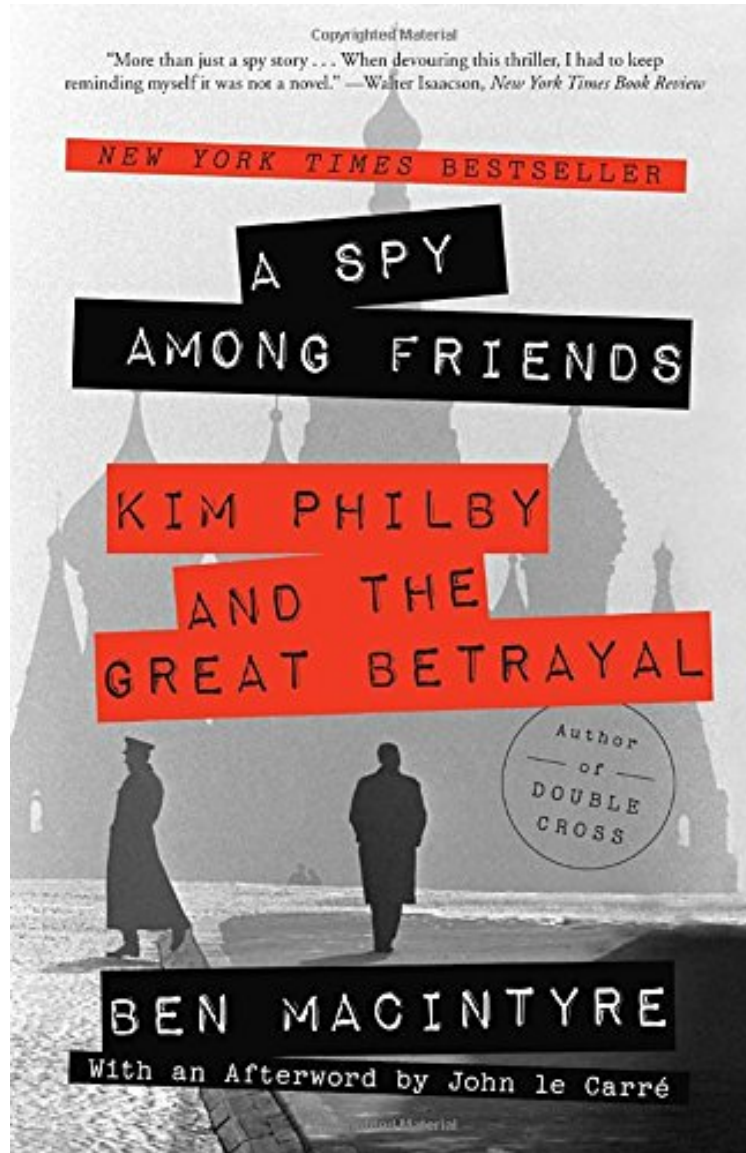


(Download free pdf) A Spy Among Friends: Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal

## A Spy Among Friends: Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal

Ben Macintyre

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#26497 in Books Macintyre Ben 2015-05-12 2015-05-12 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.00 x 1.10 x 5.301, .0 #File Name: 0804136653384 pages A Spy Among Friends Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal | File size: 29.Mb

**Ben Macintyre : A Spy Among Friends: Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Spy Among Friends: Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal:

179 of 190 people found the following review helpful. A Spy Among Friends By S Riaz Ben Macintyre is a great writer and, in this latest book, he has turned his attention to Kim Philby one of the Cambridge Spies. Historically, this book may not offer much that is new, but it does tell the story from a different viewpoint ; that of his friendships, most

notably with Nicholas Elliott. In other words, this is not really a straight-forward biography of Philby, but focuses on his personality and on the Old Boy network that enabled him to evade detection for so long. The book begins with the meeting between Philby and Elliott in Beirut in January, 1963, with Elliott confronting his former friend about his betrayal of his country and trying to obtain a confession. He must certainly have felt betrayed personally too, as he had done much to protect Philby from earlier suspicions by MI5 defending and helping him when he was in difficulty. This fascinating account looks at the early life of both men, their meeting during WWII and their career in the Secret Intelligence Service. Kim Philby was, from the beginning, a Soviet agent. Along with the Cambridge Spies; Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Anthony Blunt and John Cairncross, he was so successful that his Soviet spymasters suspected him of being a double agent. As well as being a close friend of Elliott, he also became the mentor of James Jesus Angleton, an American and one of the most powerful spies in history. The Old Boy network which had brought both Elliott and Philby into the intelligence service meant that while agents were secretive outside of their immediate circle, they were horribly indiscreet within it, trusting on bonds of class and social networking to protect them. During this book, we read of Elliott's and Philby's career, and personal life, including the jaw dropping appointment of Philby as head of the Soviet Section. As the Second World War ended and the Cold War began, Philby was able to inform Moscow of exactly what Britain was doing to counter Soviet espionage and, indeed, their own espionage efforts against Moscow. There is no doubt that Philby's actions were an odd mix of defiant belief in the Soviet Union and an inability to take responsibility for his own actions. His passing of information to his Soviet masters led to many people losing their lives. Yet, despite his own reluctance to finally defect to Russia (he called himself a Russian but lived there as an almost stereotypical Englishman) he was insistent that he had carried out instructions out of a (misguided) loyalty and was seemingly untroubled about the, often terrible, consequences. Also, although he was constantly loyal to Russia, he rarely spoke of politics. It was as though, having decided on his beliefs, he simply put them out of his mind and stayed true to them, despite any conflicting, or disturbing, evidence such as the disappearance of successive Soviet spymasters that he looked up to and respected. As Kim Philby's life descended into the drama of defection, MacIntyre asks whether he was, in fact, allowed to escape. Would his possible trial have been such an embarrassment to the British government that he was simply given the chance to leave? However, the real core of this book is his friendship with Nicholas Elliott and the two men are almost given equal space. Angleton comes to the fore when Philby is in the States, and is important to the book, but the central relationship was Philby and Elliott. Personally, I found this a really interesting read and there is an enjoyable afterword, written by John le Carre. It is impossible to defend Kim Philby for his actions, but his story both personal and as a spy are certainly larger than life. If you have read anything by Ben MacIntyre before, you will know that this is not a dry and academic account, but reads almost like a spy novel. If you were not aware that it is factual, you would assume that this astonishing account was pure fiction but it is certainly a riveting read and another well written and entertaining book from the talented Ben MacIntyre.

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. The Greatest Spy Ever? By Mal Warwick

Mention his name in the halls of the CIA or MI6, and you'll get a decidedly frosty reaction. Your reception at the successor to the KGB will be quite different. You can guess whose side he was on. Kim Philby is indisputably one of the most successful spies whose identity has ever been revealed. For nearly three decades, from his recruitment as a Soviet spy as an undergraduate at Cambridge in the early 1930s to his flight from Beirut to Moscow in 1963, he fed mountains of sensitive information to his handlers in Moscow. Yet he operated with such skill and aplomb that he was for a number of years considered to be a shoo-in as the successor to C, the director of the UK's Secret Intelligence Service, MI6. Though he began his secret work in 1934 or even earlier, Philby first came under active suspicion in 1951 for having tipped off two other Soviet spies in time for them to escape from certain capture and flee to the USSR. However, his superiors and his friends remained so firmly convinced of his innocence despite a huge volume of circumstantial evidence that they undertook a high-profile campaign in his defense that helped to put off his capture for a dozen more years. All this, despite decades of prodigious consumption of alcohol that would have dangerously loosened the tongue of virtually any other human being.

Philby

The Soviet postage stamp that featured Philby's likeness in 1990

A Spy Among Friends tells Philby's oft-told story in a new way, focusing on his relationships with the two long-term friends with whom he was closest: Nicholas Elliott, a colleague and contemporary at MI6, and a slightly younger American, James Jesus Angleton, the legendary head of counterintelligence at the CIA from 1954 to 1975. Each of these men is worthy of a book in his own right; in fact, Angleton has been the subject of criticism and conjecture in numerous books over the decades. Ben MacIntyre weaves their stories together with consummate skill. MacIntyre is a proficient researcher and a gifted storyteller. A book on this topic so far as we know, the greatest calamity in the annals of Western espionage could easily become a dreadful bore, riddled with strident rhetoric and recriminations. But MacIntyre tells the tale so straightforwardly and injects so many telling details and so much local color that it's a genuine pleasure to read. And if you're like me and you enjoy learning about the fabled eccentricities of English gentlemen with names like Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, you'll love this book. So many of the characters who crossed paths with Philby over the years were true originals. I found myself laughing out loud more often than I could possibly recount. Incidentally, the Afterword by John Le Carre is not an afterthought typical of these devices. It's well worth reading but not before the body of the book, only afterward, as intended. Ben MacIntyre writes about crime, too, but is

best known for his books on espionage for the most part, British espionage. His earlier books about spies have included *Agent Zigzag: A True Story of Nazi Espionage, Love, and Betrayal*; *Double-Cross: The True Story of the D-Day Spies*; and *Operation Mincemeat: How a Dead Man and a Bizarre Plan Fooled the Nazis and Assured Allied Victory*. I've read and been enthralled by all three.<sup>3 of 3 people found the following review helpful.</sup> *Fatal Flaw* By Jason S. Taylor One of the most famous statements of CS Lewis, was "We laugh at honor and are shocked to find traitors in our midst." But this is a story of a man who took honor for granted-and was equally shocked. One of the oddest tasks is to look upon the deeds of someone you cannot comprehend. Humility demands a, "There but for the grace of God." But if asked if I could have done what Philby did I can honestly say no I could not. His creed is alien to mine, and the betrayals he was ready to commit for them would horrify me even if I sympathized. All I can grant him is the strange sort of pity one gives to one who seems to have made himself into a small window into hell. But could I have done what Elliot did? Most certainly. Elliot is a man I find easy to identify with. I could have gone for years assuming a man working with me was a beloved comrade-in-arms only to find him a traitor. I could easily have been blinded by friendship and been a dupe in a catastrophe that caused the deaths of who knows how many. Elliot was a man of simple virtues. He believed in the oft-mocked creed of King, Country, and Friendship. To say that is not to scorn him. His fault was not in what he had but merely that he could not rise above. Many reviewers here scorn those values. But those were part of what took Britain through the War. Even in intelligence, it bolstered Britain; if it caused a disaster, how much more disasters could have been caused if they had not trusted each other? But once penetrated, it made it all the more vulnerable. The book traces the dual biography of Philby and Eliot through their boyhood to their service. Aside from the actual story of *The Betrayal*, the story is interesting in itself. It traces their swashbuckling careers through World War II and the Cold War up to their final tragic confrontation in Beirut. In a way Elliot had the last laugh, far in time when all last laughs were irrelevant. Elliot continued as a respected Intelligence officer and retired well. Philby was kept at arms length by the Russians who had no further use for him; they had their own Old Boys Network and were hardly incompetent enough to invite someone else's traitor in. Just as he used up his friends, his wives (one of which he asked to keep him company in exile, and then left for a fellow traitor's wife), and his children in pursuit of his dream, so the reality behind that dream used him up. The best way to describe this book is as a Greek tragedy. Eliot's virtue was loyalty. That was his fatal flaw when it blinded him to a supposed friend who abused his friendship for a foreign creed. At the beginning is the famous quote about between one's country and one's friend. In a sense both made the wrong decision. Philby counted as his "country" an enemy of his birth-country and betrayed everything he pretended to stand for in it's name. In a way Eliott tried to stand by his friend-and betrayed his country. But the difference is of course that the first did so knowingly and the second betrayal was from a fatal human flaw most can identify with, in a man that would never have dreamed of deliberately doing the harm he was duped into doing. This points out the answer to that question should be different; the writer who made that remark urged choosing one's friend. The true answer is that it depends on what one's country wanted and what one's friend wanted. Philby's "country" wanted to much. And so did Eliott's friendship with Philby, as Eliott at least had the grace to know at the last. To see more on such ponderings, the reader is advised to read Eric Felten's *Loyalty: The Vexing Virtue* where it discusses the tangles that come between one kind of loyalty and another.

Master storyteller Ben Macintyre's most ambitious work to date brings to life the twentieth century's greatest spy story. Kim Philby was the greatest spy in history, a brilliant and charming man who rose to head Britain's counterintelligence against the Soviet Union during the height of the Cold War while he was secretly working for the enemy. And nobody thought he knew Philby like Nicholas Elliott, Philby's best friend and fellow officer in MI6. The two men had gone to the same schools, belonged to the same exclusive clubs, grown close through the crucible of wartime intelligence work and long nights of drink and revelry. It was madness for one to think the other might be a communist spy, bent on subverting Western values and the power of the free world. But Philby was secretly betraying his friend. Every word Elliott breathed to Philby was transmitted back to Moscow and not just Elliott's words, for in America, Philby had made another powerful friend: James Jesus Angleton, the crafty, paranoid head of CIA counterintelligence. Angleton's and Elliott's unwitting disclosures helped Philby sink almost every important Anglo-American spy operation for twenty years, leading countless operatives to their doom. Even as the web of suspicion closed around him, and Philby was driven to greater lies to protect his cover, his two friends never abandoned him until it was too late. The stunning truth of his betrayal would have devastating consequences on the two men who thought they knew him best, and on the intelligence services he left crippled in his wake. Told with heart-pounding suspense and keen psychological insight, and based on personal papers and never-before-seen British intelligence files, *A Spy Among Friends* is Ben Macintyre's best book yet, a high-water mark in Cold War history telling. From the Hardcover edition.

New York Times Bestseller  
New York Times Book Notable Book  
An Best Book of the Year  
Washington Post Notable Book  
Entertainment Weekly's Best Spy Book of 2014  
Macintyre has produced more than just a spy story. He has written a narrative about that most complex of topics, friendship... When devouring this thriller, I had to keep

reminding myself it was not a novel. It reads like a story by Graham Greene, Ian Fleming, or John Le Carr, leavened with a dollop of P.G. Wodehouse...[Macintyre] takes a fresh look at the grandest espionage drama of our era. Walter Isaacson, New York Times Book Superb Riveting reading. Malcolm Gladwell, The New Yorker Macintyre does here what he does best tell a heck of a good story. A Spy Among Friends is hands down the most entertaining book I've reviewed this year. Boston Globe Macintyre is a superb writer, with an eye for the telling detail as fine as any novelists A Spy Among Friends is as suspenseful as any novel, too, as the clues tighten around Philby's guilt. Dallas Morning News By now, the story of British double agent Harold Kim Philby may be the most familiar spy yarn ever, fodder for whole libraries of histories, personal memoirs and novels. But Ben Macintyre manages to retell it in a way that makes Philby's destructive genius fresh and horribly fascinating. David Ignatius, Washington Post A Spy Among Friends is a rollicking book. Mr. Macintyre is full of pep and never falters in the headlong rush of his narrative. Wall Street Journal Vivid and fascinating...[Macintyre] succeeds admirably. Newsday A crisply written tale of a classic intelligence case that remains relevant more than 50 years later. USA Today Excellent... I was thoroughly engrossed in this book, beginning to end. It has all the suspense of a good spy novel, and its characters are a complex mix of charm, eccentricity, intelligence and wit. And it offers a great--and mostly troubling insight into the behind-the-scenes workings of those we entrust with the most important of our political and military secrets. The Huffington Post Working with colorful characters and an anything-can-happen attitude, Macintyre builds up a picture of an intelligence community chock-full of intrigue and betrayal, in which Philby was the undisputed king of lies. Entertaining and lively, Macintyre's account makes the best fictional thrillers seem tame. Publishers Weekly [starred] Gripping and as well-crafted as an episode of *Smileys People*, full of cynical inevitability, secrets, lashings of whiskey and corpses. Kirkus [starred] Ben Macintyre (Double Cross) offers a fresh look at master double agent Kim Philby. Fans of James Bond will enjoy this look into the era that inspired Ian Fleming's novels, but any suspense-loving student of human nature will be shocked and thrilled by this true narrative of deceit. Shelf Awareness [starred] Ben Macintyre has a knack for finding the most fascinating storylines in history. He has done it again, with this spellbinding tale of espionage, friendship, and betrayal. Written with an historian's fidelity to fact and a novelist's eye for character, *A Spy Among Friends* is one terrific book. David Grann, New York Times bestselling author of *The Lost City of Z* Ben Macintyre is one of the most gifted espionage writers around. In *A Spy Among Friends* he weaves an absorbing tale of deceit and duplicity, of treason and betrayal. With exquisite detail and masterful control, Macintyre unveils the dark and treacherous interior worlds in which spies live. Annie Jacobsen, author of *Area 51* and *Operation Paperclip* In this spellbinding account of friendship and betrayal, Ben Macintyre masterfully describes how the Cambridge-educated Kim Philby evaded justice by exploiting the incestuous snobbery of the British old-boy network, which refused to believe that one of its own could be a major Soviet spy. As riveting as Macintyre's earlier books were, this searing portrait of Britain's ruling class is even better. Lynne Olson, bestselling author of *Citizens of London* and *Those Angry Days* Ben Macintyre has written a truly fabulous book about the "fabulous" Kim Philby, the suave, dedicated, and most intriguing spy of the entire Cold War era. Philby and his colorful Cambridge comrades are endlessly fascinating. But Macintyre tells the devastating story in an entirely new fashion, with new sources and an astonishing intimacy. Kai Bird, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer and author of *The Good Spy: The Life and Death of Robert Ames* I have seldom had a better read than *A Spy Among Friends*. It reads like a thriller, a thriller of a peculiarly intricate and at times frightening sort, but you just can't stop reading it. Lady Antonia Fraser, author of *Marie Antoinette: The Journey* The Philby story has been told many times, but never with such sensitivity. Almost inadvertently, Ben Macintyre, a *Times* columnist, provides a devastating critique of the British class system and the disasters that result when people assume they know people. *A Spy Among Friends* is an extraordinary book about a sordid profession in which the most important attribute is the ability to lie. Macintyre's focus on friendship brings an intimacy to this book that is missing from the cardboard stereotypes that populate spy novels and conventional espionage histories. I'm not a lover of spy novels, yet I adored this book. The *Times of London* Macintyre writes with the diligence and insight of a journalist, and the panache of a born storyteller, concentrating on Philby's friendship with and betrayal of Elliott and of Angleton, his pathetically dedicated admirer at the top of the CIA. Macintyre's account of the verbal duel between Elliott and Philby in their final confrontation in Beirut in 1963 is worthy of John le Carr at his best. The *Guardian* *A Spy Among Friends*, a classic spookfest, is also a brilliant reconciliation of history and entertainment. An unputdownable postwar thriller whose every incredible detail is fact not fiction [a] spellbinding narrative Part of the archetypal grip this story holds for the reader is as a case study in the existential truth that, in human relations, the Other is never really knowable. For both, the mask became indistinguishable from reality. *A Spy Among Friends* is not just an elegy, it is an unforgettable requiem. The *Observer* Ben Macintyre's bottomlessly fascinating new book is an exploration of Kim Philby's friendships, particularly with Nicholas Elliott. Other books on Philby may have left one with a feeling of grudging respect, but *A Spy Among Friends* draws out his icy cold heart. This book consists of 300 pages; I would have been happy had it been three times as long. The *Mail on Sunday* Such a summary does no justice to Macintyre's marvellously shrewd and detailed account of Philby's nefarious career. It is both authoritative and enthralling... The book is all the more intriguing because it carries an afterword by John le Carr. The *New Statesman* No one writes about deceit and subterfuge so dramatically, authoritatively or

perceptively [as Ben Macintyre]. To read *A Spy Among Friends* is a bit like climbing aboard a runaway train in terms of speed and excitement except that Macintyre knows exactly where he is going and is in total control of his material. The Daily Mail Philby's story has been told many times before both in biography and most notably in John le Carré's fictional masterpiece *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy* but never in such exhaustive detail and with such panache as in Ben Macintyre's brilliant, compulsive *A Spy Among Friends*. Reads like fiction, which is testament to the extraordinary power of the story itself but also to the skills of the storyteller. One of the best real-life spy stories one is ever likely to read. The Express Ben Macintyre has written an engaging book on a tantalising and ultimately tragic subject. If it starts as a study of friendship, it ends as an indictment. The Spectator From the Hardcover edition. About the Author BEN MACINTYRE is a writer-at-large for The Times of London and the bestselling author of *Double Cross*, *Operation Mincemeat*, *Agent Zigzag*, *The Napoleon of Crime*, and *Forgotten Fatherland*, among other books. Macintyre has also written and presented BBC documentaries of his work. From the Hardcover edition. Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. Chapter One Apprentice Spy One moment Nicholas Elliott was at Ascot Racecourse, watching the favorite, Quashed, come romping home at 7-2, and the next, rather to his own surprise, he was a spy. The date was June 15, 1939, three months before the outbreak of the deadliest conflict in history. He was twenty-two. It happened over a glass of champagne. John Nicholas Rede Elliott's father, Sir Claude Aurelius Elliott, OBE, was headmaster of Eton (England's grandest public school), a noted mountaineer, and a central pillar of the British establishment. Sir Claude knew everybody who was anybody and nobody who wasn't somebody, and among the many important men he knew was Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to His Majesty's government, who had close links to the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), better known as MI6, the agency responsible for intelligence gathering abroad. Nicholas Elliott arranged to meet "Van" at Ascot and, over drinks, mentioned that he thought he might like to join the intelligence service. Sir Robert Vansittart smiled and replied: "I am relieved you have asked me for something so easy." "So that was that," Elliott wrote many years later. The old boys' recruitment network had worked perfectly. Nicholas Elliott was not obviously cut out to be a spy. His academic record was undistinguished. He knew little about the complexities of international politics, let alone the dextrous and dangerous game being played by MI6 in the run-up to war. Indeed, he knew nothing whatsoever about espionage, but he thought spying sounded exciting and important and exclusive. Elliott was self-confident as only a well-bred, well-heeled young Etonian, newly graduated from Cambridge University, with all the right social connections, can be. He was born to rule (though he would never have expressed that belief so indelicately), and membership in the most selective club in Britain seemed like a good place to start doing so. The Elliots were part of the backbone of the empire; for generations, they had furnished military officers, senior clerics, lawyers, and colonial administrators who ensured that Britain continued to rule the waves--and much of the globe in between. One of Nicholas Elliott's grandfathers had been the lieutenant governor of Bengal; the other, a senior judge. Like many powerful English families, the Elliots were also notable for their eccentricity. Nicholas's great-uncle Edgar famously took a bet with another Indian Army officer that he could smoke his height in cheroots every day for three months, then smoked himself to death in two. Great-aunt Blanche was said to have been "crossed in love" at the age of twenty-six and thereafter took to her bed, where she remained for the next fifty years. Aunt Nancy firmly believed that Catholics were not fit to own pets since they did not believe animals had souls. The family also displayed a profound but frequently fatal fascination with mountain climbing. Nicholas's uncle, the Reverend Julius Elliott, fell off the Matterhorn in 1869, shortly after meeting Gustave Flaubert, who declared him "the epitome of the English gentleman." Eccentricity is one of those English traits that look like frailty but mask a concealed strength; individuality disguised as oddity. Towering over Nicholas's childhood was his father, Claude, a man of immovable Victorian principles and ferocious prejudices. Claude loathed music, which gave him indigestion, despised all forms of heating as "effete," and believed that "when dealing with foreigners the best plan was to shout at them in English." Before becoming headmaster of Eton, Claude Elliott had taught history at Cambridge University, despite an ingrained distrust of academics and an aversion to intellectual conversation. The long university vacations gave him plenty of time for mountain climbing. He might have become the most celebrated climber of his generation, but for a kneecap broken by a fall in the Lake District, which prevented him from joining Mallory's Everest expedition. A dominating figure physically and psychologically, Claude was nicknamed "the Emperor" by the boys at Eton. Nicholas regarded his father with awed reverence; in return, Claude alternately ignored or teased his only child, believing, like many fathers of his time and class, that displaying affection would make his son "soft" and quite possibly homosexual. Nicholas grew up convinced that "Claude was highly embarrassed by my very existence." His mother avoided all intimate topics of conversation, according to her only son, including "God, Disease and Below the Waist." The young Elliott was therefore brought up by a succession of nannies and then shunted off to Durnford School in Dorset, a place with a tradition of brutality extreme even by the standards of British prep schools: every morning the boys were made to plunge naked into an unheated pool for the pleasure of the headmaster, whose wife liked to read improving literature out loud in the evenings with her legs stretched out over two small boys while a third tickled the soles of her feet. There was no fresh fruit, no toilets with doors, no restraint on bullying, and no possibility of escape. Today such an institution would be illegal; in 1925 it was considered "character-forming." Elliott left his prep school with the conviction that "nothing as unpleasant could ever recur," an ingrained contempt for authority, and a hardy

sense of humor. Eton seemed like a paradise after the "sheer hell" of Durnford, and having his father as headmaster posed no particular problem for Nicholas, since Claude continued to pretend he wasn't there. Highly intelligent, cheerful, and lazy, the young Elliott did just enough work to get by: "The increased legibility of his handwriting only serves to reveal the inadequacy of his ability to spell," noted one report. He was elected to his first club, Pop, the Eton institution reserved for the most popular boys in the school. It was at Eton that Elliott discovered a talent for making friends. In later life he would look back on this as his most important skill, the foundation of his career. Basil Fisher was Elliott's first and closest friend. A glamorous figure with an impeccable academic and sporting record, Fisher was captain of the First XI, the chairman of Pop, and son of a bona fide war hero, Basil senior having been killed by a Turkish sniper at Gaza in 1917. The two friends shared every meal, spent their holidays together, and occasionally slipped into the headmaster's house, when Claude was at dinner, to play billiards. Photographs from the time show them arm in arm, beaming happily. Perhaps there was a sexual element to their relationship, but probably not. Hitherto, Elliott had loved only his nanny, "Ducky Bit" (her real name is lost to history). He worshipped Basil Fisher. In the autumn of 1935 the two friends went up to Cambridge. Naturally, Elliott went to Trinity, his father's old college. On his first day at the university, he visited the writer and poet Robert Gittings, an acquaintance of his father, to ask a question that had been troubling him: "How hard should I work, and at what?" Gittings was a shrewd judge of character. As Elliott remembered: "He strongly advised me to use my three years at Cambridge to enjoy myself in the interval before the next war"--advice that Elliott followed to the letter. He played cricket, punted, drove around Cambridge in a Hillman Minx, and attended and gave some very good parties. He read a lot of spy novels. On weekends he went shooting or to the races at Newmarket. Cambridge in the 1930s boiled with ideological conflict; Hitler had taken power in 1933; the Spanish civil war would erupt in the summer of 1936; extreme Right and extreme Left fought it out in university rooms and on the streets. But the fervid political atmosphere simply passed Elliott by. He was far too busy having fun. He seldom opened a book and emerged after three years with many friends and a third-class degree, a result he considered "a triumph over the examiners." Nicholas Elliott left Cambridge with every social and educational advantage and absolutely no idea what he wanted to do. But beneath a complacent and conventional exterior and the "languid, upper-class manner" lay a more complex personality, an adventurer with a streak of subversion. Claude Elliott's Victorian rigidity had instilled in his son a deep aversion to rules. "I could never be a good soldier because I am insufficiently amenable to discipline," he reflected. When told to do something, he tended to "obey not the order which he had actually been given by a superior, but rather the order which that superior would have given if he had known what he was talking about." He was tough--the brutality of Durnford had seen to that--but also sensitive, bruised by a lonely childhood. Like many Englishmen, he concealed his shyness behind a defensive barrage of jokes. Another paternal legacy was the conviction that he was physically unattractive; Claude had once told him he was "plug ugly," and he grew up believing it. Certainly Elliott was not classically handsome, with his gangly frame, thin face, and thick-rimmed glasses, but he had poise, a barely concealed air of mischief, and a resolute cheerfulness that women were instantly drawn to. It took him many years to conclude that he "was no more or less odd to look at than a reasonable proportion of my fellow creatures." Alongside a natural conservatism he had inherited the family propensity for eccentricity. He was no snob. He could strike up a conversation with anyone from any walk of life. He did not believe in God or Marx or capitalism; he had faith in King, country, class, and club (White's Club, in his case, the gentleman's club in St James's). But above all he believed in friendship. In the summer of 1938 Basil Fisher took a job in the City, while Elliott wondered idly what to do with himself. The old boys soon solved that. Elliott was playing in a cricket match at Eton that summer when, during the tea interval, he was approached by Sir Nevile Bland, a senior diplomat and family friend, who tactfully observed that Elliott's father was concerned by his son's "inability to get down to a solid job of work." (Sir Claude preferred to speak to his son through emissaries.) Sir Nevile explained that he had recently been appointed Britain's minister at The Hague, in the Netherlands. Would Nicholas like to accompany him as honorary attaché? Elliott said he would like that very much, despite having no idea what an honorary attaché might actually do. "There was no serious vetting procedure," Elliott later wrote. "Nevile simply told the Foreign Office that I was all right because he knew me and had been at Eton with my father." Before leaving, Elliott underwent a code training course at the Foreign Office. His instructor was one Captain John King, a veteran cipher clerk who was also, as it happened, a Soviet spy. King had been passing Foreign Office telegrams to Moscow since 1934. Elliott's first tutor in secrecy was a double agent. Elliott arrived at The Hague in his Hillman Minx in the middle of November 1938 and reported to the legation. After dinner, Sir Nevile offered him a warning--"in the diplomatic service it is a sackable offense to sleep with the wife of a colleague"--and some advice--"I suggest you should do as I do and not light your cigar until you have started your third glass of port." Elliott's duties were hardly onerous--a little light bag carrying for the minister, some coding and decoding in the wireless room, and attendance at formal dinners. Elliott had been in the Netherlands only four months when he got his first taste of clandestine work and an "opportunity to see the German war machine at first hand." One evening, over dinner, he fell into conversation with a young naval officer named Glyn Hearson, the assistant naval attaché at the embassy in Berlin. Commander Hearson confided that he was on a special mission to spy on the port of Hamburg, where the Germans were believed to be developing midget submarines. After a few more glasses, Hearson asked Elliott if he would care to join him. Elliott

thought this a splendid idea. Sir Nevile gave his approval. Two days later, at three in the morning, Elliott and Hearson broke into Hamburg's port by climbing over the wall. "We discreetly poked our noses all over the place for about an hour" taking photographs, Elliott recalled, before "returning to safety and a stiff drink." Elliott had no diplomatic cover and no training, and Hearson had no authority to recruit him for the mission. Had they been caught, they might have been shot as spies; at the very least, the news that the son of the Eton headmaster had been caught snooping around a German naval dockyard in the middle of the night would have set off a diplomatic firestorm. It was, Elliott happily admitted, "a singularly foolhardy exploit." But it had been most enjoyable and highly successful. They drove on to Berlin in high spirits. April 20, 1939, was Hitler's fiftieth birthday, a national holiday in Nazi Germany and the occasion for the largest military parade in the history of the Third Reich. Organized by propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels, the festivities marked a high point of the Hitler cult, a lavish display of synchronized sycophancy. A torchlight parade and cavalcade of fifty white limousines, led by the Fuhrer, was followed by a fantastic five-hour exhibition of military muscle involving fifty thousand German troops, hundreds of tanks, and 162 warplanes. The ambassadors of Britain, France, and the United States did not attend, having been withdrawn after Hitler's march on Czechoslovakia, but some twenty-three other countries sent representatives to wish Hitler a happy birthday. "The Fuhrer is feted like no other mortal has ever been," gushed Goebbels in his diary. Elliott watched the celebrations, with a mixture of awe and horror, from a sixth-floor apartment in the Charlottenburger Chaussee belonging to General Noel Mason-MacFarlane, the British military attach in Berlin. "Mason-Mac" was a whiskery old warhorse, a decorated veteran of the trenches and Mesopotamia. He could not hide his disgust. From the balcony of the apartment there was a clear view of Hitler on his saluting podium. The general remarked under his breath to Elliott that Hitler was well within rifle range: "I am tempted to take advantage of this," he muttered, adding that he could "pick the bastard off from here as easy as winking." Elliott "strongly urged him to take a pot shot." Mason-MacFarlane thought better of the idea, though he later made a formal request to be allowed to assassinate Hitler from his balcony. Sadly for the world, the offer was turned down. Elliott returned to The Hague with two newly minted convictions: that Hitler must be stopped at all costs and that the best way of contributing to this end would be to become a spy. "My mind was easily made up." A day at Ascot, a glass of fizz with Sir Robert Vansittart, and a meeting with an important person in Whitehall did the rest. Elliott returned to The Hague still officially an honorary attach but in reality, with Sir Nevile Bland's blessing, a new recruit to the Secret Intelligence Service, or MI6. Outwardly his diplomatic life continued as before; secretly he began his novitiate in the strange religion of British intelligence. Sir Robert Vansittart, the Foreign Office mandarin who smoothed Elliott's way into MI6, ran what was, in effect, a private intelligence agency outside the official orbit of government but with close links to both MI6 and MI5, the Security Service. Vansittart was a fierce opponent of appeasement, convinced that Germany would start another war "just as soon as it feels strong enough." His network of spies gathered copious intelligence on Nazi intentions, with which he tried (and failed) to persuade Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of the looming confrontation. One of his earliest and most colorful informants was Jona von Ustinov, a German journalist and fierce secret opponent of Nazism. Ustinov was universally known as "Klop," Russian slang for bedbug, a nickname that derived from his rotund appearance, of which he was, oddly, intensely proud. Ustinov's father was a Russian-born army officer; his mother was half Ethiopian and half Jewish; his son, born in 1921, was Peter Ustinov, the great comic actor and writer. Klop Ustinov had served in the German army during the First World War, winning an Iron Cross, before taking up a post with the German Press Agency in London. He lost his job in 1935 when the German authorities, suspicious of his exotically mixed heritage, demanded proof of his Aryanism. That same year he was recruited as a British agent, code-named "U35." Ustinov was fat and monocled, with a deceptively bumbling demeanor. He was "the best and most ingenious operator I had the honor to work with," declared Dick White, his case officer, who would go on to head both MI5 and MI6. Excerpted from *A Spy Among Friends* by Ben Macintyre Copyright 2014 by Ben Macintyre. Excerpted by permission of Crown, a division of Random House LLC. All rights reserved. No part of this excerpt may be reproduced or reprinted without permission in writing from the publisher.