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**Guy Burgess Seen
 Attending Spy Trial**

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—
 Friends reported today that
 British defector Guy Burgess
 has been attending the espi-
 onage trial of U-2 Pilot Francis
 Gary Powers.

Burgess, a former British
 Foreign Office official, reported-
 ly has been seen sitting among
 the spectators dressed in a
 gray tweed coat and flannel
 slacks.

11/10/60
Burgess
DeLoach
JL

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CB. Mac Donald

The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

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CHI. Tribune
July 8 1960

BRITON BARES 'BLUNDERS' IN BURGESS CASE

Ex-Chief of Security Tells of 'Gag'

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters) —A book published Thursday told of frustrations of the British security chief in Washington and his "gagging" by an official British investigation in connection with the "Burgess and Maclean" affair.

Francis J. Thompson, 51, said in his book "Destination Washington" that "not one man, but many," blundered in the case of the British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, who defected to Russia in 1951.

Burgess, 50, and Maclean, 46, are now in Moscow.

Burgess Recall Cited

Burgess had been recalled as second secretary to the British embassy in Washington, May 4, 1951. Maclean was head of the American department of the foreign office at the time.

Thompson asserted he was largely responsible for Burgess' recall. He had been senior security officer at the British embassy in Washington since 1948. In 1950 he received a report on Burgess' pending transfer there.

He said he and Sir Robert McKenzie, then regional security officer for North and Central America, exchanged haffled glances when they read the foreign office report on Burgess. The report said he was "a drunkard and would bear watching."

Tells Security Breaches
Thompson said Burgess' activities did not permit an around-the-clock observation "which ideally should have been kept."

He described breaches of security by Burgess while the embassy and how Burgess was stopped for speeding three times in one day by American police, once in the company of a "well known sexual pervert."

Burgess was often "half-conscious and obviously very drunk" at his office, Thompson wrote.

Thompson, a Scotland Yard and royal air force veteran, said Burgess was "allowed to roam about freely all over the United States and to keep up any contacts he may have had, then finally to get to England and link up with Maclean."

Thompson wrote that apart from the criminal investigation department, British security men were no more than well meaning amateurs who "bungled a major investigation" in the Burgess case.

Offer Is Rebuffed

In 1956, three years after leaving the foreign office, Thompson said he asked to give evidence to a committee investigating British security.

The foreign office, he wrote, told him in reply that the prime minister had invited the committee to "examine the security procedures now applied in the public services and to consider whether any further measures are necessary."

The group was not asked to look into the past, Thompson said he was told.

Thompson expressed his disappointment at not being able to describe the "sorry picture of British security in America" and alleged he was "gagged."

P.B. Mac Donald
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~~ENCLOSURE~~

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 Mr. Belmont _____
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 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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UPI-187

(BUREGESS)

LONDON--AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD REJECT A REQUEST BY TURNCOAT DIPLOMAT GUY BURGESS FOR A "SAFE-CONDUCT" GUARANTEE THAT WOULD PERMIT HIM TO RETURN FROM MOSCOW FOR A VISIT WITHOUT FEAR OF ARREST.

BURGESS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL WHO FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN NEARLY EIGHT YEARS AGO WITH FELLOW DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN, HAD TOLD NEWSMEN IN MOSCOW HE WOULD LIKE A SAFE CONDUCT PASS TO VISIT HIS AILING MOTHER IN BRITAIN.

BUT THE SOURCES HERE SAID EVEN PRIME MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN, NOW VISITING IN MOSCOW, LACKED CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO TELL BURGESS HE COULD MAKE SUCH A VISIT TO HIS HOMETLAND WITHOUT FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES.

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Burgess

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C.A. Mac Donald

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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1-11-59

Burgess Wants Out

MOSCOW, Feb. 23—(UPI)—Former British diplomat Guy Burgess emerged from obscurity this week-end to appeal for safe conduct so he can visit his mother in Britain.

Burgess asked British newspapermen to relay his request to visiting Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. He indicated the Russians will permit him to leave but said he fears he might be arrested in Britain for spying.

Along with fellow Foreign Office functionary Donald MacLean, Burgess vanished from Britain nearly eight years ago. Both subsequently turned up in Moscow where they hold minor jobs.

Burgess

C.B. Mac Donald

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100-374183-17

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

Date *2-23-59*

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Mr. Tolson _____
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 Miss Gandy _____

Just

Phil

Guy

UPI-70

ADD BURGESS, MOSCOW (UPI-31)

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IN LONDON THAT BURGESS HAS NOT APPLIED FOR A PASSPORT NOR REQUESTED SAFE CONDUCT TO RETURN TO BRITAIN. HE SAID IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER BURGESS HAS RENOUNCED HIS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

(IT WOULD BE A MATTER FOR THE HOME SECRETARY'S DISCRETION WHETHER BURGESS WOULD BE ADMITTED TO BRITAIN AND IT WOULD BE UP TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DECIDE WHAT CHARGES, IF ANY, WOULD BE LODGED AGAINST HIM.

(THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHICH COULD INSTITUTE SPYING CHARGES AGAINST BURGESS UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, DECLINED COMMENT.)

2/23-P110P

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 BY LETTER JUN 23 1976
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C.B. MacDonald
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WORLD SCOOP

The Macleans in Moscow

—THE FIRST PICTURES AFTER 7 YEARS

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1975
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BRANIGAN

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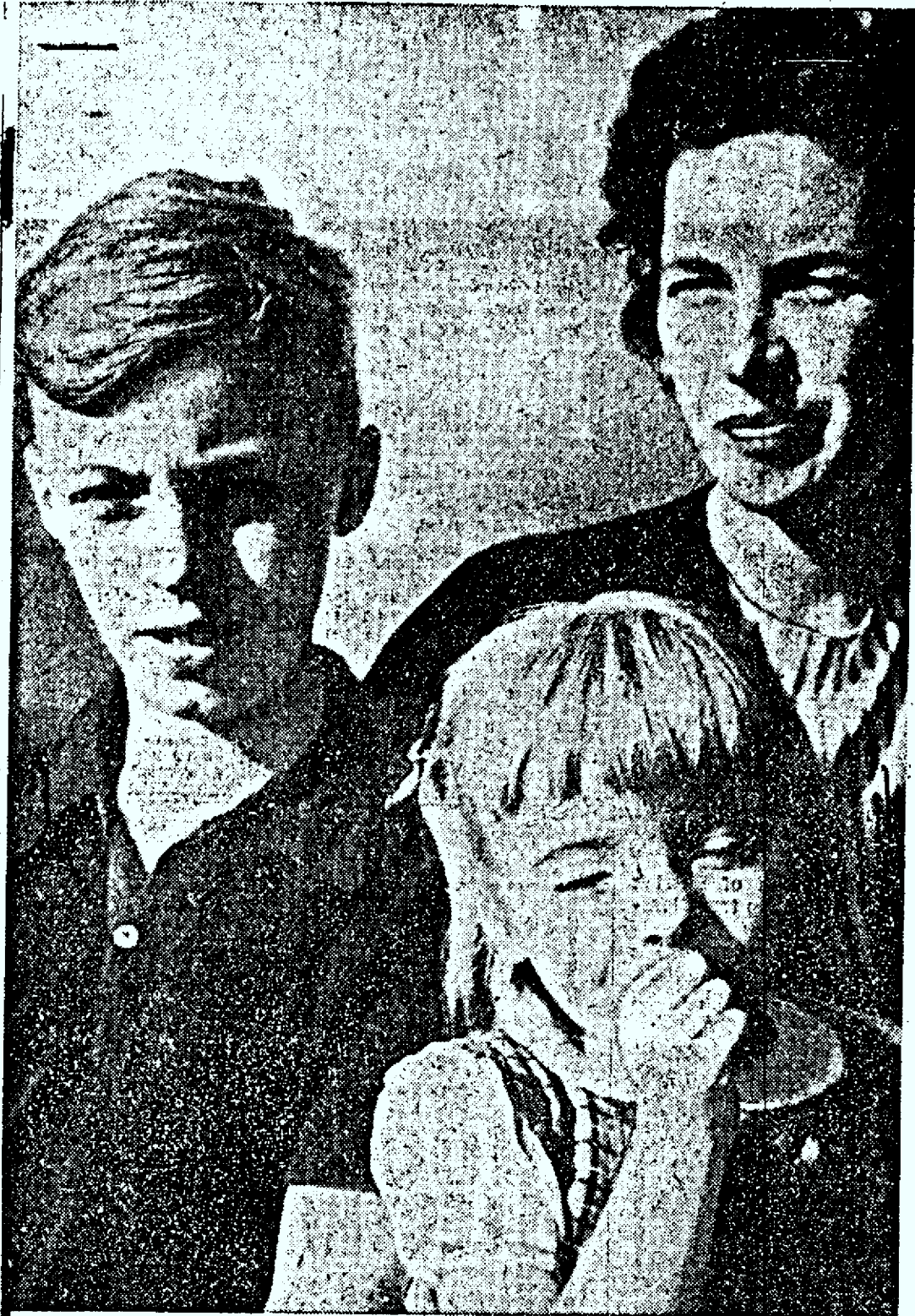
66 DEC 29 1958

SUNDAY DISPATCH
LONDON, ENGLAND
DEC. 14, 1958

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN LEGATION
LONDON, ENGLAND

RE: GUY FRANCIS DEMONCY BURGESS;
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-374183

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The *Sunday Dispatch* gets the first pictures of The Missing Macleans in Moscow. This picture was taken by Donald Maclean. It shows his wife, his son Fergus, aged 14, and "Mimsie," who's seven, in their Moscow flat.

Now see **PHOTOFOCUS** Page 5

207

PHOTOFOCUS presents a
WORLD SCOOP—after seven
years of mystery the first
pictures of Britain's most
sought-after family

THE MISSING MACLEANS

Life is so normal
their story should
now be told . . .

by **J. P. Gallagher**

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUNDAY DISPATCH
LONDON, ENGLAND
DEC. 14, 1958

110-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 24 1958

RE: GUY FRANCIS DEMONCY⁶BURGESS
DONALD DUART⁶MACLEAN⁶
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-374183

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

READ
BRANDON



LITTLE MISS MOSCOW

Life in the Russian capital is the only life little Melinda Maclean remembers. "Mimsie," as she is called, is now seven.

FOR seven years a grey-haired grandmother has had to dodge the inevitable questions. She had three grandchildren growing up—one of them she could hardly remember.

She had learned to live with the knowledge that she would never see the children or her son again.

It has been a long seven years for Lady Maclean. But yesterday she broke her self-imposed silence. Yesterday she sat with me in her London flat and talked for the first time about "my son"—Donald Maclean. . . . The "quiet" half of the Maclean and Burgess sensation, now living with his family in Russia.

The near recluse

Yesterday, too, she gave permission for the *Sunday Dispatch* to print the first pictures of Britain's most sought-after family since they disappeared seven years ago.

"I get so many friends asking about Donald and his family that I feel this story should now be known. It is so very normal."

The Macleans have remained an enigma in Russia. Burgess has talked to the Russian and foreign Press in Moscow, and at least one British M.P. has seen him. His way of life is well known.

By contrast, Donald Maclean has been almost a recluse since he reached Russia, and particularly so since he was joined by his wife, Melinda, and family.

Lady Maclean told me: "There is no question of Donald coming back to Britain: he is quite happy."

"He lives a quite ordinary life in his Moscow flat, and with his family goes to their country home every summer weekend."

As Lady Maclean spoke she took from the top of the TV set Donald's presents to her—two 6in.-high garish plaster figurines of Russian peasants, two small trinket boxes, and an exotic "teaset"—a strainer, caddy spoon, teaspoon, and cake fork in decorated enamel.

She told me quite frankly that she had been in regular contact with the Macleans.



BACK-DOOR SNAP

It might be on any suburban doorstep in Britain. But young Donald and "Mimsie" are posing here with a young friend (left) at their Russian weekend cottage.



AS THEY WERE IN LONDON

The Maclean family pictured at London Airport soon after Donald had vanished and the international hue and cry was on.

Presents

"These presents were brought by friends who visited London from Moscow. It seems quite easy for people to come over from there and call on me. They often do so and I get letters regularly."

"The letters are the most normal sort you could imagine, just telling of family events. Now they are planning for Christmas and Fergus has particularly asked for roller skates."

"I'm always sending them woolly clothes. You just can't get proper woollies there, you know."

So sweet

Flourishing pictures of the three Maclean children, "Grannie" Maclean said proudly: "They look sweet, don't they, and they all speak fluent Russian."

"As I have no intention of going to Moscow and Donald certainly won't be back here, it is problematical whether I shall ever see Melinda or any of them again."

This week Lady Maclean will send a bulky parcel to Moscow. Inside will be her Christmas presents: Twenty paper backed books for Donald and his wife; for Fergus, 14, a pair of roller skates; for Donald, aged 12, an England-made football; for Melinda, seven, dolls clothes.

I asked Lady Maclean, who is the widow of Sir Donald Maclean, a former president of the one-time Board of Education, about reports that Mrs. Melinda Dunbar, mother of American-born Mrs. Maclean, might go to Moscow.

She said: "There has been no mention of that in any of the letters I have had. But aren't the Americans difficult about that sort of thing?"



BY A RUSSIAN RIVER— Donald Maclean and his daughter, "Mimsie" by the side of the river which runs near their country home outside Moscow. There the family spend their summer weekends.

+ 211



PRESENTS FROM MOSCOW— for Lady Maclean, mother of the former diplomat. They are brought by travellers from the Soviet.

BURGESS AND MACLEAN: THE PRESS ACTION IS CLEARED

Express Staff Reporter

THE flight behind the Iron Curtain of the Foreign Office diplomats Burgess and Maclean is cited by the Press Council today as a case in which the freedom of the Press helped to safeguard the vital interests of the nation.

When the two men fled secretly in 1952 the Daily Express was bitterly attacked in some quarters for interviewing the men's relatives and friends and relentlessly pursuing its investigations. Today the Daily Express is vindicated.

Secrecy

The Press Council, in its fifth annual report, says: "Those who resent polite inquiries have often something to hide. It might well be a danger to the public to wrench from the Press those powers of investigation which have made it so good a watchdog of the public safety."

"This brings us to the factor of the public welfare. In its code of ethics, or canons of journalism, the American Society of Newspaper Editors rules that a newspaper should not invade private rights or feelings without sure warrant of public right as distinguished from public curiosity."

"Sure warrant of public right: there lies the key to this question of alleged intrusion in those cases where complaints are most vociferous."

The Press Council comments: "When two Foreign Office officials disappeared in 1952 it was suggested that the inevitable Press inquiries were an intrusion into privacy and caused deep distress to relatives."

"But the disappearance of these two men, presumably to flee behind the Iron Curtain, was not a cause for family anxiety alone. It raised a life-and-death question, a question of the safety of the Realm."

"Some critics urged that the making of inquiries should have been left to the Foreign Office and the police."

Temptation

"It was retorted that State departments are under strong temptation to hush up events that might bring upon them public censure, and that even the police, faithful as they are to their duty, may act more decisively after being spurred on by the Press."

"That was a case illustrating the point that to protect the privacy of all citizens when their deeds are in question and to ward off questions to their

relatives may endanger the nation."

And of this paramount question—the safety of the people—the Press Council report says:—

"The reporter would be faithless to his trust and a grave danger to his paper if he were to accept wild hearsay or cruel tittle-tattle. His bounden duty is to seek trustworthy first-hand information"

Kindness

"This means that sometimes questions must be put to persons suffering from shock of bereavement. This should be, and usually is, done in the kindest possible way."

"Few people, even in distress, resent courteous and considerate efforts to get an accurate report. Very often there is no question of trying to extract the truth from unwilling sources."

"The reporter and the newspaper he represents are rarely regarded as intruders when they are inquiring about an exciting piece of news."

"In many quarters and on many social levels they are part of the life of the community and are accepted as such."

The council says that the number of intrusion complaints, compared with the number of journalists, is small.

Sir Linton Andrews, chairman of the Press Council, who has for the past five years presided over complaints against the newspapers, sums up his experience in these words:—

"My view, after much experience, is that many of the would-be reformers of the Press are in need of the curbs they propose for others, since they themselves are guilty of the offences they allege—wild exaggeration, distortion of the truth, and the unproved assumption that they speak for the nation."

"Even worse, they seize eagerly on any accusation against journalists, at once assuming that it must be true and condemning before the facts are known."

W. HENSON

BY LETTER FROM C.B. DAVENPORT JUN 20 1958
PER FOIA REQUEST JURY

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145 DEC 15 1958

B. HENSON

J. HENSON

"DAILY EXPRESS"
LONDON, ENGLAND

12/2/58 Re: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R.

Bufile 100-374183

53 DEC 15 1958

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

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Bratigan

Donald Maclean in Geneva'

BERLIN, Friday. — The West Berlin newspaper B.Z. said today that Donald Maclean, the former British diplomat, arrived in Geneva yesterday as a member of the Russian delegation to the Geneva atom conference.

The BZ correspondent said he saw Maclean, whom he knew personally, at Geneva Airport as Maclean, with other members of the delegation, left an airplane.

In Geneva Soviet sources denied that Maclean was there.

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EVENING STANDARD
LONDON, ENGLAND
OCT. 31, 1958

RE: GUY FRANCIS DE MONCY BURGESS
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-374183

DELETED COPY SENT *C.B. Mac Donald*
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOUR REQUEST *yws* 214

AN
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
50 NOV 14 1958 AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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UPI-9
 (MACLEAN)
 BERLIN--THE WEST BERLIN TABLOID NEWSPAPER B.Z. SAID TODAY FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN ARRIVED IN GENEVA YESTERDAY AS A MEMBER OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE GENEVA ATOMS CONFERENCE.
 B.Z. CORRESPONDENT GEORGE KNIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID HE MET MACLEAN AT THE GENEVA AIRPORT AS MACLEAN ALONG WITH SOME OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION LEFT AN AIRCRAFT THAT HAD FLOWN FROM FRANKFURT.
 MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS, ANOTHER BRITISH DIPLOMAT, DISAPPEARED FROM BRITAIN IN 1951 AND TURNED UP IN THE SOVIET UNION.

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membership while the workers, who were supposed to be the base of the new order, have streamed out. Disenchanted intellectuals by the dozen have torn up their party cards. Of the 12,000 students at the Warsaw Polytechnic, a rallying point of the October rising, only twelve remain in the Communist youth organization.

Some specific freedoms won in October still hold. The lot of the peasants improved as the regime cut back compulsory deliveries and the number of collective farms dwindled to a token 1,724 (10,000 in Stalin's time). "The new fences," observed Warsaw's *Swiat*, "testify to the return of the peasants' sense of ownership." Relations with the Catholic Church are far better than in other Soviet-bloc countries, though the Vatican reports that "government interference with religious appointments tends to become more rigorous than last year."

No Exhilaration. Unable to govern effectively through the party and unwilling to govern any other way, Gomulka has failed to inspire the self-sacrificing energy expected in October's exhilarated hour. In Polish factories, absenteeism has doubled. Productivity at Warsaw's Zeran Automobile Works is down to one twenty-seventh of the prevailing rate at U.S. Ford plants. To survive, most workers have to take second jobs, many of them in the innumerable hole-in-the-wall private enterprises that have sprung up, and their employment at these second jobs often depends on how much they can steal from their state factory to provide raw materials for the business.

Because last year's world-price movements clipped Poland's export earnings, especially from coal, by a crippling \$250 million, the regime must have massive new help from abroad or cut living standards further by restricting imports. Nobody thinks that the \$100 million extra they are now seeking in Washington will



Erich Lessing—Magnum
WLADYSLAW GOMULKA
 In the middle of chaos.

justify, and so, the Poles say, Gomulka has turned to Moscow.

The Crumbling Middle. February's local-government elections, the first nationwide test since the parliamentary contests that followed the October rising, may give some evidence of the growing conviction that Gomulka is no longer standing up manfully, doing his best for Poland. "Why should I bother to vote?" said a Warsaw office worker last week. "Last time I voted because I believed Gomulka was going to help us. Since then the price of bread has gone up, butter has gone up, meat has gone up, everything costs more. What difference will these elections make? None."

Between his own failures and the inexorable pressures of East and West, Gomulka still fought to preserve the appearances of his desperate middle course between Communism and the patriotism of his tired and impatient countrymen.

RUSSIA

At Home with the Frazers

For Soviet citizens, Mark and Natasha Frazer live extremely well. Their five-room apartment in a new building in the center of Moscow has a TV set, an upright piano and a big black dog named Doll. Instead of buying the shoddy, ill-fitting Russian clothes, the family imports its wardrobe from London. Mark, whose Russian is excellent, goes regularly to his job as editor of the Soviet monthly, *International Affairs*; Natasha edits the translations of Russian stories in the biweekly English-language newspaper, *Moscow News*. Their children, Ferguson, 13, Donald, 11, and Melinda, 6, have spent three years at Soviet schools and are as fluent in Russian as in English.

This was the surface impression of the Frazers gathered last week by a visitor to their home. But Mark Frazer had another name, and another life. Almost seven years ago, as Donald Maclean in charge of the American Section in the British Foreign Office, he fled England with his hard-drinking, notoriously homosexual crony, Guy Burgess, also a Foreign Office man, on the very day British authorities were about to question him on spy charges. Twenty-seven months later, Maclean's U.S.-born wife and three children left Switzerland and also slipped behind the Iron Curtain, joining him at Kuibyshev, a town on the Volga where he was teaching English. They found Kuibyshev dreary and provincial, and both welcomed the move to Moscow.

Maclean changed his name to Frazer, probably because of his fear of the press; he is reported to have broken completely with Guy Burgess ever since Burgess gave an extended interview in Moscow last October to Tom Driberg, the British newsman and ex-Labor M.P. Both Burgess and Maclean share a continuing problem: alcoholism. Last summer, when Maclean went on an extended drinking bout that ended in delirium tremens, his wife nursed him back to health, but told friends she was fed up and was considering leaving



Associated Press
THE MACLEANS (1949)
 In the bottle or Moscow.

him. Since then, Maclean has been on the wagon, and both he and his wife deny any rumors of separation.

Mark Frazer, wearing the clothes and upper-class manner of his Cambridge background, goes to his office, does his work, comes home. If asked, he insists that he is unwavering in his support of the Soviet system, and that he would rather live in Moscow than anywhere else in the world. It is either that or the bottle.

GREAT BRITAIN

"The Simple Truth"

"Mr. Thorneycroft," gruffed the deeply Scottish accent of the Speaker, and silence descended on the House of Commons. From the third bench below the gangway on the government side, traditionally the place taken by a retiring minister, rose the tall man whose resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer 24 weeks before had precipitated the debate. Without rhetoric, flourish or grandiose phrase, Peter Thorneycroft explained the realities behind his refusal to increase government spending this year by "less than 1%." In doing so, he cut through years of polemics and political obfuscations to state the wider reality of Britain's new position in the world.

"For twelve years," he said, "we have been attempting to do more than our resources could manage, and in the process we have been gravely weakening ourselves. We have, in a sense, been trying to do two things at the same time. First, we have sought to be a nuclear power, matching missile with missile and anti-missile with anti-missile, and with large conventional forces in the Far East, the Middle