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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philby, Burgess and Maclean

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SECTION 1

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THE MYSTERY OF MELINDA

Melinda's marriage: Did the Russians know the truth?

By his boorish, drunken behaviour Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office spy, frequently brought his marriage to the brink of collapse. Were the Russians watching this situation — and waiting to use it?

by JAMES LEASOR

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THE SUNDAY EXPRESS
LONDON, ENGLAND
Date January 12, 1969

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— Melinda in Moscow... today she is the fourth wife
of Kim Philby, the Secret Service spy —

THE TWO American sisters, Melinda and Harriet Marling, had a corner table under the amber awning of the Café de Flore on that evening in Paris 31 summers ago.

Two young Englishmen, Mark Culme-Seymour, on holiday from London, staying with his friend Donald Duart Maclean, newly appointed Third Secretary at the British Embassy, caught their eye.

Within minutes they were talking together as though they had known each other for years. It was a scene no doubt repeated a thousand times that summer in a thousand different cafés. But this meeting was to possess a peculiar significance all its own.

Vivacious

Culme-Seymour preferred Harriet; he thought she was the gayer, more vivacious girl. Maclean, 6ft. 2in., with dark wavy hair, more like an actor playing the part of the young diplomat than the young diplomat himself, was attracted to Melinda.

That night he saw her home. Next evening they had dinner together. Soon they seemed inseparable.

Melinda married the young diplomat. She bore him three children. Two years after he had fled to Russia because his treachery was about to be exposed, she joined him in Moscow. And there she eventually married another British traitor, Kim Philby.

What sort of woman is Melinda, who married two of this country's most dangerous Russian spies, who denied her children the chance of freedom? What is her background

and what forces have shaped her strange, unhappy life?

She was born in Chicago on July 25, 1916. Her father's forebears were English; her mother's ancestors came from France.

Her father, Francis Herbey Marling, was the advertising manager of the Pure Oil Company. Her mother, after whom Melinda was named, had eloped with him at the age of 20. They married in New York and moved to Chicago where, two years after Melinda was born, Mrs. Marling had her second daughter, Catherine; and two years after Catherine, the third, Harriet.

The Marlings were comfortably off and proud of being listed in the Chicago social register. But behind their facade of money and some pre-occupation with their social position, friction grew between Francis and his wife. This culminated in divorce when Melinda was 12, and in the following October Mrs. Marling took her three daughters to Switzerland.

The girls attended La Peraille School in Vevey, near Lausanne. The head mistress held such warm memories of them that when Donald Maclean decamped she wrote to their mother recalling Melinda as "a most lovable character."

Mrs. Marling left her daughters there as boarders when she returned to the United States to marry a lawyer, Hal Dunbar. After a few more terms at La Peraille,

the three Marling girls followed their mother back to New York, and lived with her and their stepfather in an expensive apartment off Fifth Avenue.

In New York Melinda enrolled at Spence School, a fashionable establishment, but she never shone at academic work, and disliked the discipline and concentration it involved. She left school early, although her sisters stayed on and later went to university.

At her mother's insistence Melinda wrote out many applications for jobs, but after initial interviews she showed little interest in actually finding one. She did start a secretarial course, but left halfway through to work briefly in the book section of Macy's, the New York department store.

She spent a lot of time reading romances and pulp magazines filled with larger-than-life stories of Hollywood film stars. On her twenty-first birthday she inherited some money of her own, and so was independent of her mother for the first time.

Melinda decided to visit Paris, and sailed to France in 1938. She told her mother that she would learn French, and then take a Sorbonne course in French literature and artistic appreciation, both esoteric subjects that appealed to her vaguely artistic, slightly impractical outlook.

In Paris, she lived at first with a French family, had a mild love affair with the son of

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Donald Maclean with a friend's child. His own three children have all grown up in Moscow.

the house and gradually spent more and more time in Left Bank cafés, where writers and would-be writers gathered to talk and drink, and be seen talking and drinking. Also, she could meet men and women who had actually taken some part in the Spanish Civil War, then as much a focus of Left-wing interest as Vietnam is today. There is no doubt that she enjoyed their stories, whether real or imagined. They were an extension of her reading: she lived their adventures vicariously and without danger or discomfort.

Melinda was pretty, with a good figure, a small oval face and large dark eyes. She had a shy habit of repeating herself, which some found charming and ingenuous, and others an irritation.

After a few months with the French family, she moved out altogether to a room in the Hotel Montana, near the Café de Flore.

Why?

After the war, when the Existentialist cult blossomed, the bar in this hotel, with the Café de Flore and the Café des Deux Magots, became very popular with tourists. But when Melinda moved there first, this narrow, six-storeyed hotel with shabby lino and powdered paint, charging the equivalent of 5s. a night for bed and Continental breakfast, seemed a strange choice for an American heiress. There were other hotels that were almost equally cheap and far more pleasant.

Did Melinda deliberately choose the Montana because it was so close to the Café de Flore, where she had seen Donald Maclean spend so many evenings, and she was anxious to meet him?

Only Melinda can say. But outwardly there was nothing surprising in her affair with Maclean.

Tall, debonair, sophisticated, Maclean looked the part of "the best type of young Englishman."

His father, Sir Donald, a former Cabinet Minister, had died a few years earlier. The boy had been brought up in a house of strict discipline and

Puritan atmosphere. He was educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and later, at Cambridge, where he took first-class honours in French and German. He joined the Foreign Office and appeared marked for a great career.

Two flaws marred his character. Neither were immediately apparent; and, judging from his promotion, seemingly not immediately important. One, he was a latent homosexual, and two, he drank heavily, then became abusive and liked to break things, to hit people. The two flaws were not unconnected.

At school he had been nicknamed "Lady Maclean," and debts at dances would remark acidly on the feminine way in which he walked. As one girl said cruelly: "He's got hips like a girl."

Like many another at war with his genes Donald Maclean tried to conceal a losing battle by bluster. He sought release in wild parties and punch-ups. But at 10 the next morning, scented, bathed, shaved, his long hair immaculately brushed, he would be at his desk, in every outward inch a diplomat—or an actor playing a diplomat's part.

Melinda, whose rather provincial interpretation of Bohemian life was limited to smoking Havana cigars in public, could not understand Donald's behaviour. She had never met anyone like him before.

When war came, Harriet

Marling returned to the United States, but Melinda stayed on in Paris, where, apart from blackout and some shortages and restrictions, life remained much the same.

Then suddenly, after months of stalemate and stagnation, the German advance accelerated, and every day the war surged nearer to the capital. All American citizens were urged to return to the States. This was the moment when Maclean proposed to Melinda Marling.

She felt flattered, but she realised that Maclean was really two men—and was she genuinely in love with either? She wanted time to make up her mind, and also her mother's advice.

She therefore told Donald that she could not marry him, but perhaps she could think it over back in New York and let him know?

Maclean pointed out that this would be impossible. Once she had left Europe she could probably not return until the war was over, and no one could even guess when that might be.

The British Embassy was evacuating to Tours, and June 10, 1940, was the last day when the safety of foreigners could be guaranteed. Maclean organised a car with diplomatic number plates for Culme-Seymour to drive some Americans to Bordeaux, while he arranged to drive Melinda himself.

But in the exciting urgency of this time, with the enemy at the

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venue, and the monotony of an empty, aimless life. Instead she decided to marry Donald and, on the eve of the evacuation she wrote to her mother:—

"Darling mother, Please don't feel hurt that I haven't let you know before about my decision to marry Donald. But I honestly didn't know whether to or not. We decided very suddenly because it seemed to be the only chance as the Embassy is liable to have to leave Paris for some godforsaken little place in the country.

I am sorry I haven't given you more details about Donald and I know you must be very worried and also probably disappointed at my marrying an Englishman. But that doesn't necessarily mean I will have to settle down in England for the rest of my life. We will probably be sent all over the world.

Darling, I am terribly in love with Donald and am sure there will never be anyone else. He is the only man I have ever seen I would have liked to marry. We have known each other nine months now, so you see we are not blindly rushing into it.

Donald . . . is six foot four blond with beautiful blue eyes, altogether a beautiful man."



Guy Burgess... the go-between who warned Maclean of his impending arrest

Donald's friends thought quite wrongly, that he was simply being chivalrous in marrying her, largely to make sure she could escape. They felt that she was intellectually his inferior, which, of course, she was. But of the two, she was infinitely the stronger character.

The British Embassy chaplain, the Rev. Eustace Wade, had conducted his last marriage service in the embassy chapel that April, so Melinda and Donald were married at a civil ceremony in the Marie of the Palais Bourbon district.

The road to Bordeaux was jammed with refugees. Donald and Melinda spent the first night of their honeymoon in a field under the stars. It took them 10 days to get back to Britain.

In London they found a flat, but everything seemed strange to Melinda. She knew hardly anyone, the complexities of reasoning proved difficult to understand, and the summer and autumn of that year also brought German air raids.

Dead

By winter Melinda was pregnant, and she decided to have the child in America. She sailed in a convoy and stayed with her mother near New York. The child was born dead in April 1941.

Melinda, sad and disappointed, flew back to London. The Transatlantic flight, that now takes hours, took her more than six weeks because of delays in Bermuda and at Lisbon waiting for connections.

In London, the Macleans were bombed out of one flat and then out of another. On both occasions they escaped unhurt.

Life in wartime London was very different from life in pre-war Paris. Her husband was

drinking heavily and then, as always, he became bullying and violent.

In April 1944, two months before D-Day, Donald Maclean was promoted to First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington. Surely Melinda must have thought, in her own country, near her faithful mother and among her life-long friends, her life would be different. It was, but not entirely in the way Melinda expected.

She was pregnant again, and Donald's attitude to her in this situation was casual. He left her in New York in her mother's care while he went on to Washington and shared a flat with a man friend.

Content

His excuse was that it was impossible to find a suitable home where they could live together in the crowded capital. It was an excuse and no more. The embassy could have helped—if they had been asked. But he was in fact content with his life as a married bachelor. He seldom sent her any money, so that she grew more and more dependent on her mother.

Melinda's first son, Fergus, was born by Caesarian operation on September 24, 1944, in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre. Donald showed his delight at fathering a son by finding a flat for the three of them in Washington, a move that marked his promotion to Acting Counsellor and Head of Chancery at the embassy.

The end of the war was at last in sight. Enormous and unimagined changes of policy were imminent in the relationship between East and West. From being "our gallant Russian allies," Soviet Russia was now the next potential enemy.

For the following four years, with Russia desperate to understand and overtake American

atomic research, Donald Maclean in his new position saw every document regarding relations on every level between Britain, the United States, and Canada.

He knew everything, and he gave everything he knew to the Russians for, paradoxically, the more successful he became in America, the more anti-American he grew.

Culme-Seymour, one of his closest friends, says "Donald hated the Americans, and always thought they would cause the next world war. I really think he was more anti-American than pro-Communist."

Or was he this way because his wife and her generous mother were American, and in hating their country he was really voicing his hatred for them—his wife because she was the stronger character, his mother - in - law because he despised himself for taking her money?

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Quoted in The Missing Macleans by Geoffrey Hoare (Cassell).

Vicious

His anti-American remarks grew more and more vicious. At diplomatic parties he and Melinda tended to stand aside from the guests, with them, but already somehow not quite of them.

Some people believe that Communist agents worked on Melinda's own divided loyalties during this unhappy time, when her husband picked quarrels ever more recklessly, when sometimes it seemed that the only bond between them was their son.

A second son was born, again by Caesarian, in July, 1946, and named Donald Marling. It seemed that their marriage might have yet another chance when, two years later, Maclean was appointed Head of Chancery at the British Embassy in Cairo.

From a flat in Washington they now moved to a three-storied house in Gezireh, a suburb of Cairo, surrounded by a large, walled garden. Four servants ran the house: the Macleans also had a governess and gardeners.

In Washington Melinda had seemed incapable of controlling what daily help she could find. More than once her mother had flown from New York to dismiss an obviously unsatisfactory nurse, because neither Donald nor Melinda seemed capable of doing so. In Cairo their servants soon summed up the couple. They grew lazy and slack and sometimes rude.

Hostess

The Macleans had exchanged the social round for another, more formal and more merciless. The Catherine wheel of Cairo cocktail parties blazed on endlessly.

Once they entertained Prince Philip who was staying at the British Embassy. Melinda was hostess to a dozen people who came to dinner to meet him. Afterwards others arrived to join in such adolescent games as "Murder."

Donald's opinion of his wife showed in contemptuous remarks he made to her and about her in condescending explanations of political matters which she could not immediately grasp.

He, meantime, was drinking more and more. He would arrive drunk at diplomatic cocktail parties; sometimes he did not arrive at all, and Melinda would deputise for him.

Once a servant found him dead drunk with his shoes off on a bench in the Esbekief Gardens.

Then came an incident that showed to a wider audience his latent hatred of Melinda, and perhaps of himself, his life, and what he had become.

Melinda's sister Harriet was staying with them, and to make an outing they took a party of friends in a hired sailing barge 15 miles up the Nile. They intended to dine with other friends at their destination, so they brought little to eat for the voyage, but lots to drink. Then the wind fell and the trip took eight hours instead of the expected two.

By the time they arrived Maclean was paralytically drunk. He seized Melinda by the throat, holding her hard up against the mast as though he would strangle her. Other men in the party dragged him away. There was a lot of shouting. Melinda held her head in her hands. In the shambles, with the barge nudging the river bank, an Egyptian watchman, fearing thieves, raised his rifle and challenged them.

This Maclean took as a direct insult. He leaped on the old man, seized his rifle and waved it around his head, threatening everyone. Lees Mayall, a First Secretary in the embassy, jumped on Maclean's back to restrain him. They fell down together, but only Maclean stood up. Lees Mayall had broken his leg.

Disgust

The evening ended in chaos but Maclean's career did not suffer—although his pocket did. Melinda's mother was so disgusted with his behaviour that she cut her allowance to her daughter, hoping that this would make her son-in-law sober up.

It didn't, although Melinda's remarks about her lack of funds increased. She always appeared short of money, sometimes blaming this on Donald's drinking habits.

The Macleans moved house. Their old landlord protested to the embassy that windows had been broken, furniture smashed, and electric fittings torn from the walls.

Maclean went off to Alexandria, and became so drunk that he was arrested and thrown into a jail usually reserved for drunken sailors.

One Sunday afternoon, Major A. W. Sansom, in charge of security at the British Embassy, was playing bowls at the Gezira Sporting Club when Melinda interrupted him. She was in tears and holding back hysterics. Her husband had disappeared on Friday; she

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Macleane taunted her in front of her friends

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hadn't any idea where he was. Could Sansom help her find him?

Sansom thought it unlikely that he would be in any hotel; a flat was more likely. Melinda told him that a girl librarian employed in the American Embassy had left the keys of her flat with them so that they could keep an eye on it while she was on leave.

Sansom and a colleague went to the flat. Maclean, drunk and naked, opened the door. Behind him, also naked, another man lay on the bed; Sansom recognised him as an English homosexual who he knew had once been a Communist. The flat was ruined. The bath had been smashed with a marble shelf. They had jammed drawers of clothes down the lavatory pan, ripped up curtains, smashed chairs and ornaments. Apparently the fact that the tenant was American had irritated Maclean.

"What the devil do you want?" asked Maclean belligerently.

"Nothing more," replied Sansom dryly, and left. Before he made his report he told Melinda where her husband was—and with whom.

"I thought he might have gone off with a man," she said without surprise. "Donald isn't a real homosexual—it's just that he has to degrade himself from time to time."

Next morning she sought a personal interview with the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell. She told him that Donald was ill with a nervous breakdown; she wanted permission for him to return to London to see his own doctor.

Sir Ronald agreed. He had known Maclean for nearly 12 years; he had been Minister in Paris when Maclean had his

first overseas appointment as Third Secretary.

So, on Friday, May 11, 1950, after 18 months in Cairo, Donald was put on a plane for London, with six months' leave ahead of him, and instructions to see the Foreign Office consultant psychiatrist. The consultant wanted to admit him to a clinic, but Maclean refused to go. Instead, he sought out a woman psychoanalyst whom he knew.

Guilt

They discussed his drinking, which the analyst is said to have thought was caused by a guilt complex, partly due to Donald's treatment of Melinda. Maclean explained he could not bear the sight of her, and this aversion drove him to drink, and, when drunk, to homosexuality.

But even while admitting his real feelings for his wife, he could still write tenderly to her:—

"I am so grateful to you, my sweet, for taking all you have had to put up with, without hating me. . . . I think very much of you, my darling, miss you badly and love you. . . ."

By November, Maclean was back at work at the Foreign Office—unbelievably promoted as head of the American Department. He must have had good friends—or foolish ones. Melinda decided that a house outside London would offer fewer temptations for him to drink, so she lived in an hotel in Sevenoaks until they found a suitable house.

This was Beaconshaw at Tatsfield, on the borders of

* Quoted in Burgess and Maclean, by Purdy and Sutherland (Secker and Warburg).

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The Washington diplomat. This 1947 picture shows Maclean (seated on desk) talking to Sir John Balfour, then British Minister to the United States. With them are two members of the Embassy staff in Washington — Mr. N. J. Henderson (seated) and Mr. W. D. Allen.

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Kent and Surrey, a rambling place of 12 rooms and a large garden. Again they were short of money to buy it, and again Mrs. Dunbar provided it—this time £2,000 deposit so they could obtain a mortgage.

For a time, Maclean faithfully caught the early train back from Charing Cross to Oxted, and then drove home, but gradually the need for liquor reasserted itself. He started to keep a bottle of whisky in his desk at the Foreign Office. Then he would miss the early train, and finally the later train, and eventually the last train, and have to stay the night in London.

Melinda for her part was not a good housewife. She breakfasted in bed, and engaged a local woman as housekeeper, Mrs. Sylvia Streatfield, to run Beaconshaw. The two boys were often ill, and they looked unkempt, with long hair, before this became fashionable, and socks concertinaed around scruffy shoes.

Gradually Melinda's life grew

sour again, as it had grown before in London, in Washington, in Cairo. And then, on Friday, May 25, 1951, Donald Maclean's 38th birthday, almost exactly a year to the day since he flew to London from Cairo on sick leave, he came back on the 5.19 p.m. train from Charing Cross.

Harmless

That night he had a caller—Guy Burgess. Burgess had come with the news that Maclean was about to be interrogated by security men. The two men left, Maclean saying they had to see someone who lived at Andover. In fact, they were on the way to Moscow.

Throughout the subsequent turmoil Melinda remained poised as any actress in the fan magazines of her girlhood. Could it be that she was, in fact, a far more convincing actress than most of them?

She convinced M.I.5 interrogators, liberally minded sympathisers and an important part

of the British public, that she had no idea where her husband was, that she was a harmless housewife mercilessly hounded by the Press.

Melinda Maclean convinced everyone of her determination to stay where she was—except one person, her son, Fergus, then seven. One day, Mrs. Streatfield found the boy in tears, and asked him what the matter was.

"I keep thinking mummy will go off the same as daddy," he told her.

"Don't be silly," Mrs. Streatfield told him briskly, "of course she wouldn't go and leave you. If she went she'd take you too."

Events proved Mrs. Streatfield both wrong and right. She was wrong, because Melinda did go off "the same as daddy." She was right in that when Melinda went she took her children with her.

NEXT: Melinda's life in Moscow

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- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WAS 'KIM' LINKED WITH FROGMAN CRABB?

A THEORY linking Commander Lionel "Buster" Crabb, the naval frogman who vanished in 1956, with Third Man Harold "Kim" Philby, will be put forward in a new book to be published next spring.

The author is Mr. J. Bernard Hutton, who has spent seven years assembling information.

"Buster" Crabb, the 46-year-old swordstick-carrying war hero—he held the O.B.E. and the George Medal—was an expert in underwater sabotage.

On April 19, 1956, he dived into Portsmouth Harbour to investigate the hull of the Russian warship *Orskanikide* which brought Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Bulganin on an official visit to Britain.

Fourteen months later a headless body wearing a frogman's outfit was washed up near Chichester, Sussex.

★

At an inquest, the coroner was satisfied that the body was "Buster" Crabb's—and an open verdict was recorded.

Now Czech-born Mr. Hutton believes Crabb was captured by the Russians and is still alive.

He says: "I have documented proof that Crabb is working for the Russians as an underwater instructor at a naval base near Moscow."

How was Crabb caught? "He was trapped," says Mr. Hutton. "Ever since before the Burgess and Maclean defection there was a clique of double agents at the Foreign Office.

"Among them was Kim Philby, and a Fourth Man whom I do not want to name."

Philby resigned from the Foreign Office in 1951 shortly after Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia.

In the spring of 1956 Philby was in London—job-hunting.

In September he obtained a post as a newspaper correspondent in the Middle East.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Sunday Express
London, England

Date: *10/10/67*
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: *Harold Adrian Russell Philby*
 Character: *Esp-R*
 or
 Classification: *Review 65-67043*
 Submitting Office: *London*
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She Never Knew Hubby Was Spying on the Double

Special to The Washington Post
LONDON, England, Oct. 11—The estranged third wife of master spy Harold (Kim) Philby knew her husband was a member of the British Intelligence Service, but never suspected that for 30 years he also was an agent for the Soviet Union.

Eleanor Philby, the American wife whom Philby, now living in Moscow, has apparently divorced, said in a copyrighted story in the London Observer that her husband probably was able to keep his dual role a secret because "one activity was a perfect cover for the other, and Kim's work for the Observer was good cover for both."

Philby went to Beirut as Middle East correspondent for the Observer and the Economist in 1956, after being cleared of allegations that he had tipped fellow spies Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that British Intelligence was about to arrest them in 1951. While in Beirut, Philby met and married Eleanor. In January 1963, fearing exposure, he fled to Russia.

Mrs. Philby knew of her husband's continuing work for the British, as "it is common Intelligence practice for a wife to be told that her husband is doing secret work" to keep her from getting suspicious about his activities.

She knew nothing in advance, Mrs. Philby wrote, about her husband's defection to Moscow. For the next several months, she

was questioned by intelligence officers of both Russia and the West about Philby's activities. She went to Moscow later that year to live with him.

"When I got to Moscow and really understood for the first time that Kim had been a dedicated agent for

30 years, I had to look at our relationship in a completely new way," she wrote. She stayed in Moscow with him for two years, but returned to Britain in 1965 and later settled in Ireland.

She found herself shut off from her former friends in London who, when she

tried to see them, "usually hesitated, making some kind of excuse, and that was that. Now when they read the whole story, perhaps they will understand how I felt."

The "whole story" is a book on which Mrs. Philby is collaborating with Patrick Seale, who succeeded Kim Philby as the Observer's Middle East correspondent and who was also the ghost-writer of the Observer article. The book was originally scheduled to be published next autumn, but a running battle between the Observer and the London Sunday Times to beat each other into print with the Philby story has accelerated the timing, possibly to next spring or earlier.

Mrs. Philby described her marriage to Philby as "perfect in every way" even though "Kim shut me out of a whole side of his personality." She implied that she left him in 1965 because of his romance with the wife of Donald Maclean, who also lives in the small British "spy ghetto" in Moscow. (The most recent addition is

George Blake, who escaped last year from London's Wormwood Scrubs Prison, presumably with Soviet assistance, while serving a 42-year sentence for espionage).

"Kim's affair with Melinda Maclean started when I was still in Moscow two years ago," she said, adding this must inevitably have caused a breach between Philby and Maclean.

It was disclosed last week that Philby had divorced his wife and remarried Mrs. Maclean, an event which Mrs. Philby said did not surprise her.

About half of Seale's book will be a description of Philby's life as double agent and journalist. The remainder is Mrs. Philby's account of her life with him in Beirut.

"One of my personal reasons for writing the book," she said, "was to work out in detail what had happened to me and to understand how I could have had such a full and intensely happy marriage with a man I now realize I didn't really know."

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ELEANOR PHILBY
... Moscow was the mystery.

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Oct. 7—The case of the "third man"—diverting is a theme for fiction by Graham Greene but vexing and disquieting when it is real—has been reopened by Britain's Sunday press.

The "third man" is Harold Adrian Russell (Kim) Philby, an Englishman who was a spy for the Soviet Union while serving sometimes as a journalist but more often as a counter-intelligence expert for Britain's MI6, key department of the British Secret Service.

The London newspapers have disclosed that his duties include countering Soviet espionage, commanding British intelligence operations in Turkey and liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, with access to American secret information.

With such disclosures as these, The Sunday Times and The Observer have shaken this capital. Perhaps most unnerving of all their disclosures is that Philby managed to carry on his career for 30 years, until the beginning of 1963, when he defected to the Soviet Union.

Followed More Precautions

His defection came long after British security precautions were supposed to have been strengthened—in part to insure that there would be no repetition of the 1951 Burgess-Maclean affair.

The "third man" label was attached to Philby after it became known that he had enabled the late Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, then serving as British diplomats in Washington, to escape to Moscow before they could be arrested on espionage charges.

The articles in the two Sunday papers contended that as head of the MI-6 section seeking to counter Soviet espionage, Philby had to have access to all of Britain's secret information about the Soviet Union and similar access to the equivalent American intelligence.

If so, he was much more important than has hitherto been realized.

Alarmed and embarrassed, the British Government must expect that the press will now delve into the workings of British intelligence. Three weeks ago, with each of the Sunday newspapers engaged in a war of nerves and each chafing to start its series of articles first, the Government issued a notice

to all newspapers, consolidating all previous notices about publication of information about British intelligence and counter-intelligence.

Known as a "D notice" this document amounted to a warning to the press that prosecution might result from the publication of names of intelligence officials or information about the organization of intelligence.

Officially, Government departments are saying nothing about the Philby stories. Privately, officials comment wryly on the unhappy fact that British journalistic enterprise should serve the Soviet Union's interest in denigrating British intelligence with new disclosures about the handsome, quiet-spoken Philby.

After he left the Foreign Service in 1955, rumors and open charges were met by official denials, then by a Labor-Conservative coalition of silence. Finally in the summer of 1963 Philby was identified by the Government as a Soviet agent.

Born in 1912 in India

Philby was born in Ambala, India, on New Year's Day in 1912. His father, Harry St. John Philby, was at various times an author, desert explorer, Arab scholar, Moslem convert, friend of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia, adviser to King Ibn Saud, and official in the civil service in India.

Young Philby had a brilliant record at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he first showed an interest in Communism.

"I have always been on the left," he once said, "but I have never been a Communist although I have known people who were Communists at Cambridge and for years afterward."

The two Sunday papers differ on the date and site of his recruitment by Soviet intelligence, but both agree that it was in the early thirties and that Philby's assignment was to penetrate British intelligence.

His qualifications as a journalist, established during the Spanish Civil War, led to his employment in British intelligence.

Harold Evans, editor of The Sunday Times, feels strongly that the Philby disclosures will make many people "wonder just what kind of social and administrative structure led up

to this fantastic infiltration." He believes it will make clear a need for reforms in many spheres.

But David Astor, owner and editor of The Sunday Observer, laughs off the social significance of the story. "As I see it, there is no social meaning in it," he said. "Philby could have deceived anybody. The Russians, like us, recruit their agents among the socially satisfied segments of their society. It is silly to blame the 'old boy network.'"

The "old boy network" is a reference to the tribal confidence and mutual backscratching said to exist among the graduates of exclusive, class-oriented British private schools that have traditionally supplied a large percentage of British public servants.

The significance of the Philby disclosures that is worrying many Britons was expressed by this week's Spectator magazine. It said: "While there are master minds and active bodies like Philby and Blake at work in Moscow, we had better watch out. If they have not actually left some time bombs behind they are considering how to get them into position now."

George Blake is another British spy, who last October escaped from Wormwood Scrubs prison where he was serving a 42-year sentence.

In the same week that The Sunday Times was publishing a picture of Philby in Reg Square, other newspapers were publishing pictures of Blake swimming in a Caucasian lake.

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A Spy Spectacular From Fleet Street

By Robert L. Mott

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON—The reading public in this lively and most competitive newspaper town in the Western world is currently enjoying one of the bloodiest journalistic battles in memory. Last Sunday, Britain's two Sunday "heavyweights," the *Sunday Times* (circulation 1,500,000) and *Observer* (900,000) leaped into print—almost but not quite simultaneously—with the latest details of the career of master spy Harold (Kim) Philby.

Philby's extraordinary 30 years as a double-agent for Russia and Britain's MI-6 came to light nearly five years ago when he fled to sanctuary in Moscow, and thus far, at least, the "startling revelations" promised by both newspapers have generally been public knowledge. More fascinating to the vicarious participants in Fleet Street's never-ending battle for circulation and attention is what the Philby "spy spectacular" reveals about the ineptitude of journalistic "espionage" on one of the most gossipy streets on earth.

IF THIS LATEST Philby caper has a beginning, it is probably a year ago when the *Observer's* Middle East correspondent, Patrick Seale, took a leave of absence to collaborate with the now-estranged Mrs. Philby on a book about her husband's fantastic career. The *Observer* had hired Philby as its man in the Middle East after receiving what proved to be erroneous government assurances that he was out of the spy business, and Seale had replaced Philby when he defected in 1963. The *Observer* obtained rights to serialize Seale's book in the British Isles.

Surprisingly, the *Sunday Times* did not find out about the Seale-Mrs. Philby project until early this year. Apparently to take the gloss off Seale's book, which is due to be published next year, the *Sunday Times* quickly dispatched its super-sleuth Insight reporter team to write an exhaustive series of articles on Philby. The *Observer*, whose intelligence system was no better than the *Sunday Times*, did not learn that the *Sunday Times* was now following Philby's traces until less than a fortnight ago, when a brief item in *Newsweek* tipped them.

Events then moved swiftly. Seale, who was pledged to give the *Observer* only serialization rights to the book, met with John Philby, 24-year-old son of the spy, who had just returned from Moscow on a mission financed by the *Sunday Times*. Based on his conversation with the talkative young Philby, who has since been spirited out of town by the *Sunday Times*, Seale concluded that the *Sunday Times* was about to spring its series on an unsuspecting public, and on the *Observer*.

The *Observer's* fear that it was about to be "scooped" may have been heightened by the appearance at about this time of a government "D-notice," a device by which editors are asked to voluntarily withhold certain information involving national security. The D-notice was worded to cover almost anything about British intelligence operations, and it was strongly suspected that Whitehall issued it to prevent a *Sunday Times* "spy expose" calculated to counteract the *Observer's* publication of the Svetlana Stalin memoirs (which the *Observer* won by outbidding a number of newspapers, including the *Sunday Times*.)

SUSPICIOUS of the government's timing, and after a bit more sleuthing, the *Observer* decided to ignore the D-notice and go with a Philby story last Sunday in order to blunt the expected blow from the *Sunday Times*. In what must have been a long Friday night, Seale pitched in with two *Observer* staffers to produce a Philby story, and the *Observer* advertised that it would publish, the following Sunday, a first-person account by Mrs. Philby, ghost-written by Seale.

Scarcely minutes after the first edition of the *Observer* hit the street Saturday night, the *Sunday Times*, which was holding its Philby series for the following Sunday, flew into action. Gameily but somewhat lamely it managed to put together a Philby story for the readers of its later editions, and promised further articles that would document "how Britain's security forces were penetrated in the crucial cold war years."

On the following day, the country's daily newspapers started nibbling at the leftovers, ranging from reports that Philby is now married to the ex-wife of fellow-spy Donald Maclean (who also lives in Moscow) to interviews with Philby's former intelligence chief who indignantly labeled his ex-protégé a "blackguard."

It is too early to say what action if any the government will take over the ignoring of its D-notice, but at least one embarrassed Whitehall official found a bit of solace. "If anybody's security services need looking at," he observed, "it's Fleet Street's."

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Maclean's Spying More Vital Than British Have Admitted

London Sunday Times

LONDON, Oct. 7—A secret intelligence report which the Sunday Times tracked down in Washington in the course of its investigations into the Philby conspiracy makes it clear that, contrary to repeated British government assertions since 1951, Donald Maclean had access to every crucial Anglo-American policy decision at the height of the Cold War.

The report was compiled in 1956 by U.S. State Department intelligence officers in an attempt to assess the damage done by Maclean and Guy D. Burgess, who fled with him in 1951. For the first time, the report reveals the magnitude of Maclean's espionage achievements.

It is also the first evidence from official files that the British government has been consistently misleading in its statements on Maclean's duties and the type of material to which he had access.

In fact, the U.S. intelligence report reveals that Maclean had knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on the North Atlantic pact, the Korean War and the Japanese peace treaty."

It also shows, for instance, that Maclean had full knowledge of the critical American determination to "localize the conflict," and therefore of its decision not to allow the United Nations forces under Gen. MacArthur to carry the war against the Chinese coast.

Both MacArthur and his chief of intelligence, Gen. Charles Willoughby, were certain at the time that this information had been passed



DONALD MACLEAN



GUY BURGESS

... took their secrets to Moscow in 1951

Guy D.

to the Russians. Just before he died, MacArthur complained that the Chinese not only knew of this policy decision but "all our strategic troop movements."

Until now it has generally been believed that Maclean, first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington and later head of the American Department in the Foreign Office, passed to the Russians only marginal atomic secrets. He saw these in the course of his duties as U.K. secretary of the combined policy committee—the body set up to regulate the Anglo-American exchange of scientific information on the atomic program.

This information was vital enough, the report reveals. Maclean was able to tell the Russians "the estimates made at that time of uranium ore supply available to the three governments—Britain, America, and Canada.

To appreciate the signifi-

cance of this the circumstances of 1947 have to be recalled. In the early post-war years the world supply of uranium was thought to be limited. The West therefore embarked, in extreme secrecy upon a program of "preemptive buying" of uranium, in an attempt to corner all the known resources. Maclean was in a position to tell the Russians every detail of these vital negotiations.

The revelations provide the first credible explanation of the necessity that drove the master-spy Harold Philby to risking, and in the event wrecking, his whole espionage career, to tip off Maclean before the British security services could reach him.

Maclean was not, as previous explanations have suggested, simply an old friend. He was Russia's most important known diplomatic spy in the cold war years.

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New Reports on Philby Spy Case of '63

Vex Britain

Special to The New York Times

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How Philby Stabbed Into the Heart of British Security

Disguised Spy Slipped Past His Lax Superiors

London Sunday Times

LONDON — Harold (Kim) Philby's achievement in becoming head of the Soviet section of the British Secret Intelligence Service, while himself being a Soviet agent, must rank as one of the great professional coups in the twisted history of espionage.

Philby later went on to higher things when he became the linkman between the SIS and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, from which position he could give his Soviet spymasters thorough general knowledge of the operations of both the major Western intelligence agencies.

But there is a classic quality about the earlier achievement. The selection in 1944 of Philby, already a Soviet agent of more than ten years' standing as the man to conceive, build and control a new British operation against the Russians is an event embodying the purest essence of espionage.

Well Equipped

How was Philby able to do it?

First, he was superbly equipped for the role of spy: His marksmanship was excellent, his mind was swift and clear, his nerves were strong. Despite some powerful drinking, he remained physically tough and resilient. He was also extremely attractive to women.

But above these qualities Philby had the capacity to disguise his feelings. It is this crucial possession that made him the perfect spy. For 30 years he lived as a pas-

signate Communist behind the facade of a middle-class Englishman with Liberal-to-Conservative opinions.

It is still almost impossible to find chinks in the mask that Kim Philby first put on when he was 22. There are one or two clues: His writing was careful and restrained, and many people who knew him recall an elusive sense of distance or remoteness. Rarely did he allow himself to be engaged in such a way as to reveal his inner thoughts.

Had Philby been forced to spend more time in first-class intellectual company during those 30 years, it is questionable whether he could have kept up the charade. But the ineptitude of the British Intelligence Service helped to make his fantastic career possible.

Because the SIS bureaucracy was protected by layers of official mystery, the agency was even less prepared than others in the British establishment to cope with the mid-20th century. The Service was a caricature of the establishment, and so this is an account of a great breach that opened up the defenses of a social class, and therefore the defenses of the nation.

Philby was born on New Year's Day, 1912, in imperial India. Ironically, young Philby's Indian playmates nicknamed him "Kim," after the half-caste boy of the Kipling book whose central theme is intelligence work. The boy's father, Harry St. John Bridger Philby, was an officer of the Indian civil service, a distinguished

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Arabist who, though he came of middle-class background, rejected its ordered virtues for the passionate, egotistic culture of the Arabian deserts. St. John Philby, like T. E. Lawrence, fought to free the Arab lands from Turkish rule and later came to share the Arab belief that Britain reneged on her promises at the end of World War I.

In 1929 Kim Philby entered Cambridge, where he met future colleagues Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. Philby's political bent was steadily leftwards. His views were expressed more in private, although with great conviction.

Philby had traveled in Central and Eastern Europe during university vacations, and after graduation in 1933 he went for an extended stay to Germany and Austria. It was here and then, in the early days of the Nazi terror, that Philby's resolve was hardened. He became a determined Communist, and he was recruited as an agent.

A few months after he left Cambridge, Philby was given his lifetime task—to penetrate British intelligence. Every piece of objective evidence available points to this period in late 1933, and is corroborated by the accounts Philby has given to his children who have visited him in Moscow since his defection from Beirut in 1963.

On Feb. 23, 1934, Philby married an Austrian Jewish girl, Alice Friedmann, in Vienna. She was an avowed Communist, and now lives in East Berlin with her third husband.

Philby and Alice returned to London, where he became an assistant editor on a dying liberal magazine. But Philby was to spend the next five years carefully obscuring his left-wing past beneath a right-wing camouflage.

Obviously an excellent way to insulate oneself against charges of communism was to condone Hitler's Nazi regime, which both Philby and Burgess did by joining the Anglo-German Fellowship. Philby managed to have his picture taken at a Swastika-decked dinner. This was in 1936, just before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, which gave Philby another opportunity to establish his public political

position.

Philby went to Spain in February, 1937, and began reporting as a free-lance writer from the Franco side.

Recently in Moscow, Philby told his son John: "I wouldn't have lasted a week in Spain without behaving like a Fascist." He behaved so well, in fact, that General Franco awarded him the Red Cross of Military Merit.

The First Glimmers

When the civil war ended, Philby had completed two years as an undercover Communist in Franco's camp. But was he already spying on the British? There are two bits of evidence.

One is that an officer named Pedro Giro recalls that in a cafe in Salamanca a German agent passed a note to him with a warning against two men then in the cafe. According to the German, these men were British agents. Twice subsequently, Giro saw Philby locked in conversation with the same two men.

Another point was noticed by Sam Pope Brewer, a New York Times correspondent (whose wife, Eleanor, Philby was to acquire 20 years later in Beirut). At press conferences, Kim was always the last questioner and the man who wanted to know just which regiment had made just which move.

Perhaps at this point Philby, anxious to ingratiate himself with British intelligence men, was collecting and passing on any tidbits he could get.

Zany Correspondent

When the British expeditionary force left for France to fight the Germans, Kim Philby went with them as the London Times' No. 1 war correspondent. His colleague, Bob Cooper, thought Philby a wild, slightly drunken and rather brutal young man. Kim, it seems, was addicted to a curious bar game which involved busting people's knuckles. Also, as in Spain, where he had acquired a Royalist mistress,

he was rather conspicuously living with a girl, this time Lady Margaret Vane-Tempest-Stewart.

Other colleagues still saw him as slightly pro-fascist. He wore the Franco decoration on his uniform. The disaster of Dunkirk in June, 1940, brought Philby back to London. At last conditions were ready for his crucial penetration of British intelligence.

These conditions were nowhere better than at the house where young intelligence officers set up residence. Among them were Guy Burgess and a number of homosexuals, heavy drinkers and hangers-on of varying types.

Philby was immediately taken into the department for sabotage, subversion and propaganda. His particular job was lecturing on propaganda leaflet technique. Philby was later transferred to a unit training for unarmored combat behind enemy lines, but his stammer and the fact that his work in Spain had made him known to a great many German military people made it seem suicidal to send him into occupied Europe.

So in the summer of 1941 Philby was recruited for work in the Secret Intelligence Service.

This agency, better known as MI-6, was and is concerned with espionage and counter-espionage in foreign countries. (MI-5, the home unit of the mythical James Bond, concerns itself with counter-espionage in Britain and the colonies). Both agencies had suffered a severe contraction since the palmy days of World War I.

MI-6 had escaped any basic reforms. During the 30s it had done its recruiting, in the tradition of the Great Game of the establishment, from the British police force in India and partly among rich, upper-class young men from London's financial district.

It was these men, often

20

known as "the stockbrokers," who gave the Service its connection with White's Club, one of London's most exclusive men's clubs. This notorious liaison stands at the center of any picture of the wartime secret service. And it epitomizes the roughish, dilettante quality of MI-6, of which the rest of Whitehall, and especially the embryonic professionals of MI-5, were to become increasingly contemptuous over the next decade.

Most of the top brass belonged there, including Sir Steward Menzies, the MI-6 chief until 1951 and the model for Ian Fleming's fiction. The etiquette of the time: the national security chief "M." was to leave Menzies alone with his personal assistant when they were together, since it was understood that they were "running the secret service or something."

White's provided, too, a fertile source for emergency wartime recruits, on the basic English principle that if you could not trust your club, who could you trust?

As for Menzies himself, one former subordinate recalls: "He was terrifying to work with because he acted entirely on instinct. He rarely read a single case right through, yet he often came in with the answer."

Counter-Espionage

Kim Philby became part of Section Five of MI-6 which was responsible for counter-espionage, or more exactly, spying on the German spies. Through personal contact supplied by his old colleague Guy Burgess, Philby became head of the Iberian subsection.

"Philby just did not have

the contacts to get that sort of job on his own," said one of his colleagues. "I know it was Burgess who rang up someone and got him in."

The Iberian subsection's theater was a vital one. Spain was a neutral, friendly to Germany, and provided the perfect base for operations against Britain's communications keystone, Gibraltar. Portugal was friendly to Britain, but Portuguese Mozambique was the center of German espionage operations in southern Africa. It was in this connection that Philby sent Malcolm Muggeridge to Lourenco Marques and Graham Greene to Sierra Leone.

As a boss, Philby was a quick success. He possessed both grasp and human sympathy, faculties which evidently won him intense personal loyalty. This was to be a feature of his entire career, and it is with an almost unspeakable sense of irony that associates recall the word which they always felt summed him up: "integrity."

"You didn't just like him, admire him, agree with him," says one man who saw him often from the war until his defection. "You worshipped him."

By 1943, two years after coming in, Philby was firmly established as one of Menzies' very best men.

But by early 1944 Philby was getting bored by the limitations of the Iberian subsection.

It was then that Menzies asked Philby, just a few months before D-Day, to revive the defunct counter-espionage operation against

the Soviet Union. To Philby, this must have seemed the ultimate opportunity, and also to represent the ultimate folly of the men above him.

Philby's appointment is a measure of the blind faith in him on the part of his superiors, whose own reputations had been aided by Philby's work. Had Philby's early Communist experience been forgotten? Had it been obliterated from the record by his excellent performance? Or was it, just conceivably, noted and, in a moment of supreme political naivete, ignored?

The aging colonel who was the sole incumbent of the inactive Soviet section was pensioned off, and Philby moved in to build an empire which, within 18 months, occupied an entire floor and employed more than 100 people. Within two years, the section had accumulated a vast store of information on Communists in Western countries, front organizations and the other now-familiar stuff of Cold War counter-espionage. And Kim Philby had acquired the confidence of his staff.

"He could get them to do anything for him," one of them has recalled.

This witness remembers that everyone there came from a strict security background, where the rigid tradition was that office desks should be locked at night. But Kim broke that tradition as he broke so many others. "Don't worry about that," he said, "I'll lock them up later."

"I didn't like to do it," this witness now says, "but he was so charming that I couldn't refuse anything he asked."



United Press-International

HAROLD PHILBY

... the Communist disguised as an establishment man.

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PHILBY 10/3 NX

LONDON (UPI)--MASTER RUSSIAN SPY HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY IS NOW MARRIED TO THE EX-WIFE OF A FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE DAILY MIRROR REPORTED TODAY.

THE MIRROR SAID THE 55-YEAR-OLD FORMER TOP BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, WHO WENT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN FOUR YEARS AGO, IS NOW LIVING WITH CHICAGO-BORN MELINDA MACLEAN IN A LUXURIOUS APARTMENT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MOSCOW.

THE 51-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WOMAN WAS THE WIFE OF DONALD MACLEAN, WHO DEFECTED TO THE RUSSIANS ALONG WITH THE LATE GUY BURGESS.

THE MIRROR REPORTED THAT THE DIVORCE OF THE MACLEANS AND THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN PHILBY AND MELINDA TOOK PLACE IN GREAT SECRECY IN MOSCOW LAST SUMMER.

(IN MOSCOW, MACLEAN WAS ASKED ABOUT THE REPORT HIS WIFE HAD LEFT HIM FOR PHILBY. "I WON'T DISCUSS IT AT ALL," HE SAID. "I WON'T CONFIRM OR DENY IT.")

PHILBY'S ELDEST DAUGHTER, JOSEPHINE, 25, WAS ASKED BY A MIRROR REPORTER: "YOUR FATHER DIVORCED HIS THIRD WIFE ELEANOR LAST YEAR AND THEN MARRIED MRS. MELINDA MACLEAN."

"I CANNOT DENY IT," MISS PHILBY ANSWERED. MACLEAN, 54, AND HIS WIFE, WHO WERE MARRIED IN LONDON IN 1939, HAVE THREE CHILDREN.

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Richard

**Spy Weds Wife
of Defector**

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Mas-
 ter Russian spy Harold "Kim"
 Philby is now married to the
 ex-wife of a former British dip-
 lomat who defected to the Soviet
 Union, the Daily Mirror report-
 ed today.

The Mirror said the 55-
 year-old former top British in-
 telligence official is now living
 with Chicago-born Melinda Mac-
 Lean, 51, on the outskirts of
 Moscow.

She was the wife of Donald
 MacLean, who defected to the
 Russians along with the late
 Guy Burgess.

The Mirror reported that the
 divorce of the MacLeans and
 the marriage between Philby
 and Melinda took place in great
 secrecy in Moscow last summer.

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Melinda
Philby

DeLoach

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Philby Admits Spying for Reds

By HENRY MAULE
Staff Correspondent of THE NEWS

London, Oct. 1. Twelve years after British diplomat Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby was exposed in THE NEWS as the "third man" in a spy case, he has admitted being a Soviet agent for more than 30 years.

An exclusive dispatch from this correspondent to THE NEWS in 1955 named Philby for the first time as the man who had tipped off British turncoats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, enabling them to flee to Russia.

The question was raised in Parliament and Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, cleared Philby, former first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, declaring there was "no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country or to identify him with a so-called third man."

"I Have Come Home," He Tells Son

Philby, 55, has admitted to his oldest son, John, 24, who recently visited him in Moscow, that his allegiance has been to the Soviet Union most of his adult life.

"I have come home," he told the son, declaring himself completely happy in Moscow, where he ostensibly works for a Soviet publishing house.

Two London newspapers, the Observer and Sunday Times, carried today what the Observer called his "unmatched success story in espionage."

They reported that Philby was now known to be the most important spy the Russians ever had in the West, and that for more than a decade, while serving as a Soviet agent, he was a trusted senior officer at the heart of British intelligence.

Philby reportedly was assigned by the Russians in 1934 to infiltrate British intelligence. By 1944 he was appointed head of British anti-Soviet intelligence.

In On British and U.S. Secrets

He was named to diplomatic posts from which he was able to disclose to Moscow the inner secrets of M-16, Britain's counterintelligence service, and of American Central Intelligence Agency, the newspapers said. He was being groomed to head M-16 and be Britain's link with the CIA.

In 1951, Philby risked exposing his position by warning MacLean that he had just been unmasked as a major atomic spy, permitting MacLean to flee with his friend Burgess, who since has died.

Apparently Philby did so because he suspected MacLean and Burgess might break down under interrogation and betray him.

Philby was later exposed by a Soviet intelligence officer who defected to the West in 1961 and told London about him. Philby fled to Moscow in 1963 from Beirut, Lebanon, where he was working for the Observer and, that paper said, for British intelligence.



Harold A. R. Philby
Tells son that it's true

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Philby

Philby a Double Agent for 30 Years

LONDON, Oct. 2, (UPI) — The son of Harold "Kim" Philby, the British spy who defected to Moscow in 1963, said yesterday his father "worked for the Russians for 30 years." Philby once was Britain's chief liason man in Washington with the CIA.



KIM PHILBY

Philby's son John, 24, told a British Broadcasting Corporation commentary he met his 55-year-old father in Moscow two weeks ago. "I have come home," he quoted his father as saying.

Philby's career as a double-agent and the circumstances of his discovery and flight have remained subject to speculation and controversy in England, but two London newspapers yesterday pieced together an account of his activities over three decades that read like an incredible spy novel.

Philby was so successful, by these accounts, that at one time he was chief of Britain's anti-Soviet section and came close to being named head of the entire British counter intelligence network, MI-6, before his luck ran out.

Philby graduated from Cambridge University in 1933. One year later he began a long career with Soviet intelligence by becoming a courier. He soon graduated to higher level Soviet intelligence work.

During the late 1930s, Philby masqueraded as a pro-Nazi journalist and reported from the

Franco side of the Spanish Civil War.

When World War II broke out, Philby's old school friends recruited him into British intelligence and his career rose rapidly. By the end of 1944 he headed a new counter-espionage department directed against the Soviet Union.

In 1947, Philby was named Chief of British Intelligence in Turkey and two years later he headed the Washington staff.

Philby's closest brush with discovery came in 1951 when he tipped off two Soviet spies that their activities had been uncovered. British atomic spy Donald Maclean and agent Guy Burgess were able to flee to the Soviet Union because of Philby's warning.

Philby immediately came under suspicion from his American

colleagues and he was dropped from the Washington assignment.

Slowly, however, Philby worked his way back into British confidence. He was sent to Beirut as a correspondent for the British newspaper the Observer, one of the two which printed an article on his activities Sunday.

The observer said it had been told Philby was no longer in the spy business. But he was also in Beirut as a British counterespionage agent.

In 1955, former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan told the House of Commons that Philby was not the "third man" who tipped off Burgess and Maclean four years earlier.

Philby continued his double-agent activities until 1961, when a Soviet defector made allegations about his double-agent background and long history with the Soviet spy system. Philby, still working as a correspondent in Beirut, fled to Moscow in 1963 when informed that a case was being compiled against him.

Philby's son said his father now was working for a Russian news agency on far eastern affairs.

"I should think he is far less lonely now," the younger Philby said. "He is at last able to live completely openly. He is a communist and it is a communist country and way of life." Philby was granted Soviet citizenship.

M. Philby
J. V. Philby
Leeds
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UPI-42

(SPY)

LONDON--BRITAIN'S SECRET SERVICE TODAY FACED A RIGOROUS CHECK-UP FOLLOWING THE DISCLOSURE THAT A FORMER TOP INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL AND BRITAIN'S TOP LINK WITH THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, HAD BEEN A RUSSIAN SPY FOR 34 YEARS.

JOHN PHILBY TOLD RADIO AND TELEVISION AUDIENCES THAT HIS FATHER, HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY, WHO VANISHED FROM BEIRUT FOUR YEARS AGO WHILE WORKING AS A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, TOLD HIM RECENTLY IN MOSCOW HE HAD BEEN A SPY FOR THE RUSSIANS SINCE 1933.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT KIM PHILBY, NOW 55, WAS RECRUITED BY SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AFTER HE LEFT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. HE LATER BECAME A SENIOR OFFICER IN BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND WAS SLATED TO BECOME HEAD OF M16 BEFORE HE WAS FIRED.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT PHILBY RECRUITED GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN AS SOVIET AGENTS IN 1938 WHILE THEY WERE WORKING FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE AND HE TIPPED THEM OFF THAT THEY HAD BEEN DISCOVERED. BURGESS AND MACLEAN DEFECTED IN 1951. MACLEAN STILL LIVES IN MOSCOW. BURGESS DIED THERE.

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Top British Intelligence Aide Bared as Red Spy 34 Years

LONDON (UPI) — Britain's Secret Service today faced a rigorous check-up after the disclosure that a former top intelligence official and Britain's top link with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, had been a Russian spy for 34 years.

John Philby told radio and television audiences that his father, Harold (Kim) Philby, who vanished from Beirut four years ago while working as a newspaper correspondent, told him recently in Moscow he had been a spy for the Russians since 1933.

It was reported that Kim Philby, now 55, had been recruited by Soviet intelligence only a few months after he left Cambridge University. He later became a senior officer in British intelligence and was slated to become head of M16 before he was fired.

Informed sources said that Philby recruited Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean as Soviet agents in 1938 while they were working for the British Foreign service and he tipped them off that they had been discovered. Burgess and Maclean defected in 1951. Maclean still lives in Moscow. Burgess died there.

Philby visited his father in Moscow recently.

"I admire him very much," Philby said. "For what he did could not have been easy—and he did it very well. He worked for the Russians for 30 years without receiving anything for it. There was only one conclu-



HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY

sion you could draw — that he did it for ideological reasons."

Philby said his father is now working in Moscow as a journalist and is "free for the first time in 34 years to think and speak freely and being rewarded excellently for those many years' service to communism."

"I am absolutely convinced — and it is obvious — that he is a Communist and has served the communism of Soviet Russia for 34 years, ever since he left Cambridge in 1933.

"Although I do not disapprove

of what he has done, I know he did not enjoy abusing his position or his friendships as a spy.

"When I saw him in Moscow, he was being treated excellently, as one would expect to be treated for that service, a very important person, a VIP."

Marcus Lipton, the Labor member of Parliament who in 1955 named Philby as the "third man" in the Burgess and Maclean affair, said last night, "There must be many red faces in the Foreign Office and in our security services now . . . It took the Foreign Office eight years to discover that I was right . . . They and the Secret Service behaved with incredible stupidity in going to all lengths to clear him."

Lipton said that former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who was foreign secretary at the time Lipton named Philby as the "third man," got up in the House of Commons and gave Kim Philby the warmest of testimonials.

"Philby had access to the very highest secret intelligence," Lipton said. "He was in close touch with the CIA in America. No wonder the Americans were fed up to the back teeth when it was discovered he was the third man."

It was reported that Philby, who is now employed by the Soviet feature agency Novosti, may be working on the new English language digest magazine Sputnik, which is due to appear in Britain later this year.

Burgess

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TOLD HIM THIS, SAYS SON

Philby a Double Agent for 30 Years

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Philby's son John, 24, told a British Broadcasting Corporation commentary he met his 55-year-old father in Moscow two weeks ago. "I have come home," he quoted his father as saying.

Philby's career as a double agent and the circumstances of his discovery and flight have remained subject to speculation and controversy in England, but two London newspapers yesterday pieced together an account of his activities over three decades that read like an incredible spy novel.

Philby was so successful, by these accounts, that at one time he was chief of Britain's anti-Soviet section and came close to being named head of the entire British counter intelligence network, MI-6, before his luck ran out.

Philby graduated from Cambridge University in 1933. One year later he began a long career with Soviet intelligence by becoming a courier. He soon graduated to higher level Soviet intelligence work.

During the late 1930s, Philby masqueraded as a pro-Nazi journalist and reported from the



KIM PHILBY

Franco side of the Spanish Civil War.

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In 1947, Philby was named Chief of British Intelligence in Turkey and two years later he headed the Washington staff.

Philby's closest brush with discovery came in 1951 when he tipped off two Soviet spies that their activities had been uncovered. British atomic spy Donald Maclean and agent Guy Burgess were able to flee to the Soviet Union because of Philby's warning.

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Slowly, however, Philby worked his way back into British confidence. He was sent to Beirut as a correspondent for the British newspaper the Observer, one of the two which printed an article on his activities Sunday.

The observer said it had been told Philby was no longer in the spy business. But he was also in Beirut as a British counterespionage agent.

In 1955, former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan told the House of Commons that Philby was not the "third man" who tipped off Burgess and Maclean four years earlier.

Philby continued his double agent activities until 1961, when a Soviet defector made allegations about his double agent background and long history with the Soviet spy system. Philby, still working as a correspondent in Beirut, fled to Moscow in 1963 when informed that a case was being compiled against him.

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"I should think he is far less lonely now," the younger Philby said. "He is at last able to live completely openly. He is a communist and it is a communist country and way of life." Philby was granted Soviet citizenship.

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TOLD HIM THIS, SAYS SON

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 - Daily News (New York) _____
 - Sunday News (New York) _____
 - New York Post _____
 - The New York Times _____
 - The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 - The Worker _____
 - The New Leader _____
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 - The National Observer _____
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- DeLoach _____
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Report on Philby
 LONDON — Harold Philby's son confirmed that his father had been recruited by the Soviet secret service early in the 1930s, years before he joined British intelligence and rose to its top ranks.
 The London Observer and the London Sunday Times both printed page-one articles yesterday detailing Philby's double role. The son, John Philby, said that when he saw his father in Moscow, where the spy defected after he was exposed,

the elder Philby said, "I've come home."

Handwritten: Philby
Handwritten: [unclear signature]

- The Washington Post 4-17
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 10-2-67

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PHILBY 10/1 NX
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BY EDWARD SHIELDS

LONDON (UPI)--THE SON OF HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY, THE BRITISH SPY WHO DEFECTED TO MOSCOW IN 1963, SAID SUNDAY HIS FATHER "WORKED FOR THE RUSSIANS FOR 30 YEARS." PHILBY ONCE WAS BRITAIN'S CHIEF LIASON MAN IN WASHINGTON WITH AMERICA'S CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA).

PHILBY'S SON JOHN, 24, TOLD A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. (BBC) COMMENTARY SUNDAY HE MET HIS 55-YEAR-OLD FATHER IN MOSCOW TWO WEEKS AGO. "I HAVE COME HOME," HE QUOTED HIS FATHER AS SAYING.

PHILBY'S CAREER AS A DOUBLE-AGENT AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DISCOVERY AND FLIGHT HAVE REMAINED SUBJECT TO SPECULATION AND CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND, BUT TWO LONDON NEWSPAPERS SUNDAY PIECED TOGETHER AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ACTIVITIES OVER THREE DECADES THAT READ LIKE AN INCREDIBLE SPY NOVEL.

PHILBY WAS SO SUCCESSFUL, BY THESE ACCOUNTS, THAT AT ONE TIME HE WAS CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S ANTI-SOVIET SECTION AND CAME CLOSE TO BEING NAMED HEAD OF THE ENTIRE BRITISH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE NETWORK, MI-6, BEFORE HIS LUCK RAN OUT.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE REPORTS AND SAID IT WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT TO MAKE AT ANY LATER DATE.

IN 1949, PHILBY BECAME CHIEF OF BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN WASHINGTON AND WORKED CLOSELY WITH BOTH THE CIA AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI).

PHILBY GRADUATED FROM CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY IN 1933. ONE YEAR LATER HE BEGAN A LONG CAREER WITH SOVIET INTELLIGENCE BY BECOMING A COURIER. HE SOON GRADUATED TO HIGHER LEVEL SOVIET INTELLIGENCE WORK.

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199 OCT 6 1967

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DURING THE LATE 1930S, PHILBY MASQUERADED AS A PRO-NAZI JOURNALIST AND REPORTED FROM THE FRANCO SIDE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. WHEN WORLD WAR II BROKE OUT, PHILBY'S OLD SCHOOL FRIENDS RECRUITED HIM INTO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND HIS CAREER ROSE RAPIDLY. BY THE END OF 1944 HE HEADED A NEW COUNTER-ESPIONAGE DEPARTMENT DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

IN 1947, PHILBY WAS NAMED CHIEF OF BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN TURKEY AND TWO YEARS LATER HE HEADED THE WASHINGTON STAFF. PHILBY'S CLOSEST BRUSH WITH DISCOVERY CAME IN 1951 WHEN HE TIPPED OFF TWO SOVIET SPIES THAT THEIR ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN UNCOVERED. BRITISH ATOMIC SPY DONALD MACLEAN AND AGENT GUY BURGESS WERE ABLE TO FLEE TO THE SOVIET UNION BECAUSE OF PHILBY'S WARNING.

PHILBY IMMEDIATELY CAME UNDER SUSPICION FROM HIS AMERICAN COLLEAGUES AND HE WAS DROPPED FROM THE WASHINGTON ASSIGNMENT. SLOWLY, HOWEVER, PHILBY WORKED HIS WAY BACK INTO BRITISH CONFIDENCE. HE WAS SENT TO BEIRUT AS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER THE OBSERVER, ONE OF THE TWO WHICH PRINTED AN ARTICLE ON HIS ACTIVITIES SUNDAY.

THE OBSERVER SAID IT HAD BEEN TOLD PHILBY WAS NO LONGER IN THE SPY BUSINESS. BUT HE WAS ALSO IN BEIRUT AS A BRITISH COUNTERESPIONAGE AGENT.

IN 1955, FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT PHILBY WAS NOT THE "THIRD MAN" WHO TIPPED OFF BURGESS AND MACLEAN FOUR YEARS EARLIER.

PHILBY CONTINUED HIS DOUBLE-AGENT ACTIVITIES UNTIL 1961, WHEN A SOVIET DEFECTOR MADE ALLEGATIONS ABOUT HIS DOUBLE-AGENT BACKGROUND AND LONG HISTORY WITH THE SOVIET SPY SYSTEM. PHILBY, STILL WORKING AS A CORRESPONDENT IN BEIRUT, FLED TO MOSCOW IN 1963 WHEN INFORMED THAT A CASE WAS BEING COMPILED AGAINST HIM.

PHILBY'S SON SAID HIS FATHER NOW WAS WORKING FOR A RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY ON FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

"I SHOULD THINK HE IS FAR LESS LONELY NOW," THE YOUNGER PHILBY SAID. "HE IS AT LAST ABLE TO LIVE COMPLETELY OPENLY. HE IS A COMMUNIST AND IT IS A COMMUNIST COUNTRY AND WAY OF LIFE." PHILBY WAS GRANTED SOVIET CITIZENSHIP.

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PHILBY 1971 BY
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BY EDWARD SHIELDS

LONDON (UPI) -- THE SON OF HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY, THE BRITISH SPY WHO DEFECTED TO MOSCOW IN 1950, SAID SUNDAY HIS FATHER WORKED FOR THE RUSSIANS FOR 20 YEARS. PHILBY ONCE WAS BRITAIN'S CHIEF LIAISON MAN IN WASHINGTON WITH AMERICA'S CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA).

PHILBY'S SON JOHN, 24, TOLD A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY (BBC) COMMENTARY SUNDAY HE MET HIS 55-YEAR-OLD FATHER IN MOSCOW 10 YEARS AGO. "I HAVE SOME HOPE," HE QUOTED HIS FATHER AS SAYING. PHILBY'S CAREER AS A DOUBLE-AGENT AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DISCOVERY AND FLIGHT HAVE REMAINED SUBJECT TO SPECULATION AND CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND. BUT THE LONDON NEWS SUNDAY LISTED TOGETHER AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ACTIVITIES OVER THREE DECADES THAT READ LIKE AN INCREDIBLE SPY NOVEL.

PHILBY WAS SO SUCCESSFUL, BY THESE ACCOUNTS, THAT AT ONE POINT HE WAS CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S ANTI-SOVIET SECTION AND GAVE COUNSEL TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ON THE RUSSIAN SITUATION. "IT WAS ALL DOWN TO HIS LUCK AND GRIT," HE SAID.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE REPORTS AND SAID IT WOULD NOT COMMENT TO MAKE AT ANY LATER DATE.

IN 1946, PHILBY BECAME CHIEF OF BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IN WASHINGTON AND WORKED CLOSELY WITH BOTH THE CIA AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI).

PHILBY GRADUATED FROM CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY IN 1935. ONE YEAR LATER HE BEGAN A LONG CAREER WITH SOVIET INTELLIGENCE BY JOINING A COMBAT. HE SOON GRADUATED TO HIGHER LEVEL SPY INTELLIGENCE WORK.

NOT RECORDED
 199 OCT 6 1967

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65-62013
 53 OCT 9 1967
 240

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DURING THE LATE 1930S, JULIUS ROSENBERG, AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST
AND REPORTER FOR THE FRANCO SIDE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR,
WHEN WORLD WAR II BROKE OUT, JULIUS'S TWO OLDER BROTHERS
PERMITTED HIM INTO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND HIS BROTHERS
SPECIAL. BY THE END OF 1944 HE HAD A NEW COMPANY - "CONTRACT"
IN THE FIELD OF "MIND CONTROL" FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

IN 1947, JULIUS WAS IN BRITAIN ON A VISIT TO HIS BROTHERS
TWENTY-TWO MONTHS LATER HE JOINED THE WASHINGTON STAFF.
JULIUS'S CLOSEST CONTACT WITH DISCOVERY CAME IN 1954 WHEN HE
TYPED ONE TWO THREE SEVEN THAT THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE BEING
MONITORED. JULIUS AT HIS SPY SCHOOL, MACLEAN AND AGENT GUY
WITNESS WERE AT A MEETING TO THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH THE
JULIUS'S MOTHER.

JULIUS WAS AT THE TIME UNDER SUSPICION IN HIS AMERICAN
COMPANY AND WAS BEING KEPT FROM THE WASHINGTON STAFF.
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COMPANY AND WAS BEING KEPT FROM THE WASHINGTON STAFF.

FOR MR. TOLSON

31

London Papers Trace Philby's Rise In British Intelligence as Soviet Spy

Special to The Washington Post
LONDON, Sept. 30—The London Observer and the London Sunday Times tonight revealed what both claimed were "exclusive" details of the career of Harold Philby, a Soviet spy who penetrated the "very heart" of British intelligence.

Philby, who fled to Moscow from Beirut in 1963, was recruited into the Soviet spy system in 1933, at age 22 and, according to the Sunday Times, was given only one job—to penetrate British intelligence.

This Philby did in 1941 after serving as a correspondent for the London Times in Spain and as a minor official in several secret departments of the British government.

During World War II, his position in the Intelligence Service (known as MI-6) grew to such an extent that he was at one time tipped as a possible future chief of the Service.

In 1944, say the two papers, Philby was selected to head a new section of MI-6 devoted to counter Soviet espionage activities, the Sunday Times reports, and his unsuspecting British superiors even gave him permission to play the part of a double agent with Russians.

In 1949, Philby was sent to Washington to serve as British liaison with the CIA and FBI. When the Russians exploded their first atomic bomb in 1949, the Observer says, Philby and his staff worked day and night for four days coding and decoding and transmitting vital British and American exchanges.

Philby's career came to a halt in 1951 when two of his closest colleagues, Guy D. Burgess and Donald MacLean, fled to Russia. He was ordered to return to London for a secret trial where, says the

Times, "he defended himself brilliantly." Burgess died in 1963.

In 1955, Philby was publicly cleared by Prime Minister Harold MacMillan and a year later the Observer, acting on the assurance that Philby was no longer a government agent, sent him to Beirut as their Middle East correspondent.

But, the two papers say, Philby had never been taken off the government payroll and hoped to work his way back into the Intelligence Service.

In late 1961, however, information became available (the Observer says from a Soviet defector; the Sunday Times says from counterspy George Blake) that made it impossible for Philby to deny he was a Soviet agent. At the end, says the Observer, Philby admitted to seeing his contact in the Russian Embassy once a month.

On Jan. 23, 1963, he fled, and says the Observer, "British authorities either would not, or could not stop him."

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199 OCT 6 1967

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald 10-7-67
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
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10-23

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Blake and Philby sensation

JON KIMCHE

An extraordinary new development in the careers of double agent George Blake and Kim Philby, the "third man" in the Burgess and Maclean case, is now reported from Damascus.

They are both to be on the staff of a new Russian cultural centre in Syria. Previously they were both on the staff of a British cultural centre in the Lebanon.

The British centre was commonly regarded by the Arabs and the Russians as a centre for British intelligence



KIM PHILBY

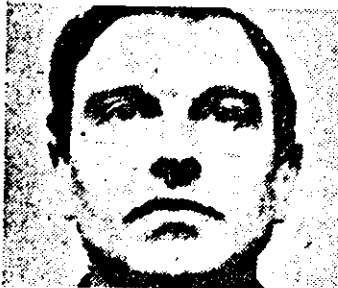
activity in the Middle East. No doubt similar suspicions will attach to the new Russian centre.

Of course a great deal of useful academic work is done at such institutions quite unconnected with any intelligence activities which are carried on, if at all, without the knowledge of the principals.

The Russian centre is under the auspices of the Russian Cultural Exchange Institution, which has been granted permission by the Syrian authorities to open an Arabic language school at Bludan, 18 miles from Damascus.

The British centre is at Shamlun, across the border in the Lebanon.

According to reliable sources in Damascus the head of the Arabic language section of the school will be George Blake. It is said that Blake received



GEORGE BLAKE

Soviet citizenship last month and permission to live in Syria.

The history department will have Kim Philby on its staff. He is reported to have arrived in Damascus last week in preparation for the opening of the Soviet school.

Joining them will be two well-known Iraqi professors, one of whom is Dr. Youssif Ezzidin, a noted authority on Arab history, who is at present Professor of History at Bagdad University. In addition to the Russian staff, eight Egyptian, six Syrian and two Lebanese academics have also been engaged.

The opening ceremony for the Bludan centre is to be on June 15. It is to be conducted by the Soviet Professor Kohkhov, who is due to arrive together with three as yet unnamed Soviet Orientalists.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"EVENING STANDARD"

London, England

Date: May 12, 1967

Edition:

Author: Jon Kimche

Editor:

Title: GEORGE BLAKE

Character: ESP - RUSSIA

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

65-66659-A
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65-68043-A

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176 MAY 22 1967

54 MAY 23 1967

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Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

**Kim Philby's
wife 'rejects
£40,000
book offer'**

Express Staff Reporter

MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY, wife of "Third Man" Kim Philby, the Foreign Office diplomat who became a spy, yesterday turned down a £40,000 offer for her "story"—following a phone call from Russia.

The call was from her husband to her small £5-a-week flat in Dublin.

Afterwards she contacted her London solicitors instructing them to break off arrangements for the book.

'PERSONAL'

It would have told the full story of her husband's part in the Burgess-Maclean affair, and of his eventual escape to Russia.

At her home she refused to comment last night about the decision. "I cannot tell you why. It is a personal reason," she said.

Mr. Leslie Frewin, the publisher, said: "The deal stood to make her a very rich woman. We knew she would have to speak to her husband about it. We thought everything was going well."

Philby is working for a Moscow news agency.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Daily Express"

London, England

(Handwritten signature)

Date: 3/17/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

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or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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128 APR 3 1966

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Kim Philby's wife

gets a British

passport to start new life

Barbar U.S.

MR.S. ELEANOR PHILBY, American-born wife of Britain's "third man," Harold Kim Philby, has been granted British citizenship. She now has dual nationality and can travel on either her British or American passports. Her application for British nationality was made months ago when she finally made up her mind to leave Moscow and her husband who works there for the Russians.

She used her new passport for the first time to fly to Dublin and the start of what she hopes will be a new life.

The bespectacled housewife who inadvertently found herself caught up in one of the most sensational spy cases of the century had been planning her break with the past for nearly a year.

Her first move was to apply to the British authorities for a passport.

A Home Office spokesman said yesterday: "I cannot discuss Mrs. Philby's personal case. I can only say that anyone who married a Briton after 1949 has the right to apply for British nationality. And if everything is in order that request will be granted."

by PETER VANE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS

London, England

Page 17

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Date: 1/2/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: KIM PHILBY'S WIFE GETS A BRITISH PASSPORT TO START NEW LIFE

Character:

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Classification: ESP - R

Submitting Office: London

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No interest

Everything was in order. A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We have no particular interest in Mrs. Philby. She is an innocent British citizen and has done nothing wrong."

Once she had obtained a British passport it was a big step forward in Mrs. Philby's struggle to blot out the strain and tension of the past three years.

The passport entitles her to settle in Eire without having the bother of reporting to the police as an alien.

An officer of the Dublin police said: "Mrs. Philby is a British citizen and therefore free to settle here and come and go without question."

"Anyone travelling on an American passport has to register as an alien after being in the country three months. They have to notify the authorities of any change of address."

"People travelling on a British passport do not have to register."

It was three years ago that Harold Philby, one-time Foreign



MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY
Tired of restricted life

Office diplomat and British Intelligence agent, disappeared from his home in Beirut where he had been working as a correspondent for The Observer newspaper.

A few months later he turned up in Moscow and the Russians announced that he had been granted political asylum.

At that time a British Government spokesman pinpointed Philby as the mysterious "third man" who had tipped off renegade British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that they were about to be arrested and enabled them to escape to Russia in 1951. Burgess died in Moscow in 1963.

Mrs. Philby followed her husband to Moscow and settled

there until her flight to Dublin about four months ago.

Why did she decide to leave her husband? Nobody knows for sure. But the impression in both Whitehall and Washington is that she became fed up with what must have been a restricted life.

Her London solicitor told me yesterday. "I cannot comment on Mrs. Philby's personal life. She does not want to talk about the past. She now has to think of the future."

"Mrs. Philby is an extremely intelligent and cultured woman. She has a great interest in the arts. It was I who suggested that she settle in Dublin. It is a grand centre for the theatre, literature and painting."

Inheritance

"I am sure she will be able to lead a very full and interesting life there. She is, of course, a woman of good independent means."

Mrs. Philby became financially independent when an uncle remembered her in his will.

A close friend of the Philbys who had lived in the same block of flats in Beirut told me: "I remember one morning in 1960 we were having early morning coffee together."

"They were opening their mall and Harold Philby announced that an uncle had left his wife an inheritance of \$100,000 (nearly £35,000)."

"He joked about it saying: 'You can see how clever I was to marry a wealthy woman.'"

Fairly happy

The friend added: "I'm absolutely baffled as to why Mrs. Philby left him. They seemed to be such a happy pair together in those days."

But whatever happened in Russia, Mrs. Philby has so far told nobody.

Mr. George Rich, wealthy Leicestershire farmer who employed her stepson Tom Philby, met her when she travelled to England just before Christmas to attend her stepson's 21st birthday party.

"She seemed fairly happy at the party," said Mr. Rich. "But she did not say one word about her husband or Russia... and I did not ask."

Wife of Spy Philby Quits Russian Home

LONDON (AP)—Eleanor Philby, American-born wife of double agent Harold (Kim) Philby, has left her husband in Moscow to live in Ireland, informed sources reported today.

Mrs. Philby reportedly has taken an apartment in Sandycove, a Dublin suburb, to be near Philby's son by a former marriage. She retained her British citizenship after joining Philby in Moscow in 1963.

Philby, now 54, is a former British intelligence agent and newsman who disappeared from Beirut in 1963 and was granted political asylum in the Soviet Union.

He was named in the British Parliament as the "third man" who tipped off British Foreign Office defectors Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that British security agents were closing in on them. Burgess and Maclean escaped to the Soviet Union, and Burgess died there in September 1963.

Philby now reportedly works for a Moscow publisher.

Mrs. Philby, a native of Seattle, Wash., joined her husband late in 1963 but returned to the United States in 1964 in an attempt to get custody of her 15-year-old daughter by her former marriage to American newsman Sam Pope Brewer. She returned to the Soviet Union after Brewer, a correspondent at the U.N. for the New York Times, was granted custody of the girl.

In Dublin last night, Mrs. Philby's apartment was empty. Neighbors said she had been living there about a month and had gone to London on a shopping visit.

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- Holmes _____
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 J. M. ...
 B. ...

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

50 JAN 3 1966 65-68043

DEC 23 1965
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
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- Miss Holmes _____
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Philby, the 'Third Man,' stripped of OBE—after two years

By BRIAN McCONNELL

HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY, Third Man in the Burgess and Maclean affair—and who, like them, defected to Russia—has been stripped of his OBE.

He was given the award in the 1946 New Year Honours. Much later, it was found that he was already working for the Russians at the time.

Cancelled

The announcement appeared in last night's London Gazette under the heading "Honours and Awards."

It said: "The Queen has directed that the appointment of Mr. Harold Adrian Russell Philby to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, dated January 1, 1946, shall be cancelled and annulled, and his name erased from the Register."

Philby was stripped of his OBE on the recommendation of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

It has taken two years to prepare a case giving a satisfactory reason why he should be stripped.

Usually, this step is taken only after a court has convicted a holder of the order of a criminal offence.

Abandoned

But Philby was never brought to justice. He was awarded the OBE for public services in MI6 (espionage and counter-espionage) during the war.

He vanished from Beirut, Lebanon, in January, 1963. Six months later it was announced in Moscow that he had sought political asylum in Russia, had abandoned British nationality, and become a Soviet citizen.

In October the same year, his 51-year-old wife, Eleanor, joined him in Moscow with Ann, her 18-year-old daughter by a previous marriage.

Philby was the "Third Man" who tipped off renegade diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that security men were on their trail.

They then defected to Russia.

Russell Philby

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY MIRROR

Pg. 24

London, England

Date: 8/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

Being reclassified

65-68043

NOT RECORDED

128 SEP 1 1965

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70 SEP 7 1965

British Spy's U.S. Wife Seen Back in USSR

Moscow, Jan. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Philby, American wife of British defector Harold A. R. Philby, has returned to Moscow, it was learned today.

Mrs. Philby, who vanished in the United States in July, was seen here by people who circulate

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- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy



Mrs. Eleanor Philby
Left daughter behind

in Western Communist circles. An American citizen, she reportedly returned via Mexico and Cuba.

Friends reported that she is bitterly disappointed because she had to return without her daughter by a previous marriage.

Her former husband, New York Times UN correspondent Sam Pope Brewer, filed a suit in New York last July charging there was imminent danger that his ex-wife would take their daughter, then 15, to Russia and that she "would be indoctrinated with Communist principles and anti-American theories."

Brewer won custody of the child.

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News
- New York Post _____
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- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
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Around the World:

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New Riots Break Up Trial of IRA Men

BELFAST—Rioting townsfolk in Mountmellick besieged the local courthouse yesterday during a hearing for 10 members of the Irish Republican Army accused of trying to spoil Princess Margaret's recent visit to Ireland. The townsfolk attacked police cars, broke windows and smashed furniture. Riot squads had to break through to rescue trapped police and remove the prisoners.

Hundreds of townsfolk took part in the donnybrook. At least six men were hospitalized. Several others were bloodied and one policeman suffered a cut forehead. A girl was knocked unconscious.

It was the second such outbreak in recent days. At the County Waterford town of Tramore last week, nine other Irishmen charged with incidents during Margaret's visit started a 10-minute courtroom brawl.

Last night in another court a judge sentenced Terence O'Toole, 27, to five months at hard labor after he was arrested earlier in the day near the scene of the rioting for possessing several sticks of dynamite which he said he planned to use "against the British 'occupation force' in Northern Ireland."

On War Crimes

BONN — Fifty legislators of the ruling Christian Democratic Party introduced a motion for a 20-30 year extension of the Nazi war crimes statute of limitations, which is to become effective in May. The autonomous Bavarian wing of the Party said it would reject the motion on legal and political grounds.

Convicted Nazi war criminal Hans-Walter Zech-Nentwich went on trial in Hannover. Charges arising from his role in the assassination



ZECH-NENTWICH
... on trial in Germany

prison last April. Three men and Zech-Nentwich's girl friend are also on trial for aiding the escape.

Peking Warning

TOKYO — Communist China said the United States would be "duly punished" if it continued air strikes against Communist supply lines in Laos. In a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry broadcast in Peking and monitored in Tokyo, China accused the U.S. of "direct aggression" in a Jan. 13 raid and threatened "stern counterblows" unless the raids are stopped.

Mrs. Philby Seen

MOSCOW—Mrs. Eleanor Philby, wife of British defector Harold ("Kim") Philby, has rejoined her husband in Moscow, according to Russian friends. She vanished last July on a trip to the United States during

which she tried unsuccessfully to gain custody of her 15-year-old daughter from an earlier marriage to New York Times reporter Sam Pope Brewer.

Philby, a former British newsman and intelligence agent, was named by the British government as the man who tipped off British Foreign Office defectors Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean that they were under investigation as security risks.

Ayub's Son

KARACHI—Capt. Gauher Ayub Kahn, son of Pakistan's president, has been accused of murder during wild celebrations of his father's victory in the recent national elections, and a local magistrate will hear the charges today. Gauher Khan was indicted for leading a group of his father's followers in victory demonstrations that allegedly resulted in murder, attempted murder, looting and arson, but no court charges have been drawn up formally as yet. Some reports said 50 persons were killed in the riots.

Dangerous Diversion

TEL AVIV—Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol warned his Arab neighbors to think twice about their plans to divert the headwaters of the Jordan River. In a speech at Tiberias at the Sea of Galilee, Eshkol said:

"We tell our neighbors from this place that we still hope they will think twice before embarking on what may turn out for them to be a dangerous adventure."

Rumor-Spiking

LONDON—In another effort to spike rumors that he

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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

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will replace Sir Alec Douglas-Home as leader of the Conservative party, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling told a dinner meeting that the former prime minister "is, and will remain at the head of our Party. He is a leader of outstanding qualities and strength of character."

The Half-Strike

ROME — Italian customs inspectors began a scheduled 10-day walkout early today, but one union—representing half the country's 5000 customs personnel—decided at the last minute to accept government assurances that improvements in salary regulations would be met. Finance police stepped in to replace the striking inspectors, but officials said the half-strike still would cause disruptions in clearing shipments.

For the Record

- Britain's Prime Minister Wilson is expected to announce in Parliament soon that Commonwealth leaders have set a date in mid-year for their summit conference, informed sources said.

- The central committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Enugu, Nigeria, approved a plan to set up a working group with the Roman Catholic Church to study further ecumenical collaboration.

- The Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations resumed in Geneva after a month's recess.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Philby's wife in Moscow

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
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Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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"DAILY MAIL"

London

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NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 3 1965

Date: 1/19/65
Edition:
Author: Keith Morfett
Editor:
Title: PHILBY'S WIFE
IN MOSCOW
Character: KIM PHILBY
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: London



MRS. PHILBY—Back with her husband

From KEITH MORFETT
Moscow, Monday

MRS. Eleanor Philby, American wife of Kim Philby, has turned up in Moscow again after vanishing in the United States last July.

She has rejoined her husband, the former Foreign Office diplomat, who was the third man in the Burgess and Maclean affair.

Before she vanished U.S. immigration officials had withdrawn her passport. There were reports later that she had been "smuggled" out of the country.

Legal battle

[In Washington last night the State Department said Mrs. Philby's passport had been returned to her. But they refused to say when.]

Mrs. Philby went to America from Moscow last summer to fight a legal battle with her former husband, Mr. Sam Pope Brewer, a New York journalist, over their 15-year-old daughter Ann.

Her passport was withdrawn after Mr. Brewer issued a writ claiming an attempt was to be made to take Ann illegally to Russia.

Mrs. Philby then vanished with the girl.

Three days later the New York Supreme Court gave custody of the girl to Mr. Brewer, reversing the Mexican divorce decision which put Ann in her mother's care.

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When Mr. Brewer said two months later that Ann had been handed over to him, there was no mention of Mrs. Philby's whereabouts.

Tonight Mrs. Philby was seen by American friends who knew her in Beirut before Philby disappeared there. He turned up in Russia six months later.

Upset

Friends say she is "extremely upset" at having to return to Moscow without her daughter.

Americans who have seen her say Mrs. Philby is "desperately anxious" to move around among Westerners in Moscow in a normal way, but her husband is opposed to this "as a result of the strong influence of Donald Maclean."

Philby and Maclean are now meeting almost daily at Maclean's apartment near the centre of the city.

● In 1951 Philby tipped off Guy Burgess, who in turn told Maclean that British security services were inquiring about them. Burgess and Maclean then fled to ~~Russia~~.

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- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

Philby's Wife Back in Russia

MOSCOW (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Philby, American wife of British defector Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby, has returned to Moscow, it was learned today.

Mrs. Philby, who vanished in the United States in July, was seen here by people who circulate in Western Communist circles. An American citizen, she reportedly returned via Mexico and Cuba.

Friends reported she is bitterly disappointed because she had to return without her daughter by a previous marriage.

Her former husband, journal-

ist Sam Pope Brewer, filed a suit in New York last July charging there was imminent danger that his ex-wife would take their daughter, then 15, to Russia and that she "would be indoctrinated with Communist principles and anti-American theories."

Brewer, a correspondent at the United Nations for the New York Times, won custody of the child.

Philby, a former British intelligence agent and newsman, disappeared from Beirut

in 1963. He was named in the British Parliament as the "third man" who tipped off British Foreign Office defectors Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean that the British security organization was on their trail.

Later it was announced that Philby was in the Soviet Union. He made no public appearance but was met in a hotel lobby on Jan. 2 by a newsman. Philby said he had an apartment in Moscow and was learning Russian. He reportedly works for a Moscow publisher.

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Philby, Who Defected, Says Soviet Is Dandy

Moscow, Jan. 2 (AP)—Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby, a British newsman and ex-diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, surfaced briefly today in a Moscow hotel lobby crowd.

In a few minutes of conversation, Philby, who has been described as an accomplice of Donald Maclean and the late Guy Burgess, British Foreign Office defectors in 1951, said he found

the Soviet Union "marvelous, absolutely wonderful."

Philby was recognized by a Western newsman. It was believed to be his first contact with a Westerner since he arrived here more than a year ago.

His Children in England

Philby indicated he was doing "so so" in learning Russian and said, "I have a nice flat here."

He has been reported working as a writer for a Moscow publisher.

Philby said his children were in England. He made no mention of his wife, who has been in the United States seeking custody of a child by a previous marriage.

The former British intelligence agent disappeared from his home in Beirut, Lebanon, in January 1963.



Harold Philby
Seen in Moscow hotel

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British Defector Pops Up In Moscow Hotel Lobby

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP)—Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby, a British newsman and former diplomat who defected to the Soviet Union in 1963, surfaced briefly today in a Moscow hotel lobby crowd.

In a few moments of conversation, Philby, who has been described as an accomplice of British Foreign Office defectors Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess, said he found the Soviet Union "marvelous, absolutely wonderful."

Philby was spotted by a Western newsman who recognized him in his English tweed jacket and gray flannel trousers in the lobby of Moscow's Ukraina Hotel.

Philby indicated he was doing "so-so" in learning Russian and said, "I have a nice flat here."

The Soviet government has publicly announced that Philby asked permission to stay in Russia and become a Soviet citizen.

He has been reported work-

ing as a writer for a Moscow publisher.

The former British intelligence agent disappeared from his home in Beirut, Lebanon, in January, 1963. He was said to have been under surveillance by British Intelligence on suspicion that he was the "third man" who warned MacLean and Burgess in 1951 that they were in danger of arrest on espionage charges.

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Around the World:

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Philby Turns Up

MOSCOW—Former British journalist and Foreign Office aide Harold Philby is working for the Soviet Novosti news agency, reliable sources reported. He disappeared from his correspondent's post in Beirut in June, 1963.

Philby was identified as the "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean espionage case. He reportedly tipped off the two Foreign Office employes — both of whom defected to the Soviet Union in 1951 — that the British intelligence had them under surveillance.

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**REPORTER GRANTED
 CUSTODY OF CHILD**

State Supreme Court Justice Morris E. Spector yesterday granted the application of Sam Pope Brewer, a New York Times correspondent at the United Nations, for the sole custody of his 15-year-old daughter, Ann Callard Brewer.

The application was granted from the bench after a brief, uncontested hearing.

The court was informed that the whereabouts of the child were not known but that it was assumed that she was with her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Philby. Mrs. Philby was married to Harold A. R. Philby, a British newspaperman, soon after obtaining a Mexican divorce from Mr. Brewer several years ago.

Miss Les Wangel, a neighbor of Mrs. Philby at 310 West 11th Street, testified at the hearing that Mrs. Philby and the child had left on July 16 and had not returned.

Mr. Philby, who disappeared last year from the Middle East, where he represented two British publications, turned up later in the Soviet Union and was granted Soviet citizenship.

In his suit for custody, Mr. Brewer declared that there was a danger that his former wife might take the girl to Moscow, where she might be "indoctrinated with Communist principles and anti-American theories."

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**MRS. PHILBY AND GIRL
REPORTED MISSING**

A lawyer for Sam Pope Brewer, New York Times correspondent at the United Nations, said Tuesday that Mr. Brewer's 15-year-old daughter, Ann, and his former wife, Eleanor had been missing since Friday.

Mr. Brewer's former wife is married to H. A. R. Philby, a former British diplomat and journalist who fled to the Soviet Union last year amid charges that he had aided two British defectors, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean.

Mrs. Philby, who followed her husband to the Soviet Union, arrived here June 30 and was forced to surrender her passport on orders from the State Department.

Ann, Mr. Brewer's daughter, has been living here with him since last year, when he brought her to this country from Beirut, where she had been living with her American-born mother. The mother gained custody of the child after the Brewers' divorce in 1958.

Last Thursday Mr. Brewer filed a suit in State Supreme Court to gain legal custody of Ann on the ground that Mrs. Philby might take the child to Moscow.

Mr. Brewer's lawyer, Richard Steel, refused yesterday to affirm or deny a report that Mrs. Philby had telephoned Mr. Brewer Sunday night to assure him that Ann was all right.

The lawyer said: "We hope Mrs. Philby will contact us so that the best interests of the child can be protected, which we believe to be the primary concern of both parents."

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B. W. Smith

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*The New York Times p. 8
Date 7/23/64*

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Buckley

PI-81 *MRS HAROLD ADRIAN RUSSELL PHILBY*

(SPY CASE) NEW YORK.--MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY, AMERICAN WIFE OF THE "THIRD MAN" IN THE BRITISH BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY CASE, HAS RETURNED TO THE U. S. AND HAS BEEN "TENTATIVELY" DEPRIVED OF HER U. S. PASSPORT, THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE OFFICE HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SERVICE SAID MRS. PHILBY'S PASSPORT HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN "AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE" ON HER ARRIVAL HERE JUNE 30 TO VISIT HER DAUGHTER, ANN BREWER, 15.

MRS. PHILBY CAME HERE FROM THE SOVIET UNION WHERE HER HUSBAND, FORMER BRITISH DIPLOMAT H.A.R. (KIM) PHILBY TOOK REFUGE IN JANUARY, 1963, IN THE FACE OF GROWING EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE BURGESS-MACLEAN SPY RING. MRS. PHILBY JOINED HER HUSBAND IN MOSCOW LAST OCTOBER.

MRS. PHILBY'S FIRST HUSBAND, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT SAM POPE BREWER, FILED A PETITION IN STATE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY ASKING THE COURT TO MODIFY A CUSTODY AGREEMENT ON THEIR DAUGHTER. THE SUIT SAID THERE WAS "IMMEDIATE AND IMMINENT DANGER" THAT MRS. PHILBY WOULD TAKE ANN TO THE SOVIET UNION WHERE SHE MIGHT BE "INDOCTRINATED WITH COMMUNIST PRINCIPLES AND ANTI-AMERICAN THEORIES."

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Harold Adrian Russell Philby

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Wesley

Spy Case Cited in Custody Suit

Wesley

By ALFRED ALBELLI

An echo of the infamous Burgess-MacLean spy case reverberated through Supreme Court yesterday in a custody suit brought by a newspaperman against his former wife—now married to a pal of the two British traitors.

The action was brought by Sam Pope Brewer, New York Times man at the UN, against his ex-wife, Eleanor R. Philby, to gain custody of their daughter, Ann, 14.

Wed the "Third Man"

In papers filed by attorney Richard Steel, of 61 Broadway, Brewer noted that Eleanor, after their divorce, married English newsman Harold A. R. Philby. The latter has been accused by his government of being the "third man" who tipped off Donald MacLean and the late Guy Burgess, informers for the Russians, that British intelligence was closing in on them. They fled to Moscow.

Brewer said that last year, with Eleanor's consent, he brought Ann back here from Lebanon and put her in a private school on Long Island, which she still attends. But Eleanor, who originally got custody of the girl under a separation agreement before their divorce, now wants her back, he said.

Tells of Fear for Girl

Eleanor "ultimately moved to Moscow to reestablish a home with her husband, and now lives and intends to remain there as a permanent resident," Brewer said. "There is a danger that the child will be removed from the United States and live with Eleanor and her new husband in Moscow and be indoctrinated with Communist principles and anti-American theories."

Brewer asked the court to enjoin Eleanor from removing Ann from its jurisdiction. He said she is now in New York—living at 310 W. 11th St.—for this purpose.

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191 JUL 28 1964

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- The Washington Daily News _____
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Did British Defectors Betray Our Korea Plans?

By JACK STEELE
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The late Gen. Douglas MacArthur's charges that the British betrayed Korean War strategy and battle plans to the Chinese Reds have since been buttressed by the exposure of three top British diplomats who had access to these war secrets as Soviet spies.

The three—Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess and Harold Philby—all subsequently defected and fled behind the Iron Curtain.

LUCAS INTERVIEWED

Gen. MacArthur's bitter charges were made in a 1954 interview with Scripps-Howard reporter Jim G. Lucas and were published yesterday by Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Gen. MacArthur told Mr. Lucas every message he sent to Washington during the Korean War was turned over by the State Department to the British who in turn leaked it to the Chinese communists "within 48 hours."

A British Embassy spokesman's assertion yesterday that there was "no foundation" to the MacArthur charges echoed similar claims made by the British Foreign Office and other officials even as the Burgess, Maclean and Philby spy cases were unfolding.

1956 ARTICLE

Gen. MacArthur himself, in a 1956 article in Life magazine about his dismissal by President Truman as UN Commander in Korea, briefly cited the Burgess-Maclean case (Philby had not yet been exposed as a member of the team.)

Noting that the defection and exposure of Burgess and Maclean had started to unfold the "true facts" about leaks of Korean War secrets to the communists, he wrote:

"These men with access to secret files were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea thru Peking by way of Moscow."

Gen. MacArthur added that President Truman and other U. S. officials presumably had refused to investigate his warnings about such leaks since they came "after the Alger Hiss and Guy Dexter White scandals" and therefore "caused the deepest resentment."

As a curious coincidence, Philby once referred to himself as "the British Hiss."

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
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ected communists when they were fellow students at Cambridge University. Burgess and Maclean were homosexuals and heavy drinkers. Philby was a Burgess protege. All three came from distinguished families.

KEY POSTS

Altho it was later disclosed that all three often voiced strong anti-American and pro-communist views, they rose fast in the British foreign service and occupied key posts in U.S.-British relations during the Korean War.

Donald Duart Maclean, who served in the British Embassy here from 1944 until 1948, headed the American section of the British foreign office from October, 1950, until he secretly fled to Moscow on May 25, 1951.

Guy Francis de Money Burgess was Second Secretary of the British Embassy from August, 1950, until May, 1951, when he hurriedly returned to England and defected with Maclean. He died in Moscow on Aug. 30, 1963.

Harold A. R. Philby was First Secretary of the British Embassy and a top British Intelligence officer in Washington from October, 1949, until June 1, 1951, when he was recalled to London and dismissed. He later went to the Middle East as a journalist and fled to Moscow in January, 1963.

AT LONG LAST

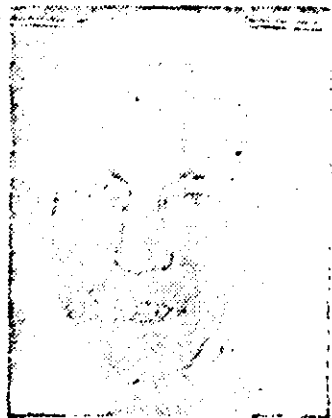
Only after Philby defected last year, did the British Government finally admit he was the "third man" who had warned Burgess and Maclean that British and U. S. intelligence agencies were about to expose their spy activities.

The Saturday Evening Post, in a recent article on the case, reported that Philby received an FBI report that Maclean and Burgess were being investigated as communist agents and called in his friend Burgess to tip him off.

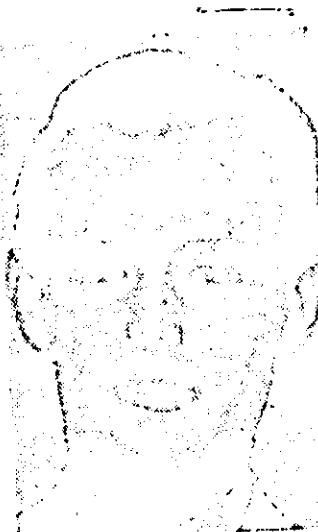
Burgess, according to this report, immediately fled to England, where he warned Maclean. They then arranged with Soviet Intelligence to spirit them out of England and behind the Iron Curtain.

A labor member of Parliament charged in 1955 that Philby was the "third man" in the case, but Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, vigorously denied it, insisting the British Government had no evidence he had warned Burgess and Maclean.

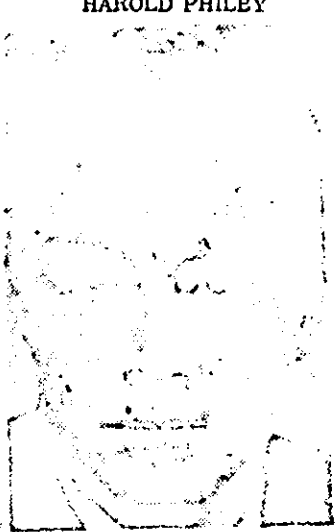
Later, British officials said Philby had been "cleared" and



HAROLD PHILBY



DONALD MACLEAN



GUY BURGESS

permitted to go to the Middle East in hopes he would lead them to other Soviet spies.

U. S. THREAT

The Saturday Evening Post article, however, charged that the Foreign Office had fired Philby in 1951 only because the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency had threatened otherwise to break off all Intelligence liaison between the two governments.

A British "white paper" on the Burgess-Maclean case made public in 1955 sought to minimize both the significance of their defection and their access to military and diplomatic secrets during the Korean War.

Scripps-Howard reporter R. H. Shackford wrote at the time, however, that the admission they were Soviet spies "revived the strong presumption that both men not only betrayed their own country but also the United States."

"At various critical times at the end of the war and afterwards, both men had access to top British-American secrets, including atomic information and Korean War military decisions," Mr. Shackford reported.

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**Spy Figure's Wife
 Goes to Moscow**

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—Mrs. Harold Philby, American wife of the third man in the Burgess and Maclean spy case, has joined her husband in Moscow. The British Foreign office announced yesterday that Mrs. Philby, 49, formerly of Seattle, Wash., arrived in Moscow September 26.

Philby, a former Foreign Office employe and Middle East correspondent for a British newspaper, was identified in Parliament last July as the man who tipped British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean 12 years ago that government authorities suspected them of being spies.

Philby disappeared from Beirut last January. Parliament was told in July that he was in the Soviet capital, and a Foreign Office spokesman said his wife was free to join him.

Burgess
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- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
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**Defector's Wife
Reported in Russia**

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (UPI) — The American-born wife of H. A. R. (Kim) Philby, "third man" in Britain's Burgess-Maclean spy case, is believed to have joined her defector husband in Russia.

Informed sources here said Mrs. Eleanor Philby was issued a Soviet visa last month and was believed to have flown to Russia Sept. 26.

The British government has named Philby, who had worked as a correspondent in Lebanon for a British newspaper, as the mysterious "third man" who tipped off turncoat diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that British agents were on their trail.

Both fled behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. Philby disappeared from Beirut early this year and then turned up inside Russia, where he became a Soviet citizen.

Burgess died last summer. Maclean has been reported working for a publishing house in Moscow. His wife, Melinda, also American-born, joined him about a year after he and Burgess escaped.

Aspic (Burgess)
Beckwith

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WIFE OF PHILBY FLIES TO MOSCOW

American Joins Defector
Linked to Spy Affair

Special to The New York Times
LONDON, Oct. 29—Mrs. Eleanor Philby, the American wife of H. A. R. Philby, the former British diplomat and journalist who fled to the Soviet Union, has joined her husband in Moscow.

The Foreign Office said today that she flew from London to Moscow Sept. 26 in a Soviet airliner on a regular flight. "The assumption is that she went to join her husband," the Foreign Office added.

Mrs. Philby arrived in Britain from the United States eight days before her flight to Moscow. She had spent some time in Britain after her husband vanished last January from their home in Beirut, Lebanon.

After Philby's disappearance, the Government disclosed that he had been the "third man" who in 1951, informed Donald Maclean and the late Guy Burgess, spies for the Russians, that the British security service was closing in on them.

Two Fled Britain

The two Foreign Office diplomats fled from Britain. Maclean still lives in Moscow with his American-born wife.

The Moscow correspondent of The Daily Mail reported today that a member of the British Embassy staff in Moscow had recognized Philby near a suburban villa used as a weekend house by British diplomats and their families.

But the Foreign Office said today it had no information about him.

The only official news of his whereabouts after he left Beirut, where he was a correspondent for The London Observer and the weekly Economist, was an announcement by Moscow that he had been granted political asylum in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Philby was traveling on a United States passport.

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**Soviets Shelter
'Third Man' Spy**

By Richard Hughes
The London Sunday Times

LONDON—H. R. (Kim) Philby, now identified as "the third man" who warned Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean of their impending arrest for espionage and treason 12 years ago, is "recuperating" in a Soviet sanatorium in the Black Sea area.

His disappearance from the Middle East at the beginning of the year, it is now evident, surprised and embarrassed the Soviet authorities, who still do not believe that there was any real need for his flight. The words "unjustifiable panic" were privately used to me last week by a highly placed Russian contact during my visit to Moscow.

Senior Soviet officials made it clear that Philby is regarded by the Soviets as a figure of no great importance.

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**Burgess Wills
\$6000 to Philby,
Press Reports**

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The London Daily Express reports today that the late British turncoat diplomat Guy Burgess left a will bequeathing about \$6000 to Harold Philby, his "most faithful friend."

Burgess died Aug. 31 in Moscow of heart disease. Philby was granted political asylum by the Russians in February.

The British government has said Philby was the "third man" who tipped off Burgess and Donald MacLean that British intelligence agents were closing in on them. The two diplomats fled to Russia in 1951.

Philby, who was Middle East correspondent for the Observer and the Economist, vanished from his home in Beirut last year. The government later stated he had been a Soviet agent.

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