

"You," Lees would tell him searingly, "will get a First because your energies are not exhausted by life, because of the class-prejudice of the examiners, and because you got here easily and aren't frightened by it all. I don't have the brilliance of ignorance. I shall do ten times as much work as you—and get a good Second." Both halves of his prediction proved precisely accurate.

THE MARCHER

And the battle

THIS "friendship" with the innocent and conscientious ex-miner from Nottingham may be regarded as crucial in the political development of Guy Burgess—crucial both in itself and in its corollaries.

Lees introduced him to David Haden-Guest, one of several of Guy's friends who were later to be killed in Spain; and from now on he frequented the Pitt Club less and spent more time in the less elegant society of the politically conscious undergraduates. He joined the Anti-War

Movement, a United Front organisation whose numerous membership was as significant at Cambridge as the much-publicised "king-and-country" debate at the Oxford Union.

With more acumen than the woolly pacifists whom he now found himself associated with, he saw that it was futile to campaign against war without campaigning against the causes of war. He said so to James Klugmann, an able literary historian who is now a leading Communist; and Klugmann said: "If you think like that, your place is in the Party."

In the Cambridge of those days Socialist and Communist undergraduates had many opportunities of demonstrating their opposition to the existing order. One was provided by the Hunger March of 1934.

With other undergraduates, Guy went to Huntingdon to meet the marchers, marched with them to Cambridge, and then went to London (by train) to meet them again and march with them to Hyde Park.

One Armistice Day the energetic pacifists of the Anti-War Movement organised a mass demonstration to lay a wreath at the Cambridge war memorial, the wreath being suitably inscribed "In memory of the victims of an imperialist war which was not of their making."

There was a battle with the rowing toughs of Jesus College. The pacifists won—largely because the toughs were broken up by a 1925 Morris Cowley car fitted, as Guy insists, with a Hotchkiss engine; this was

"armoured" with mattresses tied round it, navigated by Guy, and driven straight at the largest concentration of the enemy by Julian Bell.

One more incident may be cited.

The waiters in hall at his own college, Trinity, were employed on a more or less casual basis; that is, they were engaged for term-time only, and during the vacations were put off and had to find other work—or, more probably in those days, go on the dole.

Guy was among those who actively organised the waiters to protest against this system, and members of the college to support their protest. It was necessary to carry the protest to the length of a strike threat: the college, fearing the publicity, gave way.

THE AGITATOR

And the historian

SOME of these demonstrations were probably regarded by many of those taking part in them as hardly more than rags.

But there was a substratum of seriousness in Guy: all this was not only to him, a series of daring escapades; he was, after all, a historian of outstanding promise—and according to his recent assailant, Principal Goronwy Rees of the University College of Wales, "the most brilliant undergraduate of his time."

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

MR. KANIGAN

The Burgess Story -- Life in Moscow

THEY TELL ME THAT I'M LUCKY TO BE ALIVE

By Tom Driberg

● So far Guy Burgess has told Tom Driberg . . . OF his escape to Moscow with Donald Maclean . . . OF their exile in the Russian provinces . . . OF his work in Russia. Now the dialogue goes on . . .

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5
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RE: MacLEAN CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
OCTOBER 21, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON
50 NOV 19 1956

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302

D RIBER: I can see that all this keeps you pretty busy. But I don't see why it was necessary to have all the secrecy about your whereabouts, and so on, for all these years.

BURGESS: Ah, exactly.... But that was the view that our Russian hosts took at first. You remember when Kapitza* the scientist came back to Russia and a lot of fools said he'd done so under duress. He simply wrote a short letter to *The Times* saying that he was a Soviet citizen, etc.

Well, I wanted to write a short letter to *The Times* saying that, as a Socialist, I had come to a Socialist country to help the cause of peace.

But people here were against it. Actually, I believe it was Beria's fault. They didn't want publicity. They thought it would cause an international scandal.

I told them that there would be far more publicity if we tried to hush it up—exactly as has happened.

D RIBER: Then why did they agree, after all, to the Press conference last February?

BURGESS: The answer is, simply, I talked them into it. I argued from the first what we said in the opening sentence of our statement last February.

"It seems to us that doubts as to our whereabouts and speculation about our past actions may be a small but contributory factor that has been and may again be exploited by the opponents of Anglo-Soviet understanding."

One thing that annoyed me was that I wrote a lot of letters to various friends, explaining why I'd done what I did, and they didn't arrive.

cigarette ash on his rumpled, dark-grey suit.

Some day I hope to come back to England, when the hysteria of the Cold War period has completely died down. But obviously the Foreign Office and the B.B.C. wouldn't employ me again, and I have got a serious job of work to do in the Soviet Union.

As you've noticed, I don't even speak Russian very well—just kitchen Russian, enough to talk to my housekeeper at the dacha.

This is largely because the people I work with mostly speak English so well that I haven't been forced to learn Russian. I've always been lazy about languages.

As a matter of fact, my inadequate Russian is the main thing holding me back from applying to join the Communist Party again; the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I mean, of course.

Donald is much more completely Russianised. His children go to a Soviet school; they speak Russian so well that the other children don't know they aren't Russian.

★ ★ ★
AT first I thought that the Russians had held them up. I accused them of it, but they swore they'd posted them. Now I'm inclined to think they were held up at the other end.

D RIBER: Still in general, you don't regret coming here?

BURGESS: Naturally I regret living outside my own country, but I prefer to live in a Socialist country. [He was pacing up and down the room as is his constant habit, his shoulders rather hunched, shooting occasional direct glances at me from his lowered head. As he spoke he dropped

* Professor Kapitza came to Britain as a student in 1921. From 1923 to 1934 he worked on atomic problems at Cambridge, becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society. He retained his Soviet citizenship and visited Russia regularly. He did not return from Russia in 1934. Some believed he had been forcibly detained.

By the way, he works for the Foreign Languages Publishing House, which is a kind of sister institution to the one I work for.

Mine publishes foreign books translated into Russian; his publishes foreign books in the original languages and Soviet works in foreign languages.

D RIBER: But, on the whole, you're happy here? I suppose you get a bit lonely sometimes?

BURGESS: Of course I miss London and my friends there, and New York too.

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But I have become used to the ways of solitude, and on the whole I like it. I read an enormous lot—I've read most of the Everyman library.

I lead a very quiet life: I try to get to my dacha most evenings—it's less than 40 minutes' drive from the office.

In London my main expenditure was on drink and cigarettes. They're both cheap here. I always smoke these very cheap cigarettes—Prima, they're called. The people at the office say I oughtn't to.

I drink only wine—this Caucasian white wine, whenever I can get it. Hardly ever vodka, unless I'm sick. It's the best cure for an upset stomach.

I ALWAYS refuse vodka at parties—it's not easy. Somehow I don't usually need it.

You know, Tom, living in a Socialist country does have a therapeutic effect on one.

I know people at home will find this difficult to believe, but this is a tolerant country. As you know, I'm an old-fashioned, 19th-century, dogmatic atheist, not an agnostic.

Oddly enough, it's only since living in Russia that I've learned to respect those who believe in religion... or some of them.

Don't think I'm "starry-eyed" about this place. I can't stand that attitude. Nor can they—the Russian, I mean.

I criticise things here, and they take serious criticism seriously.

AS a matter of fact, they tell me I'm lucky to be alive. At the time of that disgraceful business of the "doctors' plot" I wrote a sharp note to Beria telling him he was wrong, and telling him why I knew he was wrong—because I'd had a lot of dealing in Washington with "JOINT" [The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee] and I knew they could not possibly

have done what they were said to have done.

Fortunately, the friend whom I gave the letter to, asking him to see that Beria got it, was so terrified that he never passed it on. If he had I'd probably have been shot.

Nor am I a Russophile as such. Like Harold Nicolson, "I have never been a victim of Slay charm." Sometimes they are maddening, though I get on very well with my own colleagues.

BUT, despite all the things that are wrong—honestly, I'm not trying to do propaganda—it is a Socialist country, and there is a real kind of democracy developing, different from ours, but real... And living in it is the feather-bed after the chaise-longue, you know.

Sometimes, yes, I am lonely. I'd like to have a good gossip with some old friends. But here I'm lonely for the unimportant things.

In London I was lonely for

Tomorrow THE OLD SCHOOL TIE

the important things—I was lonely for Socialism.

DRIBERG: One more question. If the Russians knew that you'd worked for the British Secret Service why weren't they at all, well, suspicious of you?

BURGESS: Because I never made any secret of it—I told them perfectly openly that I'd worked for the Secret Service—just as with the Secret Service and M.I.5 I never made any secret of the fact that I was a Marxist.

The attitude of the British and Russian organisations was identical.

BUT that was the climax of the story. The drama began many years before—and while I was in Moscow I had the opportunity of discussing Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean with an acute student of character who

had known them both well for most of their adult life.

I did not meet Maclean while I was in Moscow because he and his family were away on holiday.

Guy assured me that there was no truth in the Press rumour of a breach between them: they saw each other occasionally and were still on friendly terms.

They are, in any case, as this friend emphasised, totally unlike each other in character and temperament.

Maclean, he said, is of the Scottish governing type, as rigid, austere, and uncompromising as John Knox, son of a man who rose by thrift and perseverance to be a Liberal Cabinet Minister. To the Foreign Office he seemed perfect—"flesh of their flesh."

THE Cairo breakdown was the sort of thing that could have happened to anyone who had been overworking: once the doctors said that he had recovered, it would have seemed grossly unfair to penalise for ill-health a career diplomat so outstandingly brilliant and so congenial.

Burgess was an entirely different sort of person. It seemed probable that he got more emotional satisfaction than the doctrinaire intellectual Maclean out of their joint enterprise, and our mutual friend likened him to an old-fashioned anarchist or to Djerzhinsky, the Polish country squire and humanist who supported the Bolshevik Revolution.

This comparison is interesting.

Guy Burgess has indeed, like Djerzhinsky, changed sides in the class struggle. The circumstances of his childhood were sufficiently comfortable, and in due course he was sent [in January 1924, when he was nearly 13] to Eton.

SOME of those who have sought to analyse his character may be surprised to learn that there is in the story of his schooldays no element either of persecution or of precocious revolt.

He was neither a drunk nor an aesthete; his interest in politics was not awakened early; and when the General Strike occurred in 1926 his attitude to it was that common to his class.

BURGESS THE PAINTER



HIS ART MASTER AT ETON SAID . . .

I like this composition. Good balance of light and dark passages. The tree on the left is just right for its position, though it is a rather bizarre growth.

In one respect alone was his school career unusual. His father, who died in the year in which Guy went to Eton, had served in the Navy. He also wanted to go into the Navy, and after three halves at Eton went to Dartmouth.



HE stayed at Dartmouth for more than two years; then a slight defect in his eyesight was discovered, and he was told that he would therefore not be eligible for executive duties in the Navy.

One British newspaper, the *Daily Mail*, falsely alleged that Guy Burgess had been expelled from Dartmouth for stealing. So far from the truth was this and so highly were his character and gifts regarded by those who had taught him that his Eton housemaster, Mr. F. W. Dobbs, went to some trouble to make it possible for him to return to Eton, getting special leave to do so from the Provost and Fellows. [The *Daily Mail* accepts this and retracts the allegation.]

"Guy Burgess: A Portrait with Background," by Tom Driberg, will be published shortly by Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Price 12s. 6d.

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FROM THE FAMILY
ALBUM... Burgess with
his mother when she
visited him in Russia

5

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SCOOP of a DECADE

After five years the Daily Mail is able to reveal the full story of the Missing Foreign Office Diplomats in the words of one of them.

GUY BURGESS TELLS ALL

*A journey to Moscow
which will surprise
the world*

RE: MacLEAN CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
SEPTEMBER 19, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

F13
OCT 10 1956

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C.B. MacDonald

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191 OCT 3 1956

307

THEORIES SO FAR ARE WRONG

AFTER five years Guy Burgess has cleared up the Mystery of the Missing Diplomats, which created the greatest sensation this country has known since the war. In month-long talks with Mr. Tom Driberg in Moscow he has told the full story — HOW he and Donald Maclean left their Foreign Office desks to go to the Soviet capital—and WHY.

Mr. Driberg, former Socialist M.P. for the Maldon Division of Essex, is to tell the Burgess story in the "Daily Mail."

Hundreds of columns have been printed about Burgess and Maclean in the newspapers.

They have been the subject of a White Paper and of debates in both Houses of Parliament.

Dozens of theories have been advanced. Numerous investigations have been made. Yet until now the known facts are surprisingly few.

It was known that they had crossed from Southampton to St. Malo on the night of Friday, May 25, 1951. It was known that they had gone to Rennes in Brittany. After that—mystery.

Guy Burgess revealed the full story in his flat in Moscow.

"I saw him there almost every day for a month," said Mr. Driberg on his return to London last week-end.

Under strain

Each morning he spent several hours with Burgess taking notes. In the evenings he wrote the first draft of the story, chapter by chapter, and next morning began by reading to Burgess what he had written.

"I think I got pretty well the whole story," he says. "How and why they went there and—much more important—the course of policy which made working with the British Foreign Office an intolerable strain for them."

"As for the route they took—well, all the past speculations I recall were completely wrong. I now know just which way they went."

"I also know the answer to the question often asked: Was their departure carefully planned in concert with the Soviet authorities, or was it a spur-of-the-moment adventure? The answer may surprise many people."

Ready to report

Mr. Driberg found Burgess looking well. He was still wearing a British suit and usually his Old Etonian tie. He seemed healthier, steadier, less nervy than in the old days, but was as untidy as ever. His wit, too, was still keen.

Asked in a television interview whether he had made a report to the Foreign Office, Mr. Driberg said that he had not been asked to do so.

He indicated that he would be prepared to furnish the Foreign Office with any information which they might request. "There is nothing to hide from them," he added.

Burgess denied to Mr. Driberg that he had ever done anything disloyal to Britain.

Not a spy

Mr. Driberg himself says he is convinced that Burgess was not a traitor or a spy.

"I do not myself agree with the action he took," he says. "As a Socialist, I believe that one should stay in one's own country and work for Socialism by whatever means are available."

"But I recognise his right to do what he did. I know that he acted on high principle; and I respect his courage in doing so."

Many people, of course, take a very different view of Burgess's activities.

But whether he is regarded as traitor, spy, or just an unsatisfactory member of the British Foreign Service whose resignation was demanded, he remains one of the two principals in an episode of post-war history.

Their disappearance influenced Anglo-American relations and had the widest political repercussions.

There can, therefore, be no doubt about the interest and importance of Burgess's version of the great post-war mystery of the vanishing diplomats.

Apart from the preliminary work he was able to do in Moscow, Mr. Driberg brought back with him a vast amount of material which has still to be collated.

The Daily Mail will keep its readers informed on the progress of this work, and Mr. Driberg's story will be published at the earliest possible date. Subsequently, it will appear in book form.

Watch the Daily Mail for more details.



TOM DRIBERG TOOK THIS PICTURE...

GUY BURGESS photographed by Tom Driberg (left) on the balcony of his flat in Moscow. It is a service flat consisting of a long sitting-room, a small bedroom, and bathroom. It was on Friday, May 25, 1951, that Burgess and Donald Maclean disappeared from Britain. They were rumoured to be in Russia. But although this was confirmed in

a Government White Paper in September 1955, their definite whereabouts remained a mystery for nearly five years. The iron curtain on their movements lifted this year. In February they called a Press conference in Moscow. In July Mrs. Eve Bassett, Burgess's mother, spent a month with him in Russia. And now Tom Driberg is back after month-long talks with Burgess.



4

310

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____

GUY BURGESS IN MOSCOW

Here is the first picture



This first picture of Guy Burgess in Russia was taken by Mr. Tom Driberg, former Socialist M.P. for Maldon, Essex. Observe the woman in the background. For all the impression Burgess is making on them, he could be just anybody. And the suit. That certainly is not of Russian cut. It is one Burgess took with him on his dash from England. Said Mr. Driberg: "We were having a day out together."

SUNDAY EXPRESS
 SEPTEMBER 16, 1956
 LONDON, ENGLAND

265 51 10 21 44 28

NOT RECORDED
 191 OCT 8 1956

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
 AMERICAN EMBASSY
 LONDON, ENGLAND

BY LETTER JUN 23 1976
 M.C.B. Donald

F13 PER FOIA REQUEST
 71 OCT 10 1956

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311

He plays the 'Eton Boating Song' to his Russian friends



Published by Keith Prowse.

By ARTHUR BRITTENDEN

THE "Eton Boating Song" is the favourite tune played on the piano by Old Etonian Guy Burgess—the runaway British diplomat—when he entertains his Russian friends in his Moscow flat.

Mr. Tom Driberg, former Socialist M.P. for Maldon, Essex, who has just returned from a three-week visit to Russia during which he saw Burgess regularly, said yesterday:—

"Burgess has this flat in the centre of Moscow in addition to his country villa outside.

"It has a long sitting-room, a bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen. And in the sitting-room is a grand piano.

"He sits there and plays the old English favourites—the 'Eton Boating Song' particularly. He strums rather than plays."

Does Burgess (who made his flight to Moscow with fellow-diplomat Donald Maclean in 1951) have his two homes provided by the Soviet Government?

His advice

Said Mr. Driberg: "I don't know anything about that."

About Burgess's day-to-day work in a Moscow publishing house, which translates foreign-language books into Russian Mr. Driberg said:—

"He chiefly advises on which English books to translate into Russian.

"On his advice they decide to translate and publish 'The Quiet American' by Graham Greene.

"It is the first of Greene's

books to be published in Russia and it has caused tremendous argument and discussion in literary journals there.

"Until recently the English books translated by the Russians were chiefly those of Charles Dickens—or of fellow-travellers in the West.

"But since Guy Burgess went there they have brought out Sir Harold Nicolson's book on diplomacy. It has been widely read in the Russian foreign service."

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

Guy Burgess is still wearing his Old Etonian tie

—SAYS TOM DRIBERG

MOSCOW, Thursday.—Mr. Tom Driberg, former Socialist M.P. for Maldon, Essex, disclosed today that he had met runaway diplomat Guy Burgess "practically every day" during his three-week visit to Moscow.

Driberg, who is planning a book about Burgess, said: "I think I have got pretty well the whole story. I know why he and Donald Maclean came here five years ago."

"Much more important, I know the course of policy which made working with the Foreign Office an intolerable strain."

There is no secret about how Driberg contacted Burgess. He first wrote to him from London. They exchanged letters, cables and telephone calls, and when Driberg reached Moscow, Burgess made direct contact with him.

What did Driberg learn about Burgess during their daily talks? For a start Burgess still wears his Old Etonian tie (Driberg went to Lancing College, Sussex).

Burgess seemed "very happy" and did most of his work in a foreign languages publishing house which issues translations of Soviet books in English and other languages.

HIS VILLA

Most evenings Burgess went to his country dacha (villa), less than 40 minutes drive from Moscow.

He did not seem to be under any restraint. "In fact," said Driberg, "he appeared to me to be completely a free agent."

Why was it that Burgess had not been spotted in Moscow by foreign diplomats and correspondents?

"A pure fluke," said Driberg. "Burgess has been about in the middle of Moscow for five years."

He and I walked around and went to restaurants. Normally he doesn't go to those hotels frequented by correspondents because he doesn't want to see them."

Driberg said that as far as he knew Burgess did not work with Maclean. "Burgess assured me there was no truth in recent rumours of a break between them," said Driberg.

"They had never, in fact, been very close friends, and Burgess came simply because he agreed with Maclean politically. He thought he was right."

Driberg said he had not met Maclean because he and his wife and three children were out of Moscow on holiday.

MR. DRIBERG

file 5 Gaffney

MacLEAN CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

6 SEP 27 1956

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170 SEP 27 1956

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C.B. Mac Donald
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313

Mr. Nichols	
Mr. P. J. ...	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. ...	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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MR. BRANIGAN

COLLEGE RIFT OVER BURGESS ARTICLES

4 RESIGNATIONS

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER
The controversy over the action of Mr. Goronwy Rees, 46, Principal of Aberystwyth University College, in supplying information for articles on Burgess and Maclean, has split the College Council. Two bitterly opposed factions have emerged.

Details of the split were revealed last night. In a statement, Mr. T. Mervyn Jones, member of the Council, referred to members who were contemplating resignation because the Council on June 29 decided to take no further action.

Mr. Jones urged them to reconsider their decisions. He said: "It will be impossible to conduct the affairs of the council if after a proper vote those who disagree are to threaten to resign and withdraw support from the college."

The statement has been issued three days before what Mr. Jones called a "special, unusual and inconvenient" meeting of the council. He said some officers of the council and the Principal were not consulted about it.

MEETING ON FRIDAY

The special meetings of the council and court are to be held on Friday to consider the resignations of Sir Ifan ab Owen Edwards, president of the Welsh League of Youth; Mr. Jenkin Alban Davies, the college treasurer, and two unnamed members.

Articles on Burgess and Maclean were published this year in a Sunday newspaper alleging that the two were not only Communist agents, but sexual perverts, and that one of Burgess's "boon sexual companions" was a Mr. X, a Comintern agent prominent in British life.

The articles, as exclusively revealed in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH on March 29, were based on information supplied by Mr. Rees. He has said he wanted to expose Burgess as a dangerous man.

Mr. Jones moved the motion which became the Council's "no further action" decision. He assumes those not prepared to accept the decision have written to the president, Sir David Parry, "Because of what they have told him and his own personal support of their minority views, he is calling this special meeting," Mr. Jones states.

No member had submitted evidence or suggestion of conduct which might be considered improper on the part of the Principal. There was nothing any inquiry could add to facts already before the Council.

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1975
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INDEXED - 72

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191 AUG 20 1956

RE: MACLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY TELEGRAPH & MORNING POST
JULY 25, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
53 AUG 23 1956 AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

314

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	_____

DEAR MISS STORM...



MR. EVANICHAN

7-10
5-10

RECEIVED
BY LETTER JUN 22 1956
C-B Max Daniel

... IS THIS THE RIGHT TIME TO BUTTER UP TRAITORS?

DAILY EXPRESS
AUGUST 2 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

61 AUG 27 1956

INDEXED - 52
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100-374183

315

THE Burgess-Maclean business, having by now bitten deep into the national conscience, is in danger of becoming a kind of national quarry for authors in search of a human situation to exploit.

It is a dynamite-dangerous quarry: I wonder if Miss Lesley Storm realised that as the curtain went up on her new play at the St. James's Theatre last night?

Miss Storm's play, "The Long Echo," is the second literary defence of the Macleans to appear this year: a book—"Mr. Hamish Gleave"—subtly whitewashed the husband; Miss Storm's play now—and not so subtly—white-

washes the wife. Granted that in the play Mrs. Maclean appears as a "Fay Edwards," but there can be no doubt in the minds of the sophisticated audiences at the St. James's who "Fay Edwards" really is.

That the programme carries the classic disclaimer "All characters are fictitious" merely serves to proclaim the play's source.

Further, ex-reporter Miss Storm has always both professional eyes fixed on the headlines. One of her better plays, "Great Day," was based on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's visit to an English village.

Her most successful play, "Black Ohiffon," was about the modern social problem of shop-lifting—it ran for two years, made £50,000 in film rights, became a TV hit.

So the Maclean Case was a "natural" for her.

And what has she done with it?

She has turned a sordid case of espionage and treachery into an amazing defence of Melinda Maclean—and had it brought to the West End under the blessing of Sir Laurence Olivier, at a time when this country is not likely to have time to debate the finer points of treachery!

'INNOCENT'

MRS. MACLEAN, mother of three—in the play is a "Fay Edwards," mother of one—is portrayed as an innocent wife horrified by the behaviour of her

by

ANTHONY HERN

traitor husband. She is torn between his appeals to join him "over there" and her love of England.

Let us look at the facts of the case as they are, and as they appear through the distorting looking-glass of Lesley's Storm's play.

THE PLAY

AT the beginning of the play Fay, the deserted wife, is trying to forget her traitorous husband (his name is Bryan) although his mother tries constantly to remind her of him and of her duty to him. Says Fay about her husband—

"It isn't a problem child we're talking about or even a problem adult. Bryan didn't stray like a household cat. He walked out because a moment arrived which he must have expected for a long time—and which he was well prepared for. The trouble was, I wasn't prepared."

WHAT ARE THE FACTS? Mrs. Maclean knew perfectly well what her husband was up to. His departure for Russia may have been sudden; it was not unexpected by her.

In the play, a Communist go-between tries to get the wife voluntarily to join her husband. She at first resists. Her husband, she says, now seems to her "the kind of man who instinctively chose evil before good over a long period—until it added up to one wildly contemptuous gesture."

him with their child. Bryan's mother, Sybil, joins in:—

"Have you forgotten your life together...? I saw your happiness. I rejoiced in it."

Fay says:—

"Then he went, don't forget. ... And you think now I should go and discuss it with him—try to patch things up—as if it had just been a domestic quarrel!"

Finally, in the play, Fay and her child go to Paris and are there kidnapped by Iron Curtain agents. Just like that: innocent to the end.

JUGGLING

NOW, no one is going to deny the right of a dramatist to create a purely fictional study of idealistic traitor and bewildered, torn wife. Nor is it a crime to put a fictional traitor in a sympathetic light.

But this play is manifestly based on fact: and what Miss Storm is doing—whether she realises it or not—is to induce sympathy in her audience not for "Fay Edwards" (who can believe in her) but for Melinda Maclean.

Not that I think it will do Mrs. Maclean much good.

But is could do you much harm, Miss Storm.

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

Burgess

file

5 Oct 1956

C.B. Maclean

Mother Hints Burgess Is at Odds With Maclean

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—The mother of runaway British diplomat Guy Burgess returned last night from visiting him in the Soviet Union. She hinted Burgess now is at odds with fellow renegade Donald Maclean.

The two Foreign Office men fled from Britain to Moscow five years ago and subsequently disclosed they had been Communist sympathizers for years.

Mrs. Eve Bassett, 69-year-old mother of Burgess, flew back to London after spending a month's holiday with him at a Black Sea resort.

She was not very communicative about her son and when asked whether she had seen Maclean and his wife she replied with a sniff:

"I saw and heard nothing of those people."

She declined to say whether that meant Burgess and Maclean were no longer friendly.

Mrs. Bassett was escorted off a Stockholm plane by a burly red-haired man who was not identified. Her second husband, Col. J. R. Bassett, met her at the airport.

She said Burgess is "very happy in Russia."

"He looks a little grayer now," she added, "but he looks tremendously fit."

"It was wonderful to be with my son again after so long. I had a very nice holiday."

It was the first time she had seen Burgess since he vanished with Maclean in May, 1951.

Mrs. Bassett declined to answer a newsman who asked her "Does he, as it has been rumored, want to come home?"

"I won't tell you anything about him—I would not tell for thousands of pounds," she said firmly.

DELETED COPY SENT
 BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
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Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star Page A-11
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date 8-7-56
 (morning Edition)

EX-104

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60 AUG 31 1956

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100-374183

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Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BURGESS'S MOTHER KEEPS SECRETS

HOWARD JOHNSON
A LITTLE old lady who knows all the answers about runaway diplomat Guy Burgess flew into London from

Moscow last night . . . and refused to say a word about him.

She told me: "I would never tell . . . I wouldn't tell for thousands of pounds."

The little old lady was Burgess's mother, Mrs. Eve Bassett. She had just spent a month's holiday with her son at a Russian summer

resort on the Black Sea. In her handbag were photographs of herself and her son, taken during the holiday.

'No One Else'

"They are for my family to see and no one else," she said.

Mrs. Bassett, although not obliged to tell the

Foreign Office of her movements, told the British Ambassador in Moscow last March that she intended to visit Russia. It was the first time she had seen her son since he disappeared behind the Iron Curtain with Donald Maclean, another Foreign Office diplomat, in May 1951.

Mrs. Bassett told me: "It

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BY LETTER JUN 22, 1978
PER FOIA REQUEST

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MIRROR
AUGUST 7, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY

RECEIVED
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REC'D - RECORDING DIVISION

61 AUG 28 1956

100-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
117 AUG 28 1956

318

was wonderful to be with my son again after so long. I had a very nice holiday. Guy did a lot of bathing and I had treatment for arthritis trouble and am now completely better.

"If I ever have a chance of going to Russia again to see my son, I would like to take it."

I asked her if she had heard anything of Donald

Maclean, or his wife, Melinda, and their two sons during the holiday. [Maclean's wife and sons vanished three years ago and were reported to have joined him.]

Their Flat

Mrs. Bassett replied: "I saw and heard nothing of those people." And she emphasised the word "those."

Mrs. Bassett was met at London Airport by Colonel J. R. Bassett, D.S.O., her second husband (Guy, now forty-five, is the son of her first marriage).

Colonel Bassett had a hired car waiting and the couple drove straight to their flat near the Ritz in Piccadilly.



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 _____

main file

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
 BY LETTER JUN 23, 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST

MR. BRANNON

5 Goff

(BURGESS)
 MOSCOW--BRITISH LABORITE TOM DRIERG SAID "MISSING DIPLOMAT" GUY BURGESS IS WORKING FOR RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSE PRESUMABLY IN THE DEPARTMENT THAT HANDLES ENGLISH BOOKS. DRIERG, WHO IS HERE TO GATHER MATERIAL FOR A BOOK ON BURGESS, SAID HE HAS SEEN THE REFUGEE DIPLOMAT "CONSTANTLY" SINCE HE ARRIVED IN RUSSIA MONTH AGO.
 (EARLIER TODAY, FORMER LABORITE WAR SECRETARY F. J. BELLENGER HAD SPECULATED IN PARLIAMENT THAT SOVIET-EGYPTIAN POLICY IN THE SUEZ CRISIS WAS BEING SHAPED BY TURNCOATS LIKE BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM IN HIS FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN FIVE YEARS AGO.)
 THE VISITING LABORITE SAID HE DID NOT SEE MACLEAN, BECAUSE HE IS "OUT OF TOWN ON VACATION."
 9/13--N422P

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 191 SEP 17 1956

320

68 SEP 17 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
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 Mr. Tamm _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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 Miss Gandy _____

MR. BRAMIGAN

(SPIES)

LONDON--A LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SAID HE BELIEVES TURNCOAT DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN MAY BE AT WORK IN "MOSCOW AND PERHAPS CAIRO" GUIDING THE MIDDLE EAST AGAINST BRITAIN.

"THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE SUEZ DISPUTE IS THE SAME AS THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF THE CZARS," LABORITE F.J. BELLENGER, FORMER WAR MINISTER, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

9/14--EG 1005A

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LETTER JUN 22, 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald

File 5

100-374123-11
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 191 SEP 18 1956

67 SEP 18 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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V. Kerns

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
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 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mason ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Nease ☐
 Mr. Winterrowd ☐
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 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

file
WON

73
 MR. BRANIGAN
28

RECORDED
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(PROPAGANDA EXPERT)

CAIRO--WESTERN POLITICAL EXPERTS SAID THEY BELIEVED THERE MAY BE A "MIDEASTERN BURGESS OR MACLEAN" HELPING PRESIDENT NASSER WRITE HIS SPEECHES AND CONDUCT HIS PROPAGANDA.

THESE EXPERTS CLAIM THAT CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S RECENT SPEECHES AND PROPAGANDA MOVES SHOWS THE INFLUENCE OF A HIGHLY TRAINED PROPAGANDA TECHNICIAN WITH A GIFT FOR TELLING PHRASES.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS IN BRITISH NEWSPAPERS THAT RENEGADE BRITISH DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN HAS BEEN SENT TO CAIRO FROM MOSCOW TO HELP NASSER'S CAUSE.

8/14--MJ1003A

BY LETTER JUN 23 1950
 PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald
June 23

W. L. ...
P. H. ...

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100-200000-11
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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
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Mr. Belmont	
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Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

British A-spies tiff, Burgess' mom hints

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7 (AP)—The mother of runaway British diplomat Guy Burgess returned last night from visiting him in the Soviet Union. She hinted Burgess now is at odds with fellow renegade Donald Maclean.

The two Foreign Office men fled from Britain to Moscow five years ago and subsequently disclosed they had been Communist sympathizers for years.

Mrs. Eve Bassett, 69, mother of Burgess, flew back to London after spending a month's holiday with him at a Black Sea resort.

She was not very communicative about her son and when asked whether she had seen Maclean and his wife she replied with a sniff: "I saw and heard nothing of those people."

She declined to say whether that meant Burgess and Maclean were no longer friendly.

She said Burgess is "very happy in Russia."

"He looks a little grayer now," she added "but he looks tremendously fit."

"It was wonderful to be with my son again after so long. I had a very nice holiday."

MR. GRANIGAN

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten: jia 5 Carfax]

100-374183-17
NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 20 1956

NEWARK STAR LEDGER
Newark, New Jersey

Date 8-7-56 Page 17.

Edition Final

SUBMITTED BY THE
NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST *[Handwritten: jia]*

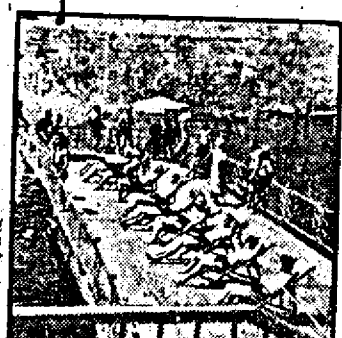
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. BEANIGAN

BURGESS and MOTHER SUNBATHE



But a bell-rations it all

By SYDNEY SMITH

Express Routing Reporter just back from a news-tour of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Southern Russia, including the show-spot seaside resort of Sochi.

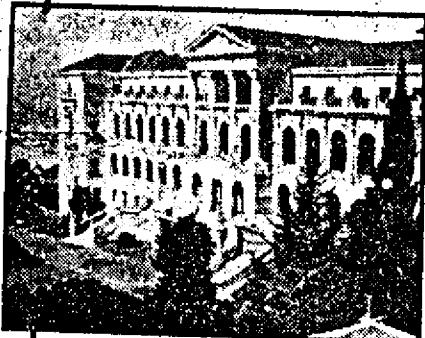
NEWS came from Moscow last night that Mrs. Eva Bassett, mother of runaway diplomat Guy Burgess, is spending a holiday with him at the Soviet Black Sea health resort

of Sochi.

They are reported to be staying at a Government sanatorium—mixing freely with other holidaymakers, sunbathing, riding in speedboats, and walking through the palm-lined streets.

People who have been at the sanatorium said Mr. Bassett has taught the cooks to make her son's favourite English dishes.

Workers absorb their "quota" of sun. They only go to the beach when a bell rings—and must return at a second bell.



One of the Ministry of Health and Culture's 62 sanatoria at Sochi. Each has its own staff of doctors. Between them they have 8,000 beds—some in luxurious private apartments.

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Buff file 100-374163)

DAILY EXPRESS
JULY 25, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 21 1956

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

MR. GRANIGAN

File
 5 Papers

Mother of Guy Burgess 'not known'

From DONALD EDGAR
 MOSCOW, Sunday

A CURTAIN of mystery was lowered today over the movements in Russia of Mrs. Eve Bassett, mother of runaway diplomat Guy Burgess.

The Russians refused to say where she is or what she is doing.

To all my inquiries they replied with a skilful display of stone-walling that revealed nothing.

The British Foreign Office disclosed at the week-end that Mrs. Bassett has flown to Russia to visit her son working with the other runaway diplomat, Donald Maclean, outside Moscow.

NOT FOR THEM

Today I asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry when Mrs. Bassett arrived and where she is staying.

The officials did not deny that she is in Russia. But details of her movements? Such a question had nothing to do with them, they said.

No foreign visitor can arrive in Russia without the knowledge of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and, in most cases, of Intourist, which covers all visitors except certain official categories.

From my inquiries I gained the impression that Mrs. Bassett's visit has embarrassed the lower officials, at any rate, in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

ALL LOCKED UP

I drove from the Ministry to Moscow Airport and asked when Mrs. Bassett flew in.

Charmingly, I was told that all records covering the movements of passengers last week were now locked up.

When the Russians want to keep a secret they are just as firm about it as ever.

This adds satirical emphasis to a remark made by the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Shepilov, at a French Embassy party held last night.

He accused some American newspapers of misrepresenting him as saying that he wanted to muzzle the Press.

And yet it is quite impossible here in Moscow to get an official answer to a simple question: When did Mrs. Bassett arrive?

BY LETTER JUN 23, 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST
 C.B. Mac Donald

RE: MacLEAN CASE
 (Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
 JULY 16, 1956
 LONDON, ENGLAND

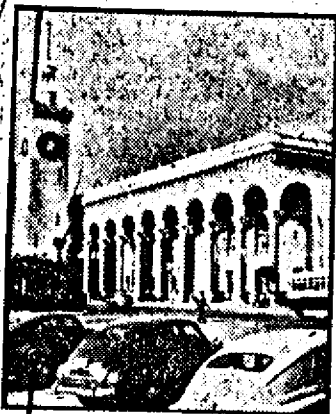
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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
 AMERICAN EMBASSY
 LONDON, ENGLAND.

68 JUL 25 1956 825

100-374183-A
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 126 JUL 25 1956

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● The railway station at Sochi.

A Soviet source in Moscow said Mrs. Bassett and Burgess are having a "very good time." Sochi-on-Sea is Stalin's dream of what a seaside resort should be. I was there a month ago. When the moon was full over the hills, covered with pine, cedar, cypress, pomegranate and olive trees—hills that make Sochi one of the loveliest places I have ever seen—there was not a soul strolling on the promenades or in the rose-filled parks and wooded walks.

Why? Because if you live in any of the 62 gigantic sanatoria that are Sochi you have to be home by 11 p.m.

Electric eye

Each sanatorium—pillared entrance, terraced rose garden—has a private beach.

For holiday guests, sun-bathing is rationed by doctors and nurses and photo-electric "eyes" linked to electric "period" clocks. These ring shrilly when a "safe" sun-bathing period is up.

Then, according to your allotted safety time, you have to quit the beach and spend the rest of the day on wooden benches in the shade.

This is "Big Brother's Own Beach," with Regimentation as the master mind.

Last year 300,000 favoured workers holidayed in the sanatoria, with two-thirds of their expenses met. That left £30 a month to pay.

The rules? Shorts are forbidden except on the beach. Off-the-shoulder dresses—as if there were any—are banned.

So the happy holiday crowds are dressed to the neck in formal Sunday best—gloomy, solemn, and determined, to enjoy their holidays as dictated by the People's socialism.

Knee-length

There are no balloons, sunglasses, gay caps, coloured sticks of rock—nothing we know.

Most of the women bathe in their usual knee-length heavy cotton panties and thick, armoured-looking brassieres. That is cheaper than a bathing costume when a badly cut man's slip costs £12.

For 35 miles the winding, hilly coast road of Sochi is full of statues showing What You Ought to Do to Keep Healthy.

There is no sense of delight or abandon. The gloomy, grey-faced holidaymakers are not allowed to forget the System.

I am sure that the prices which Guy Burgess and his mother are paying will be less than at Skegness or Clacton.

I am sure, too, that Skegness, Clacton, and so many other places would be more bracing.

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

RIDDLE OF BURGESS MOTHER

Moscow, Saturday
RUSSIAN officials to-
night denied any
knowledge of a visit to
Russia of Mrs. Eve Bas-
sett, the mother of the
former British diplomat,
Guy Burgess.

Mr. Fedor Bychev, the
Russian Foreign Office
Press chief, said in Mos-
cow: "The Press Depart-
ment knows nothing
about it."

Mr. Vasil Kuznetsov,
the Deputy Foreign
Minister, said: "I have
heard nothing about it."

Asked about the work
being done by Burgess
and Maclean, Kuznetsov
replied: "They are
probably working in a
field in which they are
experienced."

Questions as to
exactly where, and what
this work consisted of,
remained unanswered.

Mrs. Bassett has been
reported in London as
having flown to Moscow
to visit her son. — B.U.P.

*File
5 Page 19*

NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 25 1956

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(BUFILE 100-374183)

SUNDAY PICTORIAL
JULY 15, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

825
68 JUL 25 1956

BY LETTER JUN 22 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST

C.3 Mac Donald

Jug

327

Tolson *WJP*
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 Boardman *WJP*
 Belmont *WJP*
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

**Mother Goes to Soviet
 To Visit Guy Burgess**

Special to The New York Times
 LONDON, July 13—The mother of Guy Burgess, one of two British diplomats who fled behind the Iron Curtain five years ago, has gone to Moscow to visit her son, the Foreign Office indicated tonight.

A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that Mrs. J. R. Bassett had written in March to Sir William Hayter, British Ambassador in Moscow, informing him of her plans. Burgess is Mrs. Bassett's son by her first marriage to the late Malcolm Kingsford de Monev Burgess.

It has not been confirmed here that Mrs. Bassett has arrived in Moscow. She left here by air about a week ago.

Burgess and Donald Duart Maclean, another Foreign Office official who also fled to Moscow in 1951, were Soviet spies, according to Vladimir Petrov, a defected Soviet Embassy official in Australia.

MR. BRANNIGAN

2-1

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

Date JUL 14 1956

BY LETTER JUN 23 1976

PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald

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100-374183-17

NOT RECORDED
 117 JUL 19 1956

55 JUL 20 1956

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N.Y. Times
 328 *P.28*

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
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| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Nease | _____ |
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| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Holloman | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

MR. GRANIGAN

*File
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100-37411
NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 25 1956

MOTHER OF BURGESS FLIES TO MOSCOW AS A TOURIST

By
DEREK MARKS, PERCY HOSKINS
DONALD SEAMAN, ANNE COUPAR

MRS. EVE BASSETT has flown to Russia to see her son, runaway diplomat Guy Burgess.

The Foreign Office disclosed last night that she informed Sir William Hayter, Britain's Ambassador in Moscow, as long ago as March that she intended making the trip.

Officials said last night that Mrs. Bassett was under no obligation to inform the Foreign Office of her movements.

'She's free to go'

"Mrs. Bassett is a British citizen with a valid passport," they said. "Provided she has a visa she is perfectly at liberty to go to Russia—or anywhere else for that matter."

Frail and elderly Mrs. Bassett waited for the warmth of the Russian summer before she started the 1,500-mile journey.

She is in her late sixties and suffers from arthritis—and could not face the bitter cold of a Moscow winter.

Guy Burgess, who fled with Donald Maclean five years ago, finally disclosed himself at a five-minute "Press conference" in the National Hotel in Moscow on February 11.

Soon after that, Mrs. Bassett received a letter from him. Friends of the family say that Burgess is devoted to her. When she read of his interview with two British reporters in Moscow she said:



Mrs. Bassett—an album picture

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(BUFILE 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
JULY 14, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

68 JUL 25 1956

BY LETTER JUN 23, 1970
PER FOIA REQUEST
C.B. Mac Donald
Jug

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"I might even be able to see my son again... I should certainly go to Moscow to see him if possible. . . . I can't go now because I am not well, but I could go later."

No trace

She left her Piccadilly home last Monday, a close friend said last night.

She walked out of Arlington House in the morning so discreetly that even the uniformed porters on duty failed to get any hint of what was happening.

The friend said: "She flew from London Airport to Stockholm, and on from there to Russia."

Airways spokesmen said later they could not find any trace of a Mrs. Bassett on their passenger lists for that day.

Mrs. Bassett's friends in London believe she will stay in Russia for a month.

FOOTNOTE: • Return fare to Moscow is £160 17s.

DONALD EDGAR

Express man-on-the-spot
telephones from

Moscow, Friday

JUST how and at what point Mrs. Bassett reached Russia are matters of speculation in Moscow.

One report says that she arrived at the Vnukovo Airport, outside Moscow, at the beginning of last week.

She was not met, it is said, by her son. Russian Foreign Office officials took charge of her and whisked her away in a large Zis limousine to Guy Burgess's home on the fringe of Moscow.

But if she had landed at Moscow there was always the chance that she might have been recognised by some British or American diplomat or journalist.

She could easily have come via Riga, which is a staging point en route for Moscow.

To the South?

She could have got off there and been met by her son. Then she could have gone by train to Moscow or—which is another theory here tonight—have gone for a holiday to one of the summer resorts on the Black Sea.

The official British attitude here tonight seems to be that the matter is not very important.

Even after all the revelations of the case over the last few years the attitude is as if Guy Burgess was stationed in the embassy here and his mother just happened to be coming over to have a look at the sights of Moscow.

The only British family Mrs. Bassett is likely to meet is that of Maclean and his wife who live near Guy Burgess.

Both families inhabit country cottages outside Moscow. And I understand they do their work such as it is—translations and advice on Western policy—from their homes.

I would like to go —Lady Maclean

LADY MACLEAN, mother of Donald Maclean, lay propped up by pillows in bed at her Kensington flat yesterday, and heard the news that Mrs. Bassett is in Moscow.

"Yes, I should have liked to go too," she said. "But I do not believe I could stand the journey, much as I would like to go."

"I have been in hospital and had a kneecap removed. It has left me quite lame, and very tired."

"Several of my friends have asked why I don't go to Moscow. I understand it is quite easy now for tourists,

there are no restrictions or difficulties about going. But I have never been in a plane in my life."

Lady Maclean added: "I never met Mrs. Bassett. We knew Guy Burgess, but not very well. I don't remember much about him."

"It is five years since Donald went—a long time. The baby, Melinda, is five years old now. I should like to see her and the boys—they stayed with me quite a bit, you know, after their father left."

"Of course, I hear quite often, and my son seems well and happy, and the family too. He never mentions his work—but then he never did."

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

Visit known to Foreign Office
'There was nothing to stop her'

BURGESS' MOTHER IS IN MOSCOW

She flew to traitor son a week ago

THE WOMAN WHO NEVER LOST FAITH

RE: MacLEAN CASE
 (Bufile 100-374183)

By Daily Mail Reporters

DAILY MAIL
 JULY 14, 1956
 LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
 AMERICAN EMBASSY
 LONDON, ENGLAND

68 JUL 25 1956

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 BY LETTER JUN 23, 1976
 PER FOIA REQUEST

100-374183
 JUL 25 1956

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MR. BRYAN

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DELETED COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
JUN 23 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

MRS. J. R. BASSETT, mother of Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who fled to Russia with Donald Maclean five years ago, is in Moscow with her son.

She flew there a week ago with the full knowledge of the Foreign Office and has enough currency for at least three weeks.

Friends and family were understood to be against the visit on the grounds that it would be unpopular and subject to public misunderstanding.

But Burgess wrote telling his mother he had secured the permission of the Russian authorities for her to come.

"After that," said a friend last night "nothing could stop her. She said: 'I must go and see Guy.'"

The Foreign Office said it had no authority or reason to interfere with Mrs. Bassett's trip.

"If she has a valid British passport there is nothing to stop her going anywhere," said a spokesman.

SPOILED HIM

'Guy no traitor'

The dramatic new chapter in the Burgess story begins with—

THE MOTHER.—Mrs. Bassett, small, slim, and in her sixties married Lieut. Colonel J. R. Bassett after her first husband, Mr. M. K. de Moncy Burgess, was killed at Jutland.

Always she kept faith with her son, gay, bachelor, 45-year-old Guy Burgess—even when it became clear that he and Maclean had been betraying secrets to the Russians.

A friend said last night: "She was always especially fond of Guy. She spoiled him as only a devoted mother can, and has never ceased to believe in him."

"She maintains that Guy acted for the best, and is not a traitor."

Then to Mrs. Bassett's London home at Arlington House, St. James's, came—

THE LETTER.—It was smuggled to her a few months ago via the Russian Embassy diplomatic bag. Guy Burgess wrote that his employers, the Russian Foreign Ministry, had granted permission for her to make a visit.

Please come



wrote

Guy Burgess to mother



VISA GRANTED

Ticket at Cook's

Next step was—

THE JOURNEY.—Mrs. Bassett began her plans after Burgess and Maclean appeared officially in Moscow in February.

She wrote to Sir William Hayter, British Ambassador in Moscow telling him her intention.

The Russian Embassy in London gave her a visa. Then Mrs. Bassett walked into a Thomas Cook's office, bought her ticket, booked a seat, and obtained currency.

It is believed that she flew via Stockholm and Helsinki and was met at Moscow Airport by a Soviet Foreign Ministry car.

NOT TALKING

Husband bars callers

A travel agency which organises trips to Russia said last night: "It is possible that Mrs. Bassett has taken £250 with her, the full allowance."

"It will not go very far if she is paying for her stay. The cost of living in Moscow is three or four times higher than here."

Mrs. Bassett's journey was first fully discussed by—

THE FAMILY.—It is thought that at least one member feared that there would be strong public disapproval.

Last night Colonel Bassett was still in his flat at Arlington House. He said: "I am not making any comment nor answering any questions."

After that he gave orders to the doorman that he was receiving no visitors.

WON'T STAY

Strong ties here

A friend said last night: "There is absolutely no chance that Mrs. Bassett will stay in Moscow. It is just that she felt she had to see Guy and find out for herself how he is going on."

"She will come back because she has equally strong family commitments here. It would have been impossible to dissuade her from the visit."

Mrs. Bassett's journey was a complete surprise to—

THE MACLEANS.—Lady (Gwendolen) Maclean, mother of Donald Maclean, said at her Kensington flat: "I knew nothing about it until I saw a newspaper."

"I have not been in contact with Mrs. Bassett since the disappearance."

"I don't know why she has gone, but I should say it would be simply to visit her son, not to try to persuade him to come back. I can't imagine she would have any political influence."

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Burgess' Mother Visits in Moscow 3

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—The mother of runaway British diplomat Guy Burgess has gone to Moscow in the last two days to visit him, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

She applied to the Soviet Embassy in London for a visa to visit her son and informed the British ambassador in Moscow of her plans three months ago, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Donald Maclean—the other half of the renegade team of Burgess and Maclean—already has been joined in the Soviet Union by his wife and children.

Burgess' mother, Mrs. J. R. Bassett, is expected to stay several weeks in the Soviet capital—probably in the apartment rented to Burgess by his Communist employers.

Mother and son have corresponded regularly since the missing diplomats came into the open in Moscow in February, but this is their first meeting since the two former Foreign Office officials disappeared in the summer of 1951.

MR. BRANIGAN

File

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 BY LETTER JUL 23 1956
 PER FOUR REQUEST
 C.E. Mac Donald
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(BURGESS)
 LONDON--THE MOTHER OF BRITISH TURNCOAT GUY BURGESS WILL VISIT HER SON IN MOSCOW FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, IT IS REPORTED.
 THE LONDON EVENING STANDARD SAID BURGESS HAD ASKED HIS MOTHER, MRS. JACK BASSETT, TO MAKE THE TRIP.
 BURGESS FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN FIVE YEARS AGO WITH FELLOW DIPLOMAT TURNCOAT DAVID MACLEAN. NOTHING WAS HEARD FROM EITHER OF THEM UNTIL THEY STAGED A PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW EARLIER THIS YEAR.
 THE EVENING STANDARD SAID BURGESS ASKED THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY, "HIS PRESENT EMPLOYERS," FOR PERMISSION TO INVITE HIS MOTHER. SHE THEN APPLIED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON FOR A VISA AND HAS RECEIVED IT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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MR. BRANNAN

A Maclean tip-off was given in 1939

Express Political Correspondent

DONALD MACLEAN, the Foreign Office diplomat who fled to Moscow with Guy Burgess in 1951, was certainly acting as a Communist spy in the Foreign Service as long ago as 1939.

The Foreign Office was warned then—through a tip-off to the Embassy in Washington—that it harboured two spies.

ONE, it is now revealed, was Captain John Herbert King, then aged 35. He was caught, and sentenced in October 1939 to 10 years in jail.

An American report this week that he was "shot in the Tower" was denied yesterday by the Foreign Office. King is still living in Britain.

The tip-off about him came from General Walter Krivitsky, Russian who fled to the West.

No doubt...

He also warned of the SECOND man. He did not know his name or appearance—but he did know he was young, well-educated, an idealistic intellectual and of Scottish origin.

A Foreign Office spokesman said last night: "The information about the second man was extremely imprecise, and although it was thoroughly investigated it was not possible to identify the second man."

"When Maclean's activities became known in 1951, people wondered whether he was the second man."

Despite this official view, there is no doubt whatever among London diplomats that the man was Maclean.

In Washington yesterday, the man who first talked about King—Isaac Don Levine, who knew Krivitsky—said: "I am still sure a man was executed." Krivitsky was found shot in a Washington hotel room in 1941, when he was planning a trip to London to reveal more about the Soviet spy network.

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C.B. Mac Donald

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RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY EXPRESS
FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Miss Gandy	

MR. DEANIGAN

Foreign Office admits: We might have checked up MI5 missed Maclean in 1939

*wh. [unclear]
Cag [unclear]*

file 4/Lm

REPORT ON CAPTAIN KING TOLD WHITEHALL OF 'SECOND MAN'

By WALTER FARR, Daily Mail Diplomatic Correspondent

THE British Government was given the first information about the Communist activities of Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office diplomat who went to Russia, nearly 12 years before he was directly suspected as a spy. He was reported on from America at the outbreak of war in 1939.

HE MET RED AGENT IN A LONDON TEASHOP

CAPTAIN KING was tried at the Old Bailey in the famous No. 1 Court on October 18, 1939, before Mr. Justice Hilbery in great secrecy. He was 55, and was the first spy charged in the second world war. The M.I.5 agents who trapped him went to the Old Bailey in a curtained car. All

corridors were cleared. King was not a member of the Communist Party. When he was arrested a top-secret telegram was found on him. He was on his way to a tea-shop in Whitehall to meet his Russian contact. Now 72, he still lives in England.

This emerges from the case of Captain John Herbert King, the Foreign Office code official who spied for Russia in 1939.

The strange story of Captain King and a Second Man who proved to be Maclean unfolded last night.

Captain King was first named by an American author, Mr. Isaac Don Levine.

He told Senate security chiefs in Washington that King was one of two Britons spying for Russia and was "shot in the tower of London."

RE: MacLEAN CASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

DAILY MAIL
JUNE 8, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

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AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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C.B. Mac Donald

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The idealist

But in London the Foreign Office said that King was jailed for ten years in October 1939 for passing information to the Russians — who then had a treaty with Germany.

He was caught as a result of statements made in America by Mr. Levine and by General Krivitsky, a defecting Russian agent. The statements were sent to London by the British Embassy.

Krivitsky, after referring to King, spoke of a second agent who was a Scotsman and "an idealistic young Communist." Maclean was then 26.

But the British Foreign Office said that the information "of a general character" given about the Second Man was "not sufficiently precise" to lead to his arrest.

A spokesman said that after the disappearance of Maclean (in 1951) "it might have occurred to us to wonder whether he was not the second person referred to."

Now there is no doubt that Maclean was the Second Man.

The artist

He had been working at the Foreign Office as a Third Secretary until his transfer in 1938 to the Paris Embassy.

Krivitsky told the U.S. authorities in 1939 that the Second Man "occasionally wore a cape and dabbled in artistic circles."

At the time to which Krivitsky was referring Maclean was living in a small flat in Chelsea.

It now seems clear that the information was then in no way linked with Maclean by the British Secret Services. Maclean went on to become Counsellor in Cairo, and later head of the Foreign Office, North American Department.

The suspect

Three big questions arise from these new disclosures.

ONE.—Was King consulted during the inquiries into the Maclean case?

TWO.—Why did the White Paper on the Maclean case make no reference to the Krivitsky information?

[The White Paper said that by the beginning of May 1951 — just before Maclean and Burgess vanished — Maclean had come to be regarded as the principal suspect involved in leakage of information to Russia some years earlier.]

Sir Victor, 63, said in London yesterday: "After an interview with Mr. Levine I reported his statement to Lord Lothian. He convinced us there was a leakage of British information to Russia."

The message that trapped King—but not Maclean—was sent from Washington by Lord Lothian, then British Ambassador, and Sir Victor Mallett, his Counsellor.

Sir Victor, 63, said in London yesterday: "After an interview with Mr. Levine I reported his statement to Lord Lothian. He was convinced there was a leakage of British information."

"As a result of that we sent to London a very detailed and secret dossier."

The informant

And Krivitsky? He was found shot dead in a Washington hotel on February 10, 1941. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

But he had gone in fear of his life since he "walked out" on Stalin—after being his top spy in Europe—in 1937. His lawyer, Mr. Louis Waldman, did not accept the verdict.

And last night Mr. Waldman told the *Daily Mail* Washington correspondent: "I am more than ever convinced that it was not a 'voluntary' suicide."

He believes that Krivitsky's suicide was "staged," possibly after an agreement with Soviet agents, that his wife and child would be spared if he shot himself.

Krivitsky told Mr. Waldman in 1939 that the Kremlin was fully informed within 24 hours of all secret decisions made in London. He believed that there was a direct leakage from Downing-street.

Unions fight Whitehall security

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

NEW security precautions being introduced as a result of the Burgess and Maclean scandal are being strongly opposed by the Civil Service unions. It was disclosed last night.

Union representatives were called to discuss the new measures at a confidential meeting at the Treasury on Thursday.

After hearing the proposals they decided to reopen the whole issue of the Government's right to probe the private lives

of those of its employees who have access to secrets.

Objections were raised to the new demand that atom workers must give information about their sweethearts as well as their wives.

But the main objection is to the ruling that civil servants should report on subordinates whose political or moral reliability gives rise to any doubt.

The unions argue that this would produce a permanent "chain" of spying and informing, starting with the department boss and ending with the lowest typist. About 100,000 men

and women in the Foreign Office, Supply, Defence, and Service Ministries, and the Atomic Energy Authority would be affected.

The measure was proposed by the panel of Privy Counsellors set up by the Prime Minister to investigate the whole security set-up after the Burgess and Maclean case.

Union representatives, who have been sworn to secrecy, are confident that they will be able to persuade the Government to water down the original proposals. Further meetings are to be held shortly.

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C.B. Donald

BY LETTER JUN 22, 1976

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RE: MacLEAN CASE

(Bufile: 100-374183)

"DAILY EXPRESS"

JUNE 2, 1956

LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON, ENGLAND

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Spy Cases Overrated, Rebecca West Says

NEW HAVEN, May 13 (INS) — British author Rebecca West took issue today with claims by former Soviet spy Vladimir W. Petrov that secrets were stolen wholesale by recent English spies.

Miss West, in a broadcast from Yale University, said treason and espionage cases in the past decade have been overrated in the extent of damage done.

She discounted the effects of defectors Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, who Petrov claimed delivered enough secrets to establish a special section in the Russian espionage system.

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MR. BRANNIGAN

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C.B. MacLean Donald

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 Miss Gandy ☒

MR. BELMONT

Petrov Tells Of British Spies' Work

By Herbert Foster
United Press

British traitors Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess gave Russia so much secret Allied information that a special section was set up in Moscow to handle it, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee released an affidavit from Vladimir M. Petrov, of Sydney, Australia, reciting hearsay evidence that the defecting British diplomat had been spies for years before they fled to Russia in 1951.

Petrov, a former Soviet secret policeman, deserted the Soviet Embassy in Sydney in 1954. His statement, placed in the Committee record, was largely a repetition of parts of an article he wrote for an American magazine after he defected to the West.

Burgess and MacLean told a Moscow news conference last winter that they had switched to the Russian side.

The Subcommittee has been looking for information to support Gen. Douglas MacArthur's charges that someone, possibly Burgess and MacLean, tipped the Communists the United States would not attack China when the Chinese Reds intervened in the Korean war.

There was no such direct information in Petrov's affidavit. Both Britons had been stationed for a time in Washington.

Petrov said his assistant in the Russian secret police in Australia was Filipp Vasilievich Kislitsyn, who had formerly worked in the Soviet Embassy in London.

He said Kislitsyn told him of handling material which Burgess furnished to the Russians by the briefcase full, though Kislitsyn never saw either Burgess or MacLean in London.

Later, said Petrov, Kislitsyn headed "a special one-man section of the top secret archives" in Moscow, set up solely to handle "the great quantity of material supplied by MacLean and Burgess."

He said Kislitsyn told him Burgess and MacLean discovered they were under security investigation and the Russians helped them escape.

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MR. BRANIGAN

(BURGESS-MACLEAN)

A FORMER SOVIET SECRET POLICEMAN HAS INFORMED SENATE INVESTIGATORS THAT TWO TURNCOAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS GAVE THE RUSSIANS SO MUCH INFORMATION THAT A SPECIAL SECTION WAS SET UP IN MOSCOW TO HANDLE IT. THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE RELEASED AN AFFIDAVIT FROM VLADIMIR M. PETROV OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, WHO DESERTED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN 1954. PETROV RECITED HEARSAY EVIDENCE THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN HAD BEEN SPIES FOR YEARS BEFORE THEY FLED TO RUSSIA IN 1951.

BURGESS AND MACLEAN TOLD A MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WINTER THAT THEY HAD SWITCHED TO THE RUSSIAN SIDE.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR INFORMATION TO SUPPORT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S CHARGES THAT SOMEONE, POSSIBLY BURGESS AND MACLEAN, TIPPED THE COMMUNISTS THAT THE U.S. WOULD NOT ATTACK CHINA WHEN THE CHINESE REDS INTERVENED IN THE KOREAN WAR.

THERE WAS NO SUCH DIRECT INFORMATION IN PETROV'S AFFIDAVIT. BOTH BRITONS HAD BEEN STATIONED FOR A TIME IN WASHINGTON.

HIS STATEMENT WHICH WAS PLACED IN THE SUBCOMMITTEE RECORD, WAS LARGELY A REHASH OF PARTS OF AN ARTICLE HE WROTE FOR AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT) AFTER HE BOLTED TO THE WEST.

PETROV SAID HIS ASSISTANT IN THE RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE IN AUSTRALIA WAS FILIPP VASILIEVICH KISLITSYN, WHO HAD FORMERLY WORKED IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON.

HE SAID KISLITSYN TOLD HIM OF HANDLING MATERIAL WHICH BURGESS FURNISHED TO THE RUSSIANS BY THE BRIEF-CASE FULL, THOUGH KISLITSYN NEVER SAW EITHER BURGESS OR MACLEAN IN LONDON.

LATER, SAID PETROV, KISLITSYN HEADED "A SPECIAL ONE-MAN SECTION OF THE TOP SECRET ARCHIVES" IN MOSCOW, SET UP SOLELY TO HANDLE "THE GREAT QUANTITY OF MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MACLEAN AND BURGESS."

HE SAID KISLITSYN TOLD HIM BURGESS AND MACLEAN DISCOVERED THEY WERE UNDER SECURITY INVESTIGATION AND THE RUSSIANS HELPED THEM ESCAPE.

LATER KISLITSYN OFTEN VISITED THE PAIR IN MOSCOW, WHERE THEY LIVED IN A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, PETROV RELATED, AND WERE SUPPLIED WITH "THE BEST OF EVERYTHING."

"AT THAT TIME THEY WERE ACTING AS ADVISERS TO THE SOVIET MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON ANGLO-AMERICAN MATTERS," HE SAID.

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68 MAY 21 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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MR. BRANigan
7/8

BURGESS and MACLEAN

'The men
behind
the B and
K visit'

MOSCOW, Saturday.
BURGESS and Maclean, the run-
away British diplomats, have a
hand in the new all-smiles
approach to Britain which is official
Russian policy at the moment.

I am convinced of this after lengthy
inquiries during my stay in Moscow.

I had not been 48 hours in the Soviet
capital before the first clue came into my
possession.

I am staying in Room 123 in the National Hotel.
Room 101 in the same hotel is the place where
Burgess and Maclean were suddenly produced and
handed a statement to Mr. Richard Hughes of The
Sunday Times, and to Reuter's Moscow corres-
pondent.

I WROTE TO MACLEAN

Two days after I arrived I received a phone
message from the Foreign Office asking me to call
at the Press Department that afternoon.

I drove to the new Foreign Office buildings,
which were completed in 1951, the year when Bur-
gess and Maclean disappeared from Britain.

I was taken to the top floor
and shown into a small room,
wherein sat a man of about 40
years of age and a much younger
man who was there to act as
interpreter. After a few polite
phrases, the elder of the two
asked me point blank: "What
was the reaction in your
country to the statement given
out here by Mr. Burgess and Mr.
Maclean?"

I replied that the impression
made was a very bad one, because
confusion had become only more
confused, and what the British

Donald Duart Maclean
Guy Burgess

Bill
St. John

RE: MacLEANCASE
(Bufile 100-374183)

EMPIRE NEWS
SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1956
LONDON, ENGLAND

50 MAY 16 1956

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
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people could not understand was why only a short time before two prominent Russian politicians had stated that they had no information whatsoever concerning the presence in Russia of those two British ex-diplomats.

I was asked whether I would be prepared to write a story about Burgess and Maclean. I said I would not unless I was given every facility for writing such a story.

Then I was asked whether I would write to Burgess and Maclean asking them for more information. I said I did not know their address.

I was then told that if I wrote to either Burgess or Maclean, and addressed the letter care of the Tass Agency, the letter would be delivered. I would have to send the letter by hand to the Press Office of the Soviet Foreign Office.

I thought this a roundabout way of handling the matter, but I wrote a letter to Donald Maclean and handed it over.

Now we have to go back a little way to pick up more threads of this remarkable story.

In January this year, Mr. Harold Wilson was in Moscow. He was there as legal adviser to a British firm of plastic manufacturers. A member of this firm was there to do a deal with the Russians, to obtain an order worth three million pounds sterling.

HIS FRIEND

Mr. Wilson met Mr. Krushchev on January 12, and asked him what news he had of Burgess and Maclean. Mr. Krushchev, I understand, replied: "Are they in our country then?" Mr. Wilson answered: "I understand they were supposed to be."

Mr. Krushchev replied: "I thought you had their address. I have not heard anything of them from any Soviet officials. Nor have I ever met them. So it stands to reason I cannot know what they are doing."

Just one month later the two runaway Britons turned up in the National Hotel, only a short walk from the Kremlin where Mr. Harold Wilson saw Mr. Krushchev.

Now as it happens, the plastic manufacturer who was in Moscow had years ago been a close friend of Donald Maclean. A few months before Maclean and Burgess disappeared, Mr. Blank, as I must call the plastic manufacturer, met Maclean at a party. Maclean who had been drinking, said to his friend Mr. Blank: "What would you say if I told you that I was working for Uncle Joe?"

Mr. Blank thought the statement so remarkable that it was his duty to report it. He went to the Foreign Office, where an official told him: "That is a matter for Security. Why should we do Security's job?"

Very soon after that Burgess and Maclean disappeared.

IN A PANIC

It can now be revealed that everything that they transmitted from Great Britain to Moscow went through the Russian Tass Agency. No original documents went to Russia, I believe, only photostats were transmitted, but there were copies of reports and the pretexts of certain confidential papers.

It is strange, but I am certain that neither Burgess nor Maclean had ever worked out any escape route so when they knew that they were suspected, they panicked.

Both of them had diplomatic passports which would be easily traced. So they were given false passports and with these they went by a devious route, not travelling all the way together, to Russia.

I can reveal without a shadow of doubt that although these two men had been "working for Uncle Joe" they were a great embarrassment to the Russians, and what is more they were extremely suspect.

Even now, after all these years, they are not allowed out alone and they are not allowed to communicate with any member of their families in Britain without the communications first being passed by the Russians.

After being held secretly by the Russians, they were put into

touch with the Tass Agency and not very long before they made their public statement they began to work for the Agency, reading reports from abroad and giving their opinions on them.

It was due to a move made by my colleague, Mr. Richard Hughes, that the two men were forced into the open.

QUICK MOVE

At the end of his ten weeks' sojourn in Russia, Mr. Hughes sent a memorandum to Mr. Molotov about Burgess and Maclean. He declared that unless these men made a statement and the matter was cleared up when Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Krushchev went to London, they would be pressed by reporters concerning the whereabouts of the British ex-diplomats.

The Kremlin thought the

matter over and, as always, took hasty action. The decision to produce Burgess and Maclean was reached after a discussion that did not last more than two hours.

The statement they gave out was drafted by themselves. Then it was translated into Russian by one of the Soviet Foreign Office interpreters, who checked it with a translation made by one of the Tass Agency interpreters. Then the two translations were amalgamated. A certain "Englishness" remained in the Russian translation. It was as if the Russians were afraid of going too far in their translations, so anxious were they to stick to what the two Englishmen wanted to say.

BUSY MEN

Once the Russians had made that step, they decided to use Burgess and Maclean as advisers on the London visits of Malenkov and of Bulganin and Krushchev. The two ex-British diplomats were kept busy on this for weeks.

Sometimes, out of evil comes good. Russia's move to be more friendly disposed towards the West is, I am convinced, genuine and it certainly pleases the Russian man in the street.

The Russians cannot be fooled. They know that neither Burgess nor Maclean has any more contacts with Great Britain, so that their knowledge of foreign policy is outdated. Their only use now is in advising the Russians on how to deal with the British people.

THE RED LIE

To end this story I want to explain how and why the Russians first lied about the presence in Russia of Burgess and Maclean.

It was laid down as a Communist law by Lenin that any Communist has the perfect right to tell a lie if that lie is in the interests of Communism. Sometimes, certain of these laws of Communism can be convenient to the conscience. Such was the case when both Krushchev and Molotov affirmed that they had no knowledge of the presence in Russia of Burgess and Maclean.

Finally, did Maclean ever receive the letter I was asked to send him? I don't know. All I can say is that he never replied.

NEXT SUNDAY: What Russian women told me.

While Bulganin and Krushchev toured Britain, what was happening to Burgess and Maclean, the diplomats who gave away Britain's secrets, then skipped to Russia? Here are some of the answers which a distinguished foreign correspondent has sifted while visiting Moscow.

by **HARRY J. GREENWALL**



BURGESS and MACLEAN—helping with Russia's let's-be-friends policy.

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MR. BRANTON

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Reds Find Use For Ex-Britons

By Drew Pearson

The Kremlin has finally found a good use for the two British spies, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean.

It is no secret among Moscow's foreign diplomats that Burgess and MacLean have been disappointed with their lot since they deserted the West. They have been given minor jobs working on English-speaking propaganda and are kept under constant surveillance.



Recently, however, they were called in to advise on the important question of what Bulganin and Khrushchev should do during their visit to England to best endear them to the British public.

According to diplomatic advices received here, Burgess and MacLean are reported to have come up with these recommendations: Pat children on the head, get photographed as much as possible with pretty girls, and quote Winston Churchill and Shakespeare frequently.

Note—Apparently Burgess and MacLean also gave this advice to Georgi Malenkov because one of the first things he did in England was to visit Shakespeare's birthplace and one of his most publicized photos was that of two British girls kissing him on each cheek.

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Dewey Go-Round

Thomas E. Dewey, attorney-at-law and private citizen, now slides in and out of Washington as quietly and efficiently as he used to slide from the Hotel Roosevelt in New York to the Governor's mansion in Albany. He gets things done.

With three of his own men in the Eisenhower Cabinet (Dulles, Brownell and Mitchell), plus one of his appointees on the Supreme Court (Justice Harlan), plus his one-time press secretary, Jim Hagerty, in the White House, Dewey should be able to get things done in Washington.

When it comes to foreign affairs, however, Thomas E. Dewey has a record of laying a great big egg.

When the Turkish government hired him at a fee of \$150,000 to get them a \$300 million American loan, Dewey came up with a paltry \$25 million.

Again, last week in Cuba, the man who materially helped get like the nomination was unable

even to see President Batista. It's a complicated but significant story.

Cuban Sugar Magnate

Dewey went to Cuba on behalf of Loeb, Rhoades, & Co., New York brokers, to try to take over the Cuban-Atlantic Sugar Co., largest in Cuba.

Behind Dewey, at least in the minds of Cubans, was Julio Lobo, who owns 12 sugar mills, controls a big hunk of Cuba's sugar output, and had been buying up stock in Cuban-Atlantic with a view of taking it over. Associated with him was Dewey's client, John Loeb.

However, Lobo has unorthodox ideas about taking Cuba out of the international sugar agreement. So, for this reason plus the fact that Cuba doesn't want to encourage a sugar monopoly, President Batista blocked Lobo's raid on Cuban-Atlantic. He sent word to Lobo last January that his acquisition of the company would not be sanctioned.

At this point, April 5, there entered upon the scene: Ex-Gov. Dewey. It was announced that John Loeb had bought out Lobo's minority interest in Cuban-Atlantic, and to convince the Cuban government that this was a fact, Thomas E. Dewey dutifully went to Havana.

At this point some unfortunate things happened.

Arthur Gardner, our well-meaning Ambassador to Cuba, gave a dinner for Dewey, April 9. To the dinner he invited Julio Lobo, the man who supposedly had bowed out of the sugar deal. Earlier that day Lobo had married his German fiancée. Despite the honeymoon, Lobo was at the dinner—along with Dewey and John Loeb, the man from whom supposedly he had parted company.

Dewey's job in Havana was to convince the Cuban government that Lobo was out of the Cuban-Atlantic deal, and the fact that Lobo was at the dinner convinced them of just the opposite.

Unable to see President Batista, Dewey tried to see Amadeo Lopez Castro and Jorge Barroso, both ministers without portfolio and the top government men in Cuba when it comes to sugar. Both accepted a luncheon engagement, then backed out.

Finally Ambassador Gardner got Dewey in to see Martinez Sanchez, head of the National Bank of Cuba.

At this point Thomas E. Dewey, attorney-at-law, went home.

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LONDON TIMES 9 March 1956

STEPS TO STRENGTHEN SECURITY SYSTEM

100-374183

WHITE PAPER WARNING ON CHARACTER DEFECTS

From Our Political Correspondent

The conference of Privy Councillors, set up at the time of the House of Commons debate on Burgess and Maclean last November, to examine security procedures in the public service, have found that there is nothing organically wrong or unsound in the Government's security arrangements.

They make, however, certain recommendations designed to strengthen the system, and the Prime Minister told the House of Commons yesterday that the Government have decided to give effect to all the proposals. The conference recommend that no additional powers should be sought to detain suspects or prevent them from leaving the country.

A statement of the findings of the conference was published yesterday as a White Paper. This summarizes the contents of the report in so far as it can properly be made public, and it therefore fulfils an undertaking given by the Prime Minister last November that if there were steps which could be made public as a result of the conference, there would be a report to Parliament.

647 Burgess

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RISK OF BLACKMAIL

Some of the proposals deal with what may be called the relation between security risks and defects of character and conduct. The conference recognize that to-day 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. They say 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.

The White Paper continues: "There is a natural reluctance to make adverse reports on colleagues and nothing could be worse than to encourage tale-bearing or malicious gossip. Nevertheless, it is important to impress not only on heads of departments but on supervisory officers generally that it is their duty to know their staff and that they must not fail to report anything which affects security."

This covers both evidence which suggests Communist associations or sympathies and also serious defects or failings which might jeopardize the security of the section of the public service in their charge. The Government accept this recommendation, although they recognize that the measures necessary to give effect to it will require very careful consideration."

COMMUNIST FAITH

NORMAL LOYALTIES

"OVERRIDDEN"

The conference recommended that it should be recognized that the fact that a public servant is a Communist not only bars his employment on secret duties but may also in some departments have an unfavourable effect on his prospects of promotion.

They also make a series of recommendations which turn on the risk presented by those in regard to whom there is no evidence of Communist party membership, but evidence of Communist sympathies or of a close association with party members. The conference are of the opinion that, in these difficult and often borderline cases, it is right to continue tilting the balance in favour of State security rather than individual rights.

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.

The report begins with an analysis of the general nature of the security risks facing Britain. The conference point out that whereas once the main risk to be guarded against was espionage by foreign Powers carried out by professional agents, to-day the chief risks are presented by Communists and by other persons who for one reason or another are subject to Communist influence.

"The Communist faith overrides a man's normal loyalties to his country and induces the belief that it is justifiable to hand secret information to the Communist Party or to the Communist foreign Power." The White Paper continues.

PREVENTIVE POLICY

One of the chief problems of security to-day, says the report, is to identify the members of the British Communist Party, to be informed of its activities, and to identify that wider body of those who are sympathetic to Communism or susceptible to Communist pressure and present a danger to security.

Thereafter, steps must be taken to see that secret information is not handled by anyone who, for ideological or other motives, may betray it. The Government agree with this broad analysis and will continue to base their policy on preventing people of this nature from having access to secret information.

The report deals with the public services generally. But it is implicit in the report

that the conference recognize that in certain areas of the public service—notably in the Foreign Service, the defence field, and the Atomic Energy Authority—the need for precautions is greater than elsewhere. The Government accept this view.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

APPROVAL OF 1948

TRIBUNAL

The conference recognize 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 to refuse to employ him at all if, 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.

The conference agree regretfully that these counter-measures, although they are distasteful in some respects, are essential if the security of the State is to be ensured. But they recognize that it is also important to convince public opinion that the measures taken and the procedures in force will not be exercised unreasonably.

For this reason the conference approve the tribunal (commonly known as the "Three Advisers") set up in 1948 to hear appeals from Civil servants threatened on security grounds with transfer from secret duties or dismissal from the service.

This machinery should continue and the conference also recommend that the terms of reference of the "Three Advisers" should be widened, to enable them to present a fuller report to the responsible Minister.

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NOTIFYING STAFF

According to the White Paper the measures necessary to carry out these recommendations will involve alterations in existing procedures. These alterations will be notified to the staff associations concerned and an opportunity given for representation to be made before the alterations are promulgated in full.

The conference point out that while an individual can be arrested on suspicion that he is about to attempt to convey secret information to a foreign Power, he must be brought before the courts on a charge without delay.

The time required to collect evidence upon which a charge can be based is often long, and the conference dismiss any suggestion that power should be sought to detain persons for an unlimited period without preferring charges against them. They say that this would run counter to this country's traditional principles of individual freedom and would be most unlikely to be approved by Parliament in time of peace.

CONTRACT WORKERS ACCESS TO TRIBUNAL FAVOURED

They also come to the conclusion that legislation which would permit arrest and detention without a charge being preferred, for a short specified period of, say, 14 days, would not be much help. The conference also consider that the withdrawal of a passport could not be relied upon to prevent a United Kingdom citizen in connivance with a foreign Power from leaving the country.

The conference reviewed procedures for the security of secret Government contracts involving persons outside Government employment. They have considered whether persons subject to these procedures should be given the right of having their case considered by the "Three Advisers."

The conference recognize that this is a difficult matter, but are in favour, if suitable arrangements can be made, of access being given to the same tribunal in certain cases. They recommend, however, that in the first instance this matter should be discussed with the National Joint Advisory Council. Arrangements for such discussion to take place are being made.

The White Paper, *Statement on the Findings of the Conference of Privy Counsellors on Security*, is published by the Stationery Office (Cmd. 9,715) price 6d.

The chairman of the conference was Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, and its other members were Lord Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, Major Lloyd-George, Home Secretary, Lord Jowitt, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. George Strauss, and Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

The tribunal, known as the "Three Advisers," was established by the Labour Government in 1948. Its first three members were Sir Thomas Gardiner, formerly Director-General of the Post Office, who is the chairman, Sir Maurice Holmes, formerly Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Education, and Sir Frederick Leggett, formerly deputy secretary at the Ministry of Labour. Sir William Bowen, formerly general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, was later appointed an additional member.

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Burgess, the Spy, Writes a Column

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

GUY BURGESS of the Burgess-Maclean partnership of Russian spies in Great Britain and the United States wrote a piece for The London Sunday Express, last February, which is of interest at the present moment because of implications in relation to the forthcoming Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to Great Britain.

Burgess clarifies Russian policy, as he understands it, after having said that he and Maclean have had every opportunity to meet Russians "of different kinds and at all levels, except the highest official level." Then he says:

"It has been said that we tried to hurt Anglo-American friendship in the statement that we made (when they first showed themselves to foreign correspondents). 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."

APR 16 1956

Portrayed as Enemy

This is very interesting because obviously John Foster Dulles is now being portrayed as the enemy of Great Britain as part of the Communist Party line in all parts of the world. If he does not go along with British policy with regard to the Near East, it is to be remembered that Sir Anthony Eden has not gone along with American policy with regard to the Far East. As a matter of fact, if there is any disturbance of Anglo-American relations, it is because Great Britain recognized Red China too soon and having done that departed altogether from both American and British concepts of right by insisting that Red China could shoot its way into the United Nations. It has been said, but not officially, that Great Britain recognized Red China after having been promised that the United States would quickly follow. If such a claim, which I heard in London a year ago, is correct, the British were taken in.

Burgess says that he wrote a speech for his chief in the Foreign Office which "ran roughly as follows":

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

In a word, this man, a Russian agent, who skipped out of his own country while under investigation and who now is in Moscow in the employ of the Russian Foreign Office, wrote a speech which actually describes British policy and which denounces ("it is surprising") American policy. He does not say when he wrote that speech but Burgess was employed in the British-Foreign Office during the years 1944 to 1951 and therefore he could not have been without knowledge of the Korean War which took so many American lives. Could it have been Bevin or Morrison for whom the speech was written?

N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

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. BRADLEY

Blames China Lobby

He met in Washington American officials who agreed with him about Red China. He does not say who they were. He attributes the American failure to recognize Red China to the China Lobby, of which Alfred Kohlberg says he is the sole proprietor, although I am willing to claim a participation, and the Right Wing of the Republican Party, which in the United States Senate is the leadership of that party. He apparently does not believe that the voters have any interest in the matter.

Burgess denies that the present Russian government is imperialist or expansionist, although it has increased its hegemony over the human race from 180,000,000 in 1939 to about 800,000,000 today. The only reason for the Truman "Containment Policy" and for NATO is to limit Soviet expansion.

The article was copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., and The London Sunday Express. Nevertheless it did not attract too much attention, perhaps because few identified its author as the spy, probably figuring that it was somebody else whose ideas were being given currency. The effort of Soviet Russia to have Red China recognized by the United States and the United Nations knows no abatement and apparently the purpose of this article was to influence both British and American public opinion. Perhaps that is the job which Burgess and Maclean hold in Moscow.

It is astonishing that no one among the foreign correspondents and diplomats in Moscow recognized and identified Burgess and Maclean during their stay there.

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These Days By George Sokolsky

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MR. BELMONT

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Date — APR 16 1956

The Washington Post-Times Herald this morning, 4/16/56, carried this article with the exception of the last two paragraphs and the last sentence of the third paragraph from the end.

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These Days By George Sokolsky

Tilting the Balance

AN IMPORTANT document before me is the "Statement on the Findings of the Conference of Privy Counsellors on Security." It is not the report that was made to the British government but a summary of it issued to the public as a white paper.



Sokolsky

Undoubtedly, the privy counsellors were appointed to deal with this matter on account of the Burgess and MacLean scandal which can no longer be suppressed. It is now known that these two not only acted as Russian agents in Great Britain and the United States, but that they are now employed by the Russian Foreign Ministry.

The conference, "points out that, whereas once the main risk to be guarded against was espionage by foreign powers carried out by professional agents, today the chief risks are presented by Communists and by other persons who for one reason or another are subject to Communist influence. The Communist faith overrides a man's normal loyalties to his country and induces the belief that it is justifiable to hand over secret information to the Communist Party or to the Communist foreign power. This risk from Communists is not, however, confined to party members, either open or underground, but extends to sympathisers with communism."

THIS HAS BEEN the attitude of American congressional committees since Martin Dies and is called by the Communists, McCarthyism. In the last sentence of the quotation it is assumed that the fellow-traveler is as wicked as the member of the Party and the only way to establish a fellow-traveler according to nearly 20 years of investigation, has been by association.

In fact in the sixth paragraph of the report, it is stated:

"One of the chief problems

of security today is thus to identify the members of the British Communist Party, to be informed of its activities and to identify that wider body of those who are both sympathetic to communism, or susceptible to Communist pressure and present a danger to security. Thereafter steps must be taken to see that secret information is not handled by anyone who, for ideological or other motives, may betray it."

While guilt by association always leads to great injustices, it is only right that a government should resolve some doubts in its own favor; what

it amounts to is a decision that when in doubt, there should be no employment.

THIS REPORT was prepared by members of both parties, including Earl Jowitt, who wrote a book in defense of Alger Hiss; nevertheless its 15th paragraph contains a statement of the rights of the government over the rights of the individual which almost amounts to a constitutional change in Britain:

"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 favour 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 sympathiser 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."

The Russians sure have changed our world even against our wishes. No such statement would have appeared in an official British report two generations ago.

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MR. BRANIGAN

WHO HELPED MACLEAN? NO ANSWER

Express Parliamentary Reporter

A NEW attempt to find out who was responsible for keeping Donald Maclean—the runaway diplomat—in the Foreign Service after he misbehaved was blocked in the Commons yesterday.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State, told Dame Irene Ward (Tory, Tynemouth) he had "nothing to add."

Dame Irene: "Will the Minister kindly, in the interests of the Foreign Service, which he is supposed to represent — (pause for Socialist cheers).

"—tell us whether Maclean was retained at the Foreign Office through the recommendation of the ambassador, the Establishment Department of the Foreign Office, or by political interference?"

"And will he bear in mind that it is absolutely urgent that the country should be told, because it is scandalous the way the information has been withheld?"

Mr. Nutting: "No information has been withheld from Dame Irene or from the House of Commons."

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MR. BRANIGAN

Maclean and Burgess:
the truth about—

THE UNHOLY BOND



☆IN this final grim warning to the Foreign Office, the man who was Guy Burgess's closest friend reveals to "People" readers the secret of the unholy alliance which bound Maclean to Burgess. These revelations will shock Britain—and they pose the question: Have we heard the last of this scandal?



Guilty 'love' drew these two traitors together

THERE is one crucial fact about the relationship between Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that the Foreign Office has not dared to reveal.

It is this — that long before they became spies for Russia, while they were still students at Cambridge, they were, according to Burgess himself, on terms of the most intimate friendship.

This unfortunate association, added to their common belief in Communism, helped to bind them together as spies in the service of the Kremlin.

How close that bond was I only discovered as the result of a bizarre incident in October 1950.

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At that time Guy, still my very good friend, was in America, working at our Washington Embassy.

Maclean had recently become head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London.

I had only met him a couple of times, though Guy had spoken to me about him and told me about their association.

Indeed, I had not seen Maclean for 15 years until that October night.

I was with my wife and two friends at the Gargoyle Club in the West End. Maclean was there—very drunk.

TAUNTS

I would not even have recognized him if I had not been told who he was. But, to my astonishment, he tottered over to our table and addressed me by name.

Then in an extremely menacing and belligerent voice he said: "I know all about you. You used to be one of us, but you ratted."

I thought he was going to assault me. But at the critical moment his legs crumpled up under him and he was brought to his knees.

There he stayed, his hands on the edge of the table, his large white head on a level with my chest. And from

this absurd position he proceeded to direct a stream of abuse at me.

He was a tempting target, and I pleaded with my friends to let me hit him. They restrained me. And, after a few more outbursts of invective, he rose unsteadily to his feet and stumbled away.

As I left with my party, I puzzled over his drunken taunts.

The only meaning I could attach to them was that Maclean believed I had "ratted" from the espionage organisation to which Guy Burgess had belonged.

For before the war Guy once claimed to me that he was a Communist agent. Later, I gathered from him that he had dropped out.

He had never mentioned Maclean in this connection. But now it seemed that Maclean, too, had been a Russian agent.

And Burgess must have told him that I was a fellow spy who "ratted."

It was ludicrous. Yet it

proved how these ex-Communist agents—as I believed them to be—still clung closely together.

I was given one more proof of the closeness of this bond when Guy returned from Washington six months later.

He came to see me at my country house near London. Sir Oliver Franks, our Ambassador in Washington, had sent him back to Britain. Guy was in disgrace because of his wild behaviour in America.

"I am going to be suspended or dismissed from the Foreign Office," he told me. But he did not seem to mind. A friend from his Eton days had fixed him up with a newspaper job.

But before he left the diplomatic service he was determined to make one last gesture.

He drew from his briefcase a sheaf of papers. They contained a memorandum that Guy had drawn up on American foreign policy.

It was a brilliantly written, though completely unbalanced, attack on the American Government and its "warmongering" leaders.

THE FLIGHT

When he left for London he said he would show his despatch to Mr. Kenneth Younger, then second-in-command at the Foreign Office as Minister of State.

I was never to see Guy again. For within three weeks he had fled to Moscow.

But a few days after this last meeting I spoke to him on the phone. He told me he had not yet managed to see Younger.

THE ONLY PERSON TO WHOM HE HAD SHOWN HIS DESPATCH WAS DONALD MACLEAN.

It was then, I am now certain, that Donald Maclean informed his confederate that they were under suspicion as spies. And it was then that they arranged their flight across the Iron Curtain.

For on the day before their disappearance, when I was away in Oxford, my wife had a strange phone call from Burgess.

He said: "I am about to do something that will surprise

many people. But I am sure I am right."

My wife did not understand this mysterious statement. She thought he was drunk.

He rambled on, saying time after time that I, at any rate, would understand what he was going to do.

The following morning, Saturday, May 26, 1951, my wife received another phone call from London, this time from Jackie Hewit, who shared a flat with Guy.

'PHONE CALLS

He was in a state of great agitation. Guy had not returned to the flat the previous evening. Hewit was alarmed by his absence. Did my wife know where he could have gone? But of course she knew nothing.

Late on Sunday evening I returned home and heard about the two mysterious phone calls.

In a flash of intuition—and to my wife's utter bewilderment—I said: "He has gone to Moscow."

Next morning I rang up a friend, who was also a friend of Guy's and had close contacts with M.I.5, the War Office counter-espionage organisation. I told him that Guy had vanished.

"I think M.I.5 should be informed," I said. "I think Guy may have gone over to the Russians."

My friend at once made the necessary approach to M.I.5. But I was not asked to tell my story until nine days later.

When I was at last invited to go along to M.I.5 I was taken into the presence of an officer whom I had known during the war—and who had also known Burgess well.

By now I was not so sure that my intuition about Guy was right. It seemed incredible, on reflection, that a man who had so many friendly contacts in our Security services could himself be a spy.

So I was taken aback by the intense seriousness with which my story was received.

When I had finished, there was a slight pause. The officer gave me rather a curious look. Then he said, in a matter-of-fact voice: "Of course you know that Guy didn't go alone?"

For a moment I was dumbfounded. Then I asked who else had gone.

"Donald Maclean," said the officer. "They went together."

After I left M.I.5 I learned a good deal more about the manner of Guy's flight.

He had evidently gone in a frantic hurry. He had taken no luggage and had left a large sum in banknotes in his flat.

But he did find time to pop into Gieve's, in Bond Street, to buy four Old Etonian ties!

I found out, too, that his last hysterical phone call to my wife was made from the Reform Club. Typically, he did not pay for the 20-minute trunk call.

Soon after, the world heard the story of the missing diplomats. It was not the whole story. The Foreign Office concealed as much as it could.

And I have only revealed it now because I believe that the public must be warned about the dangers still to be faced from men like these.

For it is certain that Maclean and Burgess were not the only Britons in positions of trust who were recruited into the Soviet spy ring.

I believe that Burgess and Maclean staged their recent public reappearance in Moscow as a warning to those remaining traitors—a warning that they can be exposed if they do not continue in the service of Russia.

These traitors must be rooted out before this long-range blackmail begins to work.

MY VERDICT

Only then will Britain be saved from another Burgess and Maclean scandal.

Since their flight I have had two messages from Burgess. The first, at Christmas, 1953, was to the effect that he was well and sent his love.

In the second, which I received after his reappearance, he asked me to write to him at Poste Restante, Central Telegraph Office, Moscow, U.S.S.R. I do not know what kind of reply he expected. This story and my verdict on Guy Burgess will serve for an answer.

- 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. BRANIGAN

(PETROV)

THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HAS INVITED A FORMER SOVIET SECRET POLICEMAN TO COME FROM AUSTRALIA TO TESTIFY ABOUT TWO TURNCOAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE SOUGHT TESTIMONY OF VLADIMIR PETROV, FORMER CHIEF OF THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE IN AUSTRALIA, WHO DEFECTED TO THE WEST IN APRIL, 1954.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE WANTS INFORMATION FROM PETROV ABOUT GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN, BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS WHO APPEARED IN MOSCOW RECENTLY, FIVE YEARS AFTER THEY VANISHED FROM LONDON.

BURGESS AND MACLEAN, WHO TOLD A MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WINTER THAT THEY SWITCHED TO THE RUSSIAN SIDE, WERE STATIONED IN WASHINGTON FOR A PERIOD DURING WORLD WAR II, AND LATER HAD ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS BEEN TRYING TO LEARN WHETHER BURGESS AND MACLEAN TOOK AMERICAN DEFENSE SECRETS WITH THEM THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN IN 1951.

AFTER PETROV BOLTED FROM THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE, HE WROTE AN ARTICLE FOR AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT), WHICH QUOTED THE SECOND SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CANBERRY, AUSTRALIA, AS SAYING THAT THE PAIR HAD BEEN SOVIET AGENTS FOR YEARS.

PETROV SAID THE SECOND SECRETARY, NAMED KISLYTSIN, TOLD HIM THAT THE FLIGHT OF BURGESS AND MACLEAN HAD BEEN CAREFULLY PLANNED IN MOSCOW WHEN THEY DISCOVERED THEY WERE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY BRITISH SECURITY AGENTS.

HE SAID SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ALSO PLANNED THE FLIGHT OF MRS. MACLEAN AND HER CHILDREN FROM LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, IN SEPTEMBER, 1953.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S SUBPENA POWER DOES NOT EXTEND TO AUSTRALIA; ALL IT CAN DO IS INVITE PETROV.

IN A SIMILAR SITUATION THREE YEARS AGO, WHEN THE SUBCOMMITTEE SOUGHT THE TESTIMONY OF FORMER SOVIET CODE CLERK IGOR GOUZENKO IN CANADA, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO LET HIM COME OUT OF HIDING AND LEAVE THE COUNTRY. INSTEAD, THE SUBCOMMITTEE SENT TWO SENATORS TO MEET HIM IN SECRET IN CANADA AND TAKE HIS DEPOSITION, WHICH LATER WAS MADE PUBLIC.

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DELETED BY C.B. Mac Donald
BY LETTER JUNE 21 1955

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Tele. Room

Mr. Holloman

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MR. BRANIGAN

BURGESS stripped bare



Before Guy Burgess left for America he threw a party for his highly placed friends that finished up as a drunken brawl. That is just one of the startling disclosures made today about the spy who fled to Russia, by his closest friend, a distinguished figure in the academic world.

File
5 Piffa

BY LETTER 10/12/56
PER FOR REQUEST jmg
C.B. MacDonald

HIS FAREWELL PARTY ENDED IN A BOTTLE FIGHT

JUST when Guy Burgess was performing his wildest antics as public brawler and alcoholic, the Foreign Office chose to give him the most confidential task of his entire diplomatic career.

When I tell you how it came about, you will surely ask, as I do, what sort of supervision the Foreign Office exercises over its highly exclusive staff.

For I am quite certain his superiors knew all about his misdeeds.

Indeed, there was only one fact about his affairs that did not come to their knowledge—until too late—that he was a key Soviet spy in Britain.

I was Guy's closest friend, but even I kept wondering how the Foreign Office could possibly employ anyone who behaved as he did.

There was, for example, the remarkable scene at a

MCNEIL LEFT
BEFORE THE
TROUBLE
STARTED



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This is one corner of the frantically disordered flat in which Guy Burgess gave a party. The late Hector McNeil, Minister of State, was there. He left before the trouble started.



West End club called "Le Bouef Sur le Toit."

Guy was there one evening drinking with a Foreign Office colleague. There was an argument.

The argument ended by Guy's colleague pushing him down the staircase.

Guy landed at the bottom—on his head. In fact, he got severe concussion.

The effects were alarming. He began to suffer from severe headaches. He became more and more addicted to drugs of all sorts.

These, combined with alcohol, made him pretty well insensible for considerable periods. When he was not silent or morose, his speech was rambling and incoherent.

The Foreign Office could hardly help learning of Guy's behaviour. But it had no effect on his career.

Nor did it turn his friends against him. Guy had a compelling charm that made all of us forgive his excesses.

Yet there was one thing about

him that still gave me an occasional qualm—the memory of his strange confession before the war that he was an agent of the Communist International.

Since he had worked, from the beginning of the war almost to its end, as a trusted member of one or other British intelligence organisation, I had every reason to believe that he had long ago abandoned his work for the Comintern.

A record

But I wondered how he had made the break with that ruthless organisation. One day I asked him just that. He refused to reply.

His silence irritated me. So I tried to provoke him into coming out with the truth.

"I have kept a complete record of what you said about being a Comintern agent," I said. "For my own protection I have deposited a statement with my lawyer."

His reaction startled me. He became violently agitated.

"Why have you done it?" he cried. "Please destroy the statement. Don't you know that

if it ever came to light my career would be ruined?"

I had difficulty in calming him down. I assured him that there was no statement. His fear finally left him.

But the incident made me uneasy. I was now sure that he had been a Communist agent. The only question that remained was—had he ceased to be one?

Guy was at this time Personal Secretary to the Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeil. And he remained in that position until Mr. McNeil became Secretary of State for Scotland in 1949.

Mr. Kenneth Younger replaced Mr. McNeil as Minister of State. And Mr. Younger, not surprisingly, did not take over his predecessor's secretary.

The Foreign Office had more confidence in Guy than Mr. Younger evidently had. They just transferred him to the Far Eastern department, where, in an amazingly short space of time, he was entrusted with a very special assignment.

Grand review

In China, the Communists had just won power after their long struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. The heads of the Foreign Office realised that there must be a grand review

of their entire Far Eastern policy.

So they summoned from the Far East leading British representatives in the area. At Pembroke College, Oxford, a secret week-end conference was arranged to discuss the fateful developments in China.

A select group of experts was chosen to brief the assembled V.I.P.s on political strategy in the Far East arena.

Some of the experts were diplomats, some were University professors and some were men with a close acquaintance with events on the spot.

And one, believe it or not, was Guy Burgess! So an undercover Russian spy delivered a complete lecture on Red China to this top level and highly secret conference of Britain's foreign representatives.

It was a brilliant performance. For without disclosing his own sympathies he made a very powerful case for British diplomatic recognition of the new regime.

Not long afterwards, Britain did indeed recognise the Chinese Reds. Guy can claim that he played a significant part in that important act of policy.

It seems that the Foreign

Office was well pleased with him. For a year later came advancement. He was appointed to our Embassy in Washington as a full-fledged representative of His Majesty's Government.

Before he went he gave a farewell party in his Bond Street flat. It was an occasion I shall never forget.

I knew that his friends were a very curious assortment of people. But even I was not prepared for the incongruous assembly of personalities which gathered to say farewell to Guy.

There was Hector McNeil, still Secretary of State for Scotland.

There was the German, Baron Puttitz, who risked his life to spy for Britain before and during the war and is now living in East Berlin.

There were two tough young men who looked as though they had been picked off the streets.

Tapped 'phone

There was a young man who, some time before, had tapped a telephone when Guy wanted to hear the secret conversations of a foreign politician.

There were three distinguished members of M.I.6, the War Office intelligence branch, and M.I.5, its counter-spy organisation.

There was also Guy Liddell, now head of security for Britain's Atomic Energy Commission. And there were two women who seemed more out of place than anyone else. The party began quietly enough. There were drinks and laughter and friendly conversation.

After a while the more respectable guests left—including McNeil and Liddell. Then the "fun" began.

First the tough young men

the streets got drunk. Then some of the other guests began to get rather tipsy, too.

A couple of people got involved in a sudden, drunken clash of opinion. Before I knew what was happening, a violent argument had broken out.

Then one of the toughs lifted a wine bottle and hit one of his fellow guests on the head with it.

After a time, some sort of order was restored. I then noticed that the second of the toughs had vanished.

Later I learned that he had sneaked away to the house of one of the other guests, a distinguished writer—and stolen some of his property!

A few days after the party, Guy left for Washington. I had several letters from him. From these and from mutual friends I learned that he was not very happy there.

From all accounts, his conduct in America was as wild as it was at home.

In disgrace

He was living with Kim Philby, who was second secretary at the Embassy, a post he had been given after a highly distinguished career in the Intelligence Service.

My heart bled for Guy's host, and even more for his host's wife.

Within a year, my worst forebodings about Guy were realised. He had misbehaved so badly that he was in disgrace at the Embassy.

The Ambassador sent him home. I met him shortly after his return in May, 1951—only a few weeks before he fled to Moscow with Donald Maclean.

In spite of his troubles, Guy was full of triumph.

"I must show you this," he said. And from his briefcase he proudly produced a personal letter from Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Eden, as he then was, had just visited Washington

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Guy, of all people, had been chosen to pilot him round! And the letter Guy showed me expressed Mr. Eden's warm thanks for the extremely interesting tour of Washington on which Guy had taken him.

Guy then drew another paper from his briefcase. It was a document that was to have fateful consequences. For it led, a short time later, to Guy's flight across the Iron Curtain.

NEXT WEEK.—Enter Donald Maclean. A mysterious phone call—then Burgess disappears.

★

Sir Joseph Ball states, in connection with last week's article, that it was not his intelligence organisation in which Guy Burgess held a confidential post.

We unreservedly accept Sir Joseph's assurance that he never met Burgess and had never heard of him until he fled to Moscow.