

Spy scandals: British intervention in Soviet affairs

	British intervention	Event in Soviet Union	Event in E. Europe	Soviet-U.S. Ties
1945	Guzenko Affair (May): Soviet spy ring centered on cipher clerk in Canadian Embassy uncovered.			Yalta Conference (Feb.): Roosevelt-Stalin accords.
1946	Allen Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs exposed: Two physicists, one British, one emigré German, revealed as Russian atomic spies. Fulton Speech by Churchill signals Cold War.			
1947		A. Zhdanov "2 camps" speech marks Soviet locking into Cold War.		
1948	J. Swiatlo defects to Polish intelligence for Splinter Factor.	"Leningrad Affair": cleanup of Zhdanov's followers, after his death, by Bukharinite Malenkov.		
1949			"Splinter Factor": trials of leaders accused as spies.	
1951	Burgess and Maclean to Moscow.			
1952	Anglophile economist E. Varga recants his taboo doctrines and is reinstated in Soviet academic life.	19th Party Congress (Nov.): War among capitalist states predicted by Stalin. Stalin initiatives toward continental Europe.		
1953	"Doctors' Plot" announced in U.S.S.R. (Jan.).	Stalin dies (March).		
1953-55		Succession fight between Malenkov and Khrushchev.		Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace plan. Eisenhower meets Marshall Zhukov at Geneva.
1956		20th Party Congress (Feb.): "Destalinization."	Polish and Hungarian uprisings; Bukharinite Gomulka reinstated in Poland.	Soviet Union and U.S. line up together momentarily during British Suez crisis.
1957	Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) reestablished; formerly headed by Varga. Bertrand Russell launches "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament," appeals to Khrushchev for support.	"Anti-Party Group": Khrushchev nearly overthrown; he about-faces on economic policy into Bukharinite stance.		

1959				Khrushchev visits U.S., Eisenhower and De Gaulle plan Paris summit.
1960	U-2 incident.	Khrushchev throws tantrum at Paris summit, jettisoning detente for the moment.		
1961	George Blake tried as Soviet spy in British intelligence, after being "exposed" by Polish intelligence chief Michal Goleniewski. Soviet agent Golitsyn defects in Finland.			
1962	Donald Maclean surfaces at IMEMO as specialist on Britain. Penkovskii affair: Soviet military intelligence colonel arrested as American spy.	Cuba missile crisis opens Khrushchev to attacks on his foreign policy.		
1963	Kim Philby runs to Moscow (Jan.).	Shakeups in Soviet intelligence community over Penkovskii.		
1964		Khrushchev overthrown (Oct.).		
1965-70		Post-Khrushchev power struggle: Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgornyi "troika" shifts to Brezhnev-Kosygin rule with Brezhnev dominant, as Podgornyi gradually loses power. Brezhnev begins detente moves with France, West Germany.		
1971	Britain expels group of Soviet diplomats as KGB agents.			
1972				Nixon-Brezhnev detente package
1973		Shelest and Voronov, opponents of detente, expelled from Politburo.		
1977		Podgornyi loses remaining post, President, which Brezhnev assumes.		
1979	"Fourth Man," Anthony Blunt, exposed as part of Philby network (Nov.).	Frequent reports of Brezhnev being ill; Kosygin reported ill after absence of one month from public view (Oct.); Podgornyi surfaces as guest at holiday reception (Nov.).		