0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Guy Burgess Seen Attending Spy Trial

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

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

100-374163-A

NOT RECORDED
176 AUG 23 1960

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

File
100-374163

C.B. MacDonald

AUG 18 1960

50 AUG 23 1960

201

CHI. Tribune
July 8 1960

BRITON BARES 'BLUNDERS' IN BURGESS CASE

Ex-Chief of Security Tells of 'Gag'

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

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

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

Burgess Recall Cited

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

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

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

Tells Security Breaches

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

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

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

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

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

Offer Is Rebuffed

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

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

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

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

P.B. MacDonald

202

ENCLOSURE

0-20 (Rev. 7-18-58)

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

UPI-187
(BUREGESS)
LONDON--AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD REJECT A REQUEST BY TURNCOAT DIPLOMAT GUY BURGESS FOR A "SAFE-CONDUCT" GUARANTEE THAT WOULD PERMIT HIM TO RETURN FROM MOSCOW FOR A VISIT WITHOUT FEAR OF ARREST.
BURGESS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL WHO FLED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN NEARLY EIGHT YEARS AGO WITH FELLOW DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN, HAD TOLD NEWSMEN IN MOSCOW HE WOULD LIKE A SAFE CONDUCT PASS TO VISIT HIS AILING MOTHER IN BRITAIN.
BUT THE SOURCES HERE SAID EVEN PRIME MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN, NOW VISITING IN MOSCOW, LACKED CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO TELL BURGESS HE COULD MAKE SUCH A VISIT TO HIS HOMELAND WITHOUT FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES.
2/24--WM1133P

C.A. Nice Donald

NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 27 1959

52 MAR 3 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

203

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Burgess Wants Out

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

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

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

C.B. Mac Donald

100-374183

100-374183-17

NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 26 1959

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

Date 2-23-59

17 FEB 26 1959

204

0-20 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Guy

UPI-70 10

ADD BURGESS, MOSCOW (UPI-31)

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

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

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

2/23-P110P

DELETED COPY SENT C.B. MacDonald
BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

100-374183

file

100-374183-19

NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 25 1959

66 FEB 25 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

205

WORLD SCOOP

The Macleans in Moscow

—THE FIRST PICTURES AFTER 7 YEARS

C.B. MacDonald

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1978
PER FOIA REQUEST

100-374183-A

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 24 1958

66 DEC 29 1958

SUNDAY DISPATCH
LONDON, ENGLAND
DEC. 14, 1958

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

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

206

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

Now see PHOTOFOCUS Page 5

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2

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

THE MISSING MACLEANS

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

by J. P. Gallagher

DELETED COPY SENT BY LETTER JUN 22 1976 PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. Mac Donald

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUNDAY DISPATCH
LONDON, ENGLAND
DEC. 14, 1958

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

66 DEC 22 1958

Ref. 374183-A.

NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 24 1958

BRANIGAN

208

LITTLE MISS MOSCOW

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

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

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

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

The near recluse

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

209

BACK-DOOR SNAP

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

AS THEY WERE IN LONDON

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

Presents

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

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

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

So sweet

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

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

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

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

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

210

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

211

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

212

BURGESS AND MACLEAN: THE PRESS ACTION IS CLEARED

Express Staff Reporter

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

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

Today the Daily Express is vindicated.

Secrecy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temptation

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

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

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

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

Kindness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not Hensgen

BY LETTER JUN 20 1975 PER FOIA REQUEST

100-374183-A

NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 15 1958

BRANIGAN

"DAILY EXPRESS"
LONDON, ENGLAND

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

Bufile 100-374183

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

53 DEC 15 1958

213

Donald Maclean in Geneva'

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

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

In Geneva Soviet sources denied that Maclean was there.

100-374183-A

NOT RECORDED
26 NOV 13 1958

EVENING STANDARD
LONDON, ENGLAND
OCT. 31, 1958

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

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

50 NOV 14 1958

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

214

0-20 (Rev. 7-18-58)

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

cgh 7-1

UPI-9
(MACLEAN)
BERLIN--THE WEST BERLIN TABLOID NEWSPAPER B.Z. SAID TODAY FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT DONALD MACLEAN ARRIVED IN GENEVA YESTERDAY AS A MEMBER OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE GENEVA ATOMS CONFERENCE.
B.Z. CORRESPONDENT GEORGE KNIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID HE MET MACLEAN AT THE GENEVA AIRPORT AS MACLEAN ALONG WITH SOME OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION LEFT AN AIRCRAFT THAT HAD FLOWN FROM FRANKFURT.
MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS, ANOTHER BRITISH DIPLOMAT, DISAPPEARED FROM BRITAIN IN 1951 AND TURNED UP IN THE SOVIET UNION.
10/31--MJ904A

C.B. MacDonald

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BY [illegible]
PER FOIA REQUEST

100-374183A
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 6 1958

53 NOV 7 1958

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

215

membership, while the workers who were supposed to be the base of the new [illegible] have streamed out. Disenchanted intellectuals by the dozen have torn up their party cards. Of the 14,000 students at the Warsaw Polytechnic, a rallying point of the October rising, only twelve remain in the Communist youth organization.

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

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

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

Erich Lessing—Magnum

WLADYSLAW GOMULKA
In the middle of chaos.

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

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

RUSSIA

At Home with the Frazers

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

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

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

Associated Press

THE MACLEANS (1949)
In the bottle or Moscow.

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN

"The Simple Truth"

"Mr. Thorneycroft," gruffed the deeply Scottish accent of the Speaker, and silence descended on the House of Commons. From the third bench below the gangway on the government side, traditionally the place taken by a retiring minister, rose the tall man whose resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer 2½ weeks before had precipitated the debate. Without rhetoric, flourish or grandiose phrase, Peter Thorneycroft explained the realities behind his refusal to increase government spending this year by "less than 1%." In doing so, he cut through years of polemics and political obfuscations to state the wider reality of Britain's new position in the world.

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

A STRANGE NEW TWIST IN THE STORY OF THE RUNAWAY DIPLOMATS

BURGESS FREE TO COME BACK TO BRITAIN

He wouldn't be prosecuted

By HARRY LOFTUS

GUY BURGESS, the British diplomat who fled to Moscow with Donald Maclean in 1951, can return to England without fear of prosecution, Foreign Office officials have decided.

Burgess, whose mother, Mrs. J. R. Bassett, lives in London, has several times indicated his wish to make a return visit to this country.

Last year he told Tom Driberg that while he had no intention of ever working again in Britain he would like to come over each year for a holiday.

As a result of these hints the Director of Public Prosecutions and other Government legal experts have been asked, I understand, to study the legal implications of a possible visit to Britain by Burgess.

They have now reported that there are no legal grounds that would prevent him from returning here.

Good news

They have also reported that the position of Donald Maclean, who has avoided contact with British visitors to Moscow, is different.

100-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 3 1958

O

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

REYNOLDS NEWS
FEBRUARY 16, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND
60 MAR 3 1958

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BY L JUN 22 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. MacDonald
100-374183
217

It is unlikely that Maclean will ever return to England.

Burgess's mother, Mrs. Bassett, said last night: "It will be good news for me if my son is able to come here for a holiday.

"I hear regularly from Guy. I know he wants to come back to see me and his friends."

Mrs. Bassett, who is 70, made a surprise visit to Russia in July, 1956, to see her son. They spent a holiday together at Sochi, the Black Sea resort.

Burgess on the phone

Last night I spoke to Guy Burgess in Moscow by telephone.

He said: "The news that the Government cannot find grounds on which they could prosecute me does not surprise me.

"I have always known they had no evidence against me."

Burgess confirmed that he wants to return to England for a holiday. But he fears that he would not be allowed by the security services to return to Moscow.

He said: "My fear is not that I would be prevented from coming to England. **My fear is that I would never get back to Russia.**

"The Americans would certainly bring pressure upon the British Government to stop me going back to the USSR."

'Much to do'

He said: "I have still a good deal of important work to do here. In the present cold war it is much more important that I should be in Russia than in Britain.

"Naturally, I want to come home. I want to see my mother and my friends. But I must be assured that I am free to return to Moscow."

I asked Burgess if he thought the Soviet Government would be prepared to allow him to travel outside Russia.

He said firmly: **"Of course. They have told me so. They have said that the decision rests entirely with me when I leave."**

I asked Burgess if he thought that Donald Maclean might also come to England for a holiday.

He replied: "Maclean doesn't want to come back. But I had better not say any more about him."

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Happy Macleans won't leave Russia

SALLY BELFRAGE TELLS OF MOSCOW MEETINGS

I TALKED yesterday to a girl who has been spending her afternoons in a Moscow flat chatting to runaway diplomat Donald Maclean and his wife Melanie.

Sally Belfrage, 21-year-old daughter of journalist Cedric Belfrage, assured me categorically that the stories of Mrs. Maclean's desire to return to the West are completely untrue.

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

RE: SALLY MARY CAROLINE BELFRAGE
(SIXTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)
SECURITY MATTER C
(Bufile ~~100-34463~~)
100-427024

NEWS CHRONICLE
JANUARY 29, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

52 FEB 19 1958

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

100-374183-A

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FEB 19 1958

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JUN 22 1976
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C.B. Mac Donald File 5, H8

100-374183
219

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Sally told me that the 47-year-old ex-Foreign Office man is still working for a publishing house in Moscow.

Though her father was expelled from America in 1955 for "Communist activities," Sally said: "I hate extremes of politics. I hate black and I hate white. I like to think things out on both sides."

She was invited to the Maclean home, in a big Moscow apartment block, after meeting Melanie Maclean at a birthday party.

Talked freely

"I was 14 when Maclean and Burgess went to Russia," Sally told me. "I didn't take much interest then and I didn't know the full background. So I was unable to ask the right questions.

"But I was able to talk freely with Mrs. Maclean and while I was there last week I heard the rumour that she wanted to get out of Russia with the children.

"I asked her if it was true and she denied it. She said they were quite happy in Russia, and I got that impression myself.

"I think she has settled down very well in the circumstances, if you allow for the loneliness she must feel at times.

Well dressed

"When I called it was in the afternoons, and we had coffee together.

"Sometimes Donald Maclean was there. Melanie was quite well dressed, though I couldn't make out whether she was wearing an expensive Moscow dress or an old English one. Most times she just wore a sweater and skirt.

"Donald Maclean was always well dressed. He's still wearing his dark English suits. I don't think they could have been Russian copies.

"He was quite open in conversation, but I didn't feel I could ask him about his personal feelings."

Then there were the three Maclean children: Fergus, now 13, Donald 10, and Melinda, now six, who was a baby when Melanie Maclean made her cloak-and-dagger dash from Geneva to Moscow four years ago.

Sally, who originally went to Moscow for the youth festival last summer, said the children were delightful.

Striking

"Fergus is very quiet. Donald is a strikingly handsome boy with wonderful blond hair, and Melinda is a lovely child.

"The two boys asked me a lot about England, and both they and Melinda badly want some English adventure stories."

Sally went to Russia on her American passport, though she claims dual nationality through her British parents.

Against the wishes of the State Department, she went on to China with 41 other American students.

Returning to Moscow, she stayed for a few months because she wanted to see it

"in its natural state without youth flags and banners and everybody shouting 'peace and friendship' at one another."

What did she find?

"Underneath everything the tension in Russia is terrible. When I got to Helsinki on my way home I found myself breathing easily again."

220

Sally Beltrage .... "The tension is terrible"

REC- 51

England
Switzerland
45
USSR

RUSSIA

At Home with the Frazers

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

England
Switzerland
1945
USSR
45
Frazer
aka

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

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

Associated Press

THE MACLEANS (1949)
In the bottle or Moscow.

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

REC- 51
100-374183-A
47 FEB 11 1958

USSR.
England
Switzerland

Donald Maclean aka Frazer B. APPROX 1944
Melinda Maclean aka Frazer B. APPROX 1952
Switzerland
USSR.

File 5-18

76 FEB 17 1958

222

100-374183

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

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

S.F. 2 / 7

Red Friends Deny Burgess Would Leave

B-6

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UP) Friends of British turncoat diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean today scoffed at reports they had become alcoholics and wanted to go home.

A reliable source close to Burgess said the former diplomat would love to return to Britain, "but only for a vacation."

The source, who talked to Burgess several days ago, said Burgess remarked that "every Briton would like to return to England sometime."

"The ideal situation for me would be to work in the Soviet Union and vacation in England—but only for a vacation," Burgess was quoted as saying.

The rival Sunday Graphic and Sunday Pictorial published conflicting reports about the two men in London.

The Graphic said Burgess who once was a secretary in the British Embassy in Washington, was drinking heavily, had lost his friends and wanted to return to Britain.

It claimed Maclean was happy and living with his American-born wife and three children with the "upper crust" of Soviet society in a suburban home supplied with a housekeeper and maid.

But the Pictorial said Maclean also had been drinking heavily and had lost his job. It said his wife, Melinda, was fighting to get the children, Fergus, 12, Donald, 10, and Melinda, 6, out of the Soviet Union.

Burgess and Maclean fled behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. Mrs. Maclean disappeared in Switzerland two years later and finally turned up in Moscow.

Both Burgess and Maclean are working for Soviet publishing houses.

A close friend of the Macleans said reports Mrs. Maclean wanted to flee with the children were "utter nonsense."

The friend, who visited the Macleans in their four-room apartment today, said he saw no sign of a breakup.

The friend added that Maclean was treated for alcoholism more than a year ago but has been "on the wagon" for some time.

Brakigan

Schlesinger

File 5/8

Wash. Post and Times Herald B-6
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date Jan. 13, 1958

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C.B. MacDonald

100-374183A

NOT RECORDED
138 JAN 16 1958

7375

52 JAN 17 1958

223

100-374183

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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Wash. Post and Times Herald B6
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 13 1958

224

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C.B. Nice Donald

100-374183-A
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47 JAN 15 1958

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0-19 (Rev. 9-30-57)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
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Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Brazeigan

Schweppe

A-14

Burgess Reported Anxious to Return

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Guy Burgess, one of two high-ranking British diplomats who defected to Russia, yesterday was reported anxious to come home.

Michael Ingrams, a television official who spent four months in the Soviet Union making films, says Burgess is asking British visitors whether he would be accepted here.

Donald Maclean, the other diplomat who crossed the Iron Curtain with Burgess, also came back into the news after months in obscurity. The Sunday Pictorial reported he has split with his 41-year-old American wife, Melinda, and that she wants to get their three children out of Russia.

The report said Mrs. Maclean has appealed for help to British and United States authorities.

100-374183-A

NOT RECORDED
17 JAN 15 1958

File

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star pg. A-14
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 1-13-58

eB MacDonald

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1976
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57 JAN 16 1958

225

100-374183

ALL HAPPY Says Burgess

MELINDA MACLEAN—she went to Russia with her children in 1953.

GUY BURGESS
'Absolute fiction.'

Brazzian

Liaison #8

C.B. MacDonald

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100-374183-A

4 JAN 29 1958

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

DAILY MAIL
JANUARY 13, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

File-5
#8

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

60 JAN 30 1958

226

My children for Britain? I can't tell you, says Mrs Maclean

By MONTY COURT

MRS. MELINDA MACLEAN, wife of runaway diplomat Donald Maclean, refused to comment in Moscow last night on reports that she is planning to return to Britain. "I do not want either to confirm or deny it," she said.

It has been suggested that the Macleans have parted, that she is trying to get her three children out of Russia.

Last night Guy Burgess, who went to Russia with Maclean in 1951, described the reports to me as "absolute fiction."

Shouting into the telephone at his Moscow flat, he said:

"The Macleans are divinely happy. They are a completely united family . . possibly the most united family I have ever come across.

Absolute nonsense

"It is absurd and terribly untrue for anyone to suggest that they are unhappy in any way. The children are coming along wonderfully. I had tea at their house only last week."

I asked Burgess, now a translator, about other reports—that he wants to return to Britain.

"I SHALL come back to England," he said. "I have every intention of returning to England . . but only for a holiday.

"It is absolute nonsense, old boy, for anyone to try to suggest that I am unhappy here, or that the Macleans are unhappy here.

"It is even more absurd to suggest that either of us ever wants to return to England to live and work.

I love England

"It is quite the reverse. The Macleans and I are extremely happy in Moscow. They are living a wonderful family life with their lovely children.

"As for me I much prefer living and working in Russia. I am getting satisfaction from my work. My work is far more useful than it ever could be in London.

"I would dearly like to visit England. I love England. There are many features that I miss.

"I have every intention of returning for a holiday, but I cannot do it at the moment because of the cold war. When the cold war is over I shall certainly return."

227

The HAPPY FAMILY MACLEAN

By DONALD SEAMAN

LADY MACLEAN, mother of runaway diplomat Donald Maclean, last night denied reports that her son's marriage had broken up — or that his wife, Melinda, was trying to get their three children out of Russia.

From her flat in Iverna Court, Kensington, Lady Maclean said: "My information is exactly to the contrary. I received a family letter and telegram at Christmas time from them.

"They are well and happy—the children too.

"There has been no suggestion that Mrs. Maclean even wants to come to England with the children for a holiday."

And 1,600 miles away in Moscow, Guy Burgess, who fled to Russia with Maclean in 1951, came to the telephone to deny rumours that *he* wants to leave the Soviet Union and return to Britain.

Said Burgess: "Of course, like any Englishman I want to go back to England for my holidays.

"But I like to work in Moscow. It is a jolly sight more sensible than working at the Foreign Office."

C.B. MacDonald

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

"DAILY EXPRESS"
JANUARY 13, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF ... ATTACHE

60 JAN 30 1958

228

'CAN I COME HOME?' ASKS RUNAWAY BURGESS

Graphic Reporter

MISSING diplomat Guy Burgess, who fled behind the Iron Curtain with Donald Maclean in 1951, wants to come home.

He has been sounding out recent British visitors to Moscow on whether he is likely to be accepted here.

Independent TV commentator, Michael Ingrams, who has just returned from Moscow where he filmed material for an ITV programme, said last night:

"Burgess is now like a little lost boy over there. He is desperately anxious to get back to Britain, and tries to approach prominent British visitors.

"I had several opportunities of meeting him and Maclean, but I didn't want to.

'Without friends'

"I regard them as traitors, and it was not my job to contact them.

"But I met a lot of people, and I heard a lot about them.

"Burgess is now drinking more heavily than ever. He is a man without friends. Even the Russians don't want to bother with him.

"He doesn't seem to have much of a job, although he lives comfortably enough.

"He goes a lot to the Bolshoi Theatre and so on—apparently to be seen and recognised always in the hope it may help him to get home.

"Like Maclean, he lives in an apartment looked after by a housekeeper. He works as a translator."

And Donald Maclean? Mr. Ingrams said: "He and his wife Melinda are completely integrated into Russian society. I would say they have become very much upper crust people.

"They live extremely well in a country house on the outskirts of Moscow with—what is a Russian luxury—a maid.

"Their children speak fluent Russian and attend a Russian school."

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

SUNDAY GRAPHIC
JANUARY 12, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

100-374183-1
NOT RECORDED
47 JAN 29 1958

60 JAN 30 1958

File No 229

'WILL THEY HAVE ME BACK?'

Missing diplomat Guy Burgess wants to come home. He is lonely and drinking heavily.

Donald Maclean has changed his name to Fraser. He has gone completely Russian and refuses to speak English.

Burgess plea from Moscow

By Kenneth Baily

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 100-374183) aKa Fraser

THE PEOPLE
JANUARY 12, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

60 JAN 30 1958

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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100-374183-A Files

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47 JAN 29 1958

230

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BY L[illegible] JUN 22 1978
PER FOIA REQUEST

C.B. MacDonald

FROM Moscow yesterday came surprising news of the missing British diplomats, Burgess and Maclean.

It was brought back by television commentator, Michael Ingrams, who has spent sixteen weeks in Russia on a "go-as-you-please" facility. He had more freedom than has ever been granted before to a British journalist.

To make an hour's TV programme on "Life in Russia Today" for Associated-Rediffusion, Mr. Ingrams was allowed to travel wherever he wanted—even into Siberia.

In Moscow he was so free to mix with the people that he was able to speak to a small colony of Britons.

"They were all runaways and, frankly, I wanted nothing to do with them," Mr. Ingrams told me. I refused invitations to attend their parties and to meet Burgess.

"But they talked a lot about him. They told me he was most unhappy and looking very old.

"He is keen to meet British visitors because he wants to get back to England. So he is continually asking people from this country if they think he would be accepted here.

"Burgess is drinking heavily and his only close friend is a Russian miner. He works as a translator but doesn't seem to have much of a job, although he lives comfortably enough.

New name

"They told me he had managed to get transferred to Russia quite a large sum of money that was owing to him in England."

Mr. Ingrams found it much more difficult to find out about the other missing diplomat, Donald Maclean, because he has dropped all his associations with the British in Moscow and has gone completely Russian.

Maclean has gone further. He has changed his name to Fraser, though he refuses to speak anything but Russian.

Maclean works in a Moscow publishing house, translating Russian magazines into English.

Mr. Ingrams saw the pleasant house in a Moscow suburb where Maclean lives with his American wife. His children go to a local State school and they, too, spoke only Russian.

He was told that Maclean was trying desperately hard to get himself accepted by the Communist elite.

Mr. Ingrams took 50,000 feet of film in the course of his travels. He then set to work in Moscow to edit his pictures and add a commentary to make an hour's programme.

"When I had finished, I submitted the film to censorship," he said. "To my amazement, not a word or a single picture shot was queried."

The film will be shown on ITV on January 28. On the same day Russian television will show an hour's film on life in this country.

231

Mrs. Maclean, wife of the runaway drunken diplomat, sensation:

DONALD MACLEAN

GET MY 3 KIDS OUT OF RUSSIA

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

SUNDAY PICTORIAL
JANUARY 12, 1958
LONDON, ENGLAND

391

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

60 JAN 30 1958

100-374183-A File 5-

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47 JAN 29 1958

232

MRS. Melinda Maclean with her children leaving England for Switzerland in 1952 —a year before they went to Moscow.

By AUDREY WHITING

MRS. MELINDA MACLEAN, beautiful wife of drunken runaway diplomat Donald Maclean, is fighting to get her three children out of Russia.

In messages from Moscow, Mrs. Maclean has made it clear that she is prepared to be parted from the children, if necessary.

She is determined that the children—Fergus, 12, Donald, 10, and Melinda, 6—should return to the West.

They Have Parted

One of the chief reasons is that she and her husband have parted because of his drinking.

Mrs. Maclean disappeared with the children from Switzerland in 1953, two years after her husband had fled from London to Moscow with fellow diplomat Guy Burgess.

After a cloak-and-dagger journey through the Iron Curtain, the family were reunited in Moscow for the first time since they were together at Tatsfield, Surrey.

But now Mrs. Maclean, who is forty-one, is living a nightmare in the Red

Maclean kids sensation

From Page One

capital. For the Sunday Pictorial has learned: —

- THAT DONALD MACLEAN, 43, is no longer working for the Soviet Foreign Languages Department.
- THAT THE RUSSIANS appear to have washed their hands of him.
- AND THAT HE HAS HAD SEVERAL ALCOHOLIC BREAKDOWNS, the last and most serious beginning several weeks ago.

Mrs. Maclean is aware that she must bear much of the responsibility for her present plight.

Pleaded

That is why she has pleaded with her relatives to do everything possible to get the children out of Russia.

For some months frantic efforts have been made to persuade British and American authorities to help.

Mrs. Maclean's relatives, who are American, have been in touch with the British Embassy in Washington.

Friends of Mrs. Maclean told me:—

"Many people wrongly imagined that Melinda was a Communist sympathiser because she went to Russia.

"That was nonsense. The only reason she went to Moscow—misguidedly—was for the sake of her children.

"Melinda is a very timid girl. She did not feel that she could bring up three children without the help of Donald.

"Despite what anyone says, she had love for Donald."

Letter

Mrs. Maclean's mother, Mrs. Melinda Dunbar, told the Sunday Pictorial in New York: "The last letter I received from Melinda was two months ago."

She said she knew of no plan to get the children out of Russia.

She commented: "I think that any such plan would be ruined by any prior publication."

THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL DOES NOT SHARE HER VIEW.

THERE HAS BEEN QUITE ENOUGH CLOAK-AND-DAGGER SECRECY IN THE MACLEAN AND BURGESS SAGA.

THE PICTORIAL BELIEVES THAT EVERY OFFICIAL EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO BRING BACK THESE CHILDREN.

The last time Donald Maclean was seen in Moscow was in May last year at a concert conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.

234

Ex-Diplomat's Wife Pleads for Children

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UP)—The Sunday Pictorial said tonight the American-born wife of runaway British diplomat Donald Maclean, 43, has split with her husband and is trying desperately to get their three children out of the Soviet Union.

The tabloid newspapers said Mrs. Melinda Maclean, 41, has appealed for help to British and United States authorities. She is the former Melinda Marling of Chicago.

Mrs. Maclean disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1953—two years after her husband and a fellow diplomat, Guy Burgess, fled from London. Their whereabouts were unknown for years. The Pictorial reported the pair were working for the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow in 1955, which they confirmed at a news conference in 1956.

The Pictorial said Mrs. Maclean had parted with her husband "because of his drinking," was making frantic efforts to persuade relatives to do all they can to get the children—Fergus, 12, Donald, 10, and Melinda, 6—out of Russia.

The former British diplomat once worked in the British Embassy in Washington and was head of the American Department of the Foreign Office in London. He defected eastward after making it known to colleagues that he opposed much of Western foreign policy.

But the Pictorial story said the Russians now "appear to have washed their hands of him."

Last November, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Calif.), who had visited Russia the month before, was quoted as saying that a letter slipped into his overcoat pocket hinted strongly that both Burgess and Maclean may have been liquidated.

The copyrighted story in the Los Angeles Examiner said Lipscomb found the two-page letter after retrieving his coat from the checkroom of a Leningrad hotel Oct. 9.

100-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
JAN 15 1958

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BY LETTER JUN 22 1970
PER FOIA REQUEST jmg

Washington Post + Times Herald
Jan 12, 1958

File 5-148

100-374183

235

62 JAN 16 1958

Guy Burgess
Donald Mc Lean

Question of Consent

At the poor man's pub and the rich man's dinner table, the most hotly debated subject in Britain for weeks past has been homosexuality. The question: Should homosexual acts between consenting adults be taken off the list of statutory crimes in Britain? Last September a special governmental committee headed by Sir John Wolfenden declared that they should. So did many medical men and most of the intelligentsia. Last week, before galleries crowded with spectators (most of them women), Britain's House of Lords gravely debated the Wolfenden recommendations. "Many hesitate," said Labor's Roman Catholic Lord Pakenham, "lest an act of legal toleration be mistaken for one of moral approval, [but] when we reflect on what torture is being suffered by many decent citizens—along with others less respectable, of course—I hope that we remember the injunction, 'Blessed are the merciful.' Let us take advantage of a point in time while it is still in our power to do the civilized thing."

Crime v. Sin. With the spiritual might of the Established Church behind him, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave Pakenham's view his unqualified support. Britain's Primate had earlier drawn a clear distinction between "crime" as a concern of the law—and "sin" as the concern of the Church. Law, he said, should still be invoked to protect and control those under 21 and "to protect the unwilling over that age," but the sin of homosexuality by consenting adults in private "should not come within the ambit of the law."

"There are, I believe," said the archbishop, "groups of clubs of homosexuals with an organization of their own, with a language of their own, and a kind of freemasonry from which it is not at all easy to escape. So long as homosexual offenses between consenting adults are criminal and punishable by law, the pressure of this kind of freemasonry will remain and will operate powerfully, for it gains strength from the fact that it must remain a secret society to avoid the law. Into this kind of nightmare world—for it is a nightmare world—there can be no entrance for the forces of righteousness until . . . they are delivered from the fears, the glamour and even the crusading spirit of the rebel against law and convention who claims to be a martyr by persecution."

Indulgence v. Martyrdom. Not all churchmen were of the archbishop's mind. "There is no more baneful or contagious an influence in the world," said the Lord Bishop of Rochester, "than that which emanates from homosexual practice. There are such things as sodomy clubs. There was one in Oxford between the wars and another in Cambridge, which shamelessly sported a tie, [but] I cannot believe with the most reverend Primate that the best way of getting rid of these clubs is to indulge them."

But the decisive words came from the government's official spokesman, dour, waxen-faced Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor. "The government do not think that the general sense of the community is with the committee in its recommendation, and therefore they think the problem requires further study." In other words, unless public opinion changed, the government was going to keep homosexuality on the criminal list.

* The other two: the collision of two passenger trains and a troop train at Quintinshill, near Gretna, Scotland, on May 22, 1915, which took the lives of 227; the triple collision of express and commuter trains at Harrow on Oct. 8, 1952 (TIME, Oct. 20, 1952), in which 112 were killed.

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76 DEC 26 1957

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File-5
100-37418
Time 12/16/57 Exp-HS

62 DEC 26 1957

I MEET BURGESS IN MOSCOW

He is still wearing his Eton tie

From TERENCE LANCASTER

MOSCOW, Wednesday.

I MET Guy Burgess—the runaway diplomat—in Moscow yesterday.

I found him at a party in a skyscraper block of 900 flats overlooking the river, not far from the Kremlin.

We drank Hungarian Tokay as I told him: "I have been looking for you ever since I arrived in Moscow.

"So I have heard," he said, "but I haven't been looking for you."

What job is he doing in Moscow? He would only say: "It's my day off—and this is a party."

Then he picked up a Chinese piano — an 18-inch, portable affair—and walked round the flat with it playing the "Eton Boating Song."

He has put on half a stone since he left England six years ago—"You can't help it with Russian food." And now, at 44, he has more grey hairs. But he seemed full of energy.

If he could live 1951 over again, would he do what he did then?

He was emphatic: "I should like to spend my holidays in England, but I prefer to live and work in the Soviet Union."

He was wearing an Old Etonian tie, a dark blue chalk-striped English suit, English shoes, a shirt from New York, and socks from Gum, the big Russian department store in Red Square.

When he arrived at the party he was wearing a black cap—also from Gum—and an English camel-hair coat.

I asked him if he ever saw Donald Maclean, the diplomat who went to Russia with him.

"From time to time," he said. "Not very frequently—about as often as I did in England."

I persuaded him to leave the

Guy Burgess (left) with Expressman Terence Lancaster.

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C.B. Mac Donald

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

DAILY EXPRESS
NOVEMBER 28, 1957
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
140 DEC 11 1957

File 5 H8
237

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND
76 DEC 16 1957

100-374183

party for a few minutes to be photographed. We went to the neighbouring novodevichy Monastery — "One of my favourite places here." He insisted on my being photographed with him — "So that people at home will know you really interviewed me."

I asked him how he thought his former colleagues at the Foreign Office were doing these days.

"They seem to think another little brink won't do us any harm," he said, with a reference to Mr. Dulles's most famous phrase.

How does he pass the time in Moscow?

He gets the latest books from England.

He likes visiting the Pushkin Museum and listening to the singing of the monks at the Novodevichy Monastery.

BURGESS 'WANTS TO VISIT ENGLAND'

Wellington, Friday.—Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who went over to Russia, hopes to visit England again according to Mrs. Flora Gould, of Auckland, who met Burgess in Russia.

While on holiday at Sochi, a Black Sea health resort, Mrs. Gould said, Burgess called and introduced himself. "He said he and Maclean hoped to achieve better understanding between the Soviet and the West by living in Russia."

C.B. MacDonald

DELETED
BY LETTER JUN 23 1976
PER FOIA REQUEST

Subject
File FIVE-HS
Burgess

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

THE EVENING NEWS
NOVEMBER 5, 1957
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-374183-A
NOT RECORDED
44 DEC 5 1957

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.
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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Burgess, MacLean Liquidated?

Note Hints Russ Slew Own Spies

By CARL GREENBERG
Examiner Political Editor
(Copyright, 1957, The Los Angeles Examiner)

Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, former British diplomates who fled England in 1951 and suddenly reappeared in Moscow last year, may have been "liquidated" within the past few months!

Strong hints that the pair, who have been accused of peddling Western secrets learned while serving in the British Embassy in Washington, may be dead, were contained in a letter written by a former Soviet military officer and slipped into the pocket of Los Angeles Congressman Glenard P. Lipscomb, Republican, while Lipscomb was in Stalingrad last October 9.

Lipscomb told The Examiner yesterday the mysterious missive, whose author said he hates Communism "like the majority of Russians" and "wants to promote its destruction," was placed in the pocket of his overcoat in the checkroom of the Stalingrad Hotel while he was lunching there.

The Congressman said he did not discover the letter until he had boarded a plane in Moscow that night for a flight to Stockholm.

Upon his return to this country, Lipscomb stated, he had the letter translated and has advised the "proper authorities" of its contents.

The author of the two-page communication devised elaborate arrangements by which he could be contacted, the Congressman said, and offered to transmit certain "materials" to American intelligence authorities.

However, the writer explained that until he could be

Turn to Page 9, Cols. 1-2

LOS AN...

NOV 7 1957

FINAL EDITION
DONALD DUART MACLEAN
GUY FRANCIS BURGESS
ESPIONAGE - R
BUFILE 100-374183

C.B. Mac Donald

DEL... JUN 22 1976
BY LETTER
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certain of his safety he would withhold his identity, declaring:

"I have a family. In this connection I cannot risk too much and I desire that my name and address remain unknown to you. 'Accidents' are possible such as those of the English diplomats Burgess . . . I do not remember the name of the second."

TWO PERSONS—

"It is difficult to be absolutely certain whether the letter is legitimate or a clumsy 'plant' by the Russian secret police," said Lipscomb, "but in any event, it is an interesting document.

"It appears to have been written by two different persons, judging by the handwriting, and the reference to the 'accident' to Burgess and MacLean may be very significant."

Burgess and MacLean fled from Britain on May 25, 1951, while under British security watch.

On February 11, 1956, they showed up in a hotel room in Moscow, to which newspapermen were summoned.

At that time, the ex-diplomats denied they had been Communist agents, but said they had been Communists since college days. They issued a prepared statement claiming they became convinced in 1951 that neither the British nor United States Government was working for "better" understanding with the Soviet Union and the West."

In August, 1956, Burgess' mother, returning to London from a visit to her son, hinted he was at odds with MacLean. However, neither former diplomat has made a public appearance since February, 1956, although a Memphis attorney reported last August he had met a man who said he was Burgess last summer at the Moscow Opera.

The letter disclosed by Lipscomb stated in part:

"I like the majority of Russians, hate Communism and I want to promote its destruction. But, the Russian people cannot fight against Communism without help from abroad since they are placed in conditions of utter material dependence on the state.

". . . it is necessary to expose Communism before world public opinion as an inhuman society reducing people to slavery in all sectors of life . . .

PARTY MEMBER—

"I completed one of the Soviet institutions of higher education. I was an officer in the Second World War, a member of the Communist Party (naturally not by conviction).

"The acceptance of my proposals is very important for me since it will give me a consciousness of participation in the struggle of all honest people with the sworn enemy of mankind—Communism.

"This letter probably will raise suspicion by you of the honesty of my intentions. It only remains for me to pray to God that He will help to fan away your doubts and convince you of the sincerity of my proposals.

"I, on my part, tried to work them out so that their realization will present a minimum of danger for your officers."

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

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FINAL EDITION
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GUY FRANCIS BURGESS
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'Liquidation' of Burgess, Maclean by Reds Hinted

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP).—A letter slipped into the pocket of an American Congressman visiting Russia contained strong hints that former British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean may have been "liquidated" by the Soviets, the Examiner said today.

In a copyrighted story by Carl Greenberg, the newspaper's political editor, Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb, Republican of California, was quoted as saying the letter was placed in his overcoat pocket in the checkroom of a hotel in Stalingrad last October 9.

Mr. Lipscomb said the author of the letter related that he hated communism "like the majority of Russians" and wanted to promote its destruction.

Mr. Lipscomb said he did not discover the letter until he boarded a plane in Moscow that night for a flight to Stockholm. On his return to this country, he said, he had the letter translated and advised the "proper authorities" of its contents.

Burgess and Maclean fled England in 1951 while under British security watch. On February 11, 1956, they showed up in a hotel room in Moscow, to which newspapermen were summoned.

At that time, the two men denied they had been Communist agents, but acknowledged that they had been Communists since their college days.

Mr. Lipscomb said the author of the two-page letter he found in his overcoat offered to transmit certain "materials" to American intelligence officials. However, the letter writer said that until he could be certain of his safety he would withhold his identity, adding:

"I have a family. In this connection, I cannot risk too much and I desire that my name and address remain unknown to you. 'Accidents' are possible such as those of the English diplomats Burgess . . . I do not remember the name of the second."

Mr. Lipscomb said it was difficult to be certain whether the letter was legitimate, but in any event "it is an interesting document."

C.B. MacDonald

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N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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(MACLEAN-BURGESS)

LOS ANGELES--REP. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB (R-CALIF.) DISCLOSED THAT A MYSTERIOUS LETTER WAS SLIPPED INTO HIS POCKET IN STALINGRAD LAST OCTOBER HINTING THAT ONETIME BRITISH DIPLOMATS DONALD MACLEAN AND GUY BURGESS HAD BEEN "LIQUIDATED" IN RUSSIA.

LIPSCOMB SAID THE LETTER WAS PLACED IN HIS OVERCOAT POCKET IN THE CHECKROOM OF A STALINGRAD HOTEL LAST OCT. 9. HE FOUND THE MISSIVE AFTER HE BOARDED A PLANE FOR STOCKHOLM LATER.

THE LETTER'S AUTHOR, ACCORDING TO LIPSCOMB, CLAIMED HE HATED COMMUNISM AND HAD TAKEN THE MEANS USED TO GET CERTAIN "MATERIALS" TO AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

ON THE TURNCOAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS, THE LETTER SAID, "ACCIDENTS ARE POSSIBLE, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE ENGLISH DIPLOMATS BURGESS... I DO NOT REMEMBER THE NAME OF THE SECOND."

MACLEAN AND BURGESS FLED FROM BRITAIN WHILE UNDER SECURITY GUARD ON MAY 25, 1951, REAPPEARING LAST YEAR IN MOSCOW BEFORE NEWSMEN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TO DENY THEY EVER WERE COMMUNIST AGENTS.

LIPSCOMB SAID THE LETTERS AUTHOR WROTE THAT HE WANTED "TO EXPOSE COMMUNISM BEFORE WORLD PUBLIC OPINION AS INHUMAN SOCIETY REDUCING PEOPLE TO SLAVERY IN ALL SECTORS OF LIFE."

11/7--N721P

C.B. MacDonald

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140 NOV 7 1957

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Brennan

Schaffer

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
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N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 11-7-57

C.B. Mac Donald

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BRITISH DEFECTOR HAS TALK IN MOSCOW

U. S. Lawyer Who Had Talk With Burgess There Calls Him a Soviet 'Fanatic'

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess, former British diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union in 1951, is still "a fanatic" in support of Soviet policy, according to a Memphis lawyer who met him in Moscow recently.

William W. Goodman, a member of the Tennessee bar, was interviewed by telephone at his home in Memphis. He and Mrs. Goodman visited Moscow before attending the convention of the American Bar Association in London.

Mr. Goodman, a colonel in the Army Air Force in World War II, had asked in Moscow about Soviet Air Force officers he had met in his wartime duties in Washington. One of these officers looked him up.

The next day the Goodmans went to the opera. The man in the next seat introduced himself as Burgess.

From pictures he saw later, Mr. Goodman was sure it was the man who had been a second secretary at the British Embassy in Washington before his disappearance with Donald Duart Maclean, a career diplomat.

The mystery of their whereabouts ended on Feb. 11, 1956, when they gave a news conference for foreign correspondents in Moscow. They denied that they had ever been Soviet agents but conceded that they had been Communist sympathizers since undergraduate days at Cambridge University.

Burgess, who is unmarried, was with a Russian couple at the opera, but spent the three twenty-minute intermissions chatting with the Goodmans.

Burgess professed to be happy, saying "they do well by egheads in Moscow." Burgess chatted of Cambridge University, which Mr. Goodman had attended several years before Burgess.

Burgess spoke of several American friends, apparently non-political, and sent greetings to one of them. His conversation was normal enough, Mr. Goodman said, except for his theories about preventing World War III.

"He's a fanatic on that subject," Mr. Goodman said. "He has a theory that after World War II the British Foreign Office took over the State Department, which he says has been 'war-mongering' ever since. At the moment, he says, the Foreign Office and President Eisenhower are holding the United States back from starting World War III."

Mr. Goodman asked about Maclean but elicited no new information.

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Dulles Thinks British Pair Aid Red Policy

Washington, Aug. 11 (UP).—Secretary of State Dulles has a hunch that runaway British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean may be playing important roles in carrying out Soviet foreign policy maneuvers.

Dulles has wondered aloud whether Burgess and Maclean, who fled to Russia from Britain six years ago, are working in the Soviet foreign office. The idea occurred to Dulles after he detected more understanding of Western psychology in Soviet diplomatic notes.

The Secretary has asked U. S. intelligence agencies to try to find out more about who is conducting Russian foreign policy operations.

American officials do not feel that Burgess and Maclean actually are making Soviet foreign policy decisions. But their advice may be taken into account by Soviet foreign policy officials at the policy-making level.

Dulles and his staff want to know more about their opposite numbers in the Kremlin. Such information would be of considerable value in trying to judge the future course of Soviet foreign policy.

BRANIGAN

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141 AUG 20 1957

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

Date AUG 12 1957

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Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Trotter
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Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Maclean turns up at Sargent concert

By DEREK MARKS

SIR PATRICK REILLY, Britain's Ambassador to Russia, has reported to the Foreign Office a strange encounter in Moscow's Opera House with the renegade diplomat Donald Maclean.

The ambassador has reported that a junior member of his staff found himself sitting in the next seat to Maclean—whom he did not recognise—in the opera on Sunday night.

ANOTHER?

Sir Patrick, as a superintending under-secretary, was a key-man in the Foreign Office set-up at the time that Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess fled to Russia.

Sir Patrick and the senior members of his staff who were with him all recognised Maclean.

The ex-diplomat, who now works as a translator for a Communist publishing house in Moscow, was accompanied by another Englishman.

Maclean's companion was not identified either by the ambassador or by his staff.

This would suggest that it was not Guy Burgess—who would certainly be

MACLEAN in MOSCOW

FROM PAGE ONE

known both to Sir Patrick and to other members of the British Embassy.

London diplomats believe the unidentified Englishman was another renegade working in the same publishing firm as Maclean.

According to Sir Patrick's report, neither Maclean nor his companion made any attempt to contact the embassy staff, though there could be no doubt that the seating arrangements in the Opera House had not been by chance.

And the show? Sir Malcolm Sargent was conducting the Soviet State Symphony Orchestra. The programme included Sir Edward Elgar's "Enigma Variations."

RE: DONALD DUART MacLEAN, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 100-371183)

DAILY EXPRESS
MAY 21, 1957
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

67 MAY 29 1957

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AMERICAN
33RD YEAR MERCURY FEBRUARY 1957

THE BURGESS – MACLEAN CASE

Part One: Disappearing Diplomats

By Edna R. Fluegel

There has rarely been a more horrifying demonstration of the Kremlin's ability to infiltrate top levels of government than the revelation of the true facts of the Burgess-Maclean Case. That there may be other Burgesses and other Macleans, who are still working covertly in London or in Washington, unmasked and unsuspected, is a terrifying possibility, and for this reason the American Mercury is presenting these articles. The author, Dr. Edna R. Fluegel, Chairman of the Political Science Department at Trinity College, Washington, D.C., brought to her study of the Burgess-Maclean story an understanding of policy-making and of the role of technical officers gained from her own experience as a foreign affairs specialist in the State Department. Both as staff member and as foreign affairs consultant to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee she has also specialized for years in the study of infiltration and of policy subversion in the field of foreign policy.

ON THE NIGHT of May 25, 1951 Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, two British diplomats, vanished. On June 7, 1951, the story broke in the press—after a fashion. They might be on a continental spree; they might be dead; they might be idealists en route to Russia; they might even be traitors. Much later, they were homosexuals and drunkards; they had been Communists; they might even be employed in Russia.

On September 11, 1953, Donald Maclean's American-born wife, Melinda, and their three children disappeared. Another flurry in the press and in the House of Commons followed.

Two years later, September 1955, the British Government Report on the Burgess-Maclean Case emerged

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—the same month that the Petrov testimony was finally published. Petrov, a Russian agent and diplomat who sought and obtained asylum in Australia, charged that both British diplomats had been engaged in espionage through the years and it was admitted that they had been recruited by the Communist Party at Cambridge in the early '30's. Congressional committees have established that similar recruitment was taking place in the United States at the same time.

Finally, on February 11, 1956, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean appeared at a press conference in Moscow under Soviet auspices, to affirm that they were both employed by the Soviet Union.

Since then, the mother of Guy Burgess has visited her traitor son in Russia and the American relatives of the Macleans have corresponded with Mrs. Maclean.

If the mystery on the British side lingers on, however, the mystery on the American side remains totally unexplored.

The reasons are obvious. In the foreword to the best book on the Burgess-Maclean Case, *The Great Spy Scandal* (December 1955), the editor of the London *Daily Express* states that the book "is a story of pressure by newspapers to get the news and of determination in high places to conceal the news." In spite of the pressure by British newsmen, the "high places" were successful in evading many of the fundamental answers to the British side of the Burgess-Maclean story. Far more startling is the success of Americans "in high places" in avoiding any pressure at all by selling the idea that the affair had only a British side.

Diplomats stationed in Washington—and in London, for that matter—meet and do business with Americans. What Americans met and did business with Maclean and Burgess: What business? Why were they stationed here? What, in short, do you know about the American side of the Burgess-Maclean operation? Why the blackout? How was it maneuvered?

A CAREFUL STUDY of the case as disclosed suggests answers to the "why." Some very, very "holy cows" were involved on the British side. Names like Baron Rothschild, Philip Toynbee, the Duke of Edinburgh, to say nothing of top leaders in both British political parties, insured a certain official reticence.

Then there was the broader and more significant aspect so brilliantly touched on by Whittaker Chambers in *Witness* when he said "Every move against the Communists was felt by the liberals as a move against themselves." Still more directly, in a comment on Alger Hiss' political alliances, social connections and identification with the cause of peace, Chambers observed: "His roots could not be disturbed without disturbing all

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the roots on all sides of him." These considerations were certainly present in the Burgess-Maclean case. In this connection, it's interesting to note that before their flight, Donald Maclean is quoted as referring to himself as the Alger Hiss of England while Guy Burgess was terrified of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Still another and perhaps the dominant factor in the tight blackout was and is the fear that full disclosure might stimulate Congress to enact measures restricting the pooling of classified information by the United States and Great Britain. Suppose you had known the truth in June 1951, for example, at the height of the Korean War, when an American President was publicly whining about the power of Red China, about losing allies and the danger of atomic bombs obliterating American cities. Suppose the facts had been made public *then* that one of the missing diplomats was a Far Eastern expert who had helped to sell the policy of recognizing Red China to the British Government at a secret meeting in 1949 and that the other had sat on a United States-British-Canadian atomic policy committee in 1944-1948. And suppose you had heard the Washington whispers about the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency and other "supersecret" clearances—and access to codes—enjoyed by both gentlemen.

Suppose the facts, forced out by the Petrov disclosures, and thanks in large part is due British journalists, had been acknowledged promptly. Had Americans known then that these "minor" diplomats had supplied the Russians with classified documents for photostating over the years, that one had penetrated the British—and, inevitably, American—intelligence apparatus, that they were operating in the two most crucial fields of atomic energy and China policy—would we not have pressed the questions of why, how, what and with whom? Do you know that the mystery of who tipped off Burgess and/or Maclean has never been resolved publicly: that a protective silence envelops all their American contacts?

FROM the welter of filth and treason and special influence that is the Burgess-Maclean case, perhaps the most revolting aspect of all is the complete absence of true moral indignation and honest anger on both sides of the Atlantic. Certainly the most terrifying element is the total lack of assurance that the opportunities for espionage they enjoyed have been closed and that the international ring of which they were so obviously members has been broken. They dealt primarily with Americans but what Americans?

The blackout—with some of the reasons for it and some of the disclosures forced out—emerges in

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the story of how it was maneuvered. That, in itself, is a disheartening revelation of how democratic governments mock democracy by concealment and, if forced, by the piece meal doling out of news. While much that is vital, particularly on the American side, is still shrouded in security much that was disclosed was so cleverly disconnected as to time that its significance was obscured.

Here are some pieces of the jigsaw puzzle that is the American side of the case—some have been published but were "lost" in the doling-out process, others have not hitherto been disclosed.

ON THURSDAY, June 7, 1951, the day the British press broke the story of the "missing diplomats," Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, was appearing before the Joint Senate Committee on the Military Situation in the Far East. Here is what was recorded on the Burgess-Maclean Case, Vol. 3, pp. 2108-9:

SENATOR BREWSTER: And have you had reports on the recent episode involving apparently Britons high in the foreign service in Britain, and that is reported in the press today?

SECRETARY ACHESON: I heard that on the radio this morning. I had inquiry made at the British Embassy about it, but they know no more than the radio report.

SENATOR BREWSTER: Had you had any earlier report on anything to indicate that anything of this sort would develop?

SECRETARY ACHESON: No.

SENATOR BREWSTER: And you have had no earlier reports regarding the possible treasonable activities of Donald Maclean as head of the American Department of the British Foreign Office?

SECRETARY ACHESON: No.

SENATOR BREWSTER: Are you acquainted with him?

SECRETARY ACHESON: I don't believe so. I have at one time or another met most of the staff of the British Embassy and I probably met him.

SENATOR BREWSTER: Mr. Guy Burgess assigned to the Far Eastern Department and specializing in Far Eastern affairs?

SECRETARY ACHESON: The same thing is true of him.

SENATORY BREWSTER: What is that?

SECRETARY ACHESON: The same answer would go for him as the other.

SENATOR BREWSTER: One or both I think they said had served in this country, and this report says Mr. Maclean was believed to have a thorough knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on such subjects as the North Atlantic Pact, the Korean War and Japanese Peace Treaty. Mr. Burgess also probably was concerned with the preparation of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

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