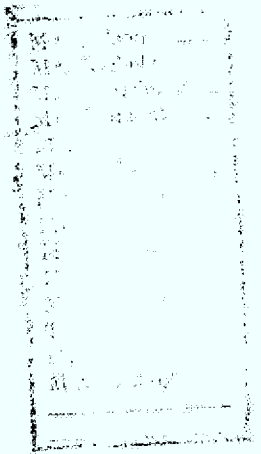
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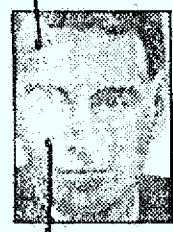
12

Men in high places made friends with this traitor



MR. BRAIDMAN

He kept **BLAC** **KMAILLETTERS** in his room'



GUY BURGESS STRIPPED BARE!

FOR CLIPPING
[unclear]

LONDON, ENGLAND
"THE PEOPLE"
3/18/56
P.3,C.1-6
BUFILE 100-374183

SEARCHED [unclear] INDEXED [unclear]
SERIALIZED [unclear] FILED [unclear]
MAR 20 1956
FBI - NEW YORK
C.B. Mat [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

13

THE MOST PAINFUL PART OF THE ENTIRE GUY BURGESS AFFAIR IS THE STORY OF HIS INCREDIBLY DEGRADED PRIVATE LIFE.

For this man who was the greatest traitor Britain has ever known—and who for a long time was my closest friend—indulged in practices that repel all normal people.

Yet I must place the facts before you because they disclose a state of affairs in high places that remains to this day a terrible danger to Britain's security.

Guy Burgess was not only guilty of practising abnormal vices. He also had, among his numerous friends, many who shared his abnormal tastes.

and he was in a position to blackmail some of them—leading men in influential positions—to get information for his Russian masters.

Removed

When Burgess fled to Moscow several of his friends were quietly removed from their positions of influence.

I am quite sure that some of them are still being blackmailed by Russian agents.

Burgess has certainly supplied the Soviet spy chiefs with a complete list of the influential men with whom he associated. And I am afraid that the list is long and important.

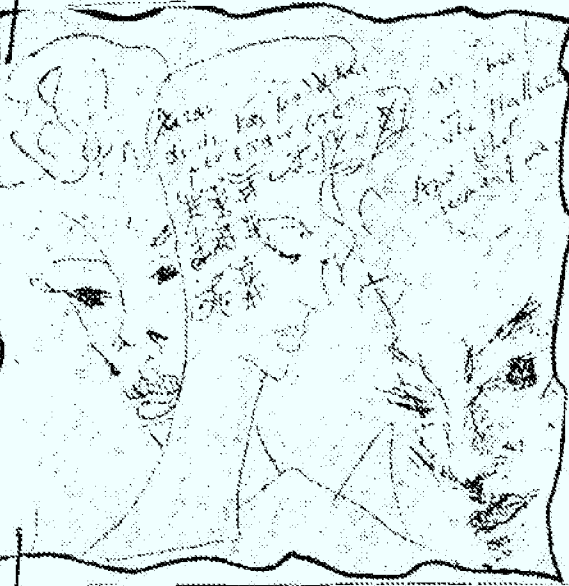
I know this to be so because

I met practically every one of Guy Burgess's friends, among them his homosexual "contacts." They included men of the consequence in public life.

And I know that Guy kept a careful record of his association with them because of a revealing incident at his London flat which took place when, unknown to me, he had already been active for a number of years as a Russian spy.

We were talking about a mutual friend, a man who has had a distinguished academic career since leaving the university. While he was an undergraduate he and Burgess had been on more than friendly terms.

I asked Guy if he remem-



This was a mind in agony

WHEN Burgess made this strange drawing his mind was in a state of unbridled excitement. That is the verdict of a psychiatrist who has studied it. The scribbles were in several languages. "The Mallory" may refer to the plant of that name. It grows wild.

bered this man. He later said he did.

"As a matter of fact I still have his love letters," he said.

And then, to my horror, he dug into a cupboard and produced a neat little bundle of letters labelled with the name of this very influential personage.

It seems that Guy Burgess never destroyed a letter. He docketed and spread every one he received from all the men with whom he shared his sex adventures.

Even then, though I had no positive knowledge that Guy was a spy, it made my hair stand on end to think of the blackmail power this collection of letters gave to my friend.

Now you may not think it usual or disquieting for any-

one to file all his personal correspondence so carefully. But I can assure you that it ran completely against Burgess's nature in other respects.

The frantic disorder that surrounded everything he did—with the sole exception of his correspondence—was quite fantastic.

To give you some idea of his bizarre way of life, let me describe a visit I paid to his Mayfair flat one Sunday morning not long before his flight to Russia.

His room was decorated in red, white and blue. This, he claimed, was the only possible colour scheme for him.

But his patriotic decor was completely submerged in the indescribable debris and confusion of the party which had evidently taken place the night before.

He was lying in his bed—which had blue sheets. The counterpane was littered with newspapers.

Red wine

Behind the bed, on the one side, stood a pile of books. On the other side stood two bottles of red wine and a very large, very heavy, iron saucepan filled to the brim with a kind of thick grey gruel.

Guy told me what was in it—porridge, hippers, bacon, garlic, onions and a lot of other things that had been lying about his bed.

He had cooked this incredible mess on the previous day. He proposed to live on it until the following Monday.

"It's got everything necessary to sustain life," he said.

In these surroundings Burgess carried on his strange activities and entertained his friends.

These parties sometimes brought together men of high repute with others whom Guy was cultivating as possible sources of information that Moscow would find useful.

At one of these parties before the war the mixture of guests was particularly strange.

19

There was Otto Katz, a short, fat, middle-aged European who emerged after the war as a leader of the Czech Communists—and then was shot after a spy trial.

There was Baron von Puttitz, an official at the German Embassy who did a great service for Britain when he gave

Hitler's war plans to our Intelligence Service. He later went over to the Russians and now lives in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

A sinister Frenchman was another guest. He became confidential adviser to Prime Minister Daladier in Paris.

In addition to this collection of foreigners with a taste for the underworld of international politics were two Englishmen who formed an astonishing contrast.

For one was a working-class lad named Jackie Hewitt. And the other was a distinguished scholar.

Even at that time I was aware of the fact that my friend Guy was searching for information to convey to Moscow. But I thought it was only political intelligence he was after, not Britain's secrets.

Shortly before the party he had stunned me by disclosing that he was an agent of the Communist International. He had been pretending to have Nazi sympathies, he said, to cover up his work for Moscow headquarters.

In my innocence I thought he was merely trying to help the Communists in their world-wide battle against the Fascists and Nazis. So in spite of my astonishment, I was not really shocked when he asked me to assist him.

When I held back, however, he told me something that did take my breath away. He named one of this country's most celebrated academic figures as a fellow Communist agent.

It would be unfair to identify him. But this much you are entitled to know about "X."

HE WAS ONE OF BURGESS'S BOON SEX COMPANIONS, AND HE HOLDS A HIGH POSITION IN PUBLIC LIFE TODAY.

Guy begged me not to speak to "X" about their activities on behalf of the Communists.

"The people I work for make it their first principle that their agents should never contact

one another, even through third parties," he said.

Nevertheless, out of sheer curiosity, I resolved to approach "X." Walking with him in a London park one day, I suddenly said: "I gather you know what Guy is really up to?"

"Yes," he replied curtly. And he made it quite clear that he did not want to talk any more about Guy Burgess—and himself.

From that moment I had to believe that Guy was indeed a Red agent and—though not perhaps a spy—working for the Soviet Government, itself.

And there was no doubt that Guy pursued his secret work with enthusiasm and success. Indeed I spent a great deal of time with him while he was bringing off a truly remarkable spy-ing coup.

The date was the summer of 1938, when Hitler was threatening to go to war against Czechoslovakia unless the territory inhabited by the Sudeten Germans was handed over to him.

Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, came to London to enlist the support of leading British politicians whom he thought might prove sympathetic to Hitler's claim.

Guy was determined to find out who these politicians were and exactly how they reacted to Henlein's approaches.

To do so he made use of a young man he had corrupted. He actually got this perverted lad installed as a telephone operator in Henlein's hotel.

A record

In the space of a few days Guy had a complete record of all Henlein's phone conversations. Then he proudly told me how he handed over the vital information he had gathered to a Russian in an East End cafe.

Guy was up to his neck in spying—but since it was not directed against Britain there seemed to be nothing I ought to report to the authorities.

Besides, at this very time my friend was—on the surface—performing very useful services on the B.B.C. He was given

charge of "This Week in Parliament" and earned the praise of many M.P.s by producing a the microphone.

With his B.B.C. salary and a modest private income, Guy was comfortably off. Yet the money he spent on drink, parties and with friends was a good deal more than he could afford.

The source

What was the source of the extra money he was obviously getting? I did not know.

But from time to time, when Guy rummaged about one of his incredibly untidy cupboards, I did catch a glimpse of bundles of banknotes whose size made me blink.

Then the collection began to grow upon me that it was at that time the authorities were told of Guy's peculiar activities, and of the huge sums he was apparently receiving for them.

Then we broke out. Guy at once told me that our friend "X" was acting as a Communist agent. Guy, too, said he wanted to "forget all about it."

A great load was lifted from my mind. There was now no need to say anything about Guy to the authorities.

In any case, within a few months Guy Burgess had become—believe it or not—an official member of a British intelligence mission!

NEXT WEEK: How Burgess wormed his way into the highest Secret Service circles. Then the Foreign Office gave him a hush-hush job that put him into touch with some of our most confidential representatives abroad.



Jack Hewitt. He was of a strange Burgess party.

15

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons AP
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____
- MR. BRANIGAN _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Author of Red Code Letter Sought

Sought

By Drew Pearson

The British Secret Service has launched an urgent investigation of the entire British embassy staff in Cairo in an effort to track down a Russian agent believed to have been collaborating with one of the two British spies in the case. The man who is now behind the Iron Curtain is the one who is being sought.



The investigation was made about as the result of a coded letter from Louisville, Ky. that slipped out of a book in the embassy library. The incident is given in the British version of the book. The American version covers the same ground but does not mention the coded letter. The letter was found when the book was opened for checking some reference material late last November.

The letter, sent from Louisville, was dated June 1951 and is believed to have been picked up from the book by another agent. The letter is a warning of the next of Donald's disappearance is over the air. He must be given a longer breakdown of the future. Ten days is a long time to know. Donald is very cautious about the employment check and party. Besides, he is like Am sending one of those who understand themselves a lot about any one dollar. Ever sent about British spy man named Tyrrell. Bought two shirts and sent to him in a Cincinnati store.

American agents believe the letter was a coded message between two Communist agents reporting on MacLean. They also believe there have been various leaks in the British embassy.

Every book in the library has now been pulled down and searched to see if any more letters can be found. The FBI has been involved in the check and efforts have been made to locate the person who mailed the letter from Louisville. The law is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Nixon Labor Trouble

The Nixon won a union organization battle in their family drive-in market, bakery, etc. The Vice President's family recently has been experiencing labor problems in their new chain of markets, etc., at Whittier, Calif. This has now grown from a country store where the Vice President's brother-in-law, Don, is quite an establishment employing 124 people.

As a result, various AFL-CIO unions have been trying to organize the place, including the butchers, bakers, retail clerks, and the board of restaurant employees. However, the Nixon claim a company union, the Independent Employees of Southern California, with headquarters listed at the Nixon establishment at Whittier.

Finally, an election was held last week to decide the labor fate of the Nixon coffee shop, bakery, locker plant, drive-in restaurant, and market. Though past company union meetings had been poorly attended—usually about 10 or 12—a total of 62 turned out to vote for the company union. The AFL-CIO

Latin Press Censorship

Some of the American editorial writers who staged a crusade over suppression of La Prensa in Argentina have been quiet over a much worse situation in Colombia where newspaper after newspaper has been closed by Colombian President Gustavo Rojas Pinilla.

Here is the roll call of suppressed papers:

El Tiempo—Former news paper in Colombia, owned by former President Santos, has been closed for approximately nine months after it criticized President Rojas.

La Republica—Owned by former President Ospina, this was closed after it gave an editorial criticizing the police and army for forcing widows to stay at home and not to work.

El Espectador and **Diario Gráfico**—Suddenly given 1000 copies of 15000 and 25000 copies respectively on trumped-up charges of back income taxes.

El Colombiano of Medellin was shut down after publishing 35 years, a long time in Colombia.

El Comercio of Bogota is the former secretary general of the Pan American Union in Washington, has given a challenge to President Rojas by publishing a series of articles criticizing the government's tax money and arguing that the President of a 100,000,000 peso advance should pay Dr. Lleras was immediately shut.

Five times if the country and shut for his services. Menendez, the son of the late Colombian President, General Zuleta, and the former Colombian ambassador in Washington, was also shut down. The newspaper was shut down for all of President Rojas's administration.

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

Date _____

MAY 30 1956
 RECEIVED COPY SENT EL PASO DOWNTOWN
 JUN 23 1956
 EL PASO RECORD 305 16

**Now I will show how he was
the greatest traitor of them all!**

GUY

BURGESS

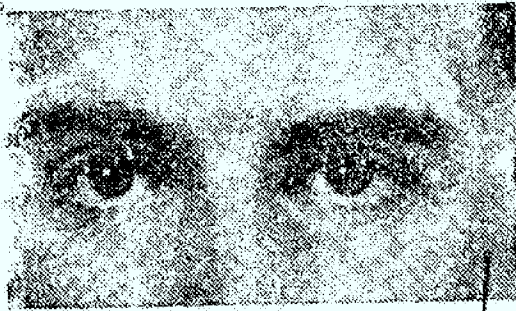
stripped bare!

LONDON, ENGLAND
"THE PEOPLE SUNDAY"
3/11/56
P. 3, C. 1-6
Bufile 100-374183

COMMUNIST PARTY, C.B. MacDonald
4/1/56 10:22 AM
428 F... ..
Jimmy

... ..
... ..

17



HIS CLOSEST FRIEND SPEAKS AT LAST

• This is the first of a profoundly disturbing series of articles. They reveal appalling facts about Guy Burgess, the missing diplomat, that the authorities **HAVE NOT DARED TO LET THE PUBLIC KNOW.**

• These disclosures come from the one man in a position to know the complete story. He was Burgess's closest friend for more than 20 years and now occupies a high academic post.

• Only he can reveal the full depth of corruption that lay behind Guy Burgess's treachery. Now he speaks about the friend who was the greatest traitor of all.

He blabbed

Whitehall's concern was over one appalling crime that he committed in his cups. **HE BLABBED THE NAMES OF TWO TOP BRITISH SECRET SERVICE MEN IN SPAIN.**

The storm broke over Burgess when he returned to London. His chiefs had received bitter protests from our Secret Service agents that Burgess had exposed them and gone a long way towards ruining their confidential work.

Yet he was charged—be- lieve it or not—with mere "indiscretion."

What was his purpose in making contact—as I can now disclose he did—with our leading secret agents in Gibraltar and Tangier?

There can be no doubt now that Guy Burgess was, in fact, simply carrying out his treacherous work as a Russian spy.

He was attempting to gather information about our Secret Service network in Western Europe for transmission to Moscow.

His "indiscretion" in disclosing the names of our agents at the party in Tangier was sheer accident. He had drunk so much that he was incapable of controlling his tongue.

It was on this humdrum level that the Foreign Office handled the Tangier affair.

Nevertheless it should have meant the end of Burgess as a diplomat. Even the tolerant men who ruled the Foreign Office realised that a blabber like Guy Burgess was hardly the type of man to hold a post in one of our key Government departments.

Terrified

And Burgess himself was terrified of being sacked. He told me so.

Indeed, I can claim the doubtful credit of having saved Guy Burgess from dismissal and so—without realising it—helped Britain's most dangerous spy to carry on his monstrous betrayals.

I came into the affair when Guy showed me the memorandum he had drawn up in reply to the charge of indiscretion. He asked me what I thought of it.

"It is too long, complicated and argumentative," I said. "Cut it down, write as little as possible about the charge itself—and say you reserve the right to ask for a board of inquiry."

This last point was, in my view, the most powerful

FOR 20 years one incredibly vicious man used blackmail and corruption on a colossal scale to worm out Britain's most precious secrets for the rulers of Russia.

That is the truth about Guy Burgess, the missing diplomat, that even today the men whose duty is to protect us from foreign spies dare not admit.

Only last week a committee appointed by the Prime Minister presented a report on the state of our security services that admitted this shameful truth.

The report spoke of the danger of employing in confidential posts men with "serious failings" such as "drunkenness, addiction to drugs, homosexuality, or any loose living."

But it failed to disclose how one man whose guilt of all these failings—Guy Burgess wrought more damage to Britain than any traitor in our history.

And it failed to warn the nation that men like Burgess are only able to escape detection because **THEY HAVE FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES WHO PRACTISE THE SAME HORRIBLE VICES.**

It is the failure of the Government on these two grave counts that has at last compelled me to tell all I know about Burgess and so place the public in possession of facts that ought never to have been concealed.

I am not going to express any opinion about the legal and moral guilt of homosexuals. I am only concerned to tell you about how one of them is able to betray his country and get away with it for so long.

We shared

And there is no one apart from me who has the knowledge to do so. For I have known Guy Burgess

We went to parties together. We had the same friends.

He is godfather to one of my children. He wrote to me frequently when we were separated. He has even sent me messages of friendship from Moscow.

He deceived me about only one thing—his treachery to Britain. And it is the way he duped me, his other friends, the Foreign Office and our Security chiefs that is the most astounding and terrifying part of my story.

Guy Burgess is the greatest traitor in our history. Yet for 20 years he played the part of a stalwart Briton.

He was a Communist of the deepest Red. Yet for a long time he convinced everybody that he had Nazi sympathies.

His Jekyll and Hyde career was a masterpiece of duplicity.

And there can be no better start to my story than to tell of one of the most fantastic incidents of his truly amazing double life.

In 1949 he set out for a holiday. It was supposed to be a quiet break from his duties at the Foreign Office, where he was Personal Secretary to Hector McNeill, Minister of State and second-in-command to Ernest Bevin.

But his trip to North Africa in search of sunshine turned out to be one long alcoholic carouse.

He drank his way through France and Spain. He stopped off for special celebrations in Madrid and Gibraltar.

Then he capped the lot with a party in Tangier that made alcoholic—and diplomatic—history.

For he drank so much that he scandalised both his fellow guests and—when they got to hear of the party—his chiefs at the Foreign Office in London.

It was not his nauseating display of drunkenness that upset the Foreign Office. They knew Guy Burgess already as a champion alcoholic.

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Two monsters that sprang from a monster's brain

When Burgess "doodled" the nightmare fantasies of his monstrous life came to the surface. This is the repulsive drawing he made of a double-bodied monster while he listened to speeches at a Foreign Ministers' conference. WAS HE DRAWING HIS OWN SECRET SOUL?

They will do almost anything to avoid a formal board of inquiry, which takes up everybody's time, often involves bringing witnesses from long distances and produces endless paper wrangles.

Certainly the threat of a board of inquiry worked this time.

GUY BURGESS, THE RUSSIAN SPY, WAS JUST GIVEN A "REPRIMAND."

Now it is possible to find excuses for the Foreign Office men who let Burgess off so lightly. They did not know, after all, that he was a Soviet agent.

But they, or the Security officers who advise them, should have known. They had every reason to know.

For I must now inform the public of some breath-taking facts that no spokesman of the British Government has dared to disclose.

Guy Burgess was on intimate terms with a number of the

highest officers of our Secret Services.

He knew many of our leading agents all over the world.

HE CERTAINLY DISCLOSED TO HIS RUSSIAN MASTERS THEIR NAMES AND SECRET FUNCTIONS.

He penetrated the secrets of our security system — without himself ever being suspected by the British spy and counter-spy chiefs who were his friends.

To understand how he achieved all this I must take you right back to the beginning when Guy Burgess was a Communist at Cambridge University. It was there that I first met him in 1932.

I was a Fellow of one of the most famous Oxford colleges. Guy was on a visit from Cambridge, where he was the most brilliant undergraduate of his time.

He was not only brilliant; he had compelling charm. He was the most fascinating conversationalist I had ever come across.

And, since I am going to be perfectly frank, I want to avow here and now that I was exceedingly fond of this strange and in many ways terrible man.

Trip to Russia

During our very first talk he persuaded me to join him on a holiday to Russia. When the summer vacation came round I found that I was unable to go. Guy made the trip with a Communist friend.

It proved to be the decisive event in his life. It marked the beginning of his long and treacherous service in the Soviet cause.

For the central feature of that stay in Moscow 24 years ago was a long, secret interview with Nikolai Bukharin, one of the most famous leaders of the Communist International.

When he returned to London, Guy told me very little of what was said at that fateful interview. But its fruits were not long in ripening.

And strange fruits they were! For this convinced Communist suddenly resigned from the Party and quarrelled violently

with all his Red friends. He declared that Communism was a reactionary movement, that the real progressives were on the extreme right and that his sympathies now lay with the German Nazis and the Italian Fascists.

To me he trotted out a confusing set of arguments to account for his astonishing change of front. I did not follow all of them, but I was at any rate convinced of his sincerity.

For on leaving Cambridge he did not associate with his old friends of the left. Instead, he sought out, first Victor Rothschild, now Lord Rothschild, who had been a fellow undergraduate.

Banker!

He asked for a job at the famous private bank of the Rothschild family. And, so Guy told me, he advised the bank on political matters!

His next move took him much further to the right. He became private secretary to a Conservative M.P.

By now I had become more than a little distressed at Guy's swing to Nazism. But during a conversation that I shall never forget he gave me remarkable evidence that the "swing" was not all it seemed.

Our talk took place in my London flat. I was then working as a journalist on the Conservative weekly "The Spectator." Guy turned the conversation to a long review I had written of a book on the distressed areas.

Guy praised the review in extravagant terms. I thought it was pretty good, too, but hardly the masterpiece Guy seemed to believe it.

I asked him why he thought it so brilliant. He paused for a moment. Then, with a portentous note in his voice, he replied:

"I think it shows that you have the heart of the matter in you."

For a moment I was mystified. Then I guessed what he meant. My review had dealt with the problem of the distressed areas in a way that could have commanded the assent of Left-wingers.

I am an agent

Guy seemed to be blundering that, at heart—and in spite of his open Nazi sympathies—his views were still left!

Before I could put this surprising deduction to Guy, he gave me an even greater shock by saying very slowly and with the utmost gravity:—

"I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT I AM A COMMUNIST AGENT AND HAVE BEEN EVER SINCE I LEFT CAMBRIDGE."

I was stunned. There was a long silence. Then I recovered myself sufficiently to say: "I don't believe you."

"Why not?" said Guy. "Why else do you think I left the Communist Party and took an absurd job with that bank?"

"Do you think I really believed all that nonsense about the 'progressive' Nazis?"

"I invented all that. I lied to. The Party told me to break off all connection with them, to quarrel with all my Communist friends. So I pretended to become a Fascist."

It was utterly incredible. But, even supposing it was all true, why was Guy telling his monstrous secret to me?

I asked him just that. His reply sent a tremor of dismay down my spine.

"Because I want you to work for me," he said.

NEXT WEEK: How Burgess named a famous British scholar as his fellow Soviet agent. His spying work during the war. How he got a blackmail hold on some of his highly placed friends.

Handwritten scribbles at the top of the page.

...tain ... security ...

... (Classified) ...
by ...

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

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

... announced that his government will ...
 ... measures to keep out of sensitive ports ...
 ... culpability, accountability, and responsibility ...
 ... actions made by the Conference of High Commanders ...
 ... carry this plan. The Conference was organized ...
 ... actually soon after the Burgess-Maclean case ...
 ... measures involve a harsh supervision of Government ...
 ... the Government will not be expected to ...
 ... charges. The Foreign Office, ...
 ... the Ministry of Supply and the Atomic Energy ...
 ... services where there is greater need for ...

DELETED COPY ...
 BY LOUIS JUN 22 ...
 PER FOIA REQUEST ...
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten scribbles]

191 MAR 32 1958

71 MAR 30 1958

20

BEWARE THE DIPLO MATS!

They'll cheat you yet, Maclean and Burgess

EXPECT MORE STATEMENTS

A Daily Express Exposure by CHAPMAN PINCHER

TWO warnings to diplomats have been deduced from a minute analysis of the statement issued by Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess in Moscow two weeks ago.

WARNING NO. 1 is this: EXPECT more statements from Maclean and Burgess in Moscow—statements carefully calculated to create the maximum distrust of Britain in America.

WARNING NO. 2 is this: EXPECT these traitor-diplomats to discredit Britain in the most scurrilous way by naming highly placed Foreign Office men whom they will accuse of being secretly anti-American and pro-Russian.

The Daily Express discloses them because it believes that the best way to counter—and perhaps prevent—this vicious campaign is by exposing it before it begins.

The timing of the Moscow statement was undoubtedly linked with the April visit of the Russian leaders Bulganin and Krushchev to Britain.

Their new roles

But analysis of its content leaves little doubt that far from being the last act in the sordid story it was the first of many appearances by the diplomats in the new rôle of provocateurs.

There are three strong reasons for believing that the Russians intend to bring out Maclean and Burgess at carefully timed intervals:—

LONDON, ENGLAND
DAILY EXPRESS
2/27/56
P.1, C.283
SUPFILE 100-371283

DELIVERED BY SIR Mac Donald
BY LETTER ON 24 1956
PER FOIA REQUEST

MR. B...
Jules
25 1/2 1/2

21

Maclean's claim that he knows other Foreign Office officials who find Britain's pro-American policy "unacceptable" was undoubtedly inserted by Soviet Intelligence men so that it could be followed up with names later.

This could be most damaging, because many of the men with whom Maclean can legitimately claim to have been friendly in 1951 now hold positions of the highest importance in the Government service.

And as Maclean is a practised liar he will not hesitate to name *anyone*, however unfairly, if it serves the Communist purpose.

The slanderers

So Maclean and Burgess are likely to reappear at Press conferences or on Moscow radio at times when Foreign Office men whom they could slander as being pro-Russian are taking part in negotiations involving America.

2 Maclean and Burgess have ceased to be of much value to the Russians except for propaganda purposes. Their knowledge—now four years old—is so outdated that even their value as advisers is limited.

3 There is no evidence that the diplomats, Mrs. Maclean, or her children have been offered Soviet citizenship. Their value for propaganda purposes is clearly higher so long as they can claim to be Britons working for friendship with Russia.

Yet Bruno Pontecorvo, the runaway Harwell atom scientist who was of immediate use in the laboratory when his secrets had been exhausted, was given Soviet citizenship in 1952—two years after he arrived in Russia.

There are the facts. And this is the exposure which may help to prevent further damage to Anglo-American friendship by these two dangerous traitors.

22

Burgess-Maclean: The Real Damage

By Herbert Elliston

THE "SURFACING" of Burgess and Maclean in Moscow was as diabolical a piece of trickery as has ever come out of the Kremlin. It occurred on the heels of the Eden-Eisenhower meeting. Without question, the spectacle of the British duo in active service for the Soviet state was undone on the working level much of what Eden and Eisenhower may have accomplished for understanding.



Elliston

For the old doubts in Washington about British security, freshly echoed by Gen. MacArthur, have returned. In this matter the British have hitherto been lackadaisical. They have erred on the side of both indifference to transatlantic relations and of slackness toward dubious appointees.

The first time the former was borne in upon me was when Mr. Ailes made John Strachey his Minister of War. No doubt Mr. Strachey is a fine man. No doubt, also, he has righted himself of his old Communist leanings. But Mr. Strachey happens to be one of the writers who in the 20's and 30's persuaded many young and impressionable minds to take the road to Moscow. (Maybe Burgess and Maclean found intellectual sustenance in Strachey's writings.) As much was said on this page when the news of Strachey's appointment came through from London. But the reaction on the part of our British friends in this country was one of pain, though the bad influence of the Strachey appointment was clearly discernible for some time in the military relations between Washington and London.

THE SLACKNESS on security in Britain is mainly evident in the story of the Foreign Office handling of Burgess and Maclean. The pair are now shown to have been neurotic perverts as well as renegades from way back. The "sheer tolerance," as an M. P. puts it, exhibited by the Foreign Office and the security authorities is beyond belief. The London *Daily Express* talks about the "old school tie" influence. When Burgess and Maclean disappeared, I happened to bring up this factor with a member of the British Embassy. He replied, cryptically, "Maclean went to the wrong school for that."

The problem presented by the Maclean-Burgess affair is more than central to transatlantic relations. It goes to the root of the struggle to keep a right balance between freedom and security. Our own liberalism in the past has had a counterpart in British looseness. Certainly nobody who now reads the sordid record of Maclean and Burgess would accuse the Foreign Office of witch-hunting if long ago these characters had been dispensed with.

It is the case of Melinda Maclean that makes the real point. When Maclean vanished, throughout Britain there was hue and cry against the newspapers for bounding her. The authorities respected her privacy. Yet, much abused as she had been in her married life with Maclean she eventually followed her husband to Moscow with the children. It now transpires that she had made no fewer than 16 journeys over the three Swiss frontiers in a single year.

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- Miss Gandy _____

MR. BOARDMAN

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DREW MIDDLETON writing from London in the New York Times says that in throwing dust in everybody's eyes Mrs. Maclean has shown herself as great an actress as Sarah Bernhardt. Great love in this case seems indeed to have produced great art. Aside from this, the fact is that the getaway was a masterstroke of Soviet ingenuity. That Moscow knew Maclean was going to be questioned—and got him out of England and on the way to Moscow before the questioning could take place—is remarkable enough. But that Moscow should have done the same thing for Melinda and the children opens up a new field of troubled speculation. To have taken out the husband and left the wife, presumably, would have had a damaging effect on Soviet "sources" all over the world. Nevertheless, a reassessment of security values in England is resulting from the disclosure of Moscow's success in eluding and evading the British security system.

Officials find it embarrassing to talk on the subject any more. But you simply can't push it under the rug. A lot of injury already has been done by official disingenuousness. The Russians, as the surfacing of Burgess and Maclean discloses, compounded capital out of it. What we have to guard against constantly in combating the evil thing is, first, that we don't come to wear the face of our totalitarian adversary, and, secondly, that Moscow doesn't drive a wedge between Britain and America.

24

MACLEAN WRITES TO the HERALD

BRITAIN BEGAN IT, HE SAYS

FOUR years after their flight from Britain, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean revealed themselves in Moscow on February 11. On February 12 the Daily Herald sent a cable inviting one of them to amplify the views they gave publicly.



DONALD MACLEAN
After four years...

Maclean replied yesterday. He insisted that the article should not be changed and asked that the fee should be paid to his mother. This is his story:

From DONALD MACLEAN

I AM glad of the opportunity to amplify in the *Daily Herald* what I said in my recent statement in Moscow and I will try to say shortly why I think our foreign policy was and still is completely on the wrong tack.

It is true that I was a member of the Foreign Service for more than 15 years and reached the rank of Counsellor in it, but I don't believe any inside knowledge at all is required to arrive at the conclusions I came to or to judge their truth or untruth.

I believe that the responsibility for this lies with the Western countries, including our own.

I will give an example of why I say particularly including our own.

I suppose a very large number of readers of the *Daily Herald* have doubts about the role of NATO and are disturbed by the sometimes very provocative pronouncements of its military leaders, particularly on the absolute necessity, not only of arming NATO forces with nuclear bombs and weapons, but of using them.

But some may perhaps have

Threat of war

Both the British and Soviet peoples have been living for the last seven or eight years under a threat of nuclear war.

LONDON, ENGLAND
DAILY HERALD
2/24/56
P.1, C.6-8
P.2, C.14-5

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... forgotten how much responsibility we ourselves must bear for our state of affairs.

It was the British Government which initiated the whole idea of NATO.

I remember...

I have reason to remember as since, when a First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, I was myself attached to the British party which, with the assistance of Canadian representatives, led the case for the Treaty. Whose ever may now be the leading voice in NATO, however much it may seem to bind us to increasingly unacceptable courses, it is British foreign policy which must answer for our existence in the next place.

Wider picture

NATO is, of course, only part of a much wider picture.

The people who run the Western countries have told us over and over again that we must be prepared for war with the Soviet Union and with the Communist world generally, including of course China.

They have asked us to support a foreign policy of which it is the basic idea that from it comes the rearmament of Western Germany,

which is in the hands of the large big capitalist groups who were behind Hitler.

From it comes American armaments and support of such thoroughly rotten regimes as that of Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and now Ngo Dinh Diem in Southern Vietnam.

The H-bomb

From this same idea of war with the Socialist world comes the refusal, so far, of the American and British Governments to vote for the banning of nuclear weapons or even for an agreement to stop test explosions.

From it comes the huge rearmament programme, which

... it seems to me, is directly responsible for Britain's present economic difficulties.

But it is simply not the case that we must prepare for a war against the Socialist world.

Neither the Soviet Union nor any other part of it has any interest whatever in war, big or small.

Exactly the opposite is true. Its whole aim is, and quite clearly so, to get on with the development of its Socialist societies.

It is vitally interested, and always has been, in settling all questions by negotiation, in outlawing the production of nuclear weapons, in drastic reduction of the burden of armaments.

If you are not ready to believe this, it is only necessary to come here to see that it is so.

Socialist society is a good society, with, of course, its own problems and difficulties.

But these latter are all connected with the task of producing more, building more, educating more.

Making or threatening war doesn't come into the picture.

I am certain that if this truth were known the main obstacle to an understanding between Britain and Soviet Union would be removed.

Friendship

Beatrice and Sidney Webb decided, if my memory is correct, to remove the question mark from the title of their book "The Soviet Union, a New Civilisation."

So far as I can see they were quite right to do so.

It is a new civilisation and one with which the people of Britain not only have no reason for quarrelling but one with which far closer and friendlier relations could be established, especially between members of the British working class movement and the Soviet working people.

I believe that it is up to us all to try to bring this about.

WHAT HE DOESN'T SAY

MACLEAN blames Britain for initiating NATO and so starting the cold war, and creating the fear of a nuclear war.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in April, 1949, as a defensive alliance and this is why:

In February, 1948, with the Red Army standing by, Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia and in defiance of the Yalta Agreements transformed it into a Soviet satellite.

In July, 1948, Russia began the Berlin blockade. In violation of all agreements she attempted to drive Britain, France and the United States out of their sectors of Berlin under the threat of starving a million people. She was defeated by the Air Lift.

Bevin's move

It was AFTER this, and after a lot more in 1946 and 1947, when the Cominform was re-established to direct Fifth Column activities inside the Western States, that Ernest Bevin took the first steps for the defence of Western Europe.

This was the Brussels Treaty between Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg for the defence of Western Europe concluded in March, 1948.

Thirteen months later still came

NATO. Then United States and Canada joined the five European Powers.

So much for Maclean's attempt to blame Britain, and, particularly, Ernest Bevin, for the fear that has ruled the world since the Russians first began violating agreements and destroying both the democracy and the independence of their neighbours in 1946.

'No interest'

Maclean says the Soviet Union has no interest whatever in war, and just wants to be friends, if only we would let her.

After the war we demobilised five million men. The Americans demobilised 12 million. There was no comparable Russian demobilisation.

Does that look like planning a war against Russia? And at that time the Americans had the overwhelming military advantage of the Atom Bomb, and the Russians had not.

Maclean has not told us why he did not resign his job and have his say here at home, as many others have done.

Instead he Red-furled to Moscow to work for Stalin's Government.

That is to say, for a regime now denounced in Moscow as a tyranny that made "mistakes" in policy, murdered at home and falsified history.

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Burgess, Maclean Case Faces Eastland Probe

By Herbert Foster
United Press

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee decided yesterday to investigate whether British turncoats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean leaked United States atomic secrets to Russia.

The inquiry was disclosed after Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) received a letter from the State Department outlining what opportunities for espionage were open to the fugitive British diplomats.

Eastland said the letter contained "some information which the committee will look into to determine whether it has any bearing on American security."

Turn Up in Moscow

Burgess and Maclean, both of whom were stationed in Washington at one time, vanished from Britain about five years ago. They turned up in Moscow this month at a news conference arranged by Soviet officials.

The letter informed Eastland that a department investigation failed to pin down that Maclean and Burgess had obtained United States secrets, but it left the question open, pointing out the difficulty of getting evidence of such activity.

Informants said the letter showed that Maclean, for example, could have learned the nation-by-nation allocation of the Free World's uranium supply while serving on a Joint International Atomic Board from 1944 to 1948.

Maclean served on the board

while he was stationed at the British Embassy here. He was transferred to Cairo in 1948, and was sent back to London after a nervous breakdown in 1950. On Nov. 6, 1950, he became head of the United States desk in the British Foreign Office.

Wouldn't Know Details

The informants said the letter also disclosed that Maclean had access to information about the assignment of atomic research projects to United States allies. They added, however, that Maclean would not necessarily know details of the projects.

Eastland has sought for several months to learn from the State Department what access the two Britons had to American secrets. Yesterday's letter was one of a series he has exchanged with the department.

The letter was said to state that there is no evidence that Burgess or Maclean could have tipped off the Communists that the United States would refrain from attacking Manchuria if the Chinese Reds entered the Korean war.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a recent magazine article that a spy ring in Washington might have funneled such information to the Communists. It was disclosed last week that the State Department had failed to find any evidence to confirm MacArthur's suspicions.

MR. [unclear]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

BY LETTER NOV 22 1955
PER FOIA REQUEST

- Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
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Probe Atom Leaks Via Mac, Burgess

By JERRY GREENE
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senate investigators today launched a new probe of the leak of atomic secrets to Russia through the Burgess-Maclean spy network after the State Department confirmed that one of the former British diplomats had access to A-bomb data.

The State Department, in a letter delivered to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee last night, reported that Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the ex-diplomats now in Moscow, were familiar with atomic and NATO secrets.

MacArthur's Charge Cited

But, it was reported, the department did not feel the turncoat British-Foreign Office men had been in a position to inform Red China that the United States had no intention of attacking across the Yalu River during the Korean war.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reportedly wrote that a spy net work-

atomic information. He was said to have been familiar with uranium ore supplies and allocations and with atomic research contracts.

Burgess, in Washington in 1950 and 1951, reportedly was well informed on NATO negotiations and operations.

Maclean, after an extended drinking spree in Cairo in 1950, suffered a "nervous breakdown" and was returned to England, recovering in time to take charge of the Foreign Office's American desk Nov. 6, the day MacArthur announced formally that the Chinese Communists had poured troops into Korea.

Prodded Since October

Eastland had been prodding the State Department for word about Burgess-Maclean connections here since last October.

Eastland's committee will pick up its current Soviet espionage hearing tomorrow, with the former Russian Lt. Col. Ismail Ege as a witness. Ege, an intelligence officer who fled the Soviets in 1942, worked in several countries undercover as a reporter for Tass, the official Russian news agency. It was expected he will develop charges in sworn testimony that a substantial number of Tass employes are professional spies.



Guy Burgess



Donald Maclean

How much did they tell?

ing out of Washington tipped the Chinese Communists to American war plans.

Chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate committee would not disclose contents of the letter, which answered 15 questions about Burgess and Maclean.

But he and committee counsel Robert Morris said the committee would undertake an inquiry to determine whether the traitorous pair damaged U. S. security and, if so, who in this country aided them.

Maclean, assigned to the British Embassy here from 1944 to 1948, was a member of a joint international board dealing with

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- Tele. Room _____
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BY TELETYPE JUN 22 1956
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ADD 3 DIPLOMATS (1213P)
 THE STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER INFORMED EASTLAND THAT A DEPARTMENT
 INVESTIGATION FAILED TO PIN DOWN THAT MACLEAN AND BURGESS HAD
 OBTAINED U.S. SECRETS. BUT IT LEFT THIS QUESTION OPEN, POINTING OUT
 THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING EVIDENCE OF SUCH ACTIVITY. 2/22--E155P

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C.B. Mac Donald

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MR. BRANTON
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ADD 2 DIPLOMATS
 THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL PRESS A STAFF INVESTIGATION OF MACLEAN AND BURGESS AND THEIR RELATION TO AMERICAN SECURITY, A SPOKESMAN SAID. PUBLIC HEARINGS MAY BE ORDERED LATER IF THE INVESTIGATION JUSTIFIES THEM.
 EASTLAND HAS SOUGHT TO LEARN FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS WHAT ACCESS THE TWO BRITONS HAD TO AMERICAN SECRETS. TODAY'S LETTER WAS ONE OF A SERIES HE HAS EXCHANGED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

2/22--EG1213P

EXEMPTED FROM SENT BY LETTER JUN 22 1976 PER FOIA REQUEST
 C.B. Mac Donald
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G. I. R. -

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- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

Donald MACLEAN

ADD 1 DIPLOMATS
 MACLEAN WAS STATIONED AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON FROM 1944 TO 1948 AND WAS A MEMBER OF A JOINT BOARD WHICH CONSIDERED ATOMIC MATERIALS AND INFORMATION POLICY.
 HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CAIRO IN 1948 AND WAS SENT BACK TO LONDON AFTER A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN IN 1950.
 ON NOV. 6, 1950, HE BECAME HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DESK IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE. THIS WAS THE SAME DAY THAT MACARTHUR TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS THAT HE FACED "A NEW FOE"--THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS--IN NORTH KOREA, AND THAT THEY HAD BEEN APPEARING THERE SINCE MID-OCTOBER.
 BURGESS WAS STATIONED IN WASHINGTON FROM AUG. 7, 1950 UNTIL MAY, 1951, WHEN HE RETURNED TO LONDON.
 ON HIS RETURN, BOTH BURGESS AND MACLEAN WENT TO EUROPE AND VANISHED. DESPITE INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION, NOTHING MORE WAS HEARD FROM THEM FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS, THOUGH THEY WERE PRESUMED TO HAVE FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. THE RUSSIANS CONFIRMED THIS RECENTLY BY PRODUCING THE PAIR AT A MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE.

2/222--EG1211P

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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1970
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MR. BRANNIGAN

file
5-10-56

(DIPLOMATS)

THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE WILL LOOK INTO ACTIVITIES OF TURNCOAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS ON TWO COUNTS TO SEE WHETHER THEY HARMED AMERICAN SECURITY, AN INFORMANT SAID.

CHAIRMAN JES O. EASTLAND (D-MISS.) RECEIVED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT A LETTER DISCUSSING ESPIONAGE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, FUGITIVE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS WHO TURNED UP THIS MONTH IN MOSCOW AFTER FIVE YEARS IN HIDING.

EASTLAND REFUSED TO DISCLOSE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER, BUT THE SUBCOMMITTEE PREPARED TO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT IT WOULD FOLLOW UP SOME ANGLES TO LEARN WHAT EFFECT BURGESS AND MACLEAN HAD ON AMERICAN SECURITY.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE LETTER INDICATED TWO FIELDS FOR POSSIBLE INQUIRY. ONE INFORMED SOURCE SAID THEY RELATED TO MACLEAN'S ACCESS TO CERTAIN AMERICAN ATOMIC INFORMATION WHEN HE WAS STATIONED AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE.

THE LETTER SAID THAT MACLEAN, AS A MEMBER OF A JOINT INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC BOARD, COULD HAVE LEARNED THE ALLOCATION OF THE FREE WORLD'S AVAILABLE URANIUM ORE SUPPLY AMONG VARIOUS NATIONS, THIS SOURCE SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE LETTER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT MACLEAN HAD ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSIGNMENT OF ATOMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS TO U.S. ALLIES, WITHOUT KNOWING DETAILS OF THE PROJECTS.

HOWEVER, THE LETTER WAS REPORTED TO SAY THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT BURGESS AND MACLEAN COULD HAVE TIPPED THE COMMUNISTS THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REFRAIN FROM ATTACKING MANCHURIA IF THE CHINESE REDS ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CHARGED IN A MAGAZINE ARTICLE LAST WEEK THAT A SPY RING IN WASHINGTON FURNISHED THE COMMUNISTS ASSURANCES THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT RETALIATE FOR CHINESE INTERVENTION.

2/22--EG12N

FORWARDED BY C. B. Mac Donald

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THESE DAYS:

Burgess, Maclean Vaudeville Act

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

KHRUSHCHEV has a typical Russian sense of humor, the basis of which is always raw impudence. He exhibited Burgess and Maclean for five minutes just to say, "Nu! What the hell!"

Obviously they were not free men or they would have stayed 10 minutes or half an hour. Their schedule was five minutes and that is all they had. That they are treated as slaves—intellectual slaves—is apparent from the nature of their interview.

For several years now, I have been writing about these fellows and I have been seeking out their relationships in our State Department. The Communist Party is universal and a member is under Party discipline within his own cell. While they were in the United States, Burgess and Maclean were undoubtedly in a cell in Washington which reported to a commissar who received direct orders from Moscow or from a Moscow courier. Sooner or later, some Congressional Committee, more by accident than by keen investigation, will trip across some American member of that cell and we shall have the picture of an espionage system involving our State Department and the British Foreign Office. When that cell is found, it will startle many complacent Americans who insist that such things are not possible.

Spies in High Places

They are not only possible but they have happened and Burgess and Maclean, like a vaudeville team, popped up for five minutes just to show to the world that the Russians have spies in high places and no two could have been higher than Burgess and Maclean except Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White, who, for all we know, may have been part of the same cell.

The British have always been proud of their Civil Service and of their Intelligence Services. They used to boast that their Intelligence was the best in the world. It certainly was good. During World War II, they fell down. Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Dr. Allan Nunn May, the Canadian Spy Ring, the Australian Spy Ring and Burgess and Maclean are examples—and examples only—of defective Intelligence. The British will now take this situation in hand, too late, but with singular efficiency and they will clean it up. They will discover exactly what happened. There will be no cry of McCarthyism because they will do it quietly and when it is all over, a White Paper will be issued to Parliament which will have to be truthful because the opposition party will accept nothing less.

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Meanwhile, our own Eastland Committee will get onto the job or trying to discover who in the State Department was the partner of Burgess and Maclean. It will be very unwise for the State Department, in an election year, to try to cover up. The arguments between the Department and the Committee over documents and Executive Orders will do the Republicans no good politically. The people will wonder why anybody should want to protect a partner of Burgess and Maclean no matter who it might be. And there is always the danger that what they are trying to hide in this country will come out in some other country.

Truth's Powerful Light

That is the essential weakness in all the suppressions of the news, in the hiding of facts, in the slanting of history that goes on these days. What is suppressed in one country, comes out in another. Slanted history does not stand up against exposed facts. Millions of dollars can be spent to confuse the peoples' minds, but a little event occurs, like Burgess and Maclean showing up for five minutes in a dramatic presentation of their betrayal of their country and ours and all the propagandistic lies of several years fade before the powerful light of truth.

So it will be with this entire question of Communist infiltration of American life. Many say, "Why not drop the subject? We have heard enough about it. Let us turn to something else." But the subject persists because of the great damage that has been done. As it is disclosed, it becomes necessary to know how these people managed to do the damage. How did men like Burgess and Maclean, Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White get into positions where they could do so much harm to two such powerful nations? It is this search that does not stop because it is impossible for it to cease.

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Subject
5-10-50

THE DIPLOMATS

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RAN AWAY TO

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 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
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Date 5/5/51

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62 MAR 1 1956

By FRANK DEVINE

IN Moscow, the city of many mysteries, the telephone rang a week ago in the office of Richard Hughes, correspondent of the Sunday Times of London. It was an acquaintance who worked for Tass, the Russian news agency. Would he come immediately to Room 101 in the National Hotel, near the Kremlin? He would and did.

When Hughes, puzzled but interested, walked into Room 101 he came face to face with Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the British diplomats whose disappearance in 1951 had provided one of the 20th Century's most intriguing mysteries. Non-Communist eyes had not seen them from 1951 until this moment.

Hughes, who recognized them immediately though their hair had begun to gray (Maclean is 42 and Burgess 41) and there had been superficial changes in their appearance, acted in the finest British tradition in the face of his world-shaking story.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is the end of a long trail," and settled down to hear what they had to say. There were just four reporters in the room—two Russians, Hughes and a representative of Reuter's, the British news agency.

Voiced Burgess Dominated Interview

The first business was the distribution of a statement signed by Burgess, first, and MacLean, underneath. Burgess appeared the dominant figure. He answered all questions while MacLean said nothing, pulling reflectively now and again on a cigarette. Both men appeared in excellent health and they were dressed in scumber blue suits of Soviet style, though they both wore bright ties.

The statement said that they had been Communists at Cambridge University but had

ceased "political activity" when they entered government service. They did this, they said, because they felt they could better advance Marxist ideas as diplomats.

They went on to tell of their increasing disenchantment with British foreign policy, as it concerned both the United States and Russia, and they said they decided to flee to Russia "where there was some chance of putting into practice, in some form, the convictions we had always held."

They denied that they ever had been Soviet agents but they admitted that their precipitate flight in 1951 had been caused by their realization that Maclean was under suspicion and being watched.

Afterward, when Hughes and the Reuter's man complained that Burgess was refusing supplementary information, he snapped:

"Don't give me that. I've given out too many press statements in my life. I know what I've given you tonight. You won't find me sitting outside the Foreign Ministry because I don't want to have you correspondents following me around."

The interview was over in just five minutes. They strode jauntily downstairs, one the front door and into separate Soviet limous-

ines. They vanished in the direction of the Kremlin.

And into the Moscow shadows with them went any hope of solution of the mystery. The British Foreign Office is convinced, and has said publicly, that they were Russian agents but just what they gave to Russia and when and where they gave it never has been learned. There have been many guesses, few facts.

CERTAINLY there never was a stranger pair of secret agents in all the history of espionage. Diplomats, intellectuals, technicians, professed Communists, they possessed all the qualities best likely to make them useful to an enemy power. Yet each had a brilliant mind. They did rise to high positions in their government's service and they did have access to highly confidential information.

Guy de Morny Burgess was the well-born son of a naval officer, who died when he was a small child. He became powerfully attached to his mother in childhood and the attachment has remained to this day. He was educated at Eton, where a school photograph shows him to have had a pilot-like beauty, and Cambridge, where he did brilliantly in history and mixed deeply in left wing politics. Left wing university politics in the Depression era were very left wing indeed.

A voracious, and some say brilliant, conversationalist, Burgess loved to talk of the vengeances that was awaiting the oppressors. Now and then, in a magnanimous mood, he would grant dispensations from Marxist wrath to his immediate historians.

An early defeat may have had something to do with Burgess' bent. He had very much hoped to follow his father into the Navy, but he was rejected as a naval cadet because of poor eyesight.

It is not difficult to believe that both Burgess and Maclean became confirmed Communists at college. As someone has remarked, habits are not born patriotic; a man's attitude toward his country is shaped by his ex-

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...findings and his experiences... Many other young men of that era had come to the belief that the system which produced Depression England had failed and must be replaced. For Burgess and Maclean, characters who acquired something to learn on the rigid orthodoxy of Communism had a panacea appeal. That they remained enchanted with Communism through the successive phases of Russian imperialism is harder to believe, but there they are in Moscow.

An acquaintance of the time describes Burgess as moderately tall, blue-eyed, curly-haired and with the alert expression of a fox terrier. He was immensely energetic, a great reader, talker, walker, boaster, who swam and drank like a fish. His drinking was that of a dedicated lover rather than an under-graduate.

He also wanted intensely to be liked and largely succeeded. But he wanted, too, to be taken seriously and never was. It was said that, brilliant mind and all, he seemed a parody of the man he wanted to be.

Doors open in Britain when well-connected young men leave Cambridge. Burgess' particular door was in the Talks Department of the government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation. About this time, in the middle '30s, he announced his conversion to Fascism, as was his wont, to many people.

Later information would indicate that this was a strategic move by Burgess, who had a position for spying and secrets, employed to worm his way into the British Fascist Party. His Marxism remained unattained.

When war came Burgess moved promptly into the British agency for counter-intelligence overseas and in a branch that had to do with dropping agents by parachute, cooperating with resistance forces and supplying arms. He was what the British call "a keen young official" and widely admired.

In 1941 he moved back to the BBC and remained three years as a producer in the European propaganda department. During these BBC years he made no secret of his extreme political views. Russia, of course, was then an ally.

ALL through college and into his BBC days, Burgess had staidly cultivated an unkempt style of dress, in the manner of a man creating a colorful character. The bathrobe knew him out infrequently. He made a habit of breakfasting, unshaved, at the Ritz. Now and again he would rent a suite at Claridge's, the fine hotel, and for no particular reason toss a party.

Burgess habitually dressed in

...about... jobs, particularly the... Whatever his post, he made it sound a little more important and a little more secret. And never in the history of the human race was a man more poorly equipped to keep secrets, though it now appears that he successfully kept his biggest one for 20 years.

In 1944, whatever hand was guiding Burgess' destiny directed him to the Foreign Office. He became a member of the News Department at first, then assistant private secretary to the No. 2 man in the Foreign Office, Hector McNeil. In 1947, after a brief oral examination, he was made a member of the permanent staff.

Through all these years Burgess was living notoriously with a pudgy ex-ballet dancer named Jack Hewitt, being arrested from time to time for drunken driving (he was an abominable but persistent driver) or getting involved in drunken brawls that did not reach the courts.

All in all, not the usual picture of a British diplomat. But Whitehall either did not know or did not care.

Burgess' moral deterioration appears to have been accelerated after he joined the Far East desk at the Foreign Office. He and Hewitt had a flat in New Bond St. in which they staged almost nightly all-male parties.

His Parties Were Really Slam Bang

These gatherings were models of disorder. There was screaming and shouting and the crashing of bodies. Guests frequently left in bandages and Burgess himself once made his exit on a stretcher. A fellow diplomat had thrown him down a stairwell. In addition to these inadequacies as a tenant he was not prompt with the rent.

Nevertheless, Burgess in August, 1950, was appointed Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, a plum of plums. Burgess had frequently expressed a distaste for things American and his career in this capacity was uninhibited in the extreme.

His cables to the Foreign Office were held up by his superiors because of anti-American bias, he was unpopular with his colleagues and he was drinking ceaselessly. On one day in February, 1951, he was arrested three times within an hour in Virginia for driving over 80 miles an hour.

When a British visitor to the embassy reported him to the ambassador for anti-British remarks, he was ordered home.

If there was some Machiavelian purpose in this eccentric behavior it has not yet been discovered. A normal secret agent

...and have wished... maintain... post in the... world.

Burgess was back in London on May 7, 1951, and the Foreign Office made it plain that his resignation was expected though he could take his time about submitting it. Washington, he told a friend, was "absolutely frightful. Senator McCarthy. All those purges. Terrible atmosphere."

Donald Duart Maclean's story is different, but the progression toward disintegration is as plain to see.

He was the son of Sir Donald Maclean, a distinguished Liberal member of Parliament and cabinet minister who died when young Donald was 19. His father's fortune was small and Donald entered Cambridge with the assistance of relatives.

Maclean was then tall, sandy-haired and rather fat and lumpy. Diffident and withdrawn, he was attracted to the seemingly extroverted Burgess and he, too, laughed his rather tentative little grin on the Marxist star.

Maclean impressed friends of this period as amiable but weak and he himself has said that Burgess had a strong influence over him, an influence which he claimed to have conquered after leaving college. His scholarship was brilliant and he passed directly from the university to the permanent Foreign Service.

Perfect Picture of British Diplomat

He was in London until 1938, then was sent to Paris as an undersecretary and worked very hard. He adopted the grave manner and the dark suit, homburg and umbrella of the diplomat and he was marked as a young man to watch.

His evenings he spent in small Left Bank cafes with artists and sculptors. There were no Burgess-type shenanigans. He impressed his elders by his steadiness and trustworthiness. A friend has said that if you gave Maclean a letter he would have mailed it, while Burgess either would have forgotten it or opened it and read it.

The Maclean of this period once remarked that though he remained a Marxist he had decided to throw in his lot with the oppressors.

In 1940, in one of his rambles through the Left Bank cafes, Maclean met and promptly married an extremely attractive and wealthy girl from Chicago, Me-

linda Harding. She smoked cigarettes. Afterward, they got on amazingly well, possibly because Maclean's split sexual personality. He never, like Burgess, openly espoused homosexuality but he manifested the symptom when drunk. He was in a constant struggle with himself, as it often depressed him gravely.

The Germans were soon in France and the Macleans fled south to Bordeaux. Eventually they returned to England and Maclean worked steadily at the Foreign Office until 1944. With hard work, he mixed occasional hard drinking. There were long weekends during which he would disappear from his wife, then return penitent to more hard work.

In 1944 he was dispatched to Washington as First Secretary a rare post for a man of 31. He was there throughout the period of the development of the atom bomb and he was in a position to know of what was going on.

This was the period of Alger Hiss' greatest influence in Washington, and it would be interesting to know if they were acquainted.

The Macleans lived apart most

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of the time they were in the United States, she in New York and he in bachelor quarters in Washington. Their two sons were born in New York. Maclean drank heavily from time to time but got in no trouble with the police or his superiors.

From Washington he was sent to Cairo as Counselor of Embassy, another unusual appointment for a man so young. To that point his progress had been steadily upward. Shortly, the direction changed.

MACLEAN went to Cairo in 1948 and friends in London soon began to hear disquieting stories of his behavior. It was said that Cairo and its squalor depressed him after the excitements of postwar Washington and that he decided to resolve his inner conflicts with alcohol.

His decision brought a number of surprising results. He broke up a couple of diplomatic parties by wild behavior, he was restrained in the act of choking his wife to death, he grabbed a rifle from a sentry and panicked a crowd by waving it wildly. At all these times he was, of course, drunk. The homosexual Mr. Hyde was in command.

Through all these escapades the embassy exhibited a sort of embarrassed tolerance, but when he broke into the apartment of a woman employe of the American Embassy during her absence, drank all her liquor and smashed her furniture, it was decided that things had gone far enough.

He was declared to have suffered a nervous breakdown and flown back to England. His wife and children went to Spain for a rest. This was in early 1950.

In London he was given six months to get well and he took his troubles to a lady psychiatrist, meanwhile continuing his drinking. His appearance at this stage was said to have been frightening. His face was livid yellow and he looked as though he might have spent the night sitting in a tunnel. His hands shook. A friend leaving a night club got into a cab and found Maclean asleep on the floor. He was outraged by being awakened. Said he had hired the bedroom for the night.

The psychiatrist's reports became more cheery in the fall and the Foreign Office, acting in its own mysterious way, decided to take him back. On Nov. 6, 1950, after an unusually boozey night, he showed up for work as head of the American Division.

The job is not quite as important as it sounds and has mostly

to do with the routine intercourse between nations though Maclean had constant access to confidential documents.

At this period he seemed very concerned about the Korean War, which he considered senseless. Sitting up late over a bottle, he once asked a friend, "What would you do if I told you I was a Communist agent? Well, I am. Go on. Report me." The friend, of course, thought he was joking.

At another time he referred to himself as "the British Miss." This, too, was dismissed as persiflage. Burgess, on the other hand, once merely sat down through the national anthem and was promptly flattened. Maclean himself once floored an old friend for defending Whittaker Chambers.

Net Began to Close Around Maclean

Maclean had bought a home far out in the country in the belief that life away from the fleshpots would be helpful. Mrs. Maclean became pregnant again. Her husband's problems were as difficult as ever.

At about that time the ponderous Foreign Office net was beginning to close around Maclean. In 1949 there had been irrefutable evidence that certain documents had been delivered to the Russians several years before.

By the spring of 1951 the suspects had been reduced to three and one of them was Maclean. Burgess, whom he apparently had not seen since they were in college, was in no way implicated.

England being England, there was no move to arrest Maclean until the evidence was in hand. Foreign Office agents wanted to search his home but they were waiting until the whole family was absent.

DURING May these two strange men, Maclean and Burgess, were both in London and it now seems certain that they were in constant communication. Both were drinking constantly and Maclean's drunken conduct was highly irrational. He slept one night on a friend's doormat.

On Friday, May 25, which was Maclean's 38th birthday, Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison gave permission to Foreign Office agents to question Maclean. Previously he had been reluctant because of fear of arousing Maclean's suspicions and he was hoping to trap him with a compromising document. The questioning, however, had to be put over to Monday because Maclean

had arranged to take Saturday morning off.

Two friends, a man and his wife, who had a birthday lunch with Maclean that Friday, said later that he had anything but the air of a man about to flee his native land forever. They had oysters and champagne at one restaurant in Soho, then moved on to another for lunch. Maclean's conversation never had been more brilliant, his friends said, and he seemed at ease and happy. He was particularly elated about the prospective birth of his third child.

On that Friday afternoon Burgess was said to have received a telephone call that agitated him greatly. It is now thought to have come from Maclean. He knew. Burgess left immediately, bought some shirts and a raincoat, packed two suitcases, rented a car and headed for Maclean's home in Tatsfield, Surrey. Mrs. Maclean later recalled that her husband had returned about a half hour before his friend "Roger Styles" drove up.

The three of them had dinner and Maclean later told his wife, according to her story, that he and "Styles" were going to have to make an overnight trip to see a friend but that he would not be away more than a day. He took a dressing gown and his brief case and he and "Styles" drove south toward the Channel.

They were not to see England again.

(What secrets did Burgess and Maclean take with them in their flight to the Reds? Were they the reason Communist China seemed able to divine U. S. strategy in Korea? And how much did Mrs. Maclean know of her husband's hidden life? Continue this story in next Sunday's News.)



Zero Hour

In the spring of 1951 British Foreign Office agents were closing in on Donald D. Maclean ←, suspected of spying for the Reds. On May 25, Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison → finally consented to the questioning of Maclean. But instead of returning to his office, the head of the American Division disappeared with Guy Burgess, also in the Foreign Office. They had been close friends for 20 years.



Guy de Mancy Burgess

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According to Melinda Marling Maclean [→], the man who came to dinner on Friday, May 25, 1951, was introduced to her as "Roger Styles." But we now know that the Macleans' guest was Guy Burgess and when Donald and Guy left on "an overnight trip," they were fleeing to the Reds.

(London Daily Mirror photo)



This picture of Donald Maclean and his elder son, Fergus, was made at a beach near New York in 1947. Maclean was then First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington.

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Now a new 'Missing
Diplomats' sensation

AN EX CLUSIVE CABLE FROM BURGESS

Spoke
50/11/56

He talks about his contacts in Moscow

TELE COPY SENT C.B.
TELE COPY SENT TO [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

SR430 MOSCOW 06/17 1956 -
EDITOR-SUNDAY EXPRESS (BEAVERBROOK NEWSPAPERS), FLEETSTREET LONDON EC4 -
YOUR TELEGRAM TO ME STOP HAVE PREPARED ARTICLE AS SUGGESTED CONTAINING
SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND DEVELOPING MOSCOW STATEMENT STOP ARTICLE IS
SERIOUS IN TONE, AND RUNS TO 800 WORDS APPROXIMATELY STOP MUST INSIST THAT
ARTICLE BE PUBLISHED UNCHANGED STOP OTHERWISE IN VIEW OF MANY OFFERS WILL
PUBLISH ELSEWHERE STOP ARTICLE WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TOMORROW SATURDAY
MORNING STOP AS REGARDS PAYMENT RELY ON YOU TO PAY HIGHEST REASONABLE
NORMAL SUM TO NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION STOP GUY BURGESS STOP
POSTE RESTANTE STOP GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE STOP MOSCOW STOP USER STOP

LONDON, ENGLAND
SUNDAY EXPRESS
2/19/56
P.1,
"DONALD DUARTE" MACLEAN
BUFILE 100-371133

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ROY BURGESS yesterday made a further dramatic contact with the Western world which he left behind when he and Donald Maclean skipped behind the Iron Curtain five years ago. He sent an 800-word message to the Sunday Express.

One hour after Burgess and Maclean gave their five-minute Press conference a week ago, the Sunday Express sent a cable to both men. It was addressed to them at the National Hotel in Moscow, where they had emerged from hiding. It said:—

"Would greatly appreciate any further quotes arising from your today's Press conference. Any message to relatives and friends. Prepaid reply five hundred words.—News Editor, Sunday Express, London."

Many such invitations have been sent to Moscow to Burgess and Maclean. None has been answered, and it seemed that this message, too, was to be ignored.

Silence, then—

For six days, silence. Then yesterday morning came a cable from Burgess (reproduced above) asking to send not 500 words, but 800 words. In the afternoon, came the article itself (in Column One.)

Both were transmitted from Moscow on to the printers of Cable and Wireless in London. A tense atmosphere built up in the vast operating room at the London end—when, at 1.15, an operator reported: "It's starting. Moscow have just come up to say they have Burgess's message ready and will be transmitting in a few minutes." Fifteen minutes later came the report: "It's pounding over. We've got eight pages ready. . . ."

Burgess had promised 800 words. In the end his cable ran to 789.

I took copies of the messages to Burgess's mother, Mrs. J. R. Bassett, at her flat in Arlington House, near the Ritz Hotel.

"Obviously it is written by my son," she said. "I am in no doubt at all about that. I can tell from what he says and the way the article is written. I am absolutely certain."

She was strengthened in her conviction by Burgess's instruction to send the money in payment of the article to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Her son wanted to join the Navy. He went to Dartmouth but failing eyesight forced him to give up that career.

Money no object

The article itself was a routine restatement of the Communist approach to East-West differences. What of fascinating interest is the cable from Burgess which preceded it.

First there is the fact that although the Sunday Express made identical offers to Maclean and Burgess, only Burgess replied. He is clearly the senior of the two in the Moscow set-up, although his position in the Foreign Office was far below that of Maclean.

Now take a close look at that preliminary cable. It is full of significant clues to the present role and status of Burgess in Moscow.

It is addressed to "Sunday Express (Beaverbrook Newspapers)." The title of Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd., did not come into existence until less than two years ago. Burgess, evidently, is in a position to make an acute study of the British Press.

He is in a position, too, to send 300 more words than were covered by the Sunday Express prepaid reply telegram—a small matter (at 7½d. a word) of nearly £10.

His Moscow masters are prepared to foot the bill. That and the fact that he is able to undertake this kind of project indicate that, while the Kremlin is unabashedly using him for its own ends, his standing there is high.

Significant

There is Burgess's mention too of "publishing elsewhere" if his terms are not met. That may well indicate that both he and Maclean are to extend their contacts with the West.

Most significant part of the article itself is Burgess's references to his contacts in Moscow. He says he has met people and officials at "all levels except the highest official level."

The "highest official level" is taken in London to mean Comrade Khrushchev. That sentence was probably inserted as a face-saver for the Communist Party boss, who told Harold Wilson barely a month ago that he had no knowledge of Burgess and Maclean.

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MACLEAN BOYS IN RED CAMP

FERGUS and Donald Maclean, schoolboy sons of the former British diplomat, stayed for six weeks at a Russian seaside holiday camp last summer, it was reported in Moscow yesterday. Speaking fluent Russian, they took part in swimming, games and amateur theatricals and were completely accepted by the other children.

The information came from a Russian who said he saw the boys at the camp last June.

They were healthy looking, but "seemed slimmer" than the average Russian children of the same age.

He identified them from photographs and could hardly tell they were not Russian.

The camp, near the Black Sea, was attended by members of the Soviet "Pioneers," a children's organisation.

Arriving after the other guests the Maclean boys used the assumed name of Fraser.

They joined in the singing of American folk songs at the camp.

The boys' father with his friend, Guy Burgess, disappeared from Britain in 1951.

They appeared for the first time at a Moscow press conference a week ago.

LONDON, ENGLAND
SUNDAY GRAPHIC
2/19/56
P. 3
BUFILE 100-374183

ONE SUPPLEMENT
2/19/56
THE SUNDAY GRAPHIC
LONDON

43

My mission, by Guy Burgess

This is the article which Guy Burgess yesterday cabled to the Sunday Express from Moscow:—

THE Sunday Express has asked me for an article on the subject of the statement that Donald Maclean and myself issued in Moscow recently.

Our aim, as we stated, was to do what we could, however little, to help improve East-West relations in general and Anglo-Soviet relations in particular. As I have been in the Soviet Union I have had every opportunity of meeting Russian people and officials of different kinds and at all levels, except the highest official level. Nobody who has had such a unique opportunity can possibly come to any other conclusion than that the wish for peace is as great here as in any country in the world. The wish for better East-West understanding, I would say, greater.

'Determined'

The chief difference I notice is that, whereas here this feeling is as strong among officials as among ordinary people, such was not in my experience always the case among all the officials I knew in London and Washington.

I have met no Soviet citizen or official who even in private has expressed anything but a determination not only to avoid war but to seek a genuine under-

standing between East and West. Contrary utterances both in public and in private in England and America are unfortunately a matter of record.

I have done what I can to convince my friends here that in spite of such utterances, and even more of the policies that accompany them, it is nevertheless possible for an understanding to be reached.

I only hope that I have been right in telling my friends this, and in particular maintaining that such an understanding could be reached with the present British Government.

It has been said that we tried to hurt Anglo-American friendship in the statement we made. This assumption is as false as would be any illusion on our part that we could do anything much to hurt this friendship even if we wanted to. Only Mr. Dulles could do that.

'A gamble'

Speaking for myself, what I object to is not Anglo-American friendship but Anglo-American policy. It always has seemed, and it does still seem, to me that to give unlimited backing to, and to rearm, precisely the same expansionist social forces in Germany which have created two wars in this century is a wild and dangerous gamble.

I have told my friends here that I knew many in the West who also had the gravest doubts as to the safety of this policy.

The Hitlers of the future, like the Hitlers of the past, can be easily dealt with if there is Anglo-Soviet collaboration.

Surely it would be better for England to achieve that collaboration now and not wait

until it is forced on her by circumstances.

Similarly, as regards the Far East and the American occupation of Formosa, when I was in the Far Eastern department of the Foreign Office the dangers that could spring from this and from not recognising the Chinese Government were fully understood.

I myself well remember writing a speech for my chief in the Foreign Office on this subject. Part of it ran roughly as follows:—

"The Chinese People's Government is a Government of the Chinese people by the Chinese people and for the Chinese people. That is why we have recognised it and that is why it is surprising that the U.S. has not got around to doing so."

In fairness I must add that when in Washington I did meet American officials who privately agreed with the British estimate of the situation. Unfortunately, however, just as London was not strong enough to convince Washington, those Washington officials were not strong enough to resist the China Lobby and the Right-wing of the Republican Party, and so this problem is still unsettled and, like the unsettled German question, remains a menace to us all.

'Imperialist'

But surely it is clear that neither question can be safely settled on the basis of present Anglo-American policy. Surely both can only be settled by East-West agreement.

In the year 1906 Sir Arthur Nicolson came to St. Petersburg and, in the course of careful negotiations, managed to reach a settlement with the Russian Government, which for three-quarters of a century had been England's principal enemy.

That Russian Government like Sir Arthur Nicolson's own was an Imperialist and an expansionist Government.

The present Soviet Government is neither.

Is it too naive to hope that a similar settlement between East and West can be reached in 1956? One thing is clear. The experiences of the last 50 years prove that no other aim could equal this in importance.

[Signed] Guy Burgess.

[World copyright reserved]

● IN MOSCOW yesterday Marshal Georgi Zhukov said that Russia is prepared to wage atomic warfare against the American mainland in the event of hostilities. He announced that Russia will not make any further cuts in her armed forces.

C.B. Mac Donnell

EX 1110 JUN 22 1956
PER FOR WASH DC

LONDON, ENGLAND
SUNDAY EXPRESS
2/19/56

P.1,7
"DONALD DUARTE MACLEAN, ET AL."
BUFILE 100-371183

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 2/19/56
FROM Sunday Express
MARKED FOR THE ARCHIVES

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

MR. BERKMAN

MOSCOW--THE TWO SONS OF BRITISH TURNCOAT DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN HAVE BEEN SEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE PAST YEAR, RELIABLE SOURCES DISCLOSED.

MACLEAN, WHO DISAPPEARED FROM BRITAIN FIVE YEARS AGO AND TURNED UP RECENTLY IN MOSCOW, TOLD REPORTERS ON FEB. 11 THAT HIS FAMILY, WHICH VANISHED FROM SWITZERLAND TWO YEARS AGO, WAS WITH HIM IN RUSSIA.

BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO FIRST HAND REPORT OF THE FAMILY HAVING BEEN SEEN IN RUSSIA UNTIL TODAY'S DISCLOSURE. A RUSSIAN SOURCE SAID HE HAD SEEN FERGUS-MACLEAN, 12, AND HIS 10-YEAR-OLD BROTHER, DONALD, LAST SUMMER.

HE SAID THEY WERE WEARING SOVIET-STYLE SHORTS AND CAMPING OUT WITH RUSSIAN CHILDREN AT A YOUNG PIONEER CAMP NEAR THE SEA OF AZOV. JOHN SPOKE FLUENT RUSSIA, HE SAID, AND USED THE NAME OF FRAZER.

2/18--JR1153A

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NOT RECORDED
125 FEB 21 1956

FEB 27 1956

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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

MR. BRUCKER
MR. RUCKELSHAUER

(RELEASE AT 1:30 P.M. EST)
(MACLEAN)

CHICAGO--ARMY SECRETARY WILBER M. BRUCKER SAID THAT THE BRITISH TURNCOAT DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN KNEW AMERICAN SECRETS "OF PRICELESS VALUE TO THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

MACLEAN AND HIS BRITISH DIPLOMATIC COLLEAGUE GUY BURGESS TURNED UP IN MOSCOW SATURDAY AFTER DISAPPEARING MYSTERIOUSLY IN 1951. BRUCKER, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE EXECUTIVES CLUB OF CHICAGO, CALLED MACLEAN AND BURGESS "TWO PRIZE PIECES OF EVIDENCE OF THE DECEIT AND TREACHERY" WHICH CHARACTERIZE COMMUNIST TACTICS.

BRUCKER SAID MACLEAN SERVED IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE FOR FOUR CRITICAL YEARS AND "KNEW ABOUT SOME OF OUR MOST CLOSELY-GUARDED SECRETS -- SECRETS OF PRICELESS VALUE TO THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

HE NOTED THAT THE SOVIETS FOR ALMOST FIVE YEARS "SNEERINGLY DENIED" THAT BURGESS AND MACLEAN WERE IN RUSSIA AND THEN SUDDENLY PRODUCED THEM LAST SATURDAY.

MACLEAN SERVED IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE FROM 1944 TO 1948. HE HEADED THE AMERICAN DESK OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON FROM LATE 1950 UNTIL MAY, 1951. WHILE HERE, HE WAS THE CHIEF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON A COMBINED BOARD DEALING WITH PROCUREMENT OF ATOMIC MATERIALS AND CLASSIFICATION OF RELEASABLE INFORMATION. OFFICIALS HAVE DENIED THAT A PASS HE HAD TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS GAVE HIM ANY ACCESS TO AMERICAN FILES OR SECRETS.

2/17--JE1059

NOT RECORDED
186 FEB 20 1956

C. B. Mac Donald

BY LETTER JUN 20 1956
PER [unclear]

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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

(RELEASE AT 1:30 P.M. EST)

ADD MACLEAN, CHICAGO

BURGESS WAS SECOND SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE FROM AUGUST, 1950, TWO MONTHS AFTER THE KOREAN WAR STARTED, UNTIL HE WAS SENT HOME UNDER A CLOUD IN MAY, 1951.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SUGGESTED IN A RECENT MAGAZINE ARTICLE THAT A COMMUNIST PSY NET APPARENTLY RELAYED INFORMATION TO THE RED CHINESE THAT THE U.S. WOULD NOT STRIKE ACROSS THE YALU RIVER IF RED CHINA ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR. MACARTHUR CITED THE BURGESS-MACLEAN CASE IN THIS CONNECTION. THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS DENIED THE MACARTHUR IMPLICATIONS.

BRUCKER SAID THE FLIGHT OF THE TWO BRITISH TURNCOATS TO THE SOVIET UNION WAS A "SUCCESSFUL SUBVERSIVE OPERATION, PLANNED AND EXECUTED WITH CONSUMMATE SKILL."

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES MUST BE ABLE TO ADAPT ITS DEFENSES IMMEDIATELY TO ANY CHANGE IN COMMUNIST TACTICS.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

SPY

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How the British intelligence spy scandal unfolded in London, Britain and edging into question the nation's whole security system. The story of the well-known diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, did not stop there. The House of Commons, belatedly, to Mr. Maclean's Special Council committee, composed of 15 members of the British Parliament, and was to be held in a just completed by the House of Commons.

Many questions remain unanswered, five days ago, and the House of Commons, Parliament, and the public discovered that news men on both sides of the Atlantic had already done their best at digging for them.

The method of his appearance now is revealed. It was planned by dozens of Soviet agents. The escape route is mapped by boat from Southampton to St. Malo, by taxi to Rennes, by train to Paris, by plane to Prague and Moscow.



MACLEAN

The motives of Mrs. Maclean are probed; her own dramatic flight from Switzerland is traced out. Connections between the diplomats and atom spy Alan Nunn May are revealed.

One question remained: How could Britain's security officers have fallen for what, indeed? Everyone also wants to know known about Burgess and Maclean? Take Burgess: those who knew him said he was a hard drinker, a loose talker, with a



BURGESS

broke furniture and got into trouble once confided to a friend that he was a Communist agent. When, finally, Maclean was put under surveillance, it was in an attempt to prevent his escape. Members of Parliament want to know why.

There are other mysterious stories. One: How good is British security? The Privy Councilors are reported to be satisfied with the Government's security arrangements, and unanimously opposed a strong measure that might interfere with the individual liberties. It remains to be seen whether Parliament will accept that view.

thing of an agent for the... the danger of... a... history of... the... agents...

was well known... drinking... broke furniture and got into trouble once confided to a friend that he was a Communist agent.

What The British Parliament Is Now Investigating

(The complete book, "The Great Spy Scandal," published by the Daily Express of London. It is edited by John S. Mather and the research is by Donald Seaman. The book printers in Great Britain are Purnell & Sons, Ltd.)

(U. S. News & World Report has obtained publication rights from the Daily Express, which holds the copyright on the book "The Great Spy Scandal.")

Excerpts from the book follow.

by the London Daily Express

Edited by John S. Mather

Research by Donald Seaman

CHAPTER

The Start of a Mystery

A stocky, powerfully built American was sitting alone in the Forest Restaurant on the edge of Paris. The date: June 15, 1951.

The phone went. It was for the American. He was surprised. He expected no calls. Nobody, he thought, knew he was there.

He answered: "This is Solon."

What followed sparked off the news that developed into the international mystery of Burgess and Maclean, into the Great Spy Scandal at the Foreign Office.

For S. L. "Larry" Solon, who took that call, was the Chief correspondent of the Daily Express in Paris. Much later he told what happened after he announced: "This is Solon." This was his account of that telephone call.

A foreign voice—the accent was not French—asked: "The Chef de Bureau of the Daily Express?"

"Yes," I said. "I'm the Paris Correspondent of the Daily Express. Who are you, please?"

"I'm a friend," said the voice. "I thought the accent was German. I'm doing you a favour. I'm going to give you some good advice."

"Why don't you come to my office tomorrow morning?" I suggested. I preferred to deal with the rumour-mongers face to face.

The voice went on: "You had some one else say that for you. I'm just telling you that the job you're working on is no good."

"What story is that?"

Your *Internot* nonsense," said the voice. *Internot* is the abbreviation of the International Police Organization, whose central headquarters is in Paris. It's member includes the police forces of some countries behind the Iron Curtain.

"I'm sorry," I said. "I don't know what you're talking about."

"Maybe you'll understand this," said the voice. "Don't go round asking questions about missing persons."

"What missing persons?" I asked.

Said the voice: "Don't take me for a fool. If you're looking for trouble you'll find it."

"Who are you?" I asked. "Why don't you come around and have a drink?" Suddenly the pieces of the new puzzle I had been working on were falling together. Here was the link I didn't want to follow.

The voice laughed unpleasantly. "Color, drink, color. Take my advice: the story will make itself forgettable."

I tried a new approach. "Tell me where they are."

"You won't find them," said the voice. "They're in France. Goodbye." The phone cut. Some time later, on my dead line, I made an attempt to check with the number.

Routine query had been made by the British police to the French police concerning the disappearance of two members of the British Foreign Office who had landed in France

my caller, with the operator but was indignantly informed it was impossible. Most likely...

Solan returned to the man and tried to fit this strange conversation into the puzzle he had been working on for a week. His story continued...

Through my chain of informants, such as every newsman develops in a foreign capital, I had learned that a routine query had been made by the British police to the French police concerning the disappearance of two members of the British Foreign Office who had landed in France.

My informant was not in a position to give me the names. It had been suggested that they were "on a spree" and the French police were simply requested to find out their whereabouts.

As a routine measure I had seen the head of the International Police Organisation the day before. His headquarters are in an out-of-the-way part of Paris, and my appointment had been for 8:30 in the morning.

When I stopped my taxi I noticed that a car, a new Citroen, had parked a short distance away on the cordoned street, but had no reason to think I was being followed.

From the moment of my first question I could see that the chief of the International Police Organisation would tell me nothing. "We deal only with civil crime," he said. "Kidnaping, yes. Political escape, no."

"But I said nothing about political escape," I said. "Ah, then I've misunderstood you," said the genial police official. "No, I know nothing about the case you mention."

"So then there was a political aspect to the disappearance of the sail for me—unknown British diplomats."

"How do you know that in the case I refer to the disappearance is a political affair?" I asked.

"It is very complicated," sighed the chief. "You are taking no steps about the missing British diplomats?"

"We are not involved. It is a matter for the British Government and not for the International Police Organisation," he said.

"Remember—and he stood up—"I know nothing and I've told you nothing."

Diplomats "on a Binge"? No

These, then, were the threads. Apparently the British authorities were not yet certain as to the reason for the disappearance, but the French and Interpol appeared to have made up their minds already that the disappearance was political. Solan's story went on...

Now, as I sat in the Foreign restaurant and thought about the mysterious phone call I realised I had been followed by someone who knew of my interview at Interpol headquarters.

It was clear that this was no routine story of some Foreign Office employees lost on a binge, but a momentous event of vast public interest. My duty was to complete the pattern as soon as possible.

I left the dinner half eaten and walked down to the edge of the park where there is a bar. I told the driver to take me to a little bistro in the Montmartre quarter.

This was the hangout for a news contact who specialised in smuggling stories. He had once worked for the French

Police, but had lost his job because of his last year's score. Tonight my friend was drunk and a little uncommunicative.

"Look," I said, "you know the fields of the Communists in the fields in France. What fields do the Communists get their 'want free passage' bags?"

"Don't be silly," he said. "I haven't time to tell you the names of the fields."

"I don't mean that," I said. "Suppose they want to send some bodies?"

"How's that?" he said. "Dead men? That's not my line. How should I know?"

"Not dead—living," I said. "Somebody without papers. Well, a plane can pick him up in the fields south of Paris. Mans. Why not?"

"Has it been done before?"

How Reds Cross Borders

Not much since the war. Why should they? Communists have plenty of cash and they can buy their way in and out of the Iron Curtain. They used to use the "want free passage" bags. They used to use the "want free passage" bags. They used to use the "want free passage" bags.

"So they can still do it?"

"Why not? Don't be foolish, but one can't be sure. But what about radio?"

"Insisted. How do they know when planes cross the frontier?"

"So you think that with a thousand civil planes crossing every day they can check on one more or less?"

"Americans. We're not the rich in the world. We're not the rich in the world. We're not the rich in the world. We're not the rich in the world.

"Fifteen minutes later I met Vincent, a man I had met at the bar of the Scribner Hotel. He had heard the story I had told and he said he had heard of it before. He had not and he had thought it was a joke. He had not and he had thought it was a joke. He had not and he had thought it was a joke.

"Why, I asked, did the British police have a search warrant a week ago for a man who had been in the city to pick up the gun?"

"They were looking for a man who had been in the city to pick up the gun. They were looking for a man who had been in the city to pick up the gun. They were looking for a man who had been in the city to pick up the gun.

"Are the diplomats still in a hurry?"

"Not a chance. The Staines had that one of his friends in the Monte Carlo rally. Look, I have enough trouble picking up my own self, but keep me out of it."

One hour later in the Daily Express on 29 October 1951, the editor of the Daily Express, Sir John G. ...

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