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Was British Frogman Betrayed?

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Daily Express reported today that Ex-Comdr. Lionel Crabb, the frogman who disappeared in Portsmouth Harbor in 1956, was betrayed by a Soviet "master spy" who had worked his way into an important British government agency and is still working there.

Officials declined comment on the report.

The Express cited U. S. intelligence officials as the source for the belief that a spy in Britain warned the Russians that Comdr. Crabb would be prospecting around underwater trying to get information about equipment carried by the Soviet Cruiser Sverdlov, then in Portsmouth.

The spy was linked with the British trio of Donald MacLean, Harold Philby and the late Guy Burgess, who fled to Russia after working as spies while employed by the British government.

Comdr. Crabb disappeared on April 19, 1956. A headless, handless body in a frogman suit, found a year later on a beach near Portsmouth, was officially identified as his, but there have been repeated rumors that it was not.

J. Bernard Hutton, a newsman from Red Czechoslovakia, wrote a book, published in 1960, in which he said Comdr. Crabb was taken prisoner by the Russians and was at that time training frogmen for them somewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

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UPI-29

(SPY)

LONDON--THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY WAS REMOVED FROM BEIRUT BY THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE THEY FEARED HE WAS ABOUT TO REVEAL TO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE THE NAME OF A SOVIET MASTER-SPY WHO STILL IS WORKING FOR A BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

PHILBY, FORMER MIDDLE EAST CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SUNDAY OBSERVER AND THE ECONOMIST, WENT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN JANUARY AND IT WAS LEARNED LATER THAT HE WAS A SOVIET AGENT.

THE EXPRESS, IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON BY RENE MACCOLL, SAID PHILBY, A FORMER BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DIPLOMAT, WAS A HEAVY DRINKER AND WAS CONSIDERED A LIABILITY BY THE RUSSIANS.

MCCOLL SAID WHEN PHILBY TOLD THE RUSSIANS THE HEAT WAS ON HIM IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE SOVIETS ARRANGED FOR HIM TO BE "LIFTED" AND PHILBY LEFT BEIRUT IN A RUSSIAN TRAWLER WHICH TOOK HIM TO A BLACK SEA PORT.

8/31--TD1010AED

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191 SEP 5 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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By FRANCIS MOIR, Herald Diplomatic Correspondent
HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY, the former diplomat who gave Burgess and Maclean the tip-off that sent them fleeing to Russia in 1951, is in Moscow. He has been granted asylum in Russia—and given Soviet citizenship. So the three runaway British diplomats are together again—behind the Iron Curtain.

Last night Western newspaper reporters in Moscow thought it likely that Philby, Burgess and Maclean had already had a reunion at a villa outside the city.

Philby, who had been working as Middle East correspondent for a British newspaper, disappeared from his home in Beirut, Lebanon, in January.

A month ago the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Edward Heath, revealed in the House of Commons that 51-year-old Philby was the "third man" who tipped off Burgess and Maclean in 1951.

APPLIED

After Philby disappeared it was widely believed he had fled behind the Iron Curtain.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Russian newspaper Izvestia which said Philby had "applied to the Soviet authorities with a request for political asylum and for Soviet citizenship."

Izvestia added: "The Supreme Soviet of the USSR have satisfied Philby's request."

The newspaper said Philby "held a leading position in the British Intelligence Service."

In 1956 the Foreign Office officially assured both The Observer and the Economist—who had engaged Philby as their Middle East correspondent—that he had no further links with Intelligence or Government work of any kind.

DOUBLE SPY

But four days after Mr. Heath told MPs that Philby was the "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean case, firm evidence reached the Daily Herald that Philby was employed as a double agent in the Middle East.

He had worked as a spy for both Britain and Russia until just before he vanished.

Philby's American wife, Eleanor, came to Britain in May with their two children. They have been staying at a secret address.

Last night the Foreign Office would not say where Mrs. Philby was. A spokesman added: "As an American citizen she is a free agent. She can do what she likes and go where she likes."

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

DAILY HERALD

Pg. 1

London, England

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 [Signature]

Date: 7/31/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: CHRISTINE KEELE
JOHN PROFUMO

Character:

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Philby

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UPI-55

ADD DEFECTOR, MOSCOW (UPI-48)
 THE IZVESTIA REPORT CLASHED WITH OFFICIAL BRITISH GOVERNMENT
 REPORTS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT PHILBY HAS HAD NO ACCESS TO
 OFFICIAL INFORMATION SINCE HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE
 IN 1951.
 IZVESTIA SAID FLATLY THAT HE WAS OCCUPYING A LEADING BRITISH
 SECURITY POSITION WHEN HE DEFECTED.
 THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS ADMITTED IT RECOMMENDED PHILBY FOR HIS
 MIDEAST CORRESPONDENT'S POST AFTER HE LEFT ITS SERVICE.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-58

ADD DEFECTOR, MOSCOW (UPI-48)

LORD PRIVY SEAL EDWARD HEATH TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS JULY 1ST THAT PHILBY HAD ADMITTED HE HAD WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS DURING WORLD WAR II.

HE SAID ALSO PHILBY WAS THE MYSTERIOUS "THIRD MAN" WHO TIPPED OFF TURNCOAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS BURGESS AND MACLEAN THAT SECURITY AGENCIES WERE POISED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEM JUST BEFORE THEIR 1951 FLIGHT TO RUSSIA.

PHILBY'S RESIGNATION--AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE RECOMMENDATION HE BE EMPLOYED AS A NEWMAN--FOLLOWED THAT FLIGHT.

PHILBY'S WIFE ELEANOR FORMERLY WAS MARRIED TO NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT SAM POPE BREWER. SHE WAS LAST REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

HEATH, IN HIS JULY STATEMENT, ALSO TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT PHILBY HAD FLED TO THE SOVIET BLOC.

BUT--DESPITE TODAY'S IZVESTIA REPORT THAT HE WAS AN INTELLIGENCE AGENT AT THE TIME OF HIS DEFECTION--HEATH SAID PHILBY HAD HAD NO ACCESS TO OFFICIAL INFORMATION FOR YEARS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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ADD DEFECTOR, MOSCOW (UPI-58)
(BUT UNOFFICIAL SPECULATION GREW IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL OVER
WHETHER THERE WAS STILL ANOTHER--THIS TIME A "FOURTH MAN"-- WHO
MIGHT HAVE SAID SOMETHING TO PHILBY THAT SPARKED HIS IRON CURTAIN
DASH.)

IZVESTIA, AMPLIFYING THE ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID, PHILBY "SECRETLY
FLED TO THE IMAM OF YEMEN IN ORDER TO TAKE PART IN SUBVERSIVE
ACTIVITIES WHICH BRITISH AND AMERICAN AGENTS HAVE BEEN DIRECTING
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC FOR MONTHS."

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UPI-81

ADD DEFECTOR, MOSCOW

BUT, IZVESTIA SAID PHILBY'S DISAPPEARANCE "WAS ACHIEVED BY HIMSELF AND WAS A TRICK EMPLOYED BY MEN IN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES."

AT THE TIME OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE, THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT PHILBY, WHO SPEAKS FLUENT ARABIC, HAD DONNED ARAB ROBES AND SLIPPED INTO THE BEIRUT HARBOR AREA WHERE A SOVIET FREIGHTER-- KNOWN TO BE DOCKED IN BEIRUT AT THE TIME--TOOK HIM ON FOR SOME SAFE DESTINATION.

PHILBY RECEIVED A BRITISH DECORATION FOR HIS WARTIME INTELLIGENCE WORK--DESPITE HEATH'S JULY ADMISSION THAT EVIDENCE HAD BEEN FOUND THAT HE WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS.

AT ONE TIME, PHILBY WAS BRITISH COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CHIEF IN WASHINGTON.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITIES FOUND OUT, ACCORDING TO THE ADMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, THAT PHILBY HAD WORKED FOR SOVIET AUTHORITIES BEFORE 1946 AND THAT IN 1951 HE HAD WARNED BURGESS AND MACLEAN THAT THEY WERE UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY SECURITY.

AS A RESULT, THE TWO DIPLOMATS FLED TO MOSCOW WHERE THEY ARE NOW LIVING.

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Russia Grants Philby Asylum, Citizenship

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP).—Harold (Kim) Philby, missing British newsman and former diplomat, has asked and been granted political asylum and Soviet citizenship, Izvestia reported today.

A page 2 announcement in the Soviet government newspaper said:

"British citizen H. A. R. Philby, who occupied a leading position in the British intelligence service, addressed the Soviet authorities with a request for political asylum and the granting of Soviet citizenship.

"It has been made known that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR satisfied the request of H. A. R. Philby."

Philby disappeared last January from his job as a news correspondent in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

Warned Burgess, Maclean

Subsequently the British government identified him as the man who tipped off Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office men who de-

fectured to the Soviet Union a decade ago.

The Moscow broadcast, based on a story in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, said:

"The British subject Philby, who occupies a leading position in British intelligence, has applied to the Soviet authorities for political asylum and Soviet citizenship. It is learned that the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) has complied with Philby's request."

Philby, 51, was a leading figure in British journalism in the Middle East for years. He had a wide circle of acquaintances among British and American newsmen and diplomats.

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- New York Journal-American _____
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UPI-48

ADD DEFECTOR, MOSCOW (UPI-41)
 NEWS OF BRITAIN'S LATEST SECURITY SENSATION BROKE IN IZVESTIA
 AND WAS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO.
 PHILBY, FORMER MIDEAST CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LONDON SUNDAY
 NEWSPAPER OBSERVER AND THE MAGAZINE ECONOMIST AND BEFORE THAT AN
 INTELLIGENCE AGENT AND DIPLOMAT, VANISHED FROM THE LEBANESE CAPITAL
 OF BEIRUT IN LATE JANUARY.

THE TERSE IZVESTIA REPORT SETTLING THE LOCATION OF THE MISSING MAN,
 WHOSE WHEREABOUTS HAVE INTRIGUED AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECURITY
 AGENTS FOR MONTHS, SAID MERELY:

"THE BRITISH SUBJECT PHILBY, WHO OCCUPIES A LEADING POSITION IN
 BRITISH INTELLIGENCE, HAS APPLIED TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES FOR
 POLITICAL ASYLUM AND SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. IT IS LEARNED THAT THE
 U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET HAS COMPLIED WITH PHILBY'S REQUEST."
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-41

(DEFECTOR)

MOSCOW--THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ANNOUNCED TODAY
 HAROLD PHILBY--IDENTIFIED AS A KEY BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AGENT--
 HAS BEEN GRANTED SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND ASYLUM IN RUSSIA.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Walter Winchell of New York

Spy Digest

The espionage front has erupted with headlines from Washington, London and Moscow. It offered another indication of the turbulence constantly exploding beneath the surface in this grim and deadly struggle. There are spies everywhere. Their battles are intense. And it is a war that has never known a truce. Allen Dulles, former CIA director, recently observed: "In the Soviet Union we are faced with an antagonist who has raised the art of espionage to an unprecedented height."

In the shadowy world of intrigue and subversion the most stunning triumphs of Red agents have been represented by the infiltration of high levels of government. The latest shocker is the story of Britain's H.A.R. Philby, a member of British counter-intelligence and the Foreign Office—who also functioned as a Soviet snake.

The Red stain in Washington was deep and extensive during (and several years after) World War II. The following illustrates the extent of the subversion: At one time a U.S. Ass't Sec'y of Treasury was a member of two Soviet spy rings. The chief of the State Department's Latin Affairs division was a member of a Red espionage ring. An influential State Department consultant took refuge in the Fifth when questioned about past or present membership in the Communist Party. A U.S. Brigadier-General was a secret member of the Communist Party, according to sworn evidence. Then there was Alger Hiss.

The SD officials who helped Castro's rise to power have never been fully exposed. When Congress eventually investigates this sordid story—the headlines will rock the nation.

The ugly art of Soviet espionage can be illustrated by the following: Murder Inc. was a babe in the woods compared to Moscow's secret killers. Red Intelligence can put a man in the street armed with perfect counterfeit documents, including money and rubber gloves, with another man's fingerprints on his hands—a silencer pistol for his victim—and a poison ring on his finger—to take his own life and protect his secrets.

The most famous case involving Red killers was the murder of Trotsky. There have been many others. During the early 1930s Juliet Stuart Poyntz was one of the most active and influential U.S. Communists. Later she enlisted in the Kremlin's secret police. La Poyntz was shocked by the activities of the secret agents and made the fatal blunder of threatening to quit. One day she strolled out of her West 57th Street apartment—and vanished. Her disappearance remains a riddle.

The Red underworld claimed two other victims as a consequence of the Poyntz murder. Ludwig Lore, a New York newspaperman and a Communist, was appalled by her fate. He openly criticized the methods and concepts of the Communists and vowed "to do something" about the Poyntz case. . . Ben Gilrow's book, "The Whole of Their Lives," notes: "The murder of Poyntz when she was groping her way out of the Communist domination of her mind and soul, had a tremendous effect upon the harried, impressionable mind of Lore. He died suddenly, mysteriously, without any previous premonition of illness."

Another Poyntz friend endeavored to uncover her killers. He was a noted anarchist who conducted a private investigation. He continued the probe despite threats from Communist agents. Apparently he learned too much. On Jan. 11th 1943 the front pages reported that anarchist Carlo Tresca was shot and killed. Tresca's murderers added another unsolved Communist murder mystery.

Red agents have always used sex as a weapon. The Profumo affair is the latest example. The classic case is the Trotsky story: Trotsky's Mexican hacienda was a fortress. Bulletproof windows, double steel doors, bombproof ceilings and floors and a small army of bodyguards. Nevertheless, the assassin entered the fortress without firing a shot.

Russian agents studied Trotsky's trusted aides and picked one, Sylvia Ageloff, as the dupe. She was a lonely lady whose friendship was won by a female Red agent—who suggested a trip to Paris. There Miss Ageloff was introduced to a handsome, charming man and fell in love. They returned to Mexico together. When he came to visit her, Miss Ageloff opened the door of the fortress. He killed Trotsky with a miner's pick.

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The international Communist spy apparatus is an integral part of official Communist doctrine. Lenin demanded that Communist Parties "create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus. All legal work must be carried on under the practical control of the illegal party." The foregoing helps explain why the Communists have transformed diplomacy into treachery. Every Communist diplomatic outpost is a beachhead for espionage, subversion and sabotage. Soviet diplomats are not only ruled by Red espionage agents—but also function as their judge, jury and firing squad.

There is hardly an important historical event of the past decade that was not influenced—or primarily motivated—by the Red underworld. That includes the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, the reddening of China and the current expansion of Castroism in Latin-America ... For many years the top Red agent in the Far East was Richard Sorge. The full story of Sorge's activities has never been disclosed ... Ralph de Toledano's book "Spies, Dupes and Diplomats" reports: "When General Willoughby, MacArthur's Intelligence chief in SCAP, took the stand in August 1951 before the McCarran Internal Security Subcommittee, he made public Sorge's activities to drive Japan into a Pacific war. But he was not allowed to elaborate on the role of certain Americans in the endeavor; shortly before Willoughby testified, he was visited by a major general who gave him specific instructions as to what could be and what could not be said. The country merely heard the truth as censored by President Truman and the Pentagon."

The naive Kennedy Administration is currently engaged in playing sucker for Khrushchev's "peaceful co-existence" policy. Such a policy is neither peaceful nor does it buttress the concept of co-existence. Shortly after World War II the Russians also stressed the peaceful co-existence propaganda line. But as early as August 1945, less than three months after the cessation of hostilities, a Soviet spy ring was uncovered in the secretarial school of the United States Group Counsel in Berlin. German nationals, being trained in U.S. stenographic and office procedures and methods, were threatened and intimidated by Soviet secret police into reporting on U.S. installations, commanders, directives, methods and plans. ~~Our source~~ for the foregoing is Col. Heimlich, chief of the U.S. Military Intelligence in Berlin during 1945-46.

- Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MR. MACMILLAN TO HAVE FURTHER TALKS WITH MR. WILSON COMMONS CURTAIN DOWN ON PHILBY CASE

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY
The Prime Minister today lowered the curtain on any further public discussion of the Philby case in the House of Commons. He did so in tones of such gravity, and such obvious sincerity, that for once the House was stopped in its tracks. So far as Westminster is concerned the affair has ended as suddenly and as mysteriously as it began.

Five questions, all from Labour members, were on the order paper. Mr. Macmillan answered none of them.

He said: "I have made the most careful investigation into all the relevant events in this case, and have discussed them in detail with the Leader of the Opposition. I think the House will accept that it would not be in the national interest for honourable members to inquire further into the past history of the case, and I would ask the House therefore to refrain from any further public discussion of these matters."

OLD TRADITIONS

The Government benches murmured assent, but Mr. Niall MacDermot was not to be so easily denied. Did not Mr. Heath's statement that the security services had never closed their files on the case mean that Philby was still regarded as a security risk, and if so was not the post on *The Observer* a singularly unwise position to find for him?

Mr. Macmillan was firm. "I appreciate the hon. member's knowledge of these matters", he said. "He will also know the tradition of this House that we should not discuss some of these aspects of our national functions."

would only appeal to the House to revert to this older tradition, which I feel is in the national interest.

"I have had the advantage of having discussions with the Leader of the Opposition—which is again a very old tradition of our parliamentary system—and I hope to have further discussions with him as to the best way in which we can try to regulate these affairs in the best interests of the nation."

UNUSUAL ALLY

For most members this was more than enough. There were angry undertones when Mr. W. W. Hamilton rose with nagging persistence to demand that his personal question be answered. When Philby had applied for renewal of his passport, had he been questioned about his past movements? This was not a question of security but a matter of fact and the House had a right to know.

"No, sir", the Prime Minister replied. "We are led from one question to another, and one question leads to another position which is dangerous." He repeated his plea for no further debate and added: "If not, we would risk destroying the services which are of the utmost value to us."

An ally from an unusual quarter rose to Mr. Macmillan's aid. It was Mr. Harold Wilson. "I would confirm", he said, "that in the two meetings we have had the Prime Minister has given Mr. Brown and myself a very full and frank account of this case. It raises a number of issues which frankly cannot be discussed across the floor of the House, and while we still have some grave

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

The Times

Pg. 10

London, England

Date: 7/17/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: DONALD DUART
MAC LEAN

Character:
or ESP- R

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

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JUL 25 1963

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~~anxiety~~ about the way it has been handled, I think it best that we should pursue them in further confidential talks with the Prime Minister.

"We feel that in the public interest this matter should now be left where it is, and not made the subject of further public discussion or of a public inquiry."

Mr. Macmillan was grateful, and said so. It says much for Mr. Wilson's control of his supporters that muttering on the Labour benches ceased forthwith.

Only Mr. Grimond, who alone among the party leaders had not been let into the secret, was not content to let the matter rest. Had not the Government a duty to the public, whose interest had naturally been aroused by the original statement? Could the House be assured that there was no lack of liaison between those investigating Philby's activities and the Foreign Office, who were apparently unable to warn *The Observer* of what was going on?

TRACE OF IRRITATION

The Prime Minister showed a trace of irritation. That, he said, was a good example of the sort of danger he was trying to avoid. "If the right honourable gentleman had any experience, as alas I have, of the sort of operation which we are forced to undertake in the present conditions of the world, I think he would not have put his question". Mr. Macmillan said.

The incident was closed. The House was left to muse that the fantasies of Mr. Ian Fleming may not be so outlandish after all.

Washington Scene

By George Dixon

Where's James? A19

ALL THE TIME I was out West on a short respite I did little else than eat, sleep, swim, play the slot machines, and read Ian Fleming's thrillers about James Bond, the invincible British secret service agent. I became brainwashed with the conviction that nobody on earth could get ahead of M15, the real-life British counterpart of our CIA, to which Bond is fictionally attached.



Dixon

I accepted as an article of faith that M15, as typified so nobly by Agent Bond, would shoot, knife, bomb or seduce its way out of any complication, and that Britain's official secrets would remain chaste. This would mean that ours would, too, because, according to Author Fleming, our FBI and CIA spill everything they know to M15.

Sometimes I became a little concerned that Bond devoted too much of his energies to seducing beautiful young women whom he found

slightly tarnished but succeeded in cleaning up in the end. I feared this treadmill lovemaking might sap too much of his strength so he wouldn't be able to give his best to fights with machine-gun crews, germ warfare assassins and giant octopl.

But I resigned myself to Bond having his little flings so long as he always scored victory for our side—particularly against SMERSH, which the author described authoritatively as the murder and torture apparatus of the Soviet secret police.

IN MY childish trust I never once doubted that it would always be SMASH for SMERSH if M15 was on the job. The only thing I couldn't understand was why the Russian secret service didn't get discouraged about stealing U.S.-U.K. secrets and just give up.

Now I know why they didn't. I am as disillusioned with M15 as Prime Minister Macmillan is reported to be with H.A.R. (Kim) Philby, the diplomat turned journalist, whom Mac defended, only to have Philby defect to the Russians.

The devastating disclosure has just come out that our FBI and CIA have found the tight little island to be a giant sieve, woven out of old school ties. Directors J. Edgar Hoover and John A. McCone believe the trouble is that M15 is staffed with treacle-footed Old Boys from Harrow and Eton who couldn't penetrate the cover of a Soviet secret operative unless he handed them a calling card inscribed:

"Kirsch from SMERSH."

THE ONLY thought I can partially console myself with is that the Magnificent Bond must have lost the decision in one of those rounds with a giant squid and been replaced with an Old Boy who is batting on a sticky wicket.

Or, more plausible still, Bond may have finally been trapped into marriage by one of those sirens who kept a welcome mat from him outside her boudoir—causing the mysterious chief of M15, known only to Author Fleming as "M," to decide the job called for an Old Boy long beyond the age of romance.

© 1963, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

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

65-68043-A JUL 17 1963

54 JUL 24 1963

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191 JUL 23 1963

80

Macmillan Holds Back More Details On Philby Case; Wilson Goes Along

The Washington Post Foreign Service
LONDON, July 16 — The leaders of the government and opposition told Parliament today that it would be against the national interest to reveal further details of the Philby case.

Harold A. R. Philby disappeared last January from Beirut, where he was working as a newspaper correspondent. He had worked for British intelligence during World War II and went into the Foreign Service afterward, but was dropped in 1951 because of Communist connections.

The government recently disclosed that Philby had been the tip-off man in the 1951 defection of British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean.

Britain has received reports that Philby is now in Prague.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson and deputy leader George Brown had two long conferences with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan about the case in the past week.

Members of Parliament had put down a series of angry questions for answer by the Prime Minister today asking for full information. The key question was whether Philby was still working for MI-6, Britain's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency, up to the time of his disappearance even though he had been fired by the Foreign Office 12 years before.

Former friends of Philby

have charged publicly that he continued to work for intelligence.

Macmillan told Parliament today that he had made a thorough study of the case.

"I hope the House will accept," he said, "that it would not be in the national interest for members to inquire further into the past history of the case. I would ask the House therefore to refrain from any further public discussion of these matters."

The surprise came when opposition Labor leader Wilson echoed Macmillan's plea for discretion. Labor has been pushing for investigation of security failures.

Wilson said he had received a "full and frank account" from Macmillan that "raises a number of issues that frankly cannot be discussed across the floor of the House."

The opposition still had some grave anxieties about

the handling of the case, Wilson added, but considered it best to take them up in confidential talks with the Prime Minister.

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 191 JUL 17 1963

The Washington Post & Times Herald

7.17.63

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JUL 17

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"DID RUSSIANS INFORM ON MARTELLI?"

DEFENCE QUESTION TO JURY

Did the Russians themselves, so exasperated at getting no information tell the British security branch about Dr. Giuseppe Martelli? Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, Q.C., asked the secrets trial jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Martelli, aged 39, an Italian physicist who was employed on non-classified work in the Atomic Energy Authority's laboratory at Culham, Oxfordshire, has pleaded Not Guilty to nine charges under the Official Secrets Act. The prosecution have said that he was ready to act as a spy for Russia.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his closing speech for the defence, yesterday said that whoever gave the first information to the security branch about Martelli was connected with Karpekov (a Russian Embassy man named as the Soviet agent "controlling" both Martelli and Vassall, the Admiralty spy).

"NEARLY LIQUIDATION"

Mr. Hutchinson said that Karpekov slipped away six days before Vassall was arrested by Scotland Yard. Vassall confessed to being a spy when he was caught and repeatedly passed classified material to which he had access. "Where did the allegation against Dr. Martelli come from?"

"Did it come from the Russians themselves for some reason or other? Who knows? It is not liquidation, of course, but it is not far short of that, so far as Dr. Martelli is concerned if he were to be convicted of this offence."

Mr. Hutchinson said that from the Russian point of view Dr. Martelli was totally expendable—they seemed to be getting fed up with him. "If Dr. Martelli is telling the truth he had given no information and had none to give."

Mr. Hutchinson said that if Karpekov controlled other persons in Britain and one of those was a scientist, then to turn in the useless Dr. Martelli might divert attention from anybody who was really spying in some scientific establishment in this country.

Earlier he said to the jury: "The overwhelming fact is that Martelli had no information to pass. He never had any information to pass and there is no escape from that."

POTENTIAL BLACKMAIL

He referred to the Russian intelligence methods including blackmail, and went on: "No one believed that a responsible person over here, a Minister, would give secrets to some girl—of course not, that would be ridiculous—but what a fantastic achievement for the Russians to have got someone in such a position of potential blackmail. It is fantastic to have achieved that situation."

"One always believes that everybody, particularly oneself, will stand up to blackmail, and that one could resist blackmail. It needs courage, and in this particular case—you know who I am referring to—having regard to what happened afterwards, one does not know . . ."

"You won't be too quick to say of Dr. Martelli 'Why didn't you do this, and why didn't you do that'. It is not too easy to behave in the way we think we should."

Asking the jury to return verdicts of Not Guilty on all the counts in the indictment, Mr. Hutchinson said: "This is an all-or-nothing case. This indictment has been split up but what it alleges in simple words is that this man you are trying is a spy."

The trial was adjourned until today. Mr. Justice Phillimore indicated that his summing up would not finish until Monday.

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

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

The Times

Page 7

London, England

Handwritten signature

Date: 7/12/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: GIUSEPPE ENRI
GILBERTO MARTELLI

Character: IS - R

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

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UPI-24

(BRITAIN)

LONDON--ITALIAN SCIENTIST DR. GIUSEPPE MARTELLI, THE FIRST MAN ACCUSED OF PREPARING TO SPY TO WIN ACQUITTAL FROM A BRITISH COURT SINCE THE START OF THE COLD WAR, SAID TODAY HE MAY ASK FOR POLICE PROTECTION AGAINST THE THREAT OF SOVIET REVENGE.

MARTELLI'S ACQUITTAL WAS EXPECTED TO BE ANOTHER BLOW TO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AND TO PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN'S GOVERNMENT, BOTH UNDER ATTACK BECAUSE OF A SERIES OF SEX AND SECURITY SCANDALS.

DRAMATIC NEW DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ONE OF THOSE CASES, THE AFFAIR BETWEEN CALLGIRL CHRISTINE KEELER AND FORMER WAR MINISTER JOHN PROFUMO, WERE EXPECTED WHEN DETECTIVES HEAR A 10-HOUR TAPE RECORDING MADE BY MISS KEELER. THE TAPE WAS TURNED OVER TO SCOTLAND YARD YESTERDAY.

7/16--GE957A

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Belmont
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- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Soviet Espionage Is A Real, Present Peril

DR. GIUSEPPE MARTELLI, an Italian atom scientist formerly employed by the British government, said last week in the historic Old Bailey courtroom that a Soviet agent attempting to blackmail him into espionage for Russia had confided that "We have friends everywhere in London, including Scotland Yard."

Dr. Martelli, who is charged on nine counts of "preparing to spy for Russia," attributed the statement to one Nikolai Karpelev, a former Soviet diplomat now identified by British security forces as a master spy.

CERTAINLY the British record for catching—or not catching—spies is not enviable. To call the roll of cases from Allen Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, the Canadian spy ring uncovered by Igor Gouzenko's defection, the flight of Bourgeois and McLean and Bruno Pontecorvo, the more recent Gordon Lonsdale, George Blake and John William Vassal cases and the implications of espionage or attempted espionage activity linked to the Profumo scandal, is to note only the high spots in a long history of ineffective security at the worst or sluggish indifference at the best.

British complacency about Communist espionage contributed heavily to the success of the Rosenberg-Sobel-Greenglass spy apparatus which joined with the aforementioned Klaus Fuchs to filch atomic secrets from Los Alamos and give the Russians a short cut to a parity with the West in nuclear power which (as a federal judge said in sentencing the Rosenbergs to death) endangered the lives of millions and altered, for the worse, the course of world history.

*Broken
FOR FILE
Magazine
File
5-000*

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

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Post &
Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
1B Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio
Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 7/11/63
Edition: Home
Author: ERNEST CADY
Editor: Editorial
Title: Writer

Character: 80-
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

165-6800
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191 JUL 23 1963

41
JUL 22 1963

84

THE apprehension on July 2 by the FBI of four more Soviet agents in this country shows again that Red espionage is not by any means confined to Britain.

Two persons using the aliases of Robert Balch and Joy Ann Balch (subsequently revealed to be the names of innocent, loyal citizens) were arrested.

So were Ivan D. Egorov, a Russian personnel officer at the United Nations, and his wife Aleksandra. The FBI also reported that it had identified as spies two other Soviet U.N. attaches who had skipped the country in May apparently realizing that their game was almost up for them.

Three-cornered links between Moscow, Britain and the U.S. have been uncovered. Swedish Air Force Col. Stig Erik Wennerstrom

HAROLD confessed that he had been a Russian agent for 15 years, during five of which he was in Washington. (Herbert Philby (now believed to be a fugitive behind the Iron Curtain) recently was identified in London as having been the man who tipped off Burgess and McLean just prior to their flight. All three of these turncoats had tours of duty in the U.S. with access to West defense secrets.

THE ubiquity of Soviet espionage activity throughout the Western world has been demonstrated many times over beyond the least shred of doubt.

It is, by now, common knowledge that every Soviet embassy is a spy center and that the United Nations is honeycombed with espionage agents. And as this was being written, news wires carried three more stores which underscore the point.

• One of West Germany's top intelligence officials went on trial accused of selling secrets to the Russians over the past 10 years.

• Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., charged that Communist secret police agents are being smuggled into this country in clerical garb as members of presumably bonafide delegations of Orthodox clergymen from Iron Curtain countries.

• The Dr. Martelli, mentioned above, told a British court that the Russians had tried, unsuccessfully, to get him to take a teaching and research post at Princeton University as a cover for espionage activity.

OUR FBI has done a masterful job of spy-catching not only in the latest instances but in numerous others not already cited, such as the apprehension of Rudolph Sobel, Dr. Robert Soblen and others of not-too-far distant memory.

The British appear to be at least partly awakened, at long last, to the existence and dangers of Soviet espionage. We think it time that the New Frontiersmen showed an equal awareness by abandoning the position, still too prevalent in Washington, that communism here at home is just an "idea" which presents no real and present internal danger.

THERE are a few encouraging indications in this direction as when, the other day Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy told a television interviewer that Communist espionage directed against the U.S. is "increasing."

We are hoping for more signs—many more—of official awareness of this problem and peril.

86

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

OUT

PHILBY INQUIRY ASKED FOR PRIME MINISTER TO SEE MR. WILSON

From Our Political Correspondent

Mr. Macmillan has invited Mr. Harold Wilson to meet him in the Prime Minister's room at the Commons after questions this afternoon to discuss security issues.

The Opposition leader, probably accompanied by Mr. George Brown, will take the opportunity to press for an inquiry, either by a judge or by Privy Councillors, into some aspects of the Philby affair involving the Foreign Office.

Apparently the Prime Minister's office took the initiative to arrange the consultation

Five more questions have been tabled for Mr. Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, next Monday. Captain Kerby (Arundel, C.) asks "in accordance with which specific terms of his engagement" Mr. Philby was paid £3,000 compensation out of public funds when asked to resign from the Foreign Service. He also wants to know whether the First Secretary in the Beirut Embassy had been ordered to regard Mr. Philby as an unauthorized person, to whom any official information should not be disclosed under security regulations, "in view of the fact that Mr. Philby was due to dine with him on the night of January 23, 1963, as his guest".

Mr. Greenwood (Rossendale, Lab.) asks what instructions were given to diplomatic representatives in the Middle East about the kinds of information which should or should not be made available to Mr. Philby.

Mr. Arthur Lewis (West Ham, North, Lab.) has tabled two questions. In one he asks what action Mr. Heath took to ascertain whether Philby entered Britain in the past seven years.

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

Philby

The Times

Page 10

London, England

WJ
OR

Date: 7/11/63

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: DONALD DUART
MAC LEAN

Character: ESP - R

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Classification:

Submitting Office: London

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UPI-51

ADD ESPIONAGE, LONDON (UPI-47)

HEATH SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE PHILBY RESIGNED FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN JULY, 1951 HE HAD HAD NO ACCESS TO ANY TYPE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

PHILBY WAS WORKING IN BEIRUT AS A CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, THE OBSERVER, WHEN HE VANISHED.

7/11--TD1128AED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

3

Martelli Says He Lied, Blames Scotland Yard

LONDON, July 10 (UPI)—An Italian physicist accused of planning to spy for Russia claimed today he knew of a leak in Scotland Yard.

Giuseppe Martelli, in his final testimony at the trial in which he is charged with violating Britain's official secrets act, said he lied to detectives who arrested him in April "because I knew there was a leak in Scotland Yard."

He said "it would have got back to the Russians" if he told the truth about his contacts with the Soviets.

Martelli, who was assigned to Britain from the European atomic energy pool, denies he intended to yield to Soviet pressure to become a spy. He claims he was trying to collect enough evidence to incriminate the Russian contact men.

Scotland Yard Mum

Martelli is not accused of spying, but of planning to hand over secret information and of possessing espionage equipment.

He gave no details of the alleged leak and Scotland Yard declined official comment.

The Martelli case was adjourned until Thursday as members of Parliament tabled

more questions on the case of Harold Philby, British newsman who vanished in Lebanon in January and who, the government said, may be behind the Iron Curtain.

Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath said last week that Philby was the "third man" who tipped off turncoat diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean before their 1951 flight to Russia.

Questions Await Answers

The questions included a demand why the House of Commons remained uninformed if Philby admitted five months ago to working for the Soviets. Another asked what measures were taken to check Philby's visits to London from Beirut. Still another asked why Philby was paid 3000 pounds (\$8400) when asked to resign from the Foreign Office following the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean.

The questions were scheduled for answer next Monday and Tuesday.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, under increasing fire within his own Conservative Party because of the mushrooming scandals, called a meeting for Thursday with Labor Leader Harold Wilson and Wilson's Deputy, George Brown.

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Harold Philby

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UPI-110

(BRITAIN)

LONDON--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY IT IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE FLOW OF SECRETS TO THE SOVIET UNION.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN IS "WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE AMERICANS ON SECURITY MEASURES OF JOINT CONCERN."

THE UNITED STATES HAS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN OVER A SERIES OF SPY CASES AND SECURITY BRACHES UNCOVERED IN BRITAIN IN RECENT YEARS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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- Wall Street Journal
- National Observer

JUL 17 1963

15-10042

3 More British Ministers Are Linked to Sex Scandals

London, July 8 (AP).—A British newspaper says three more government ministers have been linked to the sex scandals exciting the British public.

The Sunday paper, The People, said the ministers' names have been turned over to Lord Denning, who is investigating sex and security antics in high circles. Prime Minister Macmillan appointed Lord Denning to investigate security aspects of former war minister John Profumo's affair with call girl Christine Keeler while she was also the mistress of a Soviet naval attache.

The People said Lord Denning has been told compromising photographs exist involving one minister and possibly two.

"One of the pictures was in a set of photographs produced during a recent divorce case," the paper said. "Some people claim that a leading minister is recognizable in the photograph."

Minister Meets Girl

"This picture is not linked in any way with the Profumo scandal. But the second picture about which Lord Denning has heard rumors does bear directly on the Profumo affair.

"It is alleged to show a member of the government, at the side of a swimming pool in a group that includes Christine Keeler.

"The third minister is also the subject of a rumor that connects him with the Christine Keeler set. Lord Denning has been told of a meeting between a minister and a girl."

When he appointed Lord Denning, Mr. Macmillan referred to rumors "which affect the honor and integrity of public life" and which, if true, would point to a security risk.

It was generally believed the divorce action cited by the people was to the Argyll case, the headline sensation two months ago. British papers said Saturday that Lord Denning had called for a transcript of the Argyll action. The judge in the Argyll case found the 49-year-old Duchess of Argyll guilty of adultery with four men and granted the Duke a divorce.

Recording, Checked

Lord Denning is also checking the circumstances in which Christine made a tape recording after Negro Jazz Singer Aloysius (Lucky) Gordon was jailed for beating her. The recording reportedly gives a different version of the incident from that given in court.

In the News of the World, the London paper which has been publishing Christine's memoirs, the 21-year-old redhead said:

"I've got to admit it, but at the time the recording was made I was high as a kite through drink and a narcotic stimulant which I did not realize I had taken. . . .

"I must have unwound and really let my hair down. There is no knowing what is true and what isn't true. I admit nothing of what is on the tape because I haven't heard it."

The paper said the tape recording outlined some very sordid incidents.

The Macmillan government continued to be plagued by other security cases.

A British Army spokesman in Berlin said an Army intelligence corporal believed to have defected to Communist East Germany had knowledge of classified information.

The spokesman said no documents were involved in the disappearance of 24-year-old Corp. Bryan Patchett.

"What information he had was in his head," he said.

Patchett, a 5-year veteran, for the past year had been monitoring East German and Soviet radio communications for an intelligence unit at a British air base outside Berlin.

The East German news agency ADN announced Saturday that he sought asylum because "he no longer wanted to work for revanchists (revenge-seekers) who were preparing for war."

The Army spokesman confirmed that Corp. Patchett had been absent without leave since last Tuesday. He said the corporal left a letter for a German girl friend in West Berlin indicating he intended to defect to the Communists.

Mrs. Profumo Cheered

The Sunday Telegram said Scotland Yard has long known that Harold Philby was the "third man" who tipped off turncoat diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean in Washington in 1951, prompting their flight to Russia.

The paper said Scotland Yard security officers were surprised when Mr. Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, exonerated Philby in 1955.

Philby, Middle East correspondent for the Observer and the Economist, disappeared from Beirut, Lebanon, early this year. Deputy Foreign Secretary Edward Heath told Parliament last week Philby was believed to be behind the 1962 Curtain.

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15-10042

Called 3d Man in Defection

Philby Background Sources Doubt Communist Leanings

The London Observer today published a 4500-word background article on the disappearance of its Middle East correspondent, H. A. R. Philby, who, the government said last week, was the "third man" in the 1951 Burgess Maclean spy defection case.

The disappearance remains a mystery, the Observer said, but the article quoted several sources, including a former American diplomat and the newspaper's foreign editor, who considered Philby a competent reporter with no Communist sympathies.

It also pointed out that Philby was hired in 1956 by the Observer and The Economist after a member of the British Foreign Office staff, on an "official" visit, said it was unfair that the former diplomat was "not in a job worth his talent or earning capacity."

Believed Premeditated

The 51-year-old correspondent disappeared in Beirut, Lebanon last January, and the



HAROLD PHILBY
... spy case diary

Observer said the disappearance had apparently been premeditated. Deputy Foreign Minister

Edward Heath told the House of Commons last Monday that Philby was believed to be behind the Iron Curtain.

Heath said the government is "now aware" that Philby warned diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean to flee England in 1951 because British security agents were preparing to apprehend them.

The Observer said Philby's close friends are still bewildered. The newspaper raised several possible theories to explain his disappearance.

"Money looked important somewhere in the story," the article said. "Friends who respected him thought it quite likely that, given his need and his temperament, he would embark on a quite risky enterprise if the reward were high enough."

He also was observed drinking heavily during the past year, the article said.

The observer also noted that although Philby had "no known enemies . . . the Saudi Arabians had occasionally been disturbed by his rather Republican political line."

No Red Trace

The Observer's foreign editor was quoted as saying that Philby's writing "showed not only no trace of Communist bias but also no evidence of a Marxist method of thinking. His reporting was realistic and objective and his political interpretation was cautious in form and traditional in style."

The article quoted former American diplomat Miles Copeland as saying that, "If Philby was a Communist he was the best actor in the world, and this was quite unbelievable."

When Philby first disappeared, the Observer said, "No one then claimed they had heard him utter any Communist sentiment under any conditions of stress or liquor."

- Belmont
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- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

Handwritten signature: D.A. Burgess

Meanwhile, the London Daily Herald yesterday called Philby a "double agent" said he had been working

the Middle East since 1951 British intelligence and most certainly for Russia well.

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

JUL 7 1963

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- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
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- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Did harassed Philby go East to escape troubles?

By Nicholas Carroll, Diplomatic Correspondent

Three theories are current this week-end in Whitehall and Fleet Street to explain the disappearance of Harold ("Kim") Philby, the former Foreign Office Official and journalist, who vanished from Beirut on January 23.

Philby was stated by Mr Heath, Lord Privy Seal, in the House of Commons, last week to have admitted he was "the third man" who tipped off Burgess and Maclean, and that he had worked for Russia before 1946.

The most probable of the three suggested explanations is that, having made this admission to British officials (whether truthfully is still not clear) shortly before he disappeared, he realised that very soon his career as correspondent for "The Observer" and "The Economist" must inevitably end.

Exacting a price

Physically and mentally run down, so the theory goes, and with a wife and six children to maintain, he took the easiest way out and followed Burgess's example of going behind the Iron Curtain.

The second and most widely held theory is that Philby was a double agent, working for the British and Russians simultaneously. But this is much weakened by Mr Heath's statement in the Commons. Mr Heath clearly had not been told that Philby visited Britain regularly over the past eight years, a fact well known to his friends and colleagues in London.

But if Philby were working for British intelligence during that

period it is scarcely conceivable that his visits to Britain would be unknown to his employers. It follows, then, that either he was not a double agent, or that there is an astounding lack of liaison between the Foreign Office and the British Intelligence services.

The third theory is that Philby was a double agent working for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. This is based on the occasions when he appeared to be splashing around far more money than he would have been likely to get from British or Russian intel-



Kim Philby

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

The Sunday Times

Page 2

London, England

Handwritten signatures and initials

Date: 7/7/63
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: DONALD DUART
 MAC LEAN -
Kim Philby
 Character:
 or ESP - R
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: London

File

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ligence paymasters. Only the C.I.A., it is argued, would pay an agent so liberally. And so, the theory goes, the Russians kidnapped him, not wanting to take any chances.

A mistake

In a remarkable broadcast on the B.B.C. Home Service yesterday, Mr Douglas Stewart, the B.B.C. correspondent in Washington, recounted a conversation he had with Philby in the Middle East several years ago, during which Philby explained his role in the Burgess and Maclean affair.

According to Mr Stewart, Philby claimed that, far from tipping off Maclean, he had advised the Foreign Office security branch that they were making a mistake in having Maclean shadowed and keeping secret documents away from him. He told them it would be better to leave Maclean alone in the hope that other security weaknesses might come to light.

But, Philby told Mr Stewart, his advice was not taken. Later he himself was interrogated for three days by "a huge man of about six feet three inches, with a face of cement and steel," whose name Mr Stewart said he knew, but could not reveal.

There is a belief among some people who know Philby that his admission to being "the third man" was not truthful, and was made for some undisclosed reason, possibly under the influence of drink. Close friends of Philby living in London have told me that allegations that he was a homosexual are "utterly ludicrous."

imprisoned for some months during the last war under section 18B because he allegedly advised his friend King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia against joining the Allies. Kim, who deeply admired and respected his father, may well have inherited his idiosyncratic outlook.

The suggestion has been made that if Philby was working for the Russians during 1956 to 1962, he was connected with the Middle East Centre of Arabic Studies at Shelman, which is incidentally not in the outskirts of Beirut but 20 miles away.

Presumably the suggestion arose because George Blake, who was revealed in 1961 to have been a British-Soviet double agent, studied Arabic there. But the charges that Shelman is a "spy school" have been made in Lebanese Press and elsewhere ever since it was moved from the Transjordan just before the Palestine war and have always been rubbish.

The centre teaches Arabic, not spying, and by its nature could not do otherwise, as I know, having studied there myself for 10 months in 1956.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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| Miss Gandy | _____ |

PHILBY:

all we know

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

The Observer

by ROY PERROTT,
Chief Reporter of *The Observer*

Page 17

London, England

At first, for the initial hour or so there was nothing abnormal about his absence. As a journalist with a difficult, largely unpredictable, Middle East beat to follow he had schooled his wife, Eleanor, to accept unexplained leave-takings and appointments as routine. For the initial hour or so, any foreign correspondent's wife would have been impatient but at ease.

That evening Philby had left his fifth-floor flat on the Rue Kantari in Beirut at about 6 p.m., saying he would join his wife later. They were due at a small dinner party at the house of Hugh Balfour-Paul, First Secretary at the British Embassy, a close friend of theirs, by 8.30 p.m.

About 7 p.m. he telephoned his home to say he would be late and that Eleanor should go along without him. One of the Philby children took the call and later said he sounded "in a hurry" but otherwise not abnormal.

It is still not known who the "appointment" was with, or if there was one at all. None of Philby's many routine contacts has come forward to say they met him, or expected to meet him, that evening.

When Philby failed to show up next day his wife alerted the British Embassy and they the Lebanese police. It is significant, in view of later developments, that the first reaction of his wife and close friends should be that he had had an accident.

Next day Eleanor, helped by an American friend of theirs named Miles Copeland (an ex-diplomat who, by coincidence, had been on the United States Government Committee which had cleared Philby of complicity in the Burgess and Maclean case) organised a thorough search of all the hospitals in the district. They not only telephoned each place in turn, but also sent people along (they spent £100 that day hiring transport and searchers) to make quite sure he wasn't there suffering from loss of memory, unconsciousness or something similar.

Handwritten notes:
"Philby"
"D.P.C."

Date: 7/7/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: DONALD DUART
MACLEAN
KIM PHILBY
Character:
or
Classification: ESP - R
Submitting Office: London

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Letter in flat

It was only after they drew a blank that they went on to make a private check of the passenger lists of all aircraft which had left Beirut, then and subsequently, for all destinations. Perhaps some sensational call of duty had pulled him away. What else could explain it?

Two days later, Eleanor called off the search—or, rather, attempted to—by telling the authorities that she had had a reassuring letter from her husband. He had left this in the flat. It had apparently been placed so that Eleanor would discover it the morning after his disappearance. But by mischance, or because of the first distractions of the search, it had been overlooked till now: too late, incidentally, to avoid keen official interest in the disappearance.

Looking round later, Eleanor also found that her husband's small attaché-case had gone, the one he normally managed with on even the longest reporting assignments. His typewriter had been left behind. But she was soon to receive letters from Cairo that had been unmistakably typed on it before departure.

It all pointed one way. However briefly, in whatever rush, his departure was premeditated. It now looks as though, when he said a very casual cheerio to a wife and children he was devotedly attached to that evening, he somehow knew he was burning his boats, that he was radically changing

his life and theirs. He was leaving for a reason and a destination that, it seems, he could not discuss or disclose to his wife, a tolerant and understanding woman.

If there was coercion about it, he had co-operated. He had meant to go.

It is deeply significant of the impression that Harold "Kim" Philby had made on close friends and newspaper colleagues in London and Beirut, particularly in his last six and a quarter years as correspondent in the Middle East of *The Observer* and the *Economist*, that there should have been such bewilderment. Every newspaper office hauled out its bulky files of the Burgess and Maclean case, noted Philby's acquaintance with Burgess at Cambridge and the Washington Embassy, his apparently ready admission of early Communist associations, and carefully reread the Hansard for November, 1955, when Mr. Macmillan completely exonerated Philby from the charge of having been the Third Man who had tipped off the two defectors.

In spite of this faint connection, even sceptics had to keep their minds open to a wide range of possibilities. As time went on it became clear that any final explanation was going to be extraordinary. But no investigator who was inclined to believe that people behaved in character, and not wilfully and unpredictably, could positively narrow down the search to an Iron Curtain country.

'On a trip'

No inquirer could honestly and certainly conclude that this man, this modest, somewhat retiring man, this very capable and straightforward journalist could be another defector. No one then claimed they had heard him utter any Communist sentiment under any conditions of stress or liquor. Defection was simply another of many possibilities, each as unlikely as the next.

The first messages which reached Beirut, purporting to come from Philby, did nothing to clear up the mystery. Two more letters reaching Mrs. Philby in February and March, and certainly bearing his signature, had a Cairo postmark; though later she declined to reveal their contents to

reporters she said that she was reassured that he was well and "on a trip."

Then a telegram arrived which had been handed in at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Cairo, at the odd hour of 0338 on March 2. It said: "All going well. Arrangements our reunion proceeding satisfactorily. Letters with all details following soon. Love. . . ." It was signed Kim Philby—but the original was not in his handwriting. It later appeared that it had been handed in by an Arab who had been given the equivalent of a 2s. tip, but the police could trace it back no further. More mysterious still, the Egyptian authorities claimed there was no trace of Philby having entered the country since the previous July. Nor could the Lebanese Immigration Department find any trace of his having left their territory; they had issued a warrant for his arrest for presumed illegal exit.

That was the sum of the concrete evidence. Beyond this, reporters arriving in Beirut (as I did in March) to look for clues or knit their surmises could, like the security men, only look closer at the man, his past, his present life, his habits, his known inclinations, then attempt to fit it into a Middle East context, and see which way the shadow

Hotel Normandy, Beirut,

December 29

To turn to a purely personal matter. Two of my children will be returning to the U.K. this summer, probably some time in August, and I would like to accompany them for a brief spell at home. . . .

Yours ever,

Kim

FROM Philby's last letter to 'The Observer,' written at the end of 1962.

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fell. The mystery began and ended somewhere inside Philby.

He was 51. He was born in India and spent much of his boyhood there—hence the Kipling-esque nickname—apparently happily.

His father, St. John Philby, then a senior administrator in the Indian Civil Service, scholar of Hindi and other languages, later the celebrated explorer of Arabia, was always a dominant influence in his life.

To judge from Philby senior's biography it was hard to differentiate his exceptional ability and strength of character from the imperiousness of a highly developed ego. In later years he made one of the first crossings of the Arabian Empty Quarter, mapped out vast tracts of territory including the Yemen-Arabian border, became the trusted adviser of King Ibn Saud, turned Muslim, and built up a substantial vehicle import business in Saudi Arabia.

He also became a Socialist of a highly individual sort (for a while he joined Sir Richard Acland's Commonwealth Party). In 1939, at his own expense, he fought a by-election at Hythe on an anti-war platform, lost his deposit, and was briefly interned under 18B for his disapproval of the war effort.

Romanticism

Kim admired his father greatly, acquired many of his enthusiasms, some of his romanticism and, so friends thought, much of his integrity without the arrogance.

Kim went to Westminster School and was a scholar at Trinity, Cambridge, like his father. It was the period of strong left-wing resurgence among young men of his class, when Communism had a certain respectability and when its objectives seemed hardly distinguishable from the Labour Party's. Kim joined the University Socialist Society (which included all degrees of left-wing feeling, moderate to extreme); but unlike Guy Burgess, his friend and contemporary, and Donald Maclean, who came up to Trinity Hall a year later, there was no sign—at least overtly—that he was a Communist.

Philby, in fact, went out to speak for Labour candidates at election time.

A contemporary recalls that his standard speech—romantic, Labour fundamentalist in tone—invariably began: "The heart of England does not beat in stately homes or on smiling lawns. . . ." He was never heard to speak a Marxist sentiment though at the time it was perfectly acceptable to do so.

When he came down in 1933 he spent a year or so travelling in Europe and studying German in Vienna. Another ex-Cambridge contemporary recalls meeting him in Berlin at a time when the Nazis were out in the streets organising their first boycotts of Jewish shops. Philby protested about it to people on the spot; his acquaintances registered it as a sign of moral courage.

At Spanish war

After Vienna, Philby tried journalism. He worked in London on *Review of Reviews*, a literary-political journal with no pronounced doctrine, and was for a time its acting editor.

In 1937, when he was 25, he went to look at the Spanish Civil War and *The Times* took him on as their correspondent with the Franco side.

Here, any investigator searching for clues to some concealed, unknown Philby, has to pause. Surely, if there were some extremism struggling to get out it would be here, in Spain, where the political passions of the thirties were concentrated, that it would emerge? Yet the then foreign editor of *The Times* was later able to write to his opposite number on *The Observer* praising the objectivity of Philby's reporting of the view from the Fascist side. Philby was wounded by a shell that killed a fellow-journalist near by. He was decorated by Franco.

With the outbreak of World War Two, after a spell as *The Times* war correspondent with the B.E.F. in Normandy, Philby was recruited by the Foreign Office for counter-intelligence work. He stayed in this until the end of the war, part of the time in the same outfit as Guy Burgess, and got the O.B.E. for his work.

After this necessarily shadowy period (but a crucial one in the light of the latest verdict on him) Philby became successively First Secretary in Istanbul and, in 1949, temporary First Secretary at the Washington Embassy where Burgess arrived also, in late 1950. Philby's duties were specially concerned with security liaison with the Americans.

'Being shielded'

By all accounts Philby's work was highly regarded but it was not until the row over the Burgess and Maclean defection of May 25, 1951, that he emerged into a fitful half light of publicity. In July, 1951, he was asked to resign from the Foreign Office because, although cleared by British and American investigations of complicity as the Third Man who had tipped off Burgess about the suspicion falling on Maclean, it became known that he had had "Communist associations" in the past. It is still not known exactly what period this referred to. Petrov, the Russian agent who sought asylum in Australia, asserted that Burgess and Maclean had been recruited by the Russians while still at Cambridge. There was never any mention of Philby in this connection.

It was not until the autumn of 1955, in the debate on the White Paper, that Mr. Marcus Lipton named Philby in the House and suggested that he was being shielded as the Third Man. Mr. Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, then cleared Philby in these terms: "No evidence has been found to show that he was responsible for warning Burgess and Maclean. . . I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country, or to identify him with the so-called Third Man, if, indeed, there was one."

Philby challenged Mr. Lipton to repeat his allegations outside the Commons and at a Press conference which he called he is reported to have said: "I have never been a Communist although I have always been a bit to the Left."

It is understood that in an additional effort to allay Mr. Lipton's doubts he was privately shown the security report on which Philby's clearance was based. What did this show? Last summer Philby gave his own version of the affair to a researcher gathering

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material for "Burgess and Maclean," a recent book by Anthony Purdy and Douglas Sutherland.

According to this story, Philby said that shortly before the B. and M. disappearance he had received a report from the Foreign Office stating that Maclean was one of three officials under suspicion of having leaked information to Russia. Philby admitted that he had discussed it privately with Burgess (who had by then moved in as a lodger in Philby's Washington house). There was no obvious reason, Philby claimed, why he should not have mentioned it to Burgess since he was a trusted colleague, also engaged on security work and, as the White Paper made clear, not under suspicion at the time.

Though Philby was then regarded as having had no underhand motive, he was asked to resign.

A different version was given yesterday by Douglas Stuart, B.B.C. Washington correspondent. He said Philby had told him in 1958 that it was he who had narrowed down the suspects to Maclean.

British security officials wanted to arrest Maclean at once. Philby and his Embassy seniors wanted to let Maclean alone in order to discover others in the spy ring. They compromised—Maclean was to be shadowed and secret papers withdrawn from him. Philby told Stuart that he was furious since this method would only alert Maclean.

'Business offer'

Philby's reconstruction of what took place in London was that Burgess went to see Maclean, knowing nothing of the latter's spying activities, and Maclean used Burgess to arrange his getaway. After three days' interrogation (Philby claimed) those who had thought him either guilty or innocent of the tip-off were unchanged in their opinions, and he resigned because "my usefulness was at an end."

For Philby, with a promising career abruptly cut off, there now began a lean period of three or four years. It is also an obscure passage in his life. He came briefly into *The Observer's* orbit in the summer of 1952 when, after he had approached the paper at the suggestion of Malcolm Muggeridge, he was given accreditation in Madrid. After sending two news pieces to *The Observer* Foreign News Service (both sent out to subscribers with a confidential covering note to editors reminding them who Philby was) Philby resigned, saying that he was accepting an "attractive business offer."

It is not known what this was. Around 1953 he got as far as an interview (in the Reform Club) for the foreign editorship of the *Spectator*, but did not get the job. His means of livelihood are obscure for the next two years or so, but with a wife and

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- Tele. Room _____
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- Miss Gandy _____

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Burgess-Maclean 'Third Man' Disappears From His Post

By RAY J. MOLONEY
 BEIRUT, Lebanon (UPI) — The mystery deepened today in the reported disappearance of Harold (Kim) Philby, 51, a London newsman once mentioned as the mysterious "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean case. Philby, a former diplomat who worked as Middle Eastern correspondent for the London Observer and The Economist

has not been seen in Beirut for five weeks. Lebanese security authorities said their records showed he had not left Lebanon by any legal route. The Observer reported his disappearance in a front-page story in London today but his wife, Mildred, told UPI he was not "missing" and that she had heard from him recently. Some unconfirmed reports said Philby had been seen recently in Prague, Czechoslovakia, but Mrs. Philby said: "I can tell you this. He is not behind the Iron Curtain and did not leave Beirut by submarine. As far as I am concerned, he's not missing." Philby was accused in Parliament in 1955 of being the "third man" who tipped off defecting diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean that their arrest was imminent. They fled to Russia.

Philby had been a first secretary in the British Embassy in Washington when Burgess was a second secretary there. Maclean already had left Washington before Philby arrived.

Philby was cleared by then foreign secretary Harold Macmillan who said in the House of Commons: "I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of his country or to identify him with the so-called 'third man' if indeed there was one." Philby also denied the third man allegations.

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

10 THE SUN
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

Burgess Maclean
SP

Date: 3-4-63
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor: DONALD CROMIE
 Title: GUY BURGESS;
 DONALD MAC LEAN
 Character: INFO CONCERNING
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: SEATTLE

7 Feb
 65-68043
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children to keep, he may have been having a difficult time.

About the spring of 1956 a member of the Foreign Office staff known to the paper, who made it clear that his approach was official, asked the Editor of *The Observer* if he had a place for Philby. He said the Foreign Office felt it was unfair that, in spite of the full clearance of Philby's name in 1955, he was finding it impossible to practise his profession of journalism. A cast-iron promise was given that he had no further connection with British intelligence and that he would not be involved in Government work of any kind while in *The Observer's* employment.

The *Economist* indicated readiness to share Philby's services as a correspondent, having independently satisfied themselves through the Foreign Office of Philby's bona fides and respectability in official eyes. The papers shared payment of a retainer of £500

a year (which later went up to £1,000) plus expenses and payment for news and articles sent. In *The Observer's* case alone, this amounted to an extra £1,000 a year.

Philby and Eleanor won a wide circle of friends and professional contacts in cosmopolitan Beirut. Though his background (and subsequent clearance) were well known, he was on close terms with the staffs of Western embassies. In discussion of Middle East subjects he showed—so far as I can discover—no tinge of extremism.

Mr. Miles Copeland, the former American diplomat, who had frequent political discussions with Philby, told me in March: "If Philby was a Communist he was the best actor in the world and this was quite unbelievable. He would have had to construct a fantastic intellectual framework and stick to it

moment by moment, all tending to a liberal viewpoint."

Miss Elizabeth Monroe, the distinguished Middle East expert, who was in Philby's company for a week in 1957 on a tour of then-monarchist Iraq, says: "There was no sign of a scrap of prejudice in him at all. What impressed me was his intense and impartial curiosity about everything and his calm judgment based on a tremendous background knowledge."

Of his writing for *The Observer*, the Foreign Editor writes: "It showed not only no trace of Communist bias but also no evidence of a Marxist method of thinking. His reporting was realistic and objective and his political interpretation was cautious in form and traditional in style. It was very much what one might have expected from someone who had both a Foreign Office training coupled with special knowledge of the Middle East."

Warnings

"In several dispatches he warned against the growth of Communist influence in Iraq under General Kassim and the possibility of Communist infiltration into the Persian Gulf and Arabia."

His letters to *The Observer* office were neat, relaxed, modest and co-operative to a self-denying degree. He once proposed another Middle East veteran for his own job, hearing he was broke. His last, written on December 29 (three weeks before his disappearance), asked for a spell of home leave in the coming summer.

When Philby vanished, the paper shared the bewilderment of his closest Beirut friends. Further research in the Lebanon still seemed to leave several possibilities. No explanation, however unlikely, could be dismissed (or so it looked in March), but as the gaps in Philby's life and habits began to come into focus we began to look harder at the two or three more reasonable ways out of the mystery.

Money looked important somewhere in the story. Friends who respected him thought it quite likely that, given his need and his temperament, he would embark on a quite risky enterprise if the reward were high enough. It seemed one thing that also might, in his eyes, justify the misery and anxiety inflicted on his family by his going. The evidence of the suitcase, and the notes, pointed to a departure that was at least partly voluntary.

Kidnapped?

He had no known enemies—though the Saudi Arabians had occasionally been disturbed by his rather republican political line. Sudden foul play did not seem to fit in with the mode of his departure, though a high member of the Foreign Office on March 20 told *The Observer's* Political Correspondent that he wouldn't be surprised if Philby were dead.

Was he connected in an undercover way with some *coup d'état* against the Saudis? One or two well-informed friends in Beirut at first inclined to this answer. It might explain the Cairo postmarks (a group of dissident Saudis were being sheltered by President Nasser). Loads of arms had been dropped to rebels in the country shortly before he disappeared. He was known to have seen a prominent Saudi anti-monarchist a week before his departure. That was about as far as this theory would go.

Or had he—as the Saudis alleged—been kidnapped by the Egyptians? As a leading exponent of Arab nationalism, Philby could hardly have incurred serious disfavour on political grounds. Still, if he had been smuggled out of the Lebanon the efficient Egyptian Intelligence might have been expected to find this action easier than most.

Working for the Republicans in the Yemen? But other reporters had been there since and heard no word of him—in a country where it is hard to keep secrets.

Any answer had to be reconcilable to one firm factor: Philby was strongly attached to his wife and

family. When away on assignments he made a point of writing home daily. It seemed clear that only some desperate move on his part or some equally heavy pressure could have persuaded him to put them in a state of great anxiety.

He was in good health and an apparently rational state of mind when he left that evening. Some, however, had noticed signs of increasing depression and heavier drinking over the last year or so. He used to sit by himself at the same side-table in the bar of the Hotel Normandy on the waterfront, once or

Our report by ROY JENKINS, the M.P. and historian, on his enquiry into the election of Pope Paul VI begins next week.

twice a day, getting rapidly through his whisky, looking deeply morose. The astute head barman, a friend of Philby's for six years, told me that he had changed markedly about a year ago "as though a weight had begun to press on his heart."

A good part of his income from journalism (he apparently had no other publicly known source) went on maintaining a good flat and a family, including two children at boarding-school in England.

Throughout my dealings with Eleanor Philby in Beirut, she showed a marked reserve. Although I came from London partly with the aim of seeing what material assistance she and the children might need, she was only anxious for all papers to keep off the story, saying that this would help to re-open contact with Kim. And she never then, or subsequently, asked *The Observer* or the *Economist* for any financial aid.

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Speculation was ended, though friends' bewilderment not at all dispelled, when Mr. Edward Heath announced to the Commons last week on July 1 that (choosing his words cautiously) the security services were "now awake, partly as a result of an admission by Mr. Philby himself, that he worked for the Soviet authorities before 1946 and that in 1951 he in fact warned Maclean through Burgess that the security services were about to take action against him."

Mr. Heath conceded that this also meant that Philby was now known to have been the Third Man. Mrs. Philby had received letters from her husband purporting to come from behind the Iron Curtain.

The statement left many gaps unfilled. Philby had already, 12 years before (if his own story is to be believed), admitted having tipped off Burgess about the suspicion on Maclean—but inadvertently. Was the Government now saying that the tip-off happened in the same circumstances but that it was, in fact, done in purpose as one past or present Communist sympathiser to another? Or was it suggesting that on the

Friday that Burgess in London got his final warning that "the game's up," Philby had risked a phone call from Washington to alert him?

There was an apparent discrepancy between Mr. Heath's statement that Philby had lived for the last years "outside British legal jurisdiction" and Philby's recent visits to England on paid home leave arranged with this paper. This is perhaps explained by the fact that M.I.5—who have presumably been responsible for enquiries into the Philby case—have at no time been in touch with *The Observer*.

Mr. Heath was careful to say only that "Philby worked for the Soviet authorities before 1946." There was no mention of any evidence of it during his journalistic period in Beirut. If the evidence was no more than this, and if Philby knew that this was all it was, would it have been enough—a case "partly supported by his own admission"—to make a charge of treason stick in a courtroom after 17 years or more? Would it have been enough to persuade him to jump behind the Iron Curtain, leaving family behind?

If Philby went entirely without coercion, as a fugitive from Western justice, would the Russians readily offer hospitality? It is not the normal practice of the Soviet Union to allow foreigners acting as their agents who get caught to seek refuge in Russia. Burgess and Maclean were notable exceptions. But unlike those two, who had the latest official information, Philby (or so it would appear) had little of exclusive value to offer.

Much has been made of his opportunities for spying on the nearby Shemlan Academy, where members of the British Foreign Service did their Arabic studies. In fact, he never went there.

'Confession'

We have been assured that Philby's "confession" was not made knowingly to the British, though this does not rule out the possibility, and no more than that, that he was unknowingly questioned by the British security services.

Coerced or not, how was Philby's disappearance so efficient? One means of transport could have been the 7,265-ton Russian motor ship Dolmatovo, which, as it happens, arrived in Beirut from Port Said on the morning of the day Philby disappeared. It left for the Black Sea port of Odessa, four days' sailing away, at 8.45 p.m.—that is, nearly three hours after Philby was last seen. It neither took on nor discharged cargo, nor loaded oil bunkers. The ship was berthed about a mile from his flat.

Or did Philby for some reason travel through Cairo after all, possibly with false papers? One of his early letters, his wife says, made a specific, derisive reference to a report in a Beirut newspaper which connected his disappearance with "the Burgess and Maclean business." This newspaper, while available in Cairo and one or two other Middle East centres, was certainly not available behind the Iron Curtain and it was not the sort of thing that anyone would bother to transmit to him there.

Or, on the other hand, was this a way of drawing another red herring across the trail?

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Philby's friend on the

phone from Moscow

Harold Kim Philby

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

Front page

"Evening Standard"

London, England

Copy
Spec

Date: 3/4/63

Edition:

Author: *65-68043-1*

Editor:

Title: NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 14 1963

Character: _____

or

Classification: *100-374183*

Submitting Office: *London*

ORIGINAL FILED IN *100-374183-19*

MISSING

MAN

BURGESS

SPEAKS

58
62 MAR 18 1963

100
MAR 14 1963

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65-68043
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105

'I'm terribly worried'

By BRIAN DEAN

Runaway British diplomat Guy Burgess told me over the telephone from Moscow today that he was "terribly worried" by the disappearance of his friend and former Foreign Office official Harold "Kim" Philby.

"It all sounds very mysterious," he said. "I have absolutely no idea where he could be, although I am certain he is not making for Moscow. I have not heard from him for several years."

Mr. Philby, now a journalist, has been reported missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks.

His American-born wife Eleanor received a cable from Cairo over the weekend. Part of it said:

"All going well. Arrangements our reunion proceeding satisfactorily. Letters with all details following soon. Love Kim Philby."

The cable indicated it had been handed in at Cairo at 3.38 on Friday morning.

'I'm worried'

But the British Embassy in Cairo said the last time Mr. Philby was known to visit the United Arab Republic was in July last year.

Guy Burgess said the first news he had of Mr. Philby's disappearance was on the BBC this morning.

"I heard part of the broadcast and just caught the name of my friend at the end of the news," he said.

"I am terribly worried. Have you heard any more news?" When I told Mr. Burgess of



GUY BURGESS

"First news heard on radio."

the mysterious cable Mrs. Philby received from Cairo he said: "Oh. This looks quite serious."

Mr. Philby was exonerated seven years ago as being the Third Man in the Burgess-Maclean affair.

He had been a First Secretary in Washington when Burgess was a Second Secretary there. Donald Maclean, who defected to Moscow with Burgess, had already left Washington before Mr. Philby arrived.

Mr. Macmillan, who was then Foreign Secretary, said he had no reason to conclude that Philby had at any time

Burgess speaks

△ From Page One

"betrayed the interest of his country or to identify him with the so-called Third Man—if indeed there was one."

Mr. Philby said seven years ago he had been a close friend of Burgess "since undergraduate days."

'We're satisfied'

The British Embassy in Beirut said today: "Mrs. Philby asked us to try to find her husband but after she received the cable she told us not to bother any more. She seemed quite satisfied with the contents of the cable."

"We are not taking any further action. There are not enough facts to indicate a reason for Mr. Philby leaving Beirut. It is all speculation."

... so are we'

The Foreign Office in London said: "We were asked to find out if Mr. Philby was in the United Arab Republic. The reply was that he had not been there since June or July in 1962. We have done what we were asked to and are taking no further action. Mrs. Philby seems quite satisfied there is no mystery over her husband's whereabouts."

The inquiry to the Foreign Office came from The Observer. Mr. Philby represents The Observer and the Economist in the Middle East.

The Observer would not comment today.

The Economist said: "Mr. Philby is certainly not on an assignment for us. The last story he filed was on January 16. We have not heard from him since."

And Mrs. Philby has refused to accept any telephone calls at her fifth-floor flat in Beirut.



108

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- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
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- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

PARTY TALKS ON PHILBY

Setting Commons records straight

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THERE are to be consultations between Government and Opposition in the hope of agreeing on some means of setting House of Commons records straight about the Philby affair.

But Mr. Macleod, Leader of the House, made clear yesterday (report—P30) that the Government has no intention of finding time for a motion which could be construed as censuring the Prime Minister.

The motion, sponsored jointly by Mr. Lipton (Lab., Brixton) and Mr. Wigg (Lab. Dudley), arises from Mr. Lipton's personal statement in November, 1955. In this he withdrew an allegation that Mr. Harold Philby was the "Third Man" in the Burgess-Maclean episode.

It invites the House to "deplore the fact that Mr. Lipton was prevailed on by the formal assurances of Mr. Macmillan," then Foreign Secretary, to make his statement.

"SLUR" UNJUSTIFIED

In the Government's view, this amounts to an unjustified slur on Mr. Macmillan. Ministers have to speak on the information available to them at the time.

When Mr. Macmillan reported that there was no evidence identifying Philby as the "third man" he did so in good faith.

The Opposition would be satisfied if Mr. Macmillan made a personal statement, putting Mr. Lipton "in the clear." The Government is not disposed to grant even this

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

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

London, England

Page 1

Boyle
SPK

Date: 7/5/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: HAROLD PHILBY

File
SPK

Character:
or
Classification: ESP-R
Submitting Office: London

51 JUL 15 1963

65-6801
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 15 1963
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| Tele. Room | _____ |
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PHILBY ROLE AS AGENT QUESTIONED

5-MONTH GAP

By MICHAEL HILTON,
Daily Telegraph Diplomatic
Correspondent

THE statement by the *Observer* that Mr. Philby was employed by them at the suggestion of the Foreign Office prompts the question of whether he was continuing to work for British Intelligence from 1956 until January of this year.

It was in 1956 that he began work as a Middle East correspondent and it was in January that he admitted he had been the third man. The intelligence service makes use of many people who are not full-time officials.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "As is well known, we are not prepared to answer questions about intelligence matters."

FIVE-MONTH GAP

With regard to the five-month gap between Philby's admission and the statement to the House of Commons on Monday, the explanation being advanced in official quarters goes something like this:

1—As soon as the admission was made, the decision was taken in principle that Parliament would have to be told at some time.

2—There were a number of what would have been described as "tendrils" and side issues that had to be cleared up.

3—Why the announcement was made at what, from the Government's point of view, was a particularly unfortunate moment can only be conjectured. Presumably it was because it discovered that the news was about to break and had appeared, partially in an *Americap* magazine.

RUSSIANS AIDED PHILBY'S FLIGHT

"NOW IN PRAGUE"

From Our Special Correspondent
BEIRUT, Wednesday.

Lebanese security men feel certain that Harold Philby is now in Prague. There seems little doubt that he was assisted in his flight by the Communists who arranged for him to embark on a Russian ship at that time in Lebanese waters.

It is not easy to leave the Lebanon without attracting notice and to do so secretly involves careful organisation. Since the troubles of 1961 the local security forces have kept a vigilant guard.

Many plotters in this republic of plotting try to make their way to neighbouring countries. In a way this is the Switzerland of the Middle East, a centre for spying and nefarious activities because of its liberal régime and easy going ways.

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

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
London
P. 26

Philby
Lebanon

Date: 7/4/63
Edition:
Author: Michael Hilton
Editor:
Title: HAROLD PHILBY

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or ESP R
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Submitting Office: London

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- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

NEW SCANDAL? WHITEHALL SAYS 'NO'

By ROBERT CARVEL

It was confidently asserted in Government circles today that no new major British spy scandal is imminent.

As the Cabinet met at Admiralty House, rumours were circulating that arrests might be made at any moment. The

question was asked whether these might lead to new allegations of ineptitude in high places.

Mr. Macmillan appears to have made appropriate inquiries to satisfy himself that there is no need for the Government to prepare for further shocks.

Ministers are now considering it necessary, however, to try to uncover the sources of recurring

suggestions about security breaches.

Whitehall is not dismissing the theory that these rumours could have sinister as well as irresponsible origins. They may be part of a deliberate conspiracy to undermine Anglo-American relations as well as morale in British Government departments.

Some of the rumours have

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

— EVENING STANDARD
London
7/4/63

suggested that British spies were giving away American military secrets.

One of the Government's difficulties is that after all repercussions of the Profumo affair, people are less inclined to dismiss rumours, however fantastic they sound, without at least thinking twice about them.

Bullington

J. W. G.

Robert Carvel

Date: _____
Edition: _____
Author: Robert Carvel
Editor: _____
Title: HAROLD PHILBY

Character: _____
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Classification: _____
Submitting Office: London

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REPORT
FROM U.S.:

PHILBY CASE LINK IN BIG SPY CHAIN

'Name the man
who said give
him a job'

Evening Standard Parliamentary
Reporter

The Government is to be pressed in the Commons on Monday to name the person who asked The Observer to give a job to ex-diplomat Harold Philby, "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean case, who is now behind the Iron Curtain.

Lieut.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux (C., Central Nottingham) is to ask Mr. Heath, Lord Privy Seal, what person serving in the Foreign Office urged The Observer to employ Philby; and whether the initiative was taken by this person or the newspaper.

Deputy Liberal leader Mr. Donald Wade (Huddersfield West) is to ask what assurances and recommendations were given to the editors of The Observer and The Economist by the Foreign Office before Philby was employed by them as a correspondent in the Middle East.

Since the Philby affair broke, the Foreign Office has refused to comment on any aspect of it.

It is understood, however, that the official line is that no formal Government approach was made to get work for Philby.

In a statement, Mr. David Astor, Editor of The Observer, has said: "The suggestion that The Observer should employ Mr. Philby came from the Foreign Office."

FBI start security crackdown

Evening Standard Reporter: New York, Thursday

The arrest 48 hours ago of two couples accused of being Russian agents has caused speculation in Washington about the existence of a complicated international spy chain involving the case of Harold Philby, third man in the Burgess-Maclean affair.

The New York Times reported this today as Washington was hit by a wave of rumour that another spy scandal was about to break in Britain. It is being said that a British junior official is soon to be arrested.

Reports say the man served briefly on the British Joint Defence Staff in Washington during secret British-American negotiations that resulted in the cancellation of the Skybolt rocket programme. There are also hints of a link between the man and the two couples FBI agents detained on Tuesday.

FBI and Central Intelligence Agency sources had no comment to make on the allegation. And a member of the British Embassy who would not name himself said: "It is mystifying."

A big check

American correspondents who cover the so-called "Hush hush" beat at the Pentagon said: "There could be something to the story."

FBI agents are spreading out in key cities across the United States in what is seen as the most grimly determined security crackdown since the McCarthy era 10 years ago.

The crackdown was ordered after Attorney-General Robert Kennedy had warned that "all Communist countries" had stepped up espionage in the United States.

In a move that could result in hundreds of dismissals agents are checking every United States official and employee with any access to classified information.

Chief of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, is said to be seriously worried by the possibility of undiscovered holes in America's security network.

The Attorney General also is pressing for stronger laws to fight Communist espionage.

"We are seriously hampered in this field by a lack of such legislation," he told newsmen.

* AS APPEARED 2

112

The Third Man

The timing of the new spy scandal in Great Britain could not have been worse for Prime Minister Macmillan. Whatever lift Mr. Macmillan received from President Kennedy's fleeting visit has been dissipated by the disclosure that Harold Philby was the "third man" who tipped off Burgess and MacLean, thereby enabling the two traitors to elude arrest in 1951. Yet it was Mr. Macmillan himself who exonerated Philby from this charge when it was made by a Labor member of Parliament in 1955.

For months, rumors have been circulating about Philby, who was reportedly a British counter-espionage agent during World War II. From 1946 to 1951, he held important diplomatic posts, including assignment to the British Embassy in Washington, where he apparently served as security officer. Until his disappearance in Lebanon last January, Philby had been a correspondent for the *Economist* and the *London Observer* in the Middle East. Now it develops that Philby was a Soviet spy who probably served as a double agent during the Second War.

If there were any doubts on the matter, this confirms again the energy and persistence of Soviet espionage in reaching into Western intelligence systems (witness the current attempt in Washington to recruit a CIA employe). But it also strengthens nagging doubts about British security.

No one could sensibly maintain that Mr. Macmillan or his Laborite predecessors are soft on communism. But in the higher reaches of the civil service there is a seeming class bias in assessing security reliability. If (as was the case with Philby) a trusted official comes from a prominent family, went to the right schools and speaks in the approved upper-class manner, there is a disposition to refuse to believe that he could be a Soviet agent. This tendency is fortified by the otherwise admirable British reluctance to snoop into private affairs.

In highly caricatured form, the attitude is reflected in the James Bond stories written by Ian Fleming. British agent Bond, forever struggling with the sinister SMERSH (the Soviet counterspy apparatus) somehow always manages to imbibe the "right" wine, to wear impeccable clothes and to tool through London in the smartest roadsters. But in the light of Philby-Burgess-MacLean, Mr. Bond's adventures are a trifle misleading. The unwashed proletariat of SMERSH seem more effective in life than in art.

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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

B. Macmillan

ESP

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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 Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 7-3-63

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Britain's Latest Spy Case

Raises Some Puzzling

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- Tele Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

By Clare Hollingsworth
The Manchester Guardian

LONDON, July 2—An air of mystery hangs over Britain's newest spy case involving missing journalist H. A. R. Philby.

The government disclosed yesterday that Philby had worked as a double-agent and had been the "third man" in the Burgess-Maclean spy scandal of a decade ago.

Diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean fled to

the Soviet Union in 1951. The government disclosed yesterday that Philby, who was attached to the British Embassy in Washington in 1951, had tipped them off then that they were about to be arrested in a security investigation.

Philby, who left the British Foreign service in 1955, disappeared in January from Beirut, Lebanon, where he was working as a foreign correspondent.

It is understood that Philby admitted his role in the spy scandal shortly before his disappearance. There is speculation that he made his confession to a British Embassy official in Beirut after having learned that someone had "squealed."

If Philby was a spy and a traitor, as the government disclosures yesterday would indicate, why was he spared the misery of a trial and prison sentence, punishments

that have been imposed on lesser agents?

Balfour Paul, a senior member of the Embassy staff, who should have been the Philbys' host at dinner the night he disappeared did not alert either the Embassy or the Lebanese police.

Philby, in any case, followed his former friends to the Soviet Union, but the Russians apparently have not yet decided to allow him to make a public appearance.

Philby's wife Eleanor, an

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- Date 7.3.63

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American, is cooperating with British security authorities.

They, in turn, are giving her protection and although she is said to be in Britain now, her whereabouts are secret.

She is, of course, free to enter or leave the country as she wishes.

Mrs. Philby is, in fact, being treated with the same kid gloves that British security

authorities wore when dealing with Melinda Maclean, the wife of defector Donald Maclean who confounded them and her friends by following her husband to the Soviet Union.

Immediately after Philby's disappearance, friends of his wife in Beirut suggested that she was "very worried about money." But a short time later Mrs. Philby left for Europe with her two children, a trip that must have cost between \$1500 and \$2000.

Philby had no money except his earnings as a foreign correspondent which are assumed to have ended.

He may not be as useful to the Soviet Union as Maclean was when he disappeared. But surely any man who has worked in a British counter-espionage organization must have some value.

There is little need to stress the similarity between the Maclean and Philby cases. Both men are from similar backgrounds, the same age, Communists in their youth and Soviet agents while they worked for the British Foreign Service.

Further, they were attractive to women, had American wives, but indulged in emotional relationships with other men, and both were drunkards.

Philby used the once luxurious Normandy Hotel in Beirut as his office and general meeting place. He had much of his mail addressed there and when his debts

were mounting and his creditors became restless he would suddenly announce that he would soon be in the chips. When the money arrived he paid the barman and other creditors for a party, which would continue afterwards, or until Philby passed out.

United States security officers in Beirut are understood to have suggested, some two months ago, that they had evidence that Philby was behind the Iron Curtain.

Britain's Latest Spy Case Raises Some Puzzling Questions

- Mohr
- Casper
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- Tavel
- Trotter
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- Holmes
- Gandy

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Philby's wife Eleanor, an

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- The New Leader _____
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- The National Observer _____
- Date _____

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American, is cooperating with British security authorities.

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Macmillan and Wilson In Row Over Security

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- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
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- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Labor Party leader Harold Wilson accused Prime Minister Harold Macmillan today of taking a petulant attitude and trying to laugh off the sex and spy scandals which have shaken Britain.

In a face-to-face collision in the House of Commons, Macmillan snapped back that

finding the spies was a security success—not a failure—and angrily told Wilson he thought his remarks offensive. "You really must learn to distinguish between invective and insolence," the Prime Minister added.

The row was touched off by a dispute over the way the Conservative Government han-

dled recent security disclosures. These were topped by yesterday's revelation that diplomat-turned-newsmen Harold Philby was the mysterious "third man" who warned renegade diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean to flee England in 1951.

Burgess and Maclean have been in Moscow since and Philby is believed to have slipped across the Iron Curtain since he disappeared from Beirut last January.

Commons Stunned

News that Philby, once first secretary of the British embassy in Washington and believed head of security there, has actually been a Soviet agent stunned the House of Commons. When Macmillan was Foreign Secretary in 1955 he had said there was no evidence against Philby.

Verbal sword-crossing in Commons first started when a Conservative member of Parliament asked Macmillan if he planned to appoint a Minister of security.

The Prime Minister replied that he would have to await the result of a judicial inquiry into the John Profumo-Christine Keeler - Yevgeny Ivanov affair before deciding.

Wilson then asked if Macmillan would appoint a new judicial inquiry into the Philby affair "assuming you have enough judges to go around." He charged Macmillan with ducking questions.

The Prime Minister replied angrily that "the questions you have put to me were complicated and offensive."

He continued: "If we are to reach a situation when every success of the security services is treated as a failure, we are going to have a vested interest in not discovering a failure."

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- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
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- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____

Date 7-3-63
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Angry Retort

Flushing angrily, Wilson countered "You must not be so petulant nor try to laugh this off."

Macmillan, calmer, replied "What has now happened is not a failure of the security services. It is a success."

"I say sincerely that I hope that in dealing with these matters the House will realize the danger of putting some questions and the still greater danger of answering some of them."

Another Labor Party opponent, Arthur Hernderson, asked if Macmillan had discussed British security with President Kennedy and if that was the reason for the disclosure about Philby.

"I am not prepared to say more about the discussions I had," Macmillan said bitterly. "I think you have shown your usual suspicion and lack of generosity in your approach to every problem."

[Meanwhile, the London Sunday Observer released a statement which said it hired Philby in 1956 as a correspondent jointly with the weekly publication, The Economist, at the suggestion of the Foreign Office after Philby left the government in 1955, Reuters reported.

[The Observer said the Foreign Office gave no indication to suspect Philby until the government disclosures in the House of Commons Monday that the Philby file had been kept open and that Philby had admitted his role as "third man" five months ago.]



Interlandi from Los Angeles Times

"I hate you!"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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| Mr. Tolson | |
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| Miss Holmes | |
| Miss Gandy | |

**The F.O.
suggested
we give
Philby
a job
SAYS**

THE OBSERVER

By JOHN DICKIE

THE Third Man mystery plunged the Foreign Office into fresh embarrassment last night.

The Editor of the *Observer*, Mr. David Astor, issued a statement claiming that the Foreign Office suggested that the *Observer* employ Harold "Kim" Philby, the ex-diplomat colleague of defector Guy Burgess.

The *Observer* statement was made "with the agreement and approval of the Editor of the *Economist*," Mr. Donald Tyerman. Philby also worked for the *Economist* until he disappeared from Beirut.

The *Observer* said: "Mr. H. A. R. Philby went to the Middle East as a correspondent for the *Observer* and the *Economist* jointly in 1956.

"The suggestion that the *Observer* employ Mr. Philby came from the Foreign Office.

Repeated

"In November 1955 the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, had stated: I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has betrayed the interests of this country or to identify him with the so-called Third Man, if, indeed, there was one."

"Privately, the Foreign Office repeated this assurance to the *Observer*, added that Mr. Philby, after resigning from the Foreign Office, had retained no connection with them, and said it seemed unfair that so able a man should find difficulty earning a living as a journalist now that he had full clearance from the Foreign Secretary.

"The *Observer* agreed and accordingly asked the *Economist* to share Mr. Philby's services in the Middle East, inviting them to make their own check on Mr. Philby with the Foreign Office.

No hint

"The *Economist* did so. They were given the same assurances as the *Observer*. Between that date and Mr. Heath's statement yesterday, the Foreign Office gave neither publication any hint that there was reason to suspect Mr. Philby's loyalty, though the *Observer* informed the Foreign Office immediately it learned of Mr. Philby's disappearance."

An inquiry into the background of the Philby affair will be sought by the Labour Party. Mr. Harold Wilson favours investigation by a group of Privy Councillors. Their report, censored for security, could be seen by M.P.s.

But Mr. Macmillan, who is responsible for security, is unlikely to oblige. His general attitude in the Commons yesterday was to wave aside Opposition protests as unimportant.

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

DAILY MAIL

London, England

Beatty

[Handwritten signature]

Date: July 3, 1963
 Edition:
 Author: John Dickie
 Editor:
 Title: HAROLD "KIM" PHILBY
 Character: ESPIONAGE - R
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: London

NOT RECORDED
 19 JUL 11 1963

65-68043

120

62 JUL 11 1963 680

File
STK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Sinister World

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

of Kim Philby

**WHERE SECRETS
FROM EAST
AND WEST ARE
BOUGHT AND SOLD**

BY RONALD BURNS

BEIRUT, Tuesday.

IN a small restaurant here in Beirut today I sat down to lunch next to a man who is almost certainly a Russian agent. What is more, everyone in the room knew what he was, and as he supped the excellent vegetable soup, no one paid the slightest bit of attention to him.

For this is Beirut and the expensive, sinister world of Harold "Kim" Philby, Foreign Office man, journalist, and spy. Beirut, the city where spies are not in short supply. It is a world of intrigue, of deals in glittering cocktail bars of the big hotels, a city where well-dressed men of no known means can be seen spending fantastic sums of money in fabulous night spots.

On the outskirts of Beirut, too, is the Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies, which is run by the British Foreign Office to provide "instructional courses for members of the Foreign Service and their wives in Arab language and history."

DAILY EXPRESS

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

DAILY EXPRESS
London

Date: 7/3/63
Edition:
Author: Ronald Burns
Editor:
Title: HAROLD PHILBY

Character: ESP - R
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: London

*File
5912*

*65-6201
16-630*

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 15 1963

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In touch

MOST of the students are British Foreign Office men: there are a few foreign students, soldiers, and business men.

Philby, in his role as journalist, was in touch with the school. And among the school's students was, until his arrest two years ago, George Blake, the turncoat British Secret Service man now jailed for 42 years for working for Russia.

Beirut would seem tailor-made for a remake of an old Hollywood movie starring Peter Lorre and Sidney Greenstreet.

But this world of Kim Philby is real. And so are the secrets, both Eastern and Western, that can be bought here.

Their wealth

OIL sheiks and wealthy business men from the Persian Gulf oil States, from Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt, where they feel the going might not always be so good, have salted their wealth away here.

The splendid hotels tower above cobbled Arab streets and markets which echo to the crowing of cocks and barking of dogs.

One centre of this world of Kim Philby is the elegant cocktail bar and private club of the St. George Hotel on the seafront. He visited it regularly on his way from one diplomatic party to another.

Rendezvous

HERE is the rendezvous for almost everyone with money to spare in the whole of the Middle East. "If you can afford to go there you can pick up the most fantastic information every day," I was told.

The endless round of night life, the blazing sun over the beaches, the attractive girls from all over Europe in the bars and the clubs, makes a perfect setting for espionage.

It is an atmosphere where it is easy for diplomats, like

other men, to be just a little indiscreet, to drop the titbits that are the professional spy's livelihood.

Even in this atmosphere Philby's friends at the embassy have been shocked at the news that he was a Russian agent.

Said one: "After he was cleared by the Foreign Office at the time Burgess and Maclean disappeared, we did not think anything like this could ever happen."

But outside the embassy in the bars which are Philby's old haunts, there is hardly a raised eyebrow.

Beirut, the world of Kim Philby, is a town where people don't surprise easily....

A conspiracy to discredit the West?

BY
CHAPMAN
PINCHER

EVIDENCE that the esbate of security cases — which may not yet have reached its height—is part of a vast Communist conspiracy to weaken the morale of the West is accumulating in the files of British and U.S. Intelligence.

Having given up the idea of imposing Communism by force the Russians are concentrating more and more on psychological warfare to achieve their purpose.

A LEAK

THE concept of a plot to discredit Britain's leaders through exposing inefficiency and vice may seem melodramatic. But it is no more so than many of the indisputable facts in the succession of post-war events culminating in the unmasking of Harold Philby as the Third Man.

What other explanation fits this sample of events?—

THE NEWS about Philby, which was ~~two~~ months old,

was forced out of the Government as a result of a U.S. newspaper "leak" just when it was already in critical trouble. It was originally timed to break just in advance of the President's visit to Mr. Macmillan.

FIRST indication that Mr. John Profumo, the War Minister was involved in a scandal came to Mr. George Wigg, the Socialist M.P., in an anonymous telephone call. Mr. Wigg, who was in a friend's house in Dudley, Worcs, has never discovered how the caller knew where he was.

It was a mysterious phone call in Paris which first put a Daily Express reporter on to the news that Burgess and Maclean had fled to Russia in 1951.

CALL GIRLS

ARUSSIAN "defector" gave the U.S. information leading to the arrest of William Vassall, the Admiralty spy, just when Britain was negotiating for Polaris submarine missiles.

A MAJOR scandal concerning call-girls is developing at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

YOUNG POLES visiting relatives here are being induced under threat to cultivate and report on promising young Britons who may one day have responsible positions.

COMMUNIST agents doubling up as diplomats and business men put advertisements in British newspapers for pen-friends and partners to play games.

AS PARLIAMENT was told recently, there are pimps and gigolos to compromise Western women travelling in Russian ships.

The Kremlin's practice seems to be to "shop" its agents as soon as they have outlived their usefulness so that the resulting trial will cause a scandal.

DAMAGE

TIPS leading to the arrest of these spies nearly always come from Communists "defecting" to the U.S. I wonder how many of these defectors are deliberately planted.

It seems more than coincidence that in many cases the exposure reveals vice as well as security inefficiency. As a result the convicted spies do more damage to the Western Alliance through souring Anglo-U.S. relations than they did when active.

On this evidence, which is only a fraction of the material available to Intelligence authorities, I submit there is a world-wide conspiracy to discredit our way of life. And the hammering it is giving the Alliance will continue until there is a massive improvement in security.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

Third man

Philby confessed

5 months ago!

Now row over the

BIG SI

LENCE

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

DAILY EXPRESS

LONDON

Bev's
JMK

Date: 7/2/63
Edition:
Author: IAN AITKEN,
Editor: ET AL
Title: HAROLD PHILBY

Character: ESPIONAGE - R
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: London

51 JUL 1

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 11 1963

File
SSK
65-68043
124



*This is
Harold
Philby
who
is
now
behind
the
Iron
Curtain
—to
get
there
a
Red
ship
may
have
taken
him
from
Beirut*

HAROLD PHILBY, former diplomat named in the Commons yesterday as the Third Man who tipped off Burgess and Maclean to escape to Russia in 1951, admitted his guilt to British Secret Service men more than **FIVE MONTHS AGO** just as he in turn vanished behind the Iron Curtain.

This admission, emerging in London last night, started a new security uproar. And Labour M.P.s are convinced the Government is now releasing the facts only because America's Central Intelligence Agency "leaked" them to papers in Washington first.

The fact that Philby was the Third Man was announced suddenly in the Commons yesterday by Mr. Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal. As a result, he and Mr. Macmillan will next be pressed to answer these questions:—

WHY was the whole truth about the Philby affair withheld from M.P.s until yesterday?

WHY did Mr. Heath tell the House on March 20 that he had "given all the information which is in our possession" when making a statement about Philby's January disappearance?

WHERE and in what circumstances did Philby make his confession to security men?

RESIGNED

"Kim" Philby was First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington in 1951 when his old friend Guy Burgess vanished from London with fellow-diplomat Donald Maclean.

Soon afterwards Philby was forced to resign from the Foreign Service.

But in 1955 Mr. Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, cleared Philby of tipping off the two men on the very day security agents were closing in on them.

In January this year 51-year-old Philby, living in Beirut as Middle East correspondent for The Observer newspaper, vanished—though the news did not come out for several weeks.

His American wife Eleanor, through the British Embassy, reported him missing. One report said that he was away on "an assignment," another that he had sent a message to his wife from Cairo.

Gradually the hunt by Lebanese police died down. But not by British agents.



MRS. PHILBY
She's in Britain

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closures about Philby, began to drift through Washington a week ago as President Kennedy prepared to leave for Europe.

Yesterday the magazine Newsweek said: "Western Intelligence sources confirmed that missing British journalist H. A. R. (Kim) Philby, an ex-diplomat whose loyalty Harold Macmillan defended in the House of Commons in 1955, had in fact defected to the Russians."

This paragraph was in a round-up of British spy scandals headed "The New Pornocracy."

It was prepared for publication long before Mr. Heath spoke.

In London one of Mr. Heath's disclosures was that Philby worked for the Russians before 1946, when he joined the Foreign Service.

The long spread-over of the case has particularly alarmed M.P.s.

ATTACK

Tory M.P. Mr. John Cordeaux, who raised the Philby affair in the Commons last March, said last night: "I regard this case as a serious lapse on the part of the security officers, particularly bearing in mind the long period of time that has elapsed since the Burgess and Maclean episode."

Labour M.P.s do not intend to let Mr. Macmillan escape personally.

Mr. George Wigg will attempt today to ask the Speaker how Mr. Macmillan's 1955 denial can be corrected.

He intends to ask for a personal apology from the Prime Minister to Mr. Marcus Lipton, the Labour M.P. who was bitterly attacked for saying eight years ago that Philby was the Third Man.

However, Labour leaders intend to leave the uproar to their back-benchers.

It has not been lost on them that much of Philby's career as a Soviet agent took place during the time of a Labour Government.

GETAWAY

Where and exactly when these agents got Philby's confession is not known.

Mr. Heath was not certain yesterday that Philby did go behind the Iron Curtain. Anyway, it is not clear why he should—for Britain has no extradition treaties with Middle East countries, and for years Philby never came within British jurisdiction.

One theory on how he went away came from the Lebanon last night.

On January 23 a Soviet freighter was tied up in Beirut harbour. Philby left his flat in the Rue Kantari in the evening to attend, he said, a British diplomatic party.

The theory is that he slipped across the road to the Russian commercial mission—a garden villa from which Red agents are said to operate—and was taken by car to the docks.

The Soviet freighter sailed a few hours after Philby left his flat. It would take a couple of weeks to go through the Aegean and Sea of Marmora to Black Sea ports of Rumania, Bulgaria, or Russia.

LETTER

In May a letter apparently from Philby to his wife was pushed through the letter-box of the flat in Beirut. It was written from behind the Iron Curtain.

Eleanor Philby flew to England—the Foreign Office says she is still here—and security men studied the letter.

In Moscow last night a British Embassy spokesman, learning about Mr. Heath's statement from a reporter, said: "We have no record or knowledge of Philby's presence in Russia."

The "official" Soviet view is that Philby, as British agent, went to Yemen to help the king.

First rumours

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3

—Burgess,—



Maclean



'don't know'

From MARTIN PAGE

MOSCOW, Monday.
GUY BURGESS and Donald Maclean, the British diplomats who fled to Russia in 1951, both said in Moscow tonight that they did not know if Philby was now behind the Iron Curtain.

Burgess, dressed in a dark blue pyjama jacket and trousers which did not quite match, seemed upset at the House of Commons statement about his old friend.

"If he was in this part of the world," said Burgess, "I would have thought that he would have got in touch with me. But he has not. If I knew he was in Prague I would certainly go there to see him."

I'm puzzled

"However, dear boy, I am just as puzzled about his movements as the British Government seems to be.

"Mind you, that's not to say that he isn't here.

"The more I read about the Profumo case the more glad I am to be here. And the more I believe that any civilised person like Philby might want to come here."

He ridiculed the idea that Philby was the "Third Man" in his own and Maclean's sensational disappearance 12 years ago.

'An accident'

The truth, he said, was that Maclean stopped his taxi in St. James's-square and was bumped into by a car carrying over-eager Special Branch sleuths.

"He was on his way to lunch with me," said Burgess. "It was this and this alone which revealed to Maclean that he was being followed.

"There was no 'Third Man,' no unnamed M.I.5 man, no unnamed diplomat, no Philby who is supposed to have told me in Washington what was going on."

Donald Maclean was asked if he could confirm that Philby was in a Communist country. "I don't know anything about it," he replied.

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WHAT MAC SAID THEN

MR. HEATH'S statement in the Commons completely vindicated Mr. Marcus Lipton, Labour M.P. for Brixton, who suggested eight years ago that Philby was the Third Man.

In October 1955 Mr. Lipton in the House asked the then Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, if he had made up his mind "to cover up at all costs the dubious Third Man activities" of Philby.

In November 1955 in a debate Mr. Lipton said: "I am convinced that I am serving the public interest by forcing the Foreign Secretary to provide much more information.

"It may be that I have other information involving what was said by secret service agents.

"I am not going to be gagged by anybody in this House or outside."

The Foreign Secretary, then Mr. Macmillan, said during this debate: "No evidence has been found to show that he [Philby] was responsible for warning Burgess and Maclean.

"While in Government service he carried out his duties ably and conscientiously. I have no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country.

or to identify him with the so-called Third Man, if indeed there was one."

The following day—November 8, 1955—Philby challenged Mr. Lipton to repeat his allegations outside the Commons.

Philby, speaking to reporters at his mother's flat in Drayton-gardens, Kensington, said: "I am not the mysterious Third Man.

"I have never been a Communist although I have always been a bit to the Left."

WITHDRAWN

Soon after this, Mr. Lipton had to withdraw his "Third Man" allegation in a personal statement in the Commons.

Yesterday in the House, when Mr. Heath had spoken, Mr. Lipton stood up and asked quietly: "Does your statement mean that Mr. Philby was in fact the Third Man we were talking about at the time when Burgess and Maclean disappeared?"

Mr. Heath as quietly replied: "Yes, sir."

"Even now," Mr. Lipton said last night, "I doubt whether the whole story has come out. The truth is only beginning to be told."

Today he plans to ask the Speaker what can be done about his position.

THE OBSERVER, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1958

The New Arab Sce

By H. A. R. PHILBY, Our Correspondent in Beirut

HOW THE OBSERVER BY-LINED HIM

MR. DAVID ASTOR, editor of The Observer, which employed Philby, last night refused to discuss the Philby affair and said: "We shall be putting out a statement jointly with The Economist."

Observer director Sir Christopher Chancellor said: "I don't know Mr. Philby. I have never met him."

Mr. Donald Tyerman, editor of The Economist, which also employed Philby, said: "We took Philby on [not as a staff man] partly on the basis of the complete clearance given for him by Mr. Macmillan in November 1955.

Foreign Office reaction was encouraging to The Observer and The Economist.

"After his disappearance Mrs. Philby made no attempt to contact us."

FLASHBACK: On

October 30, 1955, an Observer leading article referred to Mr. Lipton's charge of "dubious third man activities."

The article said: "Mr. Philby may or may not be guilty of this grave charge. Whether he is can be established only by some form of official or judicial inquiry."

If Mr. Lipton had merely demanded such an inquiry so that he could offer evidence against a person unnamed, he would have performed a valuable public service."

Instead, he used "the method of public allegation in a privileged place where his victim has no right of reply," said The Observer.

"That is the essence of McCarthyism. Its danger is not that the charges are necessarily untrue in every case, but that it wantonly damages reputations and spreads fear."

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

M.I.5

AND THE
 ASTONISHING
 12-YEAR-OLD
 MYSTERY OF THE ...

Third Man

BY CHAPMAN PINCHER

THE security authorities have taken 12 years to build up the picture of how Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean operated as Russian spies and then escaped arrest by fleeing to Moscow in 1951.

Yet the vital clue to the mystery — that Harold Philby, another Foreign Office diplomat was the Third Man who warned them to escape—was spotlighted by Mr. Marcus Lipton in Parliament in 1955.

M.I.5 men had interrogated Philby on his recall from Washington in 1951. Though he admitted to being a Communist they were satisfied he was NOT the Third Man, and briefed Mr. Harold Macmillan, Foreign Secretary in 1955, to say so in Parliament.

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

DAILY EXPRESS

London

By Burgess

SP2

Date: 7/2/63
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: HAROLD PHILBY

Character:
 or ESPIONAGE - R
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: London

191 JUL 11 1963

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51 JUL 11 1963 *32*

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SPK

Secretary in the Embassy in Washington was one.

He immediately contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington which signalled the Russian Embassy in London. Burgess was quickly contacted and warned.

Philby confessed to security men five months ago, presumably during questioning in Beirut or Cairo where he was working.

—He knew

THE authorities after their twelve years of inquiries now know that:—

① Maclean was the active spy in the Foreign Office. In Washington, Cairo, and later in the American Department in London, he secured information of great value to the Kremlin in the cold war.

② Burgess was the courier who passed this information on to the Soviet Embassy where it was despatched to Moscow in the diplomatic bag.

③ Philby, himself a Soviet agent, was friendly with Burgess in Washington and knew that he was also a spy. When he heard that Maclean was to be interrogated he warned Burgess. With the help of the Soviet authorities both traitors were safely behind the Iron Curtain within a few hours.

In dossiers

THE pattern of events leading to the escape which has embarrassed the Government ever since is now listed in the official dossiers as follows:—

Adverse reports about Maclean's drunken and unstable behaviour had been submitted to the Foreign Office by the security authorities and ignored.

M.I.5 continued to shadow him. Suspicion that he was a traitor grew stronger but there was not enough evidence to arrest him.

Grapevine

IN May 1951 M.I.5 sought permission from the Foreign Office to interrogate Maclean in the hope that he would break down and confess.

The decision to interrogate Maclean was supposed to be known only to about five people. Even the head of M.I.5, the late Sir Percy Sillitoe, knew nothing about it. But the security authorities now believe that perhaps 50 people learned about it on the Foreign Office grapevine. Philby, then a First

A link

WHY was he questioned at so late a date? I can suggest one answer.

George Blake, the Foreign Office spy sentenced to 42 years' imprisonment in 1961, was also working near Beirut when recalled to London to be arrested. He may have indicted Philby in his full confession.

Night after night at Joe's bar...

From PAT ELSTON, Beirut, Monday

PHILBY is probably in Czechoslovakia. This is the view of Lebanese officials in Beirut, who issued a warrant for his arrest today as soon as it was announced that he had been spying for the Russians.

An Egyptian, who knew Philby well from his visits to Cairo, claims to have seen him and spoken to him in a Prague restaurant in February.

RETURN?

But the most persistent rumour here today is that the Philbys might return to Beirut, as he cannot be extradited.

There are also reports that Mrs. Philby is with her husband and not, as the Foreign Office says, in Britain.

"I know where Kim is and I am going to him," Mrs. Philby told me two weeks before she left Beirut.

"I intend placing the children in English boarding-schools, and then I will be free. The necessary arrangements have been made."

Although Philby left the diplomatic service under a cloud, all official doors were open for him here. He knew

everyone at the British Embassy and was always invited to official functions.

On the night he disappeared, he was supposed to be dining with Balfour-Paul, the First Secretary at the embassy.

FRIENDS

And it was Mr. Paul who saw Mrs. Philby off at Beirut Airport on May 24. They were extremely close friends.

Last night, members of the embassy staff would not comment on their friendship with Philby.

"We have not had the official text of the announcement, or advice about the matter yet," said John Snodgrass, the attaché in charge of Press affairs.

At one time, the British Embassy was located in Phoenicia-street, nearly opposite a bar called Joe's. Philby was seen drinking at Joe's night after night. He was always talking to the members of the embassy staff, who would drop in at "their local" after work.

Both he and his wife were members of the St. George's Club, the meeting place for the British community.

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Tuesday, July 2, 1963

IN THE NEWS THIS MORNING

[FROM THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S WORLD-WIDE SOURCES.]

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

W. J. ...
W. J. ...
...

IN THE WORLD

☞ **Spies.** In Washington: The U. S. ordered expulsion of a Soviet Embassy attache for trying to coerce a Federal employe (with kin in Russia) to spy for the Soviet Union. *The U. S. employe worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, reported the Soviet approach, enabled the FBI to record a new spy story.* In London: The House of Commons—still shaken by the sex-security scandal—was stunned again when informed a British diplomat turned newsman, Harold Philby, 51, was a wartime Soviet agent while in Britain's intelligence service. *He reportedly tipped off turncoat diplomats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess to flee to Russia, now has vanished.*

☞ **JFK vs. de Gaulle.** President Kennedy reportedly has suggested that allied dependence on supply lines through France be cut to a minimum. *Reason: His concern over de Gaulle's attitude toward NATO.* Kennedy has asked allied leaders why the new multi-million-dollar NATO pipe-line complex to West Germany could not be moved out in France, possibly to Belgium.

☞ **NATO.** Several British newspapers boasted that Prime Minister Macmillan scored a diplomatic victory over President Kennedy in their talks about the proposed NATO nuclear fleet. *But some observers believed Kennedy was allowing for Macmillan's domestic political troubles, did not try to force a British decision now.*

☞ **K in Berlin.** Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to East Berlin so far was a propaganda and political dud. *He failed to offset the tremendous reception President Kennedy received in West Berlin, his "summit conference" with satellite leaders apparently stopped too.*

☞ **Southeast Asia.** Britain announced a collapse in talks with Russia aimed at peace in Laos. Britain blamed Russia for the deadlock, said the Soviets tried to hold the U. S. and Rightist forces in Laos responsible for the continued fighting. *Real cause: The Communist Pathet Lao, Red China, and North Viet Nam.*

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

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