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IN THE NATION—

¶ **Civil rights.** Attorney General Robert Kennedy (before the Senate Commerce Committee) made a pitch for the Administration's controversial public accommodations section in its civil rights program in Congress. His warning: "We are going to have a good deal more difficulties in the 'U. S.'" unless this part of the program is passed. *Kennedy conceded barber shops, bowling alleys, pool halls, beauty parlors, doctors, lawyers could be exempt.*

¶ **NAACP.** At the opening of the 54th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Chicago, executive secretary Roy Wilkins forecast a summer of Negro discontent and demonstrations. The plan: *Non-violent protests according to local conditions "and the reaction of public officials."* Main target: *A march on Washington, D. C.*

¶ **Tests.** U. S. officials said President Kennedy's June 10 moratorium on atmospheric nuclear tests still holds. Reason: *Evidence of reported recent Russian atomic explosions is inconclusive, not yet regarded as breaking the Kennedy moratorium.* Still scheduled: The mission to Moscow (starting July 15) of Averell Harriman for nuclear test ban talks with top Soviet officials.

122

Mac Faces New Scandal Over 1951 Spy Case

LONDON, July 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Macmillan faced a new scandal today over the revelation that a former British diplomat was the "Third Man" in the 1951 Burgess-MacLean defection to Russia.

Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath announced in Parliament yesterday that H. A. R. King Philby, a former British diplomat and newsman missing from Beirut, Lebanon, since January, had tipped off accused Soviet spies Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean on May 25, 1951, that British security officials were on to them.

Burgess and MacLean, former Foreign Office officials, both fled to Russia the same day.

Lord Heath said Philby, 51, may have gone beyond the Iron Curtain. He said Philby, a former first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, was a former Communist and had been a Soviet agent before 1946 while working in the foreign office.

The revelation came as a new blow to Mr. Macmillan, whose government has been rocked by the sex-and-security scandal involving resigned War Minister John Profumo and call girl Christine Keeler.

Mr. Macmillan, then Foreign Minister, defended Philby in 1955 against opposition accusations that he was the tipoff man in the Burgess-MacLean case.

SPEAKS TO COMMONS

The Prime Minister planned a major foreign policy speech to the House of Commons tomorrow following his weekend meeting with President Kennedy. The speech was interpreted as partly designed to boost his wavering political prestige in the wake of the Profumo scandal.

The pre-trial vice hearing of society operator Stephen

56 JUL 10 1963

Ward, who introduced Profumo to Christine, resumes tomorrow.

PAPERS ASK "WHY?"

The trial of Soviet spy John Vassall already had produced questions about the efficiency of British security services. London newspapers today asked why it took 12 years to discover Philby's role in the Burgess-MacLean affair and why he was permitted to escape.

Philby, who had been working in Beirut as a correspondent for the British newspapers Sunday Observer and Economist, left his Beirut apartment Jan. 23 to attend a party. He never arrived.

His American wife reported his missing, but later asked police to call off the search when she received a telegram from Cairo signed in his name.

Lord Heath said yesterday that Mrs. Philby now in England, has since received a letter indicating her husband is in a Soviet-bloc country.

In Moscow, Burgess denied Philby was the "third man" in the case. He said he had not heard from Philby and had no idea where he was.

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Mac Faces New Scandal Over 1951 Spy Case

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2 Defectors Deny Word Of Newsmen

AS
Reuters
 MOSCOW, July 1 — Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean former British diplomats who defected to Russia in 1951, said in separate interviews tonight they did not know anything about an English newsman who is reported to have followed them behind the Iron Curtain.

Burgess and MacLean gave differing replies when asked if H. A. R. "Kim" Philby, who disappeared from Beirut earlier this year, informed them they were in danger in 1951.

Burgess denied the charge and said MacLean was tipped off when a car carrying "over-eager MI five sleuths" bumped into his car in London.

MacLean's only comment was: "I have nothing to say."

Burgess ridiculed Foreign Minister Edward Heath's statement in the House of Commons that Philby was the "third man" in the sensational flight to Moscow by Burgess and MacLean.

Burgess recalled that Philby had told a press conference that he (Burgess) was "one of my oldest friends, one of those good friends in bad times as well as good."

Burgess added: "Philby was that sort of chap. I would have thought he would have got in touch with me but he has not."

When asked about the report that Philby was a Communist and a Soviet spy, Burgess paused for a moment, then said: "To my certain knowledge Kim was never a member of the Communist Party at Cambridge. He joined the secret service as an assistant of mine."

Asked if he knew that Philby gave information to the Russians, Burgess replied sharply "No."

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Philby Protected By Iron Curtain

By Robert H. Estabrook
The Washington Post Foreign Service

ROME, July 1 — President Kennedy was informed by British officials at Birch Grove over the weekend that Harold Philby, the third man in the Burgess-Maclean security case of a decade ago, had turned up behind the Iron Curtain.

An American course confirmed privately tonight that Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath, number two official in the British Foreign Office, told the presidential party of the House of Commons. Knowledge of the impending Philby case contributed to Administration disillusionment with the political situation of the Macmillan government.

Some members of the presidential group were said to feel that Macmillan had lost his command of events.

Reportedly the information on Philby's whereabouts was pieced together three weeks ago, although the government — then being buffeted by the Profumo scandal — chose not

to make the disclosure until now.

The case is sure to rock the conservative government even further because Macmillan himself some years ago personally defended the inconclusive investigation of Philby's connection with the defection of the two British diplomats to Moscow.

Philby was not prosecuted despite unconfirmed allegations that he had tipped off Burgess and Maclean about their impending arrest, but was allowed to resign from the Foreign Service. The conservative government of Winston Churchill was in power at the time.

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Missing British Double Agent Warned 2 Turncoats in 1951

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By Raymond E. Palmer
LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Britain's scandal-shaken government reported today former diplomat Harold Philby was a Soviet spy in World War II and the mysterious "third man" who tipped two turncoat spies so they could flee to Moscow in 1951.

The charge by Deputy Foreign Minister Edward Heath came while Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government still reeled from the scandal following former War Minister John Profumo's resignation when it was revealed he shared the favors of call girl Christine Keeler with a former Soviet Assistant Naval Attache, Evgeny Ivanov.

Heath told the House of Commons Philby, 51, was believed to have joined the former diplomats Burgess and Maclean behind the Iron Curtain.

Double Agent

There were indications that Philby, a dark-haired, dashing, handsome man who once served as first secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, was apparently a double agent, spying for both East and West. Britain and the Soviet Union were allies in World War II.

Philby was first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington from October 1949 until June 1951, returning to Britain a month after Burgess and Maclean fled to Russia. U. S. officials said they are looking into the case for any aspects that may involve the country.

Philby disappeared from his post as a foreign correspondent in Beirut, Lebanon, one night last January. He left his American wife in a taxi on the way to a dinner party, saying he would join her a few minutes later.

He has not been reported seen since.

While Heath said he believed Philby was behind the Iron Curtain, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia last June 3 denounced Philby as an agent for British and American intelligence.

The newspaper said he had left Beirut to work with counterrevolutionary forces of the deposed ruler of Yemen in Saudi Arabia.

Philby is the son of the late Harry St. John Bridger Philby, noted Middle East expert and explorer.

Decorated Agent

The younger Philby worked as a correspondent for the London Times until the outbreak of World War II.

V.

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break of World War II. He is reputed to have been engaged on intelligence work connected with counterespionage for the Foreign Office from 1939. But this has never been confirmed.

His wartime exploits—whatever they were—earned him the Order of the British Empire, a decoration for services to Britain.

But, Heath said, British Security Services now know he was working for the Russians before 1946 — when he officially joined the Foreign Office.

Philby's rapid rise in the Foreign Service was believed due to his real job—an intelligence agent working for MI 6 — Britain's counterintelligence agency.

In 1949 he was sent to Washington. Within a month, Guy Burgess, whom Philby had known before the war, joined the Embassy as second secretary.

At that time Burgess, and his friend Maclean, who was working in the British Embassy in Cairo, were passing secrets to the Russians. Maclean had left the Washington Embassy shortly before Philby arrived.

Warns Spies

Two years later, in 1951, Philby warned Maclean through Burgess that counterintelligence agents were on his trail and about to pounce, said Heath. Burgess and Maclean left Britain secretly. They revealed their presence in Moscow in November, 1956.

A month after Burgess and Maclean skipped the country, Philby was recalled to Lon-



United Press International

HAROLD PHILBY

... behind Iron Curtain?

don by the Foreign Office. He resigned three months later.

The revelations by Heath, after 12 years of counterintelligence work on the case, were yet another security setback for Prime Minister Macmillan.

Macmillan was in charge of the Foreign Office at the time Burgess and Maclean disappeared. In 1955, during a debate in which a Laborite legislator accused Philby of being the "third man" who tipped them off, Macmillan declared:

Macmillan Defense

"No evidence has been found to show that he was responsible for warning Bur-

gess or 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 interest of this country or to identify him with the so-called 'third man', if, indeed, there was one."

Since then there has been a series of espionage cases which have shocked the country and rocked Macmillan's grip on the government.

In 1961 counter intelligence agents broke up a Soviet spy ring of two Americans, two Britons and a Soviet master spy, which filched secrets from the naval underwater experiments base at Portland.

Last December, Barbara Fell, a government information worker was jailed for two years for passing confidential Foreign Service documents to a Yugoslav press attache.

At present, Guiseppe Martilli, a 40-year-old Italian atomic expert, is awaiting trial for alleged offenses under Britain's official secrets act.

In 1962 John Vassall, an accused homosexual employed at the Admiralty, was jailed for 18 years as a Russian spy.

Two months ago Macmillan announced he has decided to establish a permanent security commission to improve Britain's spy catching ability.

Meanwhile, Tuesday in Washington the U. S. Government ordered an attache at the Soviet embassy expelled on grounds he tried to recruit a Government employe as a spy.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
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 Mr. Mohr
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 Mr. Evans
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

Philby Admits That

He Warned Diplomat

Maclean, Says Heath 'IRON CURTAIN MESSAGES'

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

The Evening News

London, England

Page 1

Philby
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By **ARNOLD TURVEY**

"Evening News" Parliamentary Reporter

A SENSATIONAL STATEMENT ABOUT MR. HAROLD PHILBY—AT ONE TIME ALLEGED TO BE THE "THIRD MAN" IN THE BURGESS AND MACLEAN MISSING DIPLOMATS STORY—CAME FROM THE GOVERNMENT THIS AFTER-NOON.

Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, said the security services had further information on Mr. Philby who vanished in the Middle East five months ago.

They were now aware—"apparently as the 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 told Members that messages purporting to come from Mr. Philby had been received by his wife from "behind the Iron Curtain."

Mr. Heath recalled Mr. Philby's disappearance from the Lebanon about which a statement was made in March.

Mr. Heath said the security service information, coupled with the messages received by Mrs. Philby, suggested that when he left Beirut Mr. Philby might have gone to one of the countries of the Soviet bloc.



Mrs. Eleanor Philby

REPORT

Yemen

The Communist newspaper *Avestia* reported on June 3 that Mr. Philby was with the Imam of Yemen. There was no confirmation of this report.

Mr. Heath recalled that on November 7, 1955, the Prime Minister, at that time Foreign Secretary, told the House that it had become known that Mr. Philby had had Communist associations and that he was asked to resign from the Foreign Service in July, 1951, which he did.

Mr. Macmillan had also stated that Mr. Philby's case had been subjected to close investigation and that no evidence had been found up to that time to show he was responsible for warning Burgess and Maclean, or that he had betrayed the interests of this country.

Mr. Heath went on: "Since Mr. Philby resigned from the Foreign Service he has not had access to any kind of any official information."

"For the last seven years he has been living outside British legal jurisdiction."

QUESTIONS

Gordon Walker

Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker (Lab. Smethwick) asked: "Could you tell us to whom the admission was made and in what circumstances?"

"Could the other evidence have been known if it had been more diligently pursued in 1955 when the Prime Minister made his statement?"

"How was an employee of the Foreign Service able to know the intentions of the security services? This seems a matter of great importance."

It seemed inconceivable he might be in the Yemen if he had been working for the Russians, but if he was, was he having anything to do with the fate of our men now in the Yemen?"

YEMEN

No Confirmation

Mr. Heath: "We have naturally tried to secure confirmation of the report that he was with the Yemeni. There have been a number of statements or rumours about it. We have not been able to obtain any confirmation."

Mr. Heath added: "The security services have never closed their files on this matter and over this very long period of 12 years they have continued

with persistence to endeavour to find the truth.

"I am not prepared to give the information of the way in which this information was finally brought together."

Mr. Heath went on: "So far as Mr. Philby's activities in Foreign Service are concerned, he was first a temporary first secretary up to July, 1951."

"And in that capacity he had knowledge of certain information which he was then able to pass to Burgess and Maclean."

THIRD MAN ?

'Yes, Sir'

Mr. Marcus Lipton (Labour, Brixton) asked if it was suggested that Mr. Philby was "a third man" at the time Burgess and Maclean disappeared.

Mr. Heath: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Lipton said later this evening: "Although the truth about the Philby affair is beginning to emerge bit by bit, we are still not satisfied that the whole truth has been told."

Mr. George Wigg, Labour MP for Dudley, is believed to be examining Parliamentary procedures to see if Mr. Lipton, who had to apologise in 1955 for mentioning Mr. Philby as the "Third Man" in the Burgess and Maclean episode, can be publicly vindicated in the Commons.

Harold Philby, Middle East correspondent of *The Observer*, vanished on the evening of January 23.

He was on his way to a dinner party near his home in Beirut when he stopped the taxi and told his wife he would rejoin her "in a few minutes." He was not seen again.

A few days later, after she had reported his disappearance to the British Embassy in the Lebanon, Mrs. Philby received a telegram in his name from Cairo saying there was no need for her to worry.

Mrs. Philby remained in Beirut until the beginning of June when she returned to Britain.



Mr. Harold Philby

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Philby Bared As Red Spy

Warned Burgess And Maclean

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—A government minister disclosed today former British Diplomat Harold Philby was the third man in the notorious Maclean-Burgess case, had spied for the Russians while in the Foreign Office, and now is believed to be behind the Iron Curtain.

Edward Heath, deputy foreign minister, told the House of Commons Philby warned Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, two other Foreign Office men, that British security services were about to arrest them. As a result the two fled to Russia in June, 1951.

Philby quit the Foreign Service in 1951, turned newspaperman and vanished from his post in Beirut, Lebanon, as correspondent for the London Observer last March.

Worked for Reds

Mr. Heath said Philby had admitted to British security officials he had worked for the Russians before 1946—while he was in the Foreign Office.

Philby also had admitted warning Maclean, through Burgess, that the security authorities were about to act. Mr. Heath said that Philby was the third man in the Maclean and Burgess mystery that shook the nation when it was revealed.

Both Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, when he was foreign minister, and former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, now the Earl of Avon, had told the House in 1955 there was no reason to suspect Philby had been the tipoff man in the Burgess and Maclean case.

Mr. Heath recalled Lord Avon had reported no evidence had been found to show Philby warned Maclean and Burgess.

Wife Receives Message

Mr. Heath said messages purporting to come from Philby had been received by his wife from behind the Iron Curtain. He did not name the country.

In a special report to parliament, Mr. Heath said the

ment began try-
Philby after his

disappearance.

"I can now tell the House that more recently Mrs. Philby has received messages purporting to come from Mr. Philby from behind the Iron Curtain," he said. "On the other hand the Soviet newspaper Izvestia reported on June 3 that Mr. Philby was with the Imam of the Yemen.

Imam Fighting for Throne

"There is no confirmation of this story. Although there is, as yet, no certainty concerning Mr. Philby's whereabouts there has been a development which may throw light on the question."

The Imam or King of Yemen was overthrown last fall and now is fighting to try to regain his throne.

Mr. Heath related it was discovered—evidently during the probe following the defection of Maclean and Burgess—that Philby had Communist associations.

In 1951, Mr. Heath continued, there was no evidence to show that Philby either had warned Burgess and Maclean they were under suspicion or that he had betrayed British interests.

Admission on Warning

Since then inquiries have been going on uninterruptedly, Heath said. He added:

"They (the security services) are now aware, apparently 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.

"This information, coupled with the latest message received by Mrs. Philby, suggests that he left Beirut he may have gone to one of the countries of the Soviet bloc."

Mr. Heath recalled that Lord Avon told Parliament in 1955 that Philby had Communist associations.

Lord Avon then said Philby had been asked to quit the Foreign Service and did.



HAROLD PHILBY

—AP Wirephoto

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(ESPIONAGE)

LONDON--LORD PRIVY SEAL EDWARD HEATH TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
 TODAY THAT BRITISH NEWSMAN HAROLD PHILBY, WHO VANISHED IN BEIRUT
 IN JANUARY, ONCE ADMITTED HE WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS.
 HE SAID PHILBY TIPPED OFF GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN--
 TWO BRITISH DIPLOMATS WHO FLED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN 1951--THAT
 BRITAIN'S SECURITY SERVICE WAS ABOUT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEM.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-55

ADD ESPIONAGE, LONDON

BURGESS AND MACLEAN FLED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN MAY, 1951.
 PHILBY WAS THEN FIRST SECRETARY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN
 WASHINGTON WHERE BRITISH PRESS REPORTS SAID HE SERVED AS
 SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.
 HE SERVED IN WASHINGTON FROM OCTOBER, 1949, UNTIL JUNE, 1951.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-65

(ESPIONAGE)

LONDON--THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THAT MISSING BRITISH NEWSMAN HAROLD PHILBY, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN A FORMER BRITISH COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CHIEF IN WASHINGTON, MAY HAVE GONE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

LORD PRIVY SEAL EDWARD HEATH TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT PHILBY -- WHO ADMITTED HE ONCE WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS -- TIPPED OFF BRITISH DIPLOMATS GUY BURGESS AND DONALD MACLEAN THAT BRITAIN'S SECRET SERVICE WAS ABOUT TO CRACK DOWN ON THEM. BURGESS AND MACLEAN FLED TO RUSSIA IN 1951.

PHILBY WAS SERVING AS FIRST SECRETARY IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON AT THE TIME. BRITISH PRESS REPORTS SAID HE WAS THEN SERVING AS SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

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 Gandy _____

UPI-78 *Harold*

ADD ESPIONAGE, LONDON
 PHILBY WAS THE SECOND FOREIGN DIPLOMAT FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO WASHINGTON TO COME UNDER SUSPICION OF DEALING WITH THE SOVIETS IN LESS THAN A WEEK. LAST TUESDAY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF COL. STIG WENNERSTROM AND SAID HE HAD ADMITTED ACCEPTING SOVIET PAY FOR 15 YEARS. FROM 1952 TO 1957 WENNERSTROME WAS SWEDISH AIR ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON AND HE WAS AWARDED THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT.

PHILBY SERVED IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON FROM OCTOBER, 1949, UNTIL JUNE, 1951.

HEATH SAID PHILBY HAS ADMITTED SERVING THE SOVIETS BEFORE 1946. HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NOT YET ANY CERTAINTY CONCERNING PHILBY'S WHEREABOUTS, "THERE HAS BEEN A DEVELOPMENT WHICH MIGHT THROW LIGHT ON THE QUESTION."

"ON NOV. 7, 1955," HEATH SAID, "THE PRIME MINISTER (HAROLD MACMILLAN), AT THAT TIME FOREIGN SECRETARY, TOLD THE HOUSE THAT IT HAD BECOME KNOWN THAT MR. PHILBY HAD HAD COMMUNIST ASSOCIATIONS AND THAT HE WAS ASKED TO RESIGN FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE WHICH HE DID."

"THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO SAID HIS CASE HAD BEEN THE SUBJECT OF CLOSE INVESTIGATION AND THAT NO EVIDENCE HAD BEEN FOUND UP TO THAT TIME TO SHOW THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WARNING BURGESS AND MACLEAN OR THAT HE HAD BETRAYED THE INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY."

"THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT INQUIRIES WERE CONTINUING. IN FACT THE SECURITY SERVICES HAVE NEVER CLOSED THEIR FILE ON HIS CASE AND NOW HAVE FURTHER INFORMATION."

"THEY ARE NOW AWARE, APPARENTLY AS A RESULT OF AN ADMISSION BY MR. PHILBY HIMSELF, THAT HE WAS WORKING FOR THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES BEFORE 1946 AND THAT IN 1951 HE HAD IN FACT WARNED MACLEAN THROUGH BURGESS THAT THE SECURITY SERVICES WERE ABOUT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST HIM."

"THIS INFORMATION, COUPLED WITH THE LATEST MESSAGE RECEIVED BY MRS. PHILBY, SUGGESTS THAT HE MAY HAVE LEFT BEIRUT AND MAY HAVE GONE TO ONE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC."

"SINCE MR. PHILBY RESIGNED FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN JULY 1951, HE HAS NOT HAD ACCESS TO ANY KIND OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION. FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS HE HAS BEEN LIVING OUTSIDE BRITISH LEGAL JURISDICTION," HEATH CONCLUDED.

7/1--TD1245PED 65-68043-A

File 65-68043

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 5 1963

54 JUL 8 1963 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

149

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

Spa
Boyer

Harold

UPI-68
 ADD ESPIONAGE, LONDON (UPI-65)
 PHILBY VANISHED LAST JANUARY FROM BEIRUT, LEBANON, WHERE HE WAS STATIONED AS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LONDON SUNDAY NEWSPAPER THE OBSERVER.

HEATH TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT PHILBY HIMSELF MAY NOW BE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET BLOC. HE SAID PHILBY'S WIFE, ELEANOR, HAD RECEIVED MESSAGES PURPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SENT FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. THE LORD PRIVY SEAL SAID INVESTIGATION HAD FAILED TO CONFIRM A REPORT IN THE OFFICIAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA THAT PHILBY WAS WITH THE IMAM OF YEMEN.

"THIS INFORMATION, COUPLED WITH THE LATEST MESSAGE RECEIVED BY MRS. PHILBY, SUGGESTS THAT HE MAY HAVE LEFT BEIRUT AND MAY HAVE GONE TO ONE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC," HEATH SAID.

SHORTLY AFTER PHILBY VANISHED IN BEIRUT LATE IN JANUARY, HIS WIFE SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED TELEGRAMS FROM HIM THAT WERE PURPORTED TO HAVE COME FROM CAIRO.

"AT THE REQUEST OF HIS WIFE AND THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER WHICH HE WAS REPRESENTING, HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT MADE INQUIRIES CONCERNING HIS WHEREABOUTS FROM THE GOVERNMENTS BOTH IN CAIRO AND BEIRUT WITHOUT SUCCESS," HEATH ADDED.

"I CAN NOW TELL THE HOUSE THAT MORE RECENTLY MRS. PHILBY HAS RECEIVED MESSAGES PURPORTING TO HAVE COME FROM MR. PHILBY FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN."

7/1--TD1218PED

68 JUL 8 - 1963

File
SPM
65-68043

65-68043
 NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 5 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

150

Tolson _____
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UPI-200

(BURGESS)

MOSCOW--BRITISH DEFECTOR GUY BURGESS DENIED TONIGHT THAT NEWSMEN HAROLD PHILBY OF THE LONDON SUNDAY OBSERVER WAS A "THIRD MAN" WHO TIPPED OFF HIM AND DONALD MACLEAN THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES WERE ON THEIR TRAIL.

BOTH BURGESS AND MACLEAN CAUSED A SENSATION IN THE 1950'S WHEN THEY DISAPPEARED FROM THEIR FOREIGN OFFICE JOBS AND DEFECTED TO MOSCOW.

"THERE IS NO THIRD MAN AND THERE NEVER WAS A THIRD MAN," BURGESS TOLD UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW. HE SAID HE PREVIOUSLY REFUSED 11 TELEPHONE CALLS FROM BRITISH AND TWO FROM AMERICAN REPORTERS FOLLOWING A STATEMENT BY LORD PRIVY SEAL EDWARD HEATH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON THAT PHILBY MAY HAVE SLIPPED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

"I HAVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST IDEA WHERE PHILBY IS NOW. I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT HE IS IN MOSCOW OR IN PRAGUE OR HE WOULD HAVE TELEPHONED ME," BURGESS SAID.

"I SIMPLY DO NOT KNOW WHAT HEATH IS UP TO. I AM BAFFLED." COMMENTING ON AN ARTICLE IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA WHICH CLAIMED THAT PHILBY HAD GONE OVER TO THE IMAM OF YEMEN, BURGESS ADDED:

"I KNEW HIM AND HIS FATHER FOR MANY YEARS AND THEY HATED THE RULING CLASS IN YEMEN. I CAN'T BELIEVE HE WOULD HAVE GONE OVER TO HIM."

MACLEAN REFUSED TO COMMENT. HE WAS APPROACHED BY A WESTERN NEWSMAN IN A MOSCOW COURTYARD. 7/1--N851PED

File
sqk

65-68043

65-68043-4

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 5 1963

163

54 JUL 8 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

151

- 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.....

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Mystery deepens as alleged 'third-man' in
notorious case can't be found**

Burgess-Maclean figure disappears

United Press International

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The mystery deepened 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 news story in London Sunday but his wife, Mildred, said he was not "missing" and that she had heard from him recently.

Some unconfirmed reports said Philby had been seen recently in Prague, 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."

She said she received a cable from her husband dated March 1, from Cairo, which

said: "All going well. Arrangements our reunion proceeding satisfactorily. Letter with all details follows. Love, Kim Philby."

She said this was a reference to a family anniversary and that the signature was not unusual because Egyptian authorities insist cables must be signed with a full name.

"I had not heard from Kim for 20 days (prior to the receipt of the telegram) and it was most unusual for him," she said. "He always writes regularly."

She expressed hope that reports of Philby's disappearance would cause him to contact her.

Cairo reports said he was last seen there in July, 1962.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the Observer had asked for its help in trying to locate the missing newsman. He said the British Embassy in Cairo was informed by U.A.R. that Philby had not entered Cairo recently.

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.

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

19 THE PROVINCE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Date: 3/4/63
Edition: Final Home
Author:
Editor:
Title: HAROLD PHILBY;
GUY BURGESS;
DONALD MacLEAN
Character: ESPIONAGE
or
Classification: 65-3249-SubH
Submitting Office: Seattle

W. J. ...
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File
65-10471
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 20 1963

37
65-62040

54 MAR 21 1963

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152



HAROLD PHILBY



GUY BURGESS



DONALD MacLEAN

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.

Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, told the 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 was last seen in Beirut on Jan. 23 when he left his apartment to go to a dinner party at a diplomat's house.

When he failed to arrive and left no message, his wife, fearing he might be ill, called the British Embassy, and asked that a search be made. But 48 hours later she cancelled the request, saying she had heard from her husband "who is on a journalistic assignment outside Lebanon and who is perfectly okay."

153

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

**CAIRO HUNT
FOR BRITISH
JOURNALIST**

**BEIRUT WAIT BY
MRS. PHILBY**

**CABLE SAYS 'ALL
GOING WELL'**

From ERIC DOWNTON,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent
BEIRUT, Sunday.
MRS. ELEANOR PHILBY,
wife of Mr. H. A. R.
Philby, the British journalist
reported missing from his
home in Beirut for five weeks,
said to-night that she
believed he was safe and well.
"I am not worried," she
added.

She agreed it was strange her
husband had not informed the
Observer or the *Economist*, which
he represented in the Middle East,
of his movements. "But I certainly
do not regard him as missing,"
Mrs. Philby said.

A few days before he disappeared
Mr. Philby told me he was
planning a visit to Cairo. The
British Embassy in Cairo has asked
the Egyptian Government if it has
any information concerning his
whereabouts.

**DUE AT DINNER
Call to Embassy**

Mr. Philby, 51, left his Beirut
flat on the evening of Jan. 23 and
was expected to meet his wife at
a dinner party. He did not arrive
and has not since been seen in
Beirut.

Next day Mrs. Philby telephoned
the British Embassy asking them
to make inquiries. In a few days
after she telephoned the Embassy
again she told me she had been
told that her husband had been
seen in Cairo. She said she was
sure that the man by whom
she was told to his name, saying
he was well.

Mrs. Philby continued her
search for her husband and told me
that he had been away on an
assignment. She said today British
officials had indicated that
the disappearance was purely
a personal matter.

Mr. Philby is the son of the late
St. John Philby, the Arabian ex-

old
Kim Philby

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes]
Philby copy
6/20/63
7/1/63

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

Front Page
"The Daily
Telegraph"
London, England

Date: 3/4/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
Character:
or
Classification: 100-374185
Submitting Office: London

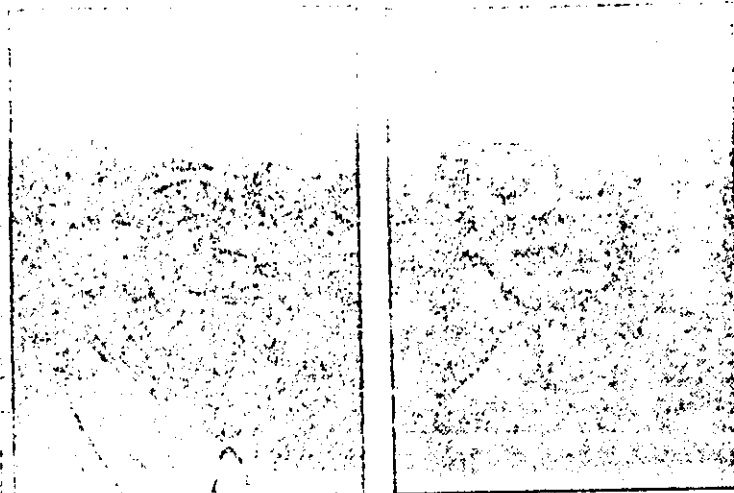
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-374185-A

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MAR 18 1963

165-68043-A
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 14 1963

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Mr. H. A. R. Philby, 51, Middle East correspondent of the *Observer*, who has been missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks, and his wife, Eleanor.

MR. PHILBY

From ERIC DOWNTON

(Continued from P1, Col. 8)

plorer. He resigned from the Foreign Office in 1951, and in 1955 was cleared of allegations made in the Commons that he was implicated in the disappearance of the diplomats Burgess and Maclean.

With Mrs. Philby in Beirut are her daughter by a previous marriage and a son and daughter of Mr. Philby's former marriage. Mrs. Philby said to-night that her husband might have gone from Cairo to Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

CAIRO MESSAGE

"Details following"

She showed a cable she had received yesterday. Apart from two personal phrases, it read: "All going well. Letters with all details following." The telegram, signed Kim Philby, gave Cairo as the place of origin.

According to the copy received by Mrs. Philby the cable was deposited in Cairo at 3.38 a.m. on Friday. She did not know her husband's Cairo address.

During his five-week absence she had received four letters and two cables. But two of the letters from Cairo took about three weeks to reach her.

155

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

REC-59

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 Wc
 [Signature]

UPI-41

(NEWSMAN)

BEIRUT, LEBANON--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 NEWS 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."

SHE SAID SHE RECEIVED A CABLE FROM HER HUSBAND YESTERDAY, DATED MARCH 1, FROM CAIRO WHICH SAID: "ALL GOING WELL. ARRANGEMENTS OUR REUNION PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY. LETTER WITH ALL DETAILS FOLLOWS. LOVE, KIM PHILBY."

SHE SAID THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ANNIVERSARY AND THAT THE SIGNATURE WAS NOT UNUSUAL BECAUSE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES INSIST CABLES MUST BE SIGNED WITH A FULL NAME.

"I HAD NOT HEARD FROM KIM FOR 20 DAYS (PRIOR TO THE RECEIPT OF THE TELEGRAM) AND IT WAS MOST UNUSUAL FOR HIM," SHE SAID. "HE ALWAYS WRITES REGULARLY." SHE SAID NEITHER SHE NOR THEIR THREE CHILDREN HAD RECEIVED ANY LETTERS FROM ANYONE FOR 20 DAYS.

SHE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT REPORTS OF PHILBY'S DISAPPEARANCE WOULD CAUSE HIM TO CONTACT HER.

CAIRO REPORTS SAID HE WAS LAST SEEN IN THE U.A.R. CAPITAL IN JULY, 1962, WHEN HE ATTENDED THE REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES AND HAD NOT RETURNED THERE SINCE THAT TIME.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IN LONDON THE OBSERVER HAD ASKED FOR ITS HELP IN TRYING TO LOCATE THE MISSING NEWSMAN. HE SAID THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN CAIRO WAS INFORMED BY U.A.R. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES THAT PHILBY HAD NOT ENTERED CAIRO RECENTLY.

3/3--AM753PES

File

65-68043-3

REC-59/65-68043-A

NOT RECORDED

184 MAR 6 1963

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118
 5 MAR 14 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

156

(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	_____

PH

Philby, the
ex-diplomat, has
been missing
five weeks

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

Page 1

"Sunday Express"

London, England

Handwritten initials

Date: March 3, 1963

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Handwritten vertical text

File 65-62043

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109
1963

165-68000
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 7 1963

157

MR. H. A. R. PHILBY, the former diplomat who was exonerated seven years ago of being involved in the Burgess-Maclean affair, has been missing from his home in Beirut for five weeks, it was disclosed last night.

In 1955 Mr. Philby was accused by an M.P. of being the Third Man who tipped off the defecting diplomats that their arrest was imminent. He was cleared by Mr. Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, and challenged the M.P.s to repeat the accusation outside the House.

Mr. Philby, who is 49, is the Middle East correspondent of The Observer and the Economist.

The Observer said last night that he was last seen in Beirut on January 23 when he left his flat to go to a dinner party at a diplomat's house the same evening.

He failed to arrive. Nor did he send any message.

Next day his wife, fearing he might be ill, reported his disappearance to the Lebanese police through the British Embassy.

"But two days later," said The Observer statement, "Mrs. Philby is understood to have requested that the Lebanese police inquiries be discontinued after she had received a reassuring letter from her husband.

"She subsequently received a cable sent from Cairo on February 1 and another letter promising details of her husband's plans later. This letter, postmarked as sent from Cairo on February 4 and received in Beirut on February 8, is the last message so far received from Mr. Philby.

"It is understood that the Lebanese police inquiries had shown no evidence that Mr. Philby had left the Lebanon, at least up to January 28. Foreigners leaving the Lebanon normally require an exit visa and their names are recorded at the frontier and airport passport control posts.

"There is no evidence that Mr. Philby has been seen in either Beirut or Cairo since the date of his disappearance."



MRS. PHILBY
She went on ahead

'Cheery'

Scott Gibbons cables from Beirut.

Philby (known to his friends as Kim) and his wife Eleanor have a penthouse flat in the Rue Kantara, a residential quarter of Beirut.

The party to which he was going was given by Mr. Balfour Paul, an official of the British Embassy. Philby told his wife: "You go ahead. I'll join you there."

The previous day Philby was seen by a Briton, Mr. Derrick Hartley, in the bar of the Normandy Hotel, Beirut (one of Philby's regular haunts).

He gave a cheery reply to Mr. Hartley's greetings, and seemed in good spirits.

Philby has vanished without taking his clothes, and has made no financial provision for his family.

He has been married three times and has several children. With them in Beirut is his daughter Miranda, aged 16, and their son.

FLASHBACK

It was in October 1955 that Colonel Marcus Lipton, M.P., alleged that Philby was the "Third Man" in the affair of Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess, the Foreign Office diplomat who defected to Moscow.

There had been speculation about whether Maclean had been tipped off by a third man that he was about to be arrested.

Mr. Philby had been a First Secretary in Washington when Burgess was a second secretary there. Donald Maclean had already left Washington before Philby arrived.

Mr. Macmillan, who was then Foreign Secretary, 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."

Challenge

Later Mr. Philby said: "I am not the mysterious Third Man." And he challenged Colonel Lipton to repeat the statement outside the House. He then issued a typed statement and elaborated on his resignation from the Foreign Office saying: "I regarded it as a direct consequence of an imprudent association with Burgess. I had introduced Burgess to people as an old friend and in a way, I suppose, that would be taken as sponsoring him."

Mr. Philby said he had never been a Communist although he had always been a "bit to the Left."

He was awarded the O.B.E. for his service with Foreign Intelligence during the war.



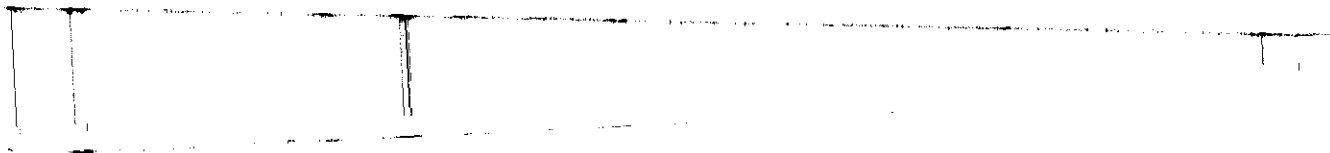
MR. PHILBY . . . He left his flat for a party

160

65-69043-A

SECTION 2

16K



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Brennan
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Igor had a line on U.K. defector

TORONTO — (CP) — The Telegram says that 18 years before spy Kim Philby escaped to Moscow, Igor Gouzenko told the RCMP there was a high-level spy inside British Intelligence.

In a copyright story, the newspaper prints the text of a memorandum by former Russian cypher clerk Gouzenko saying that British authorities could catch the spy by carefully checking the movements of Soviet embassy personnel and by entrusting the investigation persons outside British intelligence, which he calls M1-5.

The memorandum is dated May 6, 1952, seven years after Mr. Gouzenko defected to the West and 18 years before



GOUZENKO

Philby, head of the Russian department of Britain's secret intelligence service, was revealed as a spy.

M1-5 ASKED

It is addressed to then Supt. George McClellan of the RCMP. The Telegram says it was prepared at the request of British counter-intelligence.

The memorandum says Mr. Gouzenko saw a telegram describing a graveyard hiding place for documents from a man from M1-5. It also describes information he received late in 1944 or early in 1945 which could mean "that Moscow had an inside track in the British M1-5."

"The mistake in dealing with this matter ... was that the task of finding the agent was given to M1-5 itself. I conclude this from the fact that on two occasions representatives of M1-5 talked with me in Ottawa ..."

"My humble suggestion is, and I think it is not too late yet to entrust this job to some people outside of M1-5 Scot-



PHILBY

land Yard, active army men etc."

Gouzenko says: "I am sure that if, during the last six years, British authorities had established a 24-hour, month-after-month check on the movements of members of the Soviet embassy, commercial attache, military attache, etc. — and a real check, not just token — they would have not just one, but dozens of agents in their hands by now."

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

Handwritten notes and signatures

THE GAZETTE, Montreal
Quebec, Canada
p.36

Date: 9/8/70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: HAROLD ADRIAN
RUSSELL PHILBY, al
(Bufile 65-68043)

Character: ESP - R

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: OTTAWA

Being Investigated

60 SEP 23 1970

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BY LEVER 9/15/70
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NOT
170 SEP 23 1970

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 Conrad _____
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 Rosen _____
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 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Blomberg

BBC Shows Film Of Ex-Spy Philby

LONDON (UPI) — Harold A.R. (Kim) Philby, the British spy chief who turned Russian secret agent, is now living in a Moscow apartment and advises the Kremlin on espionage, relatives and former friends said in a television program last night.

The British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast a commentary "Philby—A Ruthless Journey," prepared by the spy's son John and showing the first film of Philby since his Jan. 23, 1963, flight into the Soviet Union.

John Philby's film showed his father riding a Soviet train and a boat, drinking coffee, working a Times of London crossword puzzle and grinning during a Red Square parade.

"He lives very comfortably in Moscow. He has a four-room apartment and a maid who is very devoted to him. He gets the English newspapers daily and still works the Times crossword puzzle.

He gets quite a large salary and does some work for the KGB (the Soviet espionage organization), John Philby said.

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Examiner (Washington) _____

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 BY LETTER
 PER FOIA REQUEST

A.C. Brown

9/12/72

File

Date JUL 30 1970

65-68043
 158 AUG 12 1970

65-68043-1
 NOT RECORDED
 167 AUG 12 1970

1103

77

100 STUDENTS TO HONOUR SPY PHILBY

By KEVIN HUNT

A GROUP of left-wing students have formed a luncheon club in honour of an "old boy" of their university . . . runaway spy Kim Philby.

The 100 students are members of Cambridge University Socialist Society.

Once a week, members of the Philby Club will meet for a lunch of bread, cheese and fruit . . . and to talk about politics.

Philby, a former British Intelligence official who now lives in Russia, will get a message telling him about the club. And the members hope he will reply.

Society chairman Derek Newton, a 20-year-old student at the university's King's College, says: "We don't regard Philby as a traitor."

"He was one of the few people in the 1930s who understood what was happening."

Peace

"His career as a spy arose from his desire to do something in the interests of world peace."

Kim Philby was the "Third Man" who secretly warned spy-diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean in 1951 that they were under suspicion. The pair fled to Russia.

Philby, 57, has been in Russia since 1963.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
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The Evening Star (Washington)
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The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
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The National Observer
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Examiner (Washington)
Daily Mirror (London)

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EX-BONN AIDETED TO PHILBY AFFAIR

Says Russians Interrogated Him About the Briton

Special to The New York Times
BONN, July 4—An East-West spy mystery linking Dr. Otto John, former West German counterespionage chief, to H.A.R. Philby, the one-time British Secret Service official who worked for the Russians for 30 years, has come to light.

The mystery originated two decades ago, in the abortive July 20 plot of the German resistance movement to assassinate Hitler, and in the attitude of the Russians toward that plot. Dr. John had been a key member of the conspiracy.

In 1954, on the 10th anniversary of the plot, Dr. John went from West-Berlin to East Berlin—by his own account after being drugged by a Soviet agent, by other accounts as a defector. He escaped to the West in December, 1955, and was charged with treason and held for 32 months.

He has been struggling for full rehabilitation ever since. This week he presented a copy of his soon-to-be-published autobiography, "I Came Home Twice," to the federal Parliament's library.

Was He Double Agent?

He concludes his 376-page story with the thesis that Soviet agents kidnapped him solely to determine whether Kim Philby was not, after all, a double agent betraying the Russians to the British.

Philby had been dismissed from his senior post in the British Secret Intelligence Service in 1951 on suspicion of working for Moscow. But he was given £4,000 in severance pay and, after lengthy interrogation in 1952, left alone.

The West German points out that Philby, in his 1968 book, "My Secret War," admitted that the Soviet intelligence service did not resume contact with him after his dismissal until 1954, at a time when the Russians had already completed interrogation of Dr. John. Philby, who wrote his own book in the Soviet Union, where he fled from the Middle East, in

vague in description of the 1951-54 period.

However, Dr. John maintains that throughout his 18 months behind the Iron Curtain his interrogators never once asked him for details about his work as head of West Germany's counterespionage Office for the Protection of the Constitution. Rather, he writes, the only subject of interest to his chief interrogator was Dr. John's former connection with the British Secret Service.

Escaped to Lisbon in '44

Dr. John discloses that after his escape to Lisbon in the summer of 1944 aboard a plane of Lufthansa—of which he was the chief of the legal department—he began to work for British intelligence. He supplied London mainly with reports about the size and quality of the German resistance movement. His chief at the time was Kim Philby.

According to his autobiography, Philby dismissed Dr. John's Lisbon reports as "lacking credibility" and refused to pass them on to higher officials. This has been confirmed by Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British historian who worked with Philby at the time.

Dr. John surmises now that the Soviet intelligence service, reflecting Stalin's fear of a possible alliance between the British and a potentially successful anti-Hitler conspiracy, was determined to block the slightest step in that direction.

He asserts that his Soviet captors wanted to test him on the subject of the British Secret Service and its relations with the anti-Hitler resistance to determine whether Philby was loyal.

The author's treason case is still pending and it is expected that his book will play a role in his appeal to the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe later this month.

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Deaths Elsewhere

Spy Philby's Sponsor, 83

Reuters

LONDON, April 16—Lt. Col. Valentine Vivian, 83, monocled British spy chief who unwittingly introduced traitor Kim Philby to the Secret Service, died yesterday, it was announced today.

As director of security for the Secret Intelligence Service during World War II, Col. Vivian was responsible for introducing new blood into the service—mainly in the form of lecturers, journalists and writers.

Philby, a journalist whose father Vivian had known in India, was one of his star intellectuals. Philby defected to the Soviet Union in 1963.

An amicable, lean man with crinkled hair, Col. Vivian was known as "Vee-Vee" to his staff.

He was the son of portrait painter Comley Vivian and served with the Indian army in Palestine and Turkey during World War I.

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THE MYSTERY OF MELINDA

The woman who married two traitors is herself a committed Communist, and chose to live in Russia. Does she now regret her choice?

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The strange life of the fourth

Harold PHILBY

Mrs. Philby

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SCENE ONE. A corner of the Baku restaurant, possibly Moscow's most celebrated, which takes its name from the Caspian town renowned for caviar. A hard-faced man in his late fifties is finishing lunch with two middle-aged women.

He is Kim Philby, the most publicised traitor of the century who, by his own admission, while working for the British Secret Service, was for 30 years also Russia's most successful spy in the West.

On Philby's left sits Hilda Terham, now a translator in a Moscow publishing firm; on his right, a dark-haired woman who talks with quick animated gestures.

She is his fourth wife, Melinda, a woman with the unique unenvied distinction of having married not one, but two British traitors—first, Donald Maclean; now, Kim Philby.

Philby stands up, puts on his peaked cap, his heavy coat, and ushers out his guests. As they leave, a British tourist outside recognises them—and raises his

camera to photograph Melinda, for she is always news.

The street is crowded, and in the biting cold, with perhaps 20 women wearing fur hats and fur coats, he hesitates; everyone looks so much alike. He focuses on Philby, thinking that Melinda will follow.

But Melinda, heavily wrapped in furs and so outwardly indistinguishable from the other women, knows the drill of dispersion. She turns swiftly in the opposite direction, and disappears into the safe anonymity of the Metro station.

Recognised

SCENE TWO: A British Shakespeare Company has presented "All's Well that Ends Well" in Moscow to enthusiastic applause. As the audience leave the

theatre two visiting English school teachers recognise the Philbys. But before they can speak to them, Kim and Melinda vanish.

These two incidents show their pathological hatred and fear of any personal publicity.

Was it for this over-the-shoulder look back at life that, 16 years ago, Melinda gave up her country house in England, with its house-keeper and gardener, plus the ever-prodigal generosity of a rich and trusting American mother, to flee with her three children, the youngest still a baby in arms, to join her first husband, Donald Maclean, in Moscow?

Did she ever imagine what her present life in Moscow would be like? And is she content with it, if she did?

Let us examine the Philbys' life together, now. Melinda sees few foreigners. Such contacts as she and her

band have are drawn from the small and close circle of Westerners who choose Russia for reasons of their own; George Blake, another double agent, who escaped from Wormwood Scrubs after being sentenced to 42 years' imprisonment; various Left-wing journalists and expatriate British and American apologists for the Communists.

The Philbys are said to have changed their address three times to avoid being traced. Why? Has their notoriety in the West endowed them with a complex about their safety?

Secure

In Moscow, with the KGB secret police—of which Philby is a senior and honoured officer—they are surely safer from unwanted visitors than they could be anywhere else in the world.

But their safety now seems uncomfortably like the safety of people behind bars. If it is, theirs is a prison they have carefully built for themselves over many years.

When Melinda fled to

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by JAMES LEASOR 76 FEB 12 1969

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Russia in 1953, one of her former friends in the diplomatic community in Geneva remarked resignedly: "This just shows how little anyone can know about anyone else."

For Melinda, small and plump, with a nervous habit of repeating things she has just said, seemed the last person to feature in a diplomatic scandal or a pre-arranged disappearance to Russia.

Why did she go?

Her stepson John Philby asked her this question and she replied, straight-faced, "Because I was persecuted by the Daily Express."

But that clearly is nonsense. Her sympathies were always strong with the Left. Certainly

nowadays she will hear no criticism of Communism. But of course, to admit the slightest disappointment with life as she has lived it in Soviet Russia for the past 16 years would also admit her own great mistake, the barren emptiness of her own life.

Questions chase answers down the years: the truth lies buried at the heart of layers of lies and deception.

Friends who knew Melinda in Egypt, in Washington, and in London agree that she and Donald Maclean were not happy together. After he defected to Russia, she even sought advice in Britain and America about the quickest way of divorcing him.

Certainly she had sufficient cause, with his drunken bouts, his lapses into homosexuality. While they were in Cairo, the Russian Embassy was even said to have provided him with a congenial companion.

In Cairo, too, when her husband had his affairs with men, she did not lack men friends. She has always been attractive to men; she need not have been lonely without her husband.

The wives of any diplomatic group overseas — like Service wives or oil company wives — are of necessity forced to share each other's company. Many, who shared Melinda's, did not find her *sympatico*. But was this because she was by nature a dreamer, or because she secretly hated and despised the capitalist world that had so considerably provided her with wealthy parents and private means?

British security officers, who interviewed her after her husband defected to Russia, suggested to her bluntly that she had known all along that Donald was a Communist, that she was probably one herself, and was going to join him. Understandably, she denied all this. But she did join him just the same.

The Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Petrov, ostensibly Third Secretary in the Russian Embassy in Canberra, actually in charge of a spy net in Australia, said in his official statement when he came over to the West: "I am now convinced that she knew all about her husband's plan to flee. At any rate, she began to play a willing and highly astute part in her own successful disappearance very soon after Donald Maclean passed behind the Iron Curtain."

A few years ago Mark Culme-Seymour, the British business man who had introduced Melinda to Donald Maclean in Paris before the war, met them both again in Leningrad. He was travelling on export business; the Macleans were there on holiday. Melinda told him that even before Donald had gone to Russia she knew she was going to go herself.

And that is supported by the skilful and resolute way in which Melinda deceived her trusting mother in the months immediately before her defection.

Well might she write back to her mother: "Please believe me, darling, in my heart I could not have done otherwise than I have done."

Another indication that she was propelled by ideological reasons is the fact that Melinda deliberately denied her children the chance to grow up in the land of their birth. As a former woman friend of hers put it: "I can understand her going to Russia herself. But what I personally find hard to forgive is that she took the children when they were far too young to have any idea what this would mean to them for the rest of their lives."

Desire

The difference between the Utopian dream and the reality of Russia through the 'fifties and 'sixties is also, ironically, the difference between her life before and her life since.

The reunion with her husband proved not the end of the story, but rather the beginning of another and infinitely more complicated chapter.

Maclean worked six days a week in the International Publishing Co-operative. Melinda found she had exchanged a pleasant, leisurely life in England, with holidays abroad and the hard housework done for her — for what?

Materially, for a three-roomed flat on the sixth floor of a barrack-like block overlooking the Moskva River, near the entrance to the Kremlin park, where they lived under the names of Mark and Natasha Frazer.

Their flat had one living

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room with chintzy curtains and some bits and pieces of furniture brought from London. This room had two divans where Donald and Melinda slept. They had to wait until any guests had gone before they could go to bed themselves.

Their two sons shared a second room. Their daughter Melinda, nicknamed Pink Rose as a child, was more fortunate, for she had the third room on her own. She has been brought up as a Russian child. Her mother could not cope any better with her children in Moscow than she had in Surrey, when her housekeeper, Mrs. Streatfield, had looked after the children as well as the house.

At first Melinda had no one to help her in the flat, and indeed the place was so small that she hardly needed any help, but after some time she was allowed a part-time maid, drawn from the official Soviet organisation that provides servants for foreigners. This is also a convenient means of keeping foreigners under surveillance.

Melinda did the shopping herself in the State stores in Kutuzov Place, wearing a headscarf like other Russian housewives of her age.

It was for this cramped, monotonous existence, which neither would have tolerated, let alone endured, in the West, that Donald had betrayed every

major Western secret to which he had access, that Melinda had sacrificed the gracious life her money could have bought her in Europe or America. The Russians received far more valuable information from her husband than they will ever receive from Philby, yet, in comparison, they have rewarded him miserably.

Melinda's mother, loyal as ever, sent regular parcels of clothes for all the family from England and America. As a result the Maclean children looked more American than Russian.

So few...

In Moscow, Melinda found a handful of other British and American expatriates whom necessity or inclination had brought together. They spent evenings of bridge together; they would eat and drink at one restaurant or another, but the faces, even more so than in the old diplomatic days of the past, were always the same, and there were far fewer of them.

Conversation was requited, the same views were expressed and re-expressed, the same memories recalled. They lived in the past or the future, but never in the drab mediocrity of the present.

Sometimes they would discuss meals they would eat, celebrations they would enjoy in Paris

or Rome or other European capitals, "when the revolution comes," when all the world would be Communist.

They would repeat again and again how they had fooled everyone; they did not admit they had also fooled themselves. Their conversation had the unreality of their lives.

Melinda and Donald had a dacha—a country cottage—a couple of hours' journey from Moscow. After a while, he was even allowed his own small Volga car and used it to drive to work each day.

The anti-climax, the immeasurable distance between promise and performance in the early years in Moscow must have weighed heavily on Melinda. Surely her future held something more meaningful than making talk so small it was virtually microscopic with other Western refugees who, in other circumstances, she might not necessarily have wished to meet.

It was into this little circle of ageing queers, of disappointed converts to Communism and committed Left-wing journalists, that Kim Philby arrived from Beirut. His American wife Eleanor joined him shortly afterwards.

If... if...

Melinda and Donald Maclean were among the first patriots to meet Philby when he reached Moscow.

Maclean and Philby had had few direct contacts in the past, but Philby was, in fact, the "Third Man" in the Maclean-Burgess defection. He had enabled Maclean to escape by warning him that his interrogation was imminent.

The two married couples had in common the fact that both husbands were British, both women American. But Eleanor was not a Communist; and she resented her husband's lack of frankness with her about his espionage activities for Russia.

Once Donald Maclean remarked to her as they were discussing the past: "If they hadn't caught up with Kim,

you would be Lady Philby now."

If they hadn't caught up with Donald, either, it is very likely that Melinda would now be Lady Maclean. The social life of diplomatic parties, the ambassadorial receptions in foreign countries would now be hers.

Instead, she had her dreary

life in Moscow. Her husband was by this time impotent, her children were contemptuous of her; there seemed no one from whom she could draw comfort.

As each year passed, the value of her husband to the Russians would necessarily diminish. Should the Soviet ever seek a thawing of the cold war,

then these traitors' arteries hardened by drink, minds atrophied by deceit, could easily become an embarrassment to their masters.

And what then? After all, they were all expendable. Would the end come as a contrived accident, the hit-and-run driver, or the more sophisticated way of allowing, even encouraging, their own weakness to destroy them, as had happened in the case of Guy Burgess?

And if the traitor deals only in the devalued currency of secrets he betrayed, five, ten, fifteen years ago, how much more nebulous and precarious can be the position of the traitor's wife? What is her future?

When Eleanor Philby returned briefly to the United States on business of her own, Kim Philby saw more and more of the Macleans. This was to be expected; there were few other Europeans he could see, and although he and Maclean were very different in character they had some things in common.

He and Donald had both been to Cambridge, they had both served in different departments of the Foreign Office; most important of all, they had both served Soviet Russia.

Quarrel

But in Moscow, Philby quarrelled with Donald, who accused him of still working for the British. From that time on the only Maclean Philby saw was Melinda. And from Melinda he heard of her unhappiness, of her worries and fears. To Melinda Maclean, Kim Philby must have appeared everything a husband should be, except faithful. Once, long ago, when Donald had exasperated her with his drinking bouts, his outbreaks of violence, she had remarked to a friend: "I wouldn't mind any

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husband so long as he were kind. Now she had a friend whose character, as conflicting and hard as a many-sided diamond, still contained much kindness.

Kim Philby understands children; after all, he has five. He is fond of animals. In Beirut he kept a tame vixen as a pet in his flat; in Moscow, he has compromised with caged canaries and budgerigars.

He would write little notes, remember birthdays, show all the outgoing warmth of a basically lonely, solitary person—and above all this he was infinitely more highly regarded by his Soviet masters than Donald Maclean.

In the absence of Eleanor, Kim Philby took Melinda to the opera (Donald had said he was too busy). They lunched together (Donald had other business to attend to). He said that this was to thank her for allowing him to draw money from her bank account in London to pay for presents to his English friends.

Philby stayed at the Macleans' dacha in the country. He and Melinda gathered early morning mushrooms together. He kept none of these meetings secret; he wrote to his wife about them.

When Eleanor Philby returned, Kim pestered her to ask Melinda over for dinner. Of all the presents his wife had brought back with her, the one for Melinda had to be specially wrapped. He told his wife how Donald Maclean was impotent, how Melinda's life was a misery, how he yearned to bring a little happiness into it.

In her own account, Eleanor described how Melinda telephoned her one day in January 1965.

"I am in an awful state," Melinda explained tearfully. "Donald is becoming quite impossible, and I cannot live with him any more."

She was in the middle of re-

arranging her flat so that at last she could have a room for herself, while her husband would be in with one of the sons.

Meanwhile, Kim Philby drank more and more heavily. He was away more often from home, apparently working on a book he was ghosting for Konon Molody who, as Gordon Lonsdale, was the Russian spy exchanged for Greville Wynne.

Sometimes, Eleanor Philby found her husband making or receiving guarded telephone calls. She was sure he was talking to a woman, but like many another husband caught in the same situation, he indignantly insisted that he was discussing his work.

Among the small group of Western exiles with whom Eleanor Philby was allowed to make friends, the only woman she felt she knew sufficiently well to confide in about her worries was, ironically, Melinda Maclean. She told Melinda how she feared that Kim did not love her any more.

"Melinda gave me a long, hard look," Eleanor Philby wrote later.

"He did," she said, "until a while ago."

Finally, as Eleanor Philby's relations with her husband deteriorated, she began to realise the extent of his feelings for Melinda.

A lever?

But she was still not sure whether he was genuinely in love with her—or whether his Soviet superiors were simply using a temporary infatuation, maybe even encouraging it, as a lever to drive his American wife out of the country. But at least she discovered that the affair had begun when she had been in America.

Melinda and Kim had shared a heavy lunch one day and had drunk a lot together.

"They were both feeling very

depressed. Melinda started crying, telling him how miserable her life with Donald had been. He escorted her home, where she must have given him another drink or two—and that was that."

Eleanor Philby left Moscow in 1965. She died in California two months ago.

Two years after Eleanor's departure from Russia, Kim Philby married Melinda. He proposed in a restaurant. She accepted between courses.

Now, for two lonely people, a

* The Spy I Loved — Eleanor Philby (Hamish Hamilton).

new life began in middle age. Is it a happier life?

There is one ground for thinking it may be.

When Eleanor was still married to Kim, she was distressed when he admitted that so far as he was concerned the Communist Party came before everything else in his life, including his feelings for his family.

"You should have married a Communist, a dedicated Communist, nobody else," she told

presumably, he had

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The Philbys in Moscow. If things had worked out differently, Melinda might today have been Lady Maclean, wife of a British ambassador in a European capital

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Donald Maclean and Melinda... this was the first picture of them to come out of Moscow. His face is drawn and lined. Hers seems tinged with sadness

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Melinda and her stepson John Philby . . . a picture taken
by Kim Philby in Moscow

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Beginning today: A dossier on the woman who married two traitors. Is Melinda Philby, formerly Melinda Maclean, really the innocent victim of events beyond her control? Or is she the most convincing deceiver of all?

THE MYSTERY OF MELINDA

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Sixteen years ago... Melinda with her daughter and son Fergus at Northolt Airport

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by JAMES LEASOR

A MIDDLE-AGED married couple walk hand in hand through the crowds in Red Square, Moscow. The man is heavily built and broad shouldered and looks rather like Trevor Howard. His wife is dark-haired and plumply petite.

Most visitors would not give them a second glance, but they should. Indeed, nearly all Moscow's 1,000-strong Western community look out for them when they make a rare appearance together, for, in a city where celebrities are few, this couple are unique.

They both abhor publicity, and have already changed their address three times in their attempts to keep it secret. They now live in a small flat in a barrack-like block. A caged canary chirps in the living-room, with its green sofa and armchairs, its silver-plated electric samovar.

Luxuries

Their bedroom has a dowdy suite of two veneered wardrobes, a dressing-table with hexagonal mirror, and a long wooden box in which when better weather comes they will store their winter blankets and feather quilts. In a window cage, two blue and green budgerigars sharpen their beaks on cuttlefish. This man likes pets; he once kept a tame vixen in his apartment before he came to Russia.

Their kitchen boasts such luxuries—for Moscow—as a Czechoslovak washing machine, a Yugoslav floor polisher, a Rumanian vacuum cleaner. These possessions alone show

that the couple possess a rare importance. Indeed, all the Intelligence Services of the Western world would pay any sum to interrogate them.

For 30 years this man, Kim Philby, one of the most trusted agents in Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, systematically repaid that trust by treachery, making useless nearly every Western attempt to gather information from behind the Iron Curtain. The deaths of unknown numbers of brave men are due to him.

His American-born wife Melinda has this dubious but unique distinction: her life has been interwoven not merely with one traitor but with two. And she married them both.

Her first marriage to Donald Maclean, the Foreign Office spy, lasted nearly 27 years.

For a woman to marry a traitor does not, of course, imply any slur on her own character.

For her to marry two traitors could be fantastic coincidence.

But in the case of Mrs. Maclean this coincidence, when considered with other factors, poses the question: *Is she just a pathetic little woman, conspired against by events—or is she in fact a deeply convincing deceiver herself?*

Cast your mind back to the summer of 1951.

That was the year of the Great Spy Scandal which left Britain stunned and did immense damage to our relationship with America, where it was felt that no secret was now safe in British hands.

May 25 that year was a Friday. On that day Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, issued authority for Donald Maclean, a senior Foreign Office official to be interrogated the following Monday about his suspected treachery.

That same evening Maclean vanished from his home at Tats-

field, Surrey. With him went Guy Burgess, who had warned him of the dangers if he stayed.

For a fortnight the Foreign Office kept these defections secret. Not until June 7 was the story made public, and then not through any Government communiqué. It was revealed by the Daily Express.

Then, at last, the Foreign Office admitted that the two men were "absent without leave."

But newspapers in Britain and America now began to garner all possible information.

Thus it was learned that Mrs. Maclean had received a telegram from her husband despatched in Paris saying: "Had to leave unexpectedly—terribly sorry. Am quite well. Don't worry, darling. I love you. Please don't stop loving me, Donald."

Bewildered

His mother, Lady Maclean, also received a telegram. It was signed "Teento," a name by which he was known in the family and which was presumably used to prove the cable's authenticity.

And a mysterious Mr. Robert Becker, of whom Lady Maclean had never heard, paid £2,000 into her account through banks in Switzerland. This repaid money which Lady Maclean had loaned to her son for the deposit on his home at Tatsfield, but was probably meant for Maclean's wife and family.

The whole nation, already alarmed that three scientists—Nunn May, Fuchs and Pontecorvo—had given atomic secrets to Russia, was bewildered by these latest defections.

It was not surprising, therefore, that the public and the newspapers should be acutely interested in the one person who might be able to provide

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Daily World _____
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- The National Observer _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Some clue to the mystery. This, of course, was Melinda Maclean. Neither was it surprising that there should be deep sympathy for Mrs. Maclean, abandoned with two young sons and with a third child expected soon.

Indeed, two days after Maclean reached Russia, Melinda entered hospital, and while awaiting the caesarian operation to give birth to a daughter—later named Melinda, after her—and wondering whether she would survive this, her third caesarian, wrote to her husband, in a letter only to be posted if she died. "If you ever receive this letter, it will mean that I shall be here to tell you how much I love you and how really proud of you I am."

For a whole year newspapers tried to put together the pieces of the jigsaw. Inevitably, stories appeared about Mrs. Maclean, and well-meaning people, who knew little of the inside facts, quipped as the harrying of a defenceless woman.

Melinda shrewdly turned this natural sympathy to her own advantage. First, she sought permission to holiday in France. This was given for there was no reason to refuse it. This trip to the Riviera gave her a chance to rest away from public interest, and also lulled people about her possible future intentions.

On July 15, 1952, some time after her return, the Press Association issued this statement:—
"Mrs. Maclean intends soon to take her three children to France for a holiday of several weeks. She intends to live in France or Switzerland later for the sake of greater privacy for the children."

Now events played into her hands in a way she could hardly have envisaged, and to her immense advantage. A Daily Express reporter telephoned her in Surrey to ask whether she had any regrets at leaving England. In his account of her reply, "I would rather not answer," he wrote, "Mrs. Maclean smiled."

This proved a most important

choice of her words, for obviously, the reporter could not see a smile over the telephone. Equally obviously, what he intended to convey was a change of inflection in her voice, which could be caused by a smile.

The Daily Telegraph also published a telephone interview with Melinda Maclean, who promptly denied both interviews. The Telegraph countered by producing evidence that the Post Office and their own switchboard confirmed their call was accepted by Mrs. Maclean, who had called herself Mrs. Maclean.

The Express stood by their man, but Mrs. Maclean, by manipulating the latent hatred of the popular Press then burning in some Liberal and Intellectual minds, had struck an extremely shrewd blow for herself.

Her mother-in-law, Lady Maclean, wrote to the Express denying that Melinda had ever made "to any representative of the Daily Express or to anyone else the remarks credited to her in your newspaper."

Support

Lady Violet Bonham Carter (now Baroness Asquith of Yarnbury) and a friend of Lady Maclean—whose husband had been a Liberal Cabinet Minister—then wrote to The Times, asking Lady Maclean's state-purported to be an interview never took place.

The repeated invasion of the privacy of their families by Burgess and Maclean's—an invasion amounting at times to persecution—by some members of the Press is surely indefensible. Jo Grimond, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons and Lady Violet's son-in-law, even suggested that the Government should "consider some legislation to compel newspapers to publish details in such cases. Otherwise there is a great

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being made for Government action on this subject."

The Observer weighed in with an attack on both the Express and Telegraph, earning from Lady Maclean her "thanks and appreciation of your courageous article."

And Lady Violet wrote to The Observer praising "the example it has given to us all of courage, a rare quality—except on battlefields—integrity, and disinterested

justice."

"The duty of a free Press is to protect the freedom of the individual citizen from both persecution and misrepresentation. That duty has been nobly performed by The Observer. No doubt, highly gratified by this quite gratuitous and flattering upshot, and in a comforting glow of misplaced sympathy, Melinda moved with her mother and children to Paris, then on to Geneva.

There she rented an apartment in the Rue des Alpes near the lake and park. Mrs. Dunbar, a woman of considerable means and generosity, bought her daughter a new black Chevrolet car, and then in January, 1953, she and her daughter with the children returned to the United States.

At what precise moment did Melinda decide to go to Russia? Many commentators have tried to establish this from a study of her conduct after

the pattern of her behaviour is erratic and frequently inexplicable.

In February 1953, she took her children on holiday to Saanenmoos, a ski resort near Gstaad, and it has been suggested that there she met a Soviet contact and planned her journey to Russia. That could be so. For on her return to Geneva she called at a photographer's shop and had a sheet of 24 head and shoulders photographs made of her three children.

She bought three enlargements each nine centimetres by six. That happens to be the exact size of photographs required for a visa for some Iron Curtain countries. And Mrs. Maclean did not use her own name for this transaction. She called herself Mrs. Smith.

Now, it would seem, she was ready to leave when the sign was given. But the sign was a long time in coming.

When Mrs. Dunbar returned

Melinda pale and listless. She appeared apathetic about her mother's attempts to secure a American nationality for Melinda's children. Melinda herself held a British passport issued after her marriage.

More surprising, she was barely interested in the clothes and dresses her mother had brought back for her from New York, to try to cheer her up. Even a Roliflex camera that Mrs. Dunbar gave her stayed unused in its leather case.

But Melinda had a small piece of news to tell her mother. It was that an American couple had offered them all the use of their house in Malibu for the summer holidays. Mrs. Dunbar agreed to accompany them, and on June 10, Melinda bought air-line tickets for June 30, the day after the children's school term ended.

The children were excited at the prospect of sun and sea, but two nights before they were due to leave, Melinda changed her mind. She told her mother,

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- ___ Gandy

want to take the children up to Saanenmøser for two weeks before we go to Majorca." Someone, clearly, had given her the signal she was expecting. But who—and where?

Mrs. Dunbar was amazed at this sudden change of plans. A ski resort in summer, without snow, was a ridiculous place for little children already looking forward to the seaside. She suggested that since the tickets were already booked she would take the children to Majorca on her own and then Melinda could join them later. But Melinda refused. She had to have the children with her, she said.

Dunbar saw that she was carrying not only groceries but several letters which she had collected from her post box. She put everything down on the kitchen table except for one letter which she kept in her hand.

"She looked quite awful," said her mother afterwards. "I now feel that Melinda's whole attitude at that moment expressed one thing. This is it: this is zero hour."

"What's the matter?" she asked, concerned by her haggard and strained appearance.

"Nothing," Melinda replied. She explained that the letter was from the local school; the start of the term had been postponed for a week.

In fact, this news came by circular from the school, and could not conceivably have affected her in this way. In the time Melinda was out, ostensibly shopping it is likely that she had called at some cover address, perhaps a shop or a bar, through which a Soviet agent could be in touch with her. The letter that so disturbed her probably contained instructions for her departure.

That night, when the children were in bed, Melinda tried to persuade her mother to leave Geneva. She told her that a change in London or Paris would do her good; she could even buy some clothes. Melinda appeared very anxious for her mother to leave the flat, but Mrs. Dunbar didn't want to go; she had had enough travelling for the time being.

She couldn't understand why Melinda wanted her out of the way. She promised, however, that she would go to Paris and stay with Melinda's sister Harriet after the birthday of her grandchild Fergus Maclean on September 23.

"That will be too late," Melinda told her, but although her mother kept asking her what it would be too late for, understandably her daughter would not answer. Events were soon to explain the remark for her.

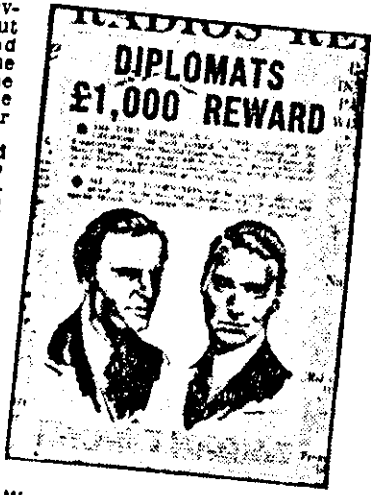
Worried

By the Thursday evening of that week, Melinda looked as tired and worried as she had done before her holiday.

"How I wish I had someone to advise me," she suddenly burst out, but again refused to tell her mother what was worrying her. It was, in any case, too late for advice. By then, almost certainly everything had been fixed, and there could be no second thoughts, no turning back.

But could it be that living on her mother's generosity, owing her so much, her ultimate act of betrayal would have been infinitely easier if she had not to see her mother face to face?

On Friday morning, after breakfast, Melinda went out to



Wanted men: The poster put out during the search for Burgess and Maclean

do weekend shopping, called at the bank and drew out 700 Swiss francs (then roughly £58). She paid the rent of her flat and a small repair bill for her car at the Fleury Garage, and told the mechanic to have it filled with petrol.

She came home at 11 a.m. and told her mother excitedly that in the market she had met a friend, Robin Muir, whom she had known when she and Donald were in Cairo. Muir had invited her to spend the weekend with him and his wife at his house in Territet. She wasn't quite sure of the address, but they were all going to meet in the lobby of an hotel in Montreux at four-thirty.

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- ___ The Washington Daily News
- ___ The Evening Star (Washington)
- ___ The Sunday Star (Washington)
- ___ Daily News (New York)
- ___ Sunday News (New York)
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Flying out

Mrs. Dunbar did not share this view. Beside herself with worry she ran back to her flat and put a call through to the Foreign Office in London. She spoke to a security officer, explaining what had happened, and he promised that two colleagues would fly out to Geneva at once.

On the following day, as she waited for them, she received a telegram from Territet—where Melinda had said she would be spending the weekend.

"Terribly sorry delay in contacting you—unforeseen circumstances have arisen and I am staying here longer please advise school boys returning about a weeks time—all extremely well—Pink Rose in marvellous form—love from all—Melinda."

This had been handed in at Territet post office by a woman wearing heavy make-up, presumably not Melinda Maclean. Pink Rose was her nickname for the baby. As with "Teento" for Donald Maclean, this was no doubt meant to prove that the cable was authentic. But the spelling of "circumstances" showed that whoever had written it did not know English well. As with her husband, Melinda had disappeared on a Friday and a telegram had arrived shortly afterwards.

That same morning, Melinda's car was discovered in the station garage at Lausanne. It was covered in mud, the battery was flat, the speedometer broken, the cigarette lighter hanging down from the dashboard.

A book

In the back were some road maps, a cardboard box from a Geneva cakeshop, the remains of a sandwich meal, a child's pistol and a toy sieve. Sand on the sieve was checked; it came from the beach at Ouchy, near Lausanne.

Had she met someone there, while her children played?

On the driver's seat a book was left open, face down, as though someone had put it down while reading. It was a children's book, "Little Lost Lamb," and rather grubby. On the fly leaf was stamped "Property of Norwalk, Conn. Schools, Washington School." Mrs. Dunbar said she had never seen it before. The book was too grown-up for the baby, and yet too young for the boys. It was open at the following passage:

When the little black lamb scrambled up the mountainside by himself, he didn't think he would get lost. He was only having fun exploring. But when it was time to go home, there was no little black lamb among all the other sheep... Then came a cry which the shepherd

Happy

After lunch, Melinda dressed the boys in grey flannel suits, put a blue Schiaparelli coat over her blouse and skirt, took the baby's favourite doll, and at three-thirty that afternoon, they all set off in her car.

In the back were a suitcase, two raffia bags they had brought back from Majorca, and an airline overnight bag. The trusting Mrs. Dunbar watched them from the window as they set off towards Montreux, happy that her daughter seemed so enthusiastic at the prospect of a weekend with old friends.

She was expecting them back on Sunday evening, because the boys were due at school by 8.15 on Monday morning, and at six on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Dunbar set the table for supper. By seven o'clock she thought that they might have had a breakdown. By eight, that maybe they were staying for an extra night, and then driving direct to the school on Monday morning.

By Monday morning, however, Melinda had still not returned so Mrs. Dunbar telephoned the British Consulate. She explained who she was and asked to speak to the Consul-General. The duty officer replied that she couldn't speak to him until two that afternoon because he had gone to the airport to meet the Lord Mayor of London.

After lunch Mrs. Dunbar went to the consulate and explained that her daughter and her grandchildren were missing. She said that M.I.5 officers had asked her to contact them at any time if she felt the matter was urgent; surely this was urgent?

The official did not agree. He assured her that information would be sent to London through "the proper channels." No doubt her daughter and the children would turn up soon; he could not see what was urgent about the matter.

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- Times Herald _____
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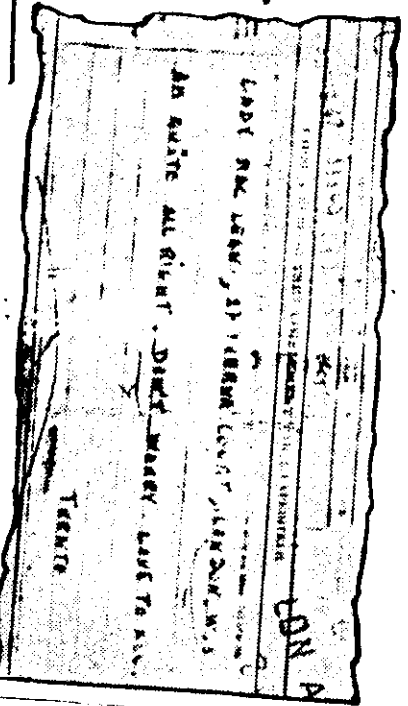
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Did a children's book hold a clue?

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- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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From Maclean to his mother... 'Teanto' was family name for him



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knew meant danger for all little lambs away from their mothers.

Was this an attempt at a message, or was it only a pretense to add more mystification? Had Melinda heard—or given—such a cry in Saanen-mooset? No one knew.

A garage hand, Marcel Michel, remembered that the car's driver, a woman who gave her name as Dunbar—Melinda's mother's name by her second marriage—had told him that she would leave the car for a week. She had opened a suitcase, taken out warm sweaters and overcoats, and put them over her sons' suits. She was wearing a light blue coat herself. He had seen them all go through a tunnel into the station.

Other people noticed them on the 6.50 train to Zurich that evening. Professor Andre Gurkhard remembered them because the boys' hair was unusually fair. He explained: "My hobby is memorizing people because each year I get 450 new pupils? He was certain that by this time the woman was wearing a beige or grey tailored costume.

The ticket collector also remembered seeing the family on the train. Mrs. Maclean had presented a ticket for Bad Gastein in Austria for herself and two halves for her sons.

The baby, being two, travelled free.

No one remembered her buying the tickets, presumably perhaps by whoever she had met on the bench at Ouchy.

At six minutes after eleven that night, the train reached Zurich. Twenty-eight minutes later, the overnight express for Vienna pulled out with Melinda and her children, sharing a compartment with an American colonel.

Tired

The train stopped at Schwyz, 40 miles from Zurich. A porter, Peter Gruber, saw the little party climb down with their bags. They all looked desperately tired.

He asked her where she was going. Mrs. Maclean replied in English: "Someone is meeting me in a car."

They waited for half an hour, and then a black car drew up. He thought, either a Ford or Chevrolet — with Austrian number plates. Gruber asked the driver whether he had come to meet someone. The man seemed surprised and astery at the suggestion. Gruber told him that a lady and three children were in the waiting-room.

"Yes, that's them," said the

man. He collected them and drove away. No one looked back. And no one ever came back.

WHY was Melinda so eager to go? Was it purely to be with her husband? Her marriage had not been particularly happy. Don and Maclean drank heavily and then became violent; he was also a suppressed homosexual, and indeed had been treating him that he hated his wife.

Melinda, it seems, was already discussing the possibility of divorce. She appeared surprised that under English law she would have to wait three years before she could obtain a desertion decree.

"All I want," she told a friend, "is a gentle husband who will look after me. I don't even care if he's fat."

If, as seems fairly certain, her marriage was on the brink of breaking up, one would have expected Maclean's treachery and abrupt departure to finish it completely. Would any other wife in Melinda's

position have tried to follow him to Moscow? Why, then, did she go? There appear to be only two reasons that make sense: either that she went for genuine ideological reasons or that the Russians had some hold on her. The second possibility could arise if, at any point of her marriage to Maclean, she had allowed herself to be inveigled into some quite minor act of aid to the Russians and thus exposed herself to blackmail.

At the end of October Mrs. Dunbar, then in Paris, received a letter from Melinda. It was dated October 24, and written on blue Continental notepaper; the envelope had a Cairo postmark.

Melinda assured her "darling Mummy" that she and the children were safe. They all missed her and would always think of her.

"Please believe me, darling, in my heart I could not have

done otherwise than I have done. Goodbye—but not for ever, Melinda.

On the morning the news that Melinda was missing rang round the world a Russian cipher clerk, Filip Vladimirovich Kisil'shin, burst into a secret office of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

In the Soviet Embassy in London, was the Intelligence agent who had actually dealt with the material provided by Burgess and Maclean, who had helped to organize their escape, and who later built up a complete secret library in Moscow of their contributions. He appeared very excited. He saved a newspaper at his superior, Vladimir Petrov.

"It's come off just as we planned," he shouted triumphantly, pointing to the huge headline about Melinda's disappearance.

MELINDA MARRY MACLEAN?

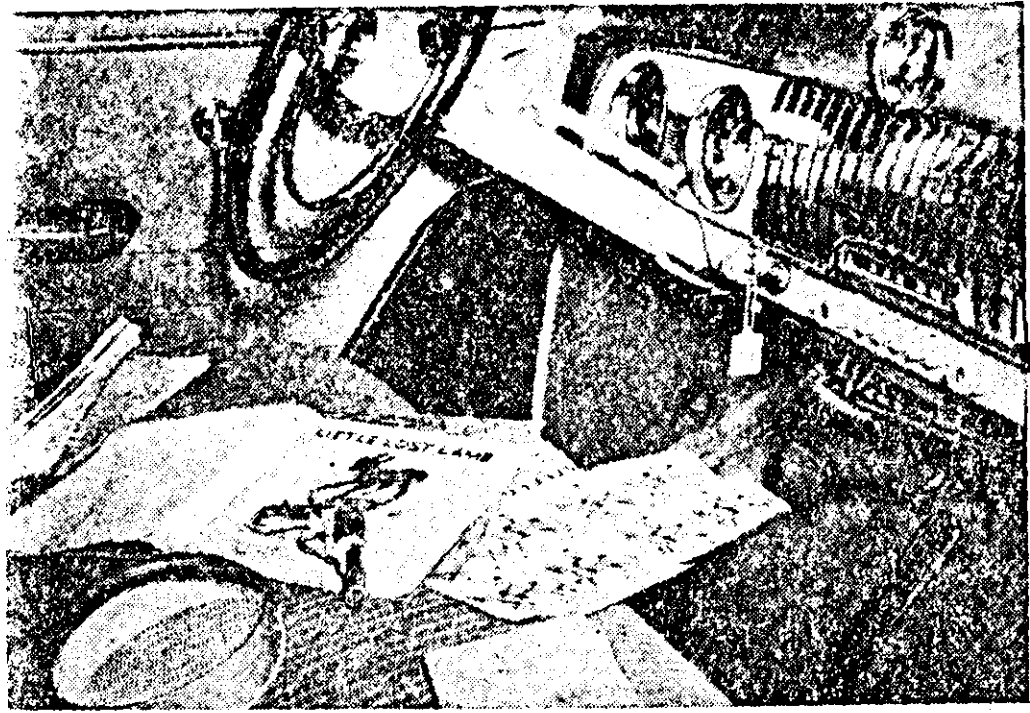
NEXT WEEK: WHY DID

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
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- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
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In the car abandoned by Mrs. Maclean . . . children's books, coronation pageantry pictures, a toy pistol, and maps.

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
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B-6

Eleanor K. Philby, Former Wife of Spy



ELEANOR K. PHILBY

MENDOCINO, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—Eleanor Kerns Philby, the former wife of the British intelligence officer who spied for Russia and later defected to Moscow, died of cancer yesterday at the age of 55.

Mrs. Philby was the author of a book, "Kim Philby: The Spy I Married," which was published earlier this year.

Harold R. (Kim) Philby, now 56, did espionage work for the British for more than 30 years and had been the highest intelligence officer in the British Embassy in Washington. It now is believed he is the man who tipped off two other English intelligence officers, Don-

ald Maclean and Guy Burgess, in 1951 that they were about to be exposed as spies for Russia. They fled to Russia.

Philby defected in 1963, while stationed in Beirut, Lebanon.

Mrs. Philby and her daughter, Ann, went to Russia with him. Ann was her daughter from a first marriage, to Sam Pope Brewer, a New York Times newsman.

She left Philby in Moscow in July, 1964, taking Ann with her and returned to the United States.

Anna, now 19, is a student at Vassar College.

Meanwhile, Philby in October, 1967, married Melinda

Maclean, former wife of Donald Maclean. When last heard of, he was working for a Soviet publishing agency.

Eleanor Philby had been visiting in Mendocino since September and was found dead by a friend, Earl Leek.

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- Examiner (Washington)

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Mrs. Eleanor Philby, 54, Dead; Wrote of Life With Soviet Spy

Mrs. Eleanor Carolyn Kearns Philby, third wife of Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby, who spied for the Soviet Union for 30 years while working as a British counter-intelligence agent, died yesterday after a long illness at her home in Mendocino, Calif. Her age was 54.

Mrs. Philby, who had been suffering from cancer, moved to California about a year ago, after the publication in England of her book, "The Spy I Loved," an autobiographical work about her life with Mr. Philby. The book was published here by Ballantine Books last May under the title "Kim Philby: The Spy I Married."

Mrs. Philby, the former Eleanor Kearns of Seattle, was first married to Sam Pope Brewer, a reporter for The New York Times. They were divorced in 1958 when Mr. Brewer was Middle East correspondent for The Times, with headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon.

Philby was then in Beirut as Middle East correspondent of The Observer of London, one of Britain's leading Sunday newspapers, and The Economist, a weekly magazine.

They were married soon after her divorce, and in 1963 she followed Philby to Moscow after he had defected to the Soviet Union, exposing one of the most sensational espionage scandals in British history.

Although the couple became estranged two years later, Mrs. Philby wrote affectionately in her book about her husband's character, describing him as warm and sentimental. He was, she said, "the most lovely and devoted husband."

Philby's defection came after Western intelligence had linked him to the escape of two other British officials known to have been working for Soviet intelligence, Donald Maclean and Guy



Mrs. Eleanor Philby

Burgess, who defected to Moscow in 1955.

As the highest intelligence officer in the British Embassy in Washington after the war, Philby is considered to be the most important Soviet agent to have penetrated Western intelligence.

Mrs. Philby returned to the United States in 1964 in an attempt to gain custody of her daughter, Ann Callard Brewer, who was then 15 years old. But the State Supreme Court granted custody to Mr. Brewer after an uncontested hearing.

Although the United States Immigration Service had temporarily seized Mrs. Philby's passport at the request of the State Department, she was able to return to Moscow by way of Cuba late in 1964.

After her separation from Philby in 1965, she left the Soviet Union and lived in Ireland and then in Tunis.

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**Eleanor Philby,
 Ex-Wife of Spy**

MENDOCINO, Calif. (AP) — Eleanor Kerns Philby, the former wife of a British diplomat who defected to Russia, died of cancer yesterday at 55.

Mrs. Philby was the author of a book, "Kim Philby: The Spy I Married," which was published this year.

Philby, now 56, did espionage work for the British and Russians for years. It now is believed he is the man who tipped off two other English diplomats in 1951 that they were about to be exposed as spies. They fled to Russia.

Philby defected in 1963, while stationed in Beirut, Lebanon. Mrs. Philby and her daughter, Ann, went to Russia with him. Ann was her daughter from her first marriage, to Sam Pope Brewer, a New York Times newsman. She left Philby in Moscow in July 1964, taking Ann with her and returned to the United States.

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MY SILENT WAR, by Kim Philby, Grove Press, N.Y., 1968, 262 pages, \$5.95.

By MICHAEL MYERSON

The present generation of new radicals was born and raised in the culture of the Red Menace. Those were the years that Richard Nixon rode to fame in a pumpkin shell; when the Secretary of Defense chose to be Dead rather than Red and jumped from a Miami hotel to execute his choice; when the junior Senator who lent his name to the era had the names of 219 Communist agents in the State Department; when the drug-store liberal who later rose to the Vice-Presidency proposed to make illegal the Communist party; when Matt Cvetic was a Communist for the FBI and Herbert Philbrick led three lives.

What a difference a generation makes. Somewhere along the line, the nation began to inch itself toward sanity. That is when a new danger faced Our Great Nation: the credibility gap began. If one could pinpoint the moment, it may well have been when Francis Gary Powers had his "weather" plane "stray" over the Soviet Union only to get promptly knocked out of the sky by alert anti-aircraft. The cat was out of the bag and this particular cat's name was CIA. All of its litter followed in line quickly enough: Playa Giron, Tonkin Gulf, National Student Association, etc.

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He describes the building of British foreign intelligence at the time of the rise of the Reich, and its consolidation during the war. He lays heavy blame on British imperialist interests for the failure to substantially aid the European partisan movements. Long before the war ended, British intelligence began to turn its thoughts toward "the next enemy," the Soviet Union. Much of the U.S. and British intelligence efforts in the last years of the war were spent in trying to penetrate and buy off the National Liberation movements of Eastern Europe. When the war ended, the U.S. took over the Nazi intelligence system, the Abwehr, under von Gehlan.

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PLOT AGAINST ALBANIA

Undoubtedly the most important of Philby's revelations in these memoirs, one which has gone unnoticed in all the publicity surrounding the book, is his detailed description of the CIA-SIS plot to overthrow the Communist-led Albanian government. Agents were airlifted into Albania from airfields in Malta and Libya, never to be heard from again. A constant wrangle developed between CIA and SIS over which emigre leader should take over. The fight ended in a stand-off, and eight years later the British choice, Bandera, was murdered in Munich, in the American zone of Germany. Writes Philby, "It may be that, despite the brave stand of the British in his defense, CIA had the last word."

One of Philby's main targets is Hoover, whose system of blackmail over congressmen he describes. Hoover's number one son, John Boyd, was Philby's co-worker in his Washington days. Of Boyd, Philby writes, "His favorite amusement was to play filthy records to women visiting his house for the first time." Philby's assignments to Washington came at the time of the witch-hunt hysteria and the atom spy hoax.



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Philby comes in from the cold

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IMMACULATE LOGIC

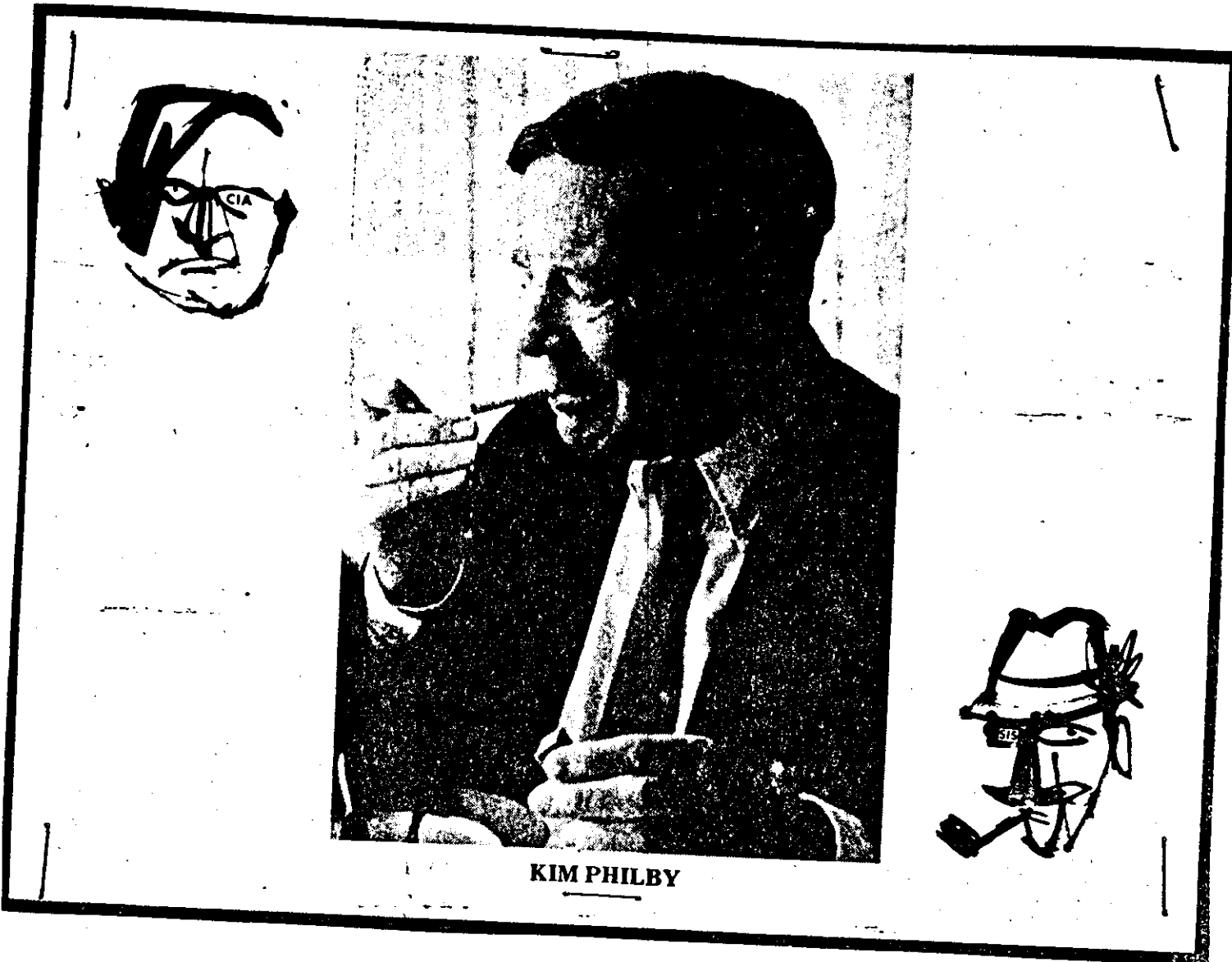
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KIM PHILBY

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A

Second Third Man

THE PHILBY CONSPIRACY. By Bruce Page, Phillip Knightley and David Leitch. Introduction by John le Carré. Illustrated. 300 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$5.95.

THE THIRD MAN. By E. H. Cookridge. Illustrated. 281 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$5.95. Paper, 95 cents.

KIM PHILBY. The Spy I Married. By Eleanor Philby. Illustrated. New York: Ballantine Books. Paper, 75 cents.

MY SILENT WAR. By Kim Philby. 262 pp. New York: Grove Press. \$5.95.

By CHRISTOPHER FELIX

T HIS bumper crop of books about Harold Adrian Russell Philby, the former British Secret Intelligence Service officer who fled to the Soviet Union from Beirut in 1963, and was subsequently revealed to have been, over many years (including two in Washington in liaison with the C.I.A. and F.B.I.) serving the Russians, poses legitimate questions of their accuracy and value. Is the kind of journalistic exposé represented by "The Philby Conspiracy" and "The Third Man" an adequate and useful vehicle for accurately conveying so sensitive and complex an affair—as distinct from merely telling a good story? How valid are Eleanor and "Kim" Philby's respective memoirs as original documents?

In "The Philby Conspiracy" I have no difficulty in recognizing the Kim Philby I knew and worked with in Washington in the years 1949 and 1950—the years when his professional achievements for the Russians were at their height. When the authors observe that Philby "possessed a remarkable charm," I concur; I can even go along with their qualifier—"which, in the slightly claustrophobic conditions of a secret-service office,

came fully into its own." As these writers also remark, "Charm is a difficult quality to analyze."

Kim, when I knew him, was devoid of pretension. He was then courteous, and not lacking in engaging warmth. (If the interviews from Moscow are to be believed, he is now more ponderously aggressive.) He was witty. His smile, suggestive of complicity in a private joke, conveyed an unspoken understanding of the underlying ironies of our work. He was capable. Behind the modest, slightly ruffled exterior, there was no mistaking a quick mind and a tenacious will.

Philby and I were engaged in jointly conducting an operation abroad, reports of which reached us separately from the American and British agents in the field. In those days, American communications left much to be desired. The British worldwide communications network, on the other hand, was one of two invaluable assets which the British War Cabinet had retained at all cost during the wartime liquidation of British overseas holdings. (The other was the British reinsurance business.)

On three successive occasions, Kim came into my office with urgent reports which I had not yet received through our channels. The third time, when I again had to confess ignorance, Philby, with an air of anxious helpfulness which had just the right degree of opacity, asked, "Well, look, in these circumstances, wouldn't you like us to handle your communications for you?" The offer of the poisoned apple was adroit. (I of course had no idea it was doubly poisoned.) In declining it, I laughed. The charm part was that so did he.

Similarly, "The Philby Conspiracy"—which first appeared last October in serial form in Lord Thomson of Fleet's The Sunday Times, under the byline "Insight," an innovation in collective journalism which the paper has made into an aggressive, if not always accurate, asset in Lord Thom-

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son's assault on his competitors—clearly attributes Philby's ~~final~~ downfall to a Polish defector, Col. Michal Goleniowski. Of a Russian defector, known as Anatoli Dolnytsin, there is no mention. And yet, only a few weeks ago, the "insight" team was writing in The Sunday Times, (in another sensational spy exposé) that Dolnytsin "gave the final proof against Philby."

Here again the point, apart from the authors' obvious lack of full information, is that very few people know who gave "the final proof" against Philby—if there was such a thing—and it would be a gratuitous injury to Western interests for any one of them to give such information to The Sunday Times. The confusion seems to suggest that, fortunately, none of them did.

On the larger aspects of the Philby case, however, "The Philby Conspiracy," although it makes good, even compelling, reading, is less satisfactory. Mingling polite disclaimers on omniscience with certitude of style and statement, the three authors are nonetheless confused about the principles and practice of secret operations—particularly about counterespionage.

Of Kim's Turkish assignment, the authors state that they "have had confirmation that Philby had been given permission to play the full double game with the Russians—to pretend that he was a British agent willing to work for them." Not impossible, but I wonder. There are very few men who could give "confirmation" of this—and, of those who could, certainly none should, even anonymously. (It was, to be sure, an oddity of my relations with Philby that he displayed considerable ignorance of Russian affairs. It could be that he avoided all detailed discussion of Russian matters because, on one level, he did not wish to risk a slip over his illegitimate contacts and political beliefs, or that, on another level, which is less likely, he wished to avoid implications of even legitimate contacts. In retrospect, and on balance, I do not believe that his ignorance was feigned.)

In a protest to The Sunday Times about being misquoted in this book, Anthony Nutting put his finger on one of its principal defects: "The authors have been led, or misled," observed the Former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, "into trying to prove too much." A clue to this defect lies in the book's underlying polemic against that old standby, the "Establishment." The main thesis is that the Philby case was due to antiquated and defective judgment in the Establishment, especially in the secret services. "Suppose," the authors ask at one point, "Philby had been forced to spend more time than he did in first-class intellectual company"?

I take no personal affront at the suggestion. I do believe it underestimates Philby's habitual deception in all his human connections. The Regius Professor of History at Oxford, Hugh Trevor-Roper (who also knew Philby at work) is more accurate and succinct in his judgment. "We were all wrong," he has written.

Although E. H. Cookridge, author of "The Third Man," knew Philby in Vienna in 1933-34 (and, he states, knew him then for a Communist), the portrait he draws lacks verisimilitude on even the superficial plane.

Of Philby in Washington he writes: "Eventually he and his wife chose a fine house on Nebraska Avenue, not far from the White House." (At this level of accuracy, no doubt, Mr. Cookridge would have had Philby, on his visits to New York, staying at the Plaza—not far from the Empire State Building.) "He lived with his family in a grand manner . . . his large house, servants, and his lavish entertaining . . . it is surprising that his affluence did not arouse the suspicions of his superiors." This is pure embroidery. Legend decrees that master spies live high on the hog—but of all things, neither elegance nor luxury was in the Philby manner.

I spent a number of evenings at Philby's. They were very wet indeed; in their farther reaches they were sometimes even uproarious. Lavish they definitely were not. No doubt there was a servant (Embassy First Secretaries in Washington still have them), but I never saw one. Mr. Cookridge is obviously unaware that, in large Embassies, the administrative staff arranges housing; if Philby's manse was notably luxurious, it would have been at the instigation of his own Embassy—but it was not.

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The house was not unduly large for a family with four children and fifth on the way. Aileen, Kim's second wife, whom Mr. Cookridge incorrectly describes as American (she was English), was not beyond worrying

about how they could manage to raise all five. The furnishings were sparse: Kim exhibited a noteworthy disregard for décor. Luxury, Chez Philby, was a full martini pitcher and several bottles of whisky. It mattered not a whit who served them, or from what one drank.

These are not isolated errors. "The Third Man" is marred by others concerning names, dates, places and facts, and by an irritating pretentiousness. ("I have made a careful examination of my contacts during those four or five years and have traced Burgess's association with the following Soviet spies in London.") At least the professional agents who have made similar "careful examinations" know whether they covered four or five years.

As for the original documents in the four books under review, "The Spy I Married" (for whatever the distinction is worth, the English edition was entitled "The Spy I Loved") is a memoir by Eleanor Philby, an American and Kim's third wife, of her life with him in Beirut, and in Moscow until her replacement in his affections by Melinda Maclean. It also appeared originally in serial form in London last October, in The Observer, as that paper's riposte to The Sunday Times's more sensational revelations about Philby and the British, and, to a lesser extent, the American secret services. Except for occasional glimpses, the book is not concerned with the arcana of secret operations. Nevertheless, it is the only authoritative source we have for a detailed view of Philby in

Moscow, and it gives us a unique insight into a neglected, but surely significant, aspect of his character.

He was, says Mrs. Philby, "the most lovely and devoted husband." But Eleanor Philby portrays, strikingly if unconsciously, a man whose expressions of sentimental ardor were as intense (one is tempted to say exaggerated) on the penultimate days of the relationship as on the second. What we are shown is a sentimental facade, resistible by few women, which is one day transferred—intact, and seemingly without any intervening reconstruction—to another site.

The implication is that Kim's sentimental energy existed independently of any specific female stimulus—and that its expressions were reactions to some subterranean need of his own, rather than to the person on which they were lavished. However subconscious, this, too, is a form of deception.

We are all, perhaps, given to this form in one degree or another. But the degree is all-important. At a point, subconscious deception merges into cruelty.

Mr. Cookridge, in his own book, describes Kim's relations with his second wife: "It seems that before Aileen was afflicted with a nervous disease, they were very much in love, and Kim always showed her great affection and tenderness, particularly during her illness." Kim did indeed show Aileen "great affection and tenderness" at the time I knew them. And Aileen was already ill—but the illness did not become "nervous" until after Philby's dismissal in 1951 from the S.I.S. Thereafter, in her last

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years, when Aileen took to intimating that Kim was a Russian agent, he went to great pains to explain to their friends that she had become mentally ill, and dangerously so.

The hypothesis that emerges from all this is of a man compelled to deception. The key to Philby, if there is a single one, is less likely to be found in the surface manifestations of his "love," or in the faults of the Establishment, than it is in a compulsion to betray and deceive which underlay all his relationships.

THE key that Philby himself offers us, in his memoirs, "My Silent War," is of a lifetime heroically devoted to the advancement of Soviet power. Whether or not this is so—and not a few of his former colleagues with whom I have discussed it suspect some gilding of past blunders in this thesis—this book is an exceptionally faithful reflection of the man as we knew him. It is literate. It is wryly, sometimes delightfully, humorous. It is charming. ("Although [Hollis] lacked the strain of irresponsibility which I think essential in moderation to the rounded human being. . . .") It is the work of a man who speaks with great authority of his profession. And it is an equally faithful continuation of what Philby claims has been his life's work.

Kim Philby's mastery of deception rests on much more than merely being an accomplished liar. (The judgment is professional, not moral.) As his book shows time and again, he was expert at inducing his interlocutors to think for themselves what he wanted them to think. Not at all hampered in his current effort by the publicity of his American publishers, he has now endeavored to pull off the trick again—this time with a wider audience.

The collaboration of Philby's Russian superiors (his cynicism is "Friends whose advice I valued") is discernible, notably in certain orthographic slips. In his version of the Albanian operation, I observe that he is (obscurities of his deception, or of Russian policy?) hiding certain facts. On occasion, he is uncharacteristically heavy-handed. Having postulated a British-American conflict over the Ukrainian nationalist leader, Stepan Bandera, Philby then goes on: "Some eight years later I read of the mysterious murder of Bandera in Munich, in the American Zone of Germany. It may be that, despite the brave stand of the British in his defense, C.I.A. had the last word." Is Philby hoping that we have all forgotten that in 1961 Bogdan Nikolayevich Stashinsky, one of Philby's Russian colleagues, defected to West Germany and confessed to having murdered Bandera on orders from his superiors?

Emulating Dzerzhinsky, the founder of the Soviet Secret Police, whom Philby called (in *Izvestia*) "the great humanist," he betrays no remorse for the many men whose deaths he arranged. When mentioned, they appear as fools or robots. He naturally tells us nothing of what he knows we want to know. (He comments on a London rendezvous with his Soviet contact: "What passed there is no concern of the reader.")

Still, he is, as always, engaged in a risky game. Offering his readers only "a few hints" of his activities after 1956, he states: "While the British and American special services can reconstruct pretty accurately my activities up to 1955, there is positive and negative evidence that they know nothing about my subsequent career in Soviet service." Against this we may put Eleanor Philby's recollection of her reunion with Kim

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in 1963 in Moscow: "I also reported to him what the British Intelligence Chief had said to me in London . . . that he had definitely known for 7 years that Kim was working without pay for the Russians. This seemed to interest Kim intensely. He made me repeat it several times, looking very serious and reflective. Somehow this disclosure seemed to disturb him deeply."

In sum, Philby's book, a deft work of professional deception, needs a vast amount of detailed background, if the game he is playing in it is to be understood. Such background is not furnished us, in sufficient quantity or quality, in any of these four books. Indeed, in the nature of things, it cannot—and should not—be. These books all originated, directly or indirectly, in the press. The Sunday Times, in publishing "The Philby Conspiracy" over the express objections of the British Government, self-righteously invoked "the interests of the reading, voting and taxpaying public."

It is Philby himself, alas, who gives us the lesson of the press pretending to play the role of protector of the commonweal in secret matters. Commenting on his clearance in the House of Commons in 1955, he writes: "The Government, and the Security Service . . . were forced to take action by the ill-informed hullabaloo in the popular press. . . . I have [this] to thank for seven years . . . of further service to the Soviet cause." ■

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The Order of the Red Banner, awarded to Philby by the Russians for his 30 years of service.



Kim Philby with his wife outside Moscow, December, 1967. Photograph by John Philby.

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Anatomy of a Traitor

Two-views of Kim Philby, the century's most audacious spy

By JOHN QUINN

HAROLD (KIM) PHILBY very nearly bungled his first assignment as a spy for the Soviet Union, and very nearly lost his life in consequence.

It was in Spain during the Civil War, and Franco's police were not as thorough as they should have been, perhaps, with the young English journalist. In any event, Philby lucked through and went on to become an audacious and highly successful Soviet agent and one of history's more remorseless traitors.

Philby recounts the episode in his book, "My Silent War," which he has sent out from his refuge in Moscow and which has been published here by Grove Press.

Not a spark of regret animates his memoirs, which constitute a rather deliberately blurred summary of his 30-year career as the Kemlin's window on British and American intelligence operations. As a devoted—indeed, fanatical—Communist, he tells nothing that would compromise the work of nameless colleagues still on the snoop.

We must look elsewhere to learn about the staggering extent of Philby's treachery, the flaccid self-assurance that permitted it to flourish and the bitter consequences that it produced.

A good place to start would be in another book, "The Philby Conspiracy" (Doubleday), a meticulously detailed account by three British newspapermen—Bruce Page, David Leitch and Phillip Knightley—of the reason why.

It is not a pretty story, but it is a salutary and necessary one.

It is good to see that it is the work of English hands, for a society that can indict itself can still reclaim itself. And make no mistake about it, English society is indicted, thoroughly and soberly, for criminal folly and indolent corruption that smoothed the way for Philby and his comrades in treason, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean.

In sum, it did not matter that Burgess was a raging homosexual and violent drunkard. Or that Maclean had gaping character defects. Or that Philby's early Communist connections were a matter of record easily obtained by anyone capable of picking up a telephone.

No, they were of good families and had gone to the right schools and university (all were at Cambridge). Hence they simply could not be traitors.

...therefore, not the diplo-

matic corps and became the principal conduit through which so much dearly earned atomic data was funneled freely to the Soviet Union from sources such as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Philby, therefore, could become head of England's counterintelligence effort against the Soviet Union without even undergoing a routine check on his reliability. As a result, from 1944 until the flight of Burgess and Maclean behind the Iron Curtain in 1951, every single Western attempt to gather anti-Communist intelligence or subvert Communist aims was known to the Russians well in advance. There is much blood on Philby's hands.

His duplicity—first asserted in this newspaper, by our London correspondent, Henry Maule—became virtually certain in 1963, when the truly unforgivable folly was committed. Philby was allowed to get away.

WHY? Page, Leitch and Knightley cannot say. Philby, smugly showing a glimpse of the colossal vanity that doubtless led him into the world of betrayal, suggests that he might have been tipped off, even as he had tipped off Maclean when Maclean's perfidy came to light.

It is not hard to believe. For, as spy-story writer John Le Carre suggests in his introduction to "The Philby Conspiracy," someone recruited Philby for Soviet service. Nobody knows who that someone is, or what he does. But it is quite conceivable that this someone is still active, and that his activity could have been compromised if Philby had been caught and had cracked.

Perhaps we shall never know. For what it's worth, however, we do know now what Philby thinks of the responsible figures in Whitehall and Washington with whom he came in contact.

And some of this makes rather good reading, for Philby is a witty and facile writer. He had nothing but respect and fear for Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who was chief of the CIA when Philby was first secretary at the British Embassy in Washington and head of the English intelligence apparatus here.

Smith had "a cold fishy eye and a precision-tool brain," Philby writes about the investigation that followed the defection of Burgess and Maclean, and "I had an uneasy feeling that he would be apt to think that two and two made four rather than five."

Allen Dulles, a subsequent boss of the CIA, he considered "bumbling" and "easy to get around." He wonders why President Kennedy took Dulles' advice on

- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

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